

mented elsewhere in this report, are leading the attack against nation-states. Prince Charles spoke in glowing terms, in his luncheon address, about how "Britain is indeed a remarkable country, not least for the way in which it has given birth to a host of non-governmental organizations."

Besides Bosnia, the other place where British peacekeeping has been most heavily applied, is in Africa. Baroness Chalker, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs and Minister for Overseas Development, emphasized that, here, too, Britain led the way: "May I say also, as far as conflict prevention and resolution is concerned, it was Britain rather more than any other nation that took the battle to help African nations particularly come together and receive training for conflict prevention and resolution."

Baroness Chalker, as *EIR* has demonstrated, personally oversaw the application of these methods in Rwanda, resulting in the slaughter of millions.

Cultural warfare

The third arm of Britain's irregular warfare is cultural. Two of the chief vehicles for this, are the British Broadcasting Corp. (BBC) and the British Council. As Sir John Burgh, former director-general of the British Council, put it, "The British Council and the BBC World Service are an unbeatable combination." The BBC runs a wider array of programs around the world than any country or other service, and is for many countries the *sole* source of news. It is also notorious for its lying. The British Council, though little known, is, in the words of its chairman, Sir Martin Jacomb, Britain's "main agency for international cultural relations." So much so, that the Foreign and Commonwealth Office "sees it as an integral part of the U.K.'s overall diplomatic and overseas aid effort."

The Council operates 228 offices in 108 countries, teaching the English language and liberal philosophy. It "talent scouts" future British agents-of-influence, by arranging their education in the U.K., where 107,000 foreign students study every year. Its importance is hard to overstate. As Jacomb summarized it, "Wherever you go in any of those countries overseas, the British Council is a very well known thing, and is highly respected and much admired. Overwhelmingly, our ambassadors and their staffs find it a big help toward our political and commercial effort. I may say in parentheses that while most rich countries have cultural diplomatic agencies of one kind or another, some have deliberately copied the structure and mode of operation of the British Council."

But perhaps the Council's importance can be best understood by appreciating the importance of the man chosen to head it: Sir Martin Wakefield Jacomb. Jacomb is a director of the Bank of England; a longtime board member of Barclays Bank; the deputy chairman of the Rio Tinto Zinc corporation, the Queen's premier raw materials conglomerate; and a member of the board of The Telegraph PLC, the company which controls much of Britain's world media empire. He is, in short, one of the most important men in the British Empire.

IV. The Club of the Isles

Raw materials cartels lock up world economy

by Richard Freeman

The speculative jump of wheat and corn futures prices on the Chicago commodity exchanges this year, in parallel with a speculative run-up in the price of gasoline, demonstrates with what swiftness the British Empire's raw materials cartel can move. The cartel represents the interests of 3-5,000 super-wealthy oligarchs, grouped around the British monarchy, and around an interlocking network of multinational raw material corporations. This is the Club of the Isles.

The London-centered cartel's organized price speculation is economic warfare with three interrelated purposes. First, to kick off a spiral of hyperinflation, triggering increased interest rates, a drastic reduction in production and consumption, especially hitting the U.S. economy. Second, to paralyze President Clinton in the face of financial disintegration, especially when Lyndon LaRouche's influence in the Democratic Party is growing. Third, to give the Club of the Isles the chance to loot the world economy to a greater extent than ever before. In real terms, this means a drastic increase in the death rate: mass murder on an unparalleled scale.

The Club-engineered commodity price increases are spectacular. On May 10, 1996, the price of a wheat futures contract for next-month delivery, trading on the Chicago commodity exchanges, reached \$7.32 per bushel, an all-time record. On April 5, 1995, the price for a similar contract was \$3.29. Most of the 122% increase has been registered since the start of 1996. The food cartel, led by Cargill, Continental, and Archer Daniels Midland, in cahoots with the International Monetary Fund, has intentionally collapsed world wheat production. World wheat stocks will close at the end of the 1996 harvest at only 94 million tons. At the current, already-reduced levels of world consumption, this is the lowest stock level in 50 years.

Meanwhile, on the Chicago Board of Trade, corn futures recently traded at \$5.06 per bushel, more than double April 1995 levels. Soybean futures traded at a stratospheric \$8.04 per bushel.

The motive behind the food cartel's attack on production levels is best seen in the shortage of corn, which is a prime animal feed stock. Gregg Hunt, commodity broker and analyst at Rand Financial Services, told a reporter on April 15:

“The only way to have a reasonable amount of corn left over, come Sept. 1, is to change the current price structure and force liquidation” of the cattle herds. Hunt and the oligarchic financiers he was speaking for, intend to spread the grain shortage into a beef and pork shortage, by forcing ranchers to slaughter their herds. It’s a pincer attack. The grain cartels have driven up prices, while the allied beef cartel has drastically cut the prices it is paying to ranchers.

This food crisis is all too real, created by the food cartels and speculators over more than a decade of calculated warfare against farmers and ranchers worldwide. But in the case of oil, there is no shortage whatsoever.

The oil hoax

For months, London-controlled media have been spreading bogus stories, claiming that there is a “shortage” of gasoline, and blaming the shortage on the cold winter, which allegedly caused crude oil supplies, that would normally be refined into gasoline, to be refined instead into home heating oil; on the fact that Iraqi’s oil did not come onto market; and on other, equally ludicrous factors.

In reality, the oil cartels, including the nominally “American” companies that almost always play by London rules, have manufactured the crisis whole cloth, by drawing down inventories and refusing to import oil. The leading energy companies in the Anglo-Dutch raw materials cartel are the Six Sisters: Royal Dutch Shell, British Petroleum, Exxon, Mobil, Texaco, and Chevron (Chevron and Gulf merged in 1984).

February was a cold month. However, *oil imports into the United States in February in physical-volume terms were slashed 10% from their January levels by the Six Sister-led oil refiners*; that is, 7.26 million barrels of oil per day (mbd) were imported in January, versus 6.55 mbd imported in February. Were there a real oil shortage, because crude had been diverted to produce home heating oil rather than gasoline, the appropriate response would hardly have been to slash imports.

Moreover, even if the United States needed to increase its refining levels, it couldn’t now, because the Six Sisters, abetted by the World Wide Fund for Nature and other environmentalist gangs, downsized the industry: In 1981, average operable oil-refining capacity in the United States was 18.6 mbd; by 1994, it had been slashed to 15.2 mbd, a cut of nearly one-fifth.

Simultaneously, the Six Sisters and their allies speculated, principally on the New York Mercantile Exchange (NYMEX), the leading oil trading market. The price for benchmark West Texas Intermediate Crude was bid up in successive speculative waves. The spillover into higher motor gasoline prices was swift, and exceeded even the rate of increase for crude on the NYMEX.

In December 1995, the nationwide average prices for regular and premium gasoline were, respectively, \$1.10 and \$1.29 per gallon. By the end of April, the price of regular

gasoline shot up to as high as \$1.77 per gallon at some gas stations in New York City, while premium gasoline topped out at \$2.23 per gallon at gas stations in Santa Barbara, California.

In 1973-75, a similar oil price hoax, organized out of London, brought a much stronger world economy to its knees. The higher prices go straight to the Six Sisters. Royal Dutch Shell Oil, for example, recently announced first-quarter profits of \$2.33 billion, an annual profit rate of nearly \$9.3 billion!

On April 30, the Clinton administration announced that it would sell 12 million barrels of oil from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve to ease prices, and that the Justice Department has appointed a five-man team to investigate potential price-rigging by the oil multinationals. Immediately, the price of oil futures contracts fell 10% on the NYMEX.

Rigging the markets

The rigging of grain and gasoline prices, which have been paralleled by sharp increases in the price of aluminum, copper, and other metals, is a sharp warning to the nations of the world, of what is in store if they don’t crush the Windsor-led Club of the Isles.

Over the last 18-24 months, the members of the Club have stamped out of bloated financial instruments—one step ahead of the looming crash—and further built up their control of raw materials.

The Club controls every commodity that is essential to supporting human life on this planet. Nothing significant can be produced, from consumer to producer goods, nothing can be eaten, without British Empire approval. Nor can the Third World sell its goods, for the most part, without releasing them into the markets controlled by this network. This represents perhaps the greatest concentration of oligarchic power ever.

Metals and minerals

The British Empire’s control of metals and minerals is vast, ranging from 20 to 90%. In **Figures 1** through **6**, the percentage of control of world production of commodities is broken down into five basic groups of nations or firms: 1) London- and British Commonwealth-based nations and companies; 2) non-British industrialized nations, such as the United States; 3) the nations of the former Soviet Union; 4) Third World and other developing nations, including China; and 5) all other nations for which individual figures are not available.

We look at the Anglo-Dutch cartel’s control of three basic types of commodity: 1) metals and minerals (see **Table 1**), which is further broken down into precious, base, and strategic metals; 2) energy supplies, covering oil, gas, and coal; and 3) food.

Start with the precious metals group: gold, silver, and platinum (**Figure 1**). They are called precious metals because, even though silver is used in film processing and platinum in

FIGURE 1

Control of gold, silver, and platinum markets

(percent of total market)

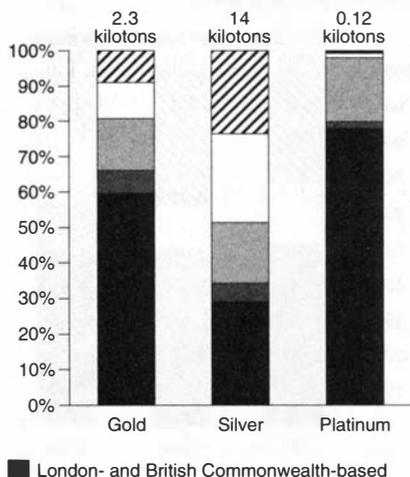


FIGURE 2

Control of nickel, copper, zinc, and lead markets

(percent of total market)

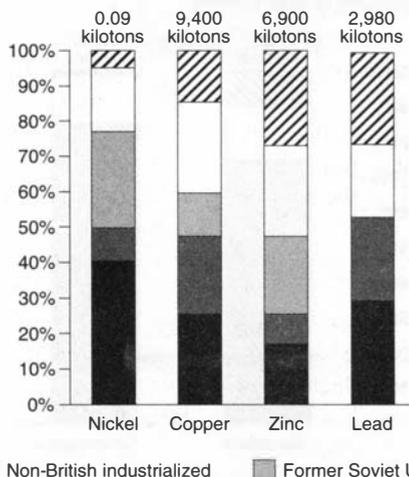
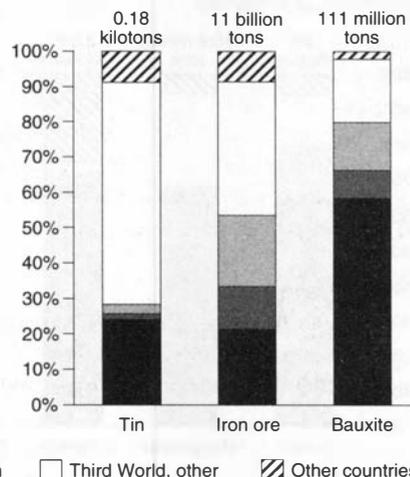


FIGURE 3

Control of tin, iron ore, and bauxite markets

(percent of total market)



London- and British Commonwealth-based Non-British industrialized Former Soviet Union Third World, other Other countries

Sources: *Who Owns Who in Mining*, 1994 and 1994 editions, London: Roskill Information Ltd.; *Mineral Commodity Summaries*, 1995, Bureau of Mines of the U.S. Department of Interior.

TABLE 1

Anglo-American and Rio Tinto Zinc combined share of Western world mining production

(percent of total)

Commodity	Share	Commodity	Share
Antimony	20%	Nickel	8%
Bauxite	10	Niobium	8
Chromite	15	Palladium	39
Cobalt	10	Platinum	45
Copper	12	Rhodium	41
Diamond	48	Silver	6
Gold	25	Titanium	31
Iron ore	10	Tungsten	18
Lead	7	Uranium	8
Lithium	5	Vanadium	36
Manganese	6	Zinc	6
Molybdenum	11	Zirconium	23

Source: *Mineral Commodity Summaries*, 1995, Bureau of Mines of the U.S. Department of Interior.

Anglo-American and Rio Tinto Zinc figure prominently in the British Empire's raw materials cartel. Between them, these two companies alone produce one-eighth of the Western world's mining output (this excludes countries from the former Soviet Union, principally Russia). For 16 of the 24 crucial minerals and metals listed above, the combined output of Anglo-American and Rio Tinto Zinc accounts for 10% or more of Western world output, and in the case of seven of the materials, this combine produces one-quarter or more of Western world output.

catalytic converters, all three are often hoarded for their non-industrial value in the form of bullion, and sometimes in the form of jewelry.

In the case of gold, London- and British Commonwealth-based firms and nations control 59.5% of world production. The top three gold-mining companies of the world—Anglo American Corp. and Consolidated Goldfields, both of South Africa, and Barrick Gold of Canada, all British-controlled—control 20% of gold production. Total annual gold production is 2.3 kilotons (2,300 tons). By the time it reaches the market, it is worth \$29.4 billion. The British have 60% of the take.

The London- and British Commonwealth-based group controls 29% of silver production, and 78% of world platinum production.

Next, look at the Anglo-Dutch cartel's control of base metals: copper, zinc, lead, nickel, alumina-bauxite, iron ore, and tin. These metals are not glamorous, but without them it is impossible to conceive of a modern economy. If one excludes crushed stone, and wood- and carbon-based materials, 70% of the weight of every manufactured good in the world is made up of just these seven metals. They are the mainstay of the finished goods that make up economic life, ranging from machine tools and tractors, to electric generators and refrigerators.

Figure 2 shows that the London- and British Commonwealth-based group controls 40% of the world's annual nickel production, which is 90 metric tons. Three of the four biggest nickel miners are British controlled: Inco Ltd. of Canada, which is allied to the Anti-Defamation League's Bronfman family; the ubiquitous Anglo American Corp.;

FIGURE 4

Control of cobalt, manganese, and titanium markets

(percent of total market)

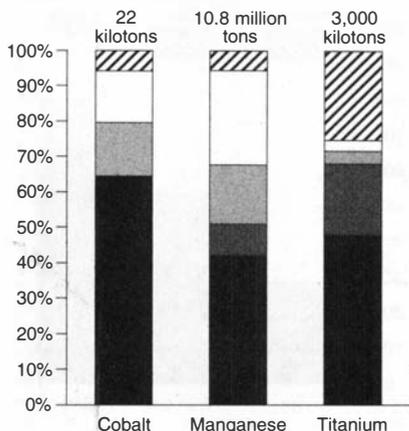


FIGURE 5

Control of vanadium and chromium markets

(percent of total market)

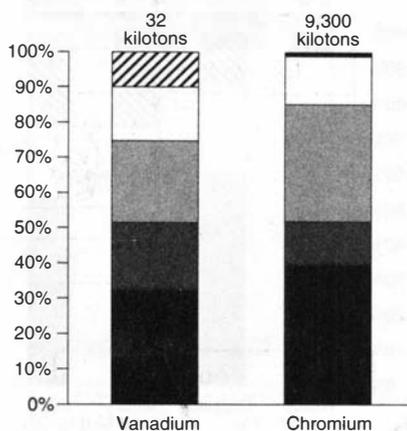
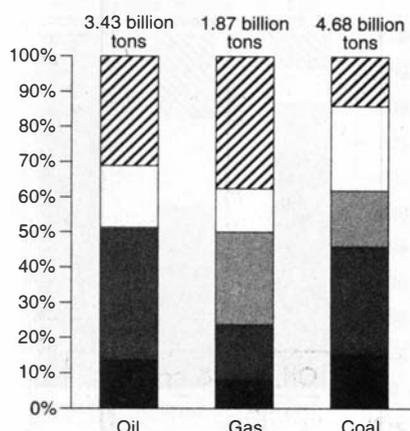


FIGURE 6

Control of oil, gas, and coal distribution

(percent of total market)



■ London- and British Commonwealth-based

■ Non-British industrialized

■ Former Soviet Union

□ Third World, other

▨ Other countries

Sources: *Figures 4 and 5: Who Owns Who in Mining*, 1994 and 1994 editions, London: Roskill Information Ltd.; *Mineral Commodity Summaries*, 1995, Bureau of Mines of the U.S. Department of Interior. *Figure 6: Ranking the World's Top Oil Companies*, 1996 edition, published by Booz Allen Hamilton and *Petroleum Weekly*; National Mining Association; *Mineral Commodity Summaries*, 1996, Bureau of Mines of the U.S. Department of Interior.

and Western Mining Corp. of Australia. Canadian, Australian, and South African mining companies are used as forward bases for the British to control a good part of world mining production. Britain also exploits the gigantic mineral and metal reserve deposits in these three Commonwealth countries. Outside of coal, Britain has no significant mining capability of its own.

The British control 25% of the world's annual copper mining of 9.4 million metric tons, and 17% of zinc mining (17% is the lowest percentage that British control of the metals ever reaches). The Anglo-Dutch cartel controls 30% of the world's annual lead output of 2,980 kilotons.

Figure 3 shows that the British control 58% of alumina-bauxite mine production, from which aluminum is made. The British control 21% of iron ore mining, and 24% of tin mining.

Next, look at strategic metals (**Figure 4**), so-called because they are often used in defense and high-technology goods. For the most part, they form crucial alloys, and are useful for their light weight, high tensile strength, or heat resistance. Without them the modern electronics, aerospace, nuclear, and high-speed rail industries, to name a few, cannot function. For example, 40% of cobalt's use is in aircraft gas turbine engines, and 10% is in magnetic alloys.

The Anglo-Dutch cartel monopolizes 64% of cobalt mine output, 42% of manganese output, and 47% of titanium output. The British control 32% and 39% of the output of vanadium and chromium, respectively (**Figure 5**). In the

case of these two metals (as with many other metals and minerals), the Russians also have a high degree of control. This is one of the reasons that the British are so keen to steal Russia blind, using the argument that the Russians should privatize their state-owned companies.

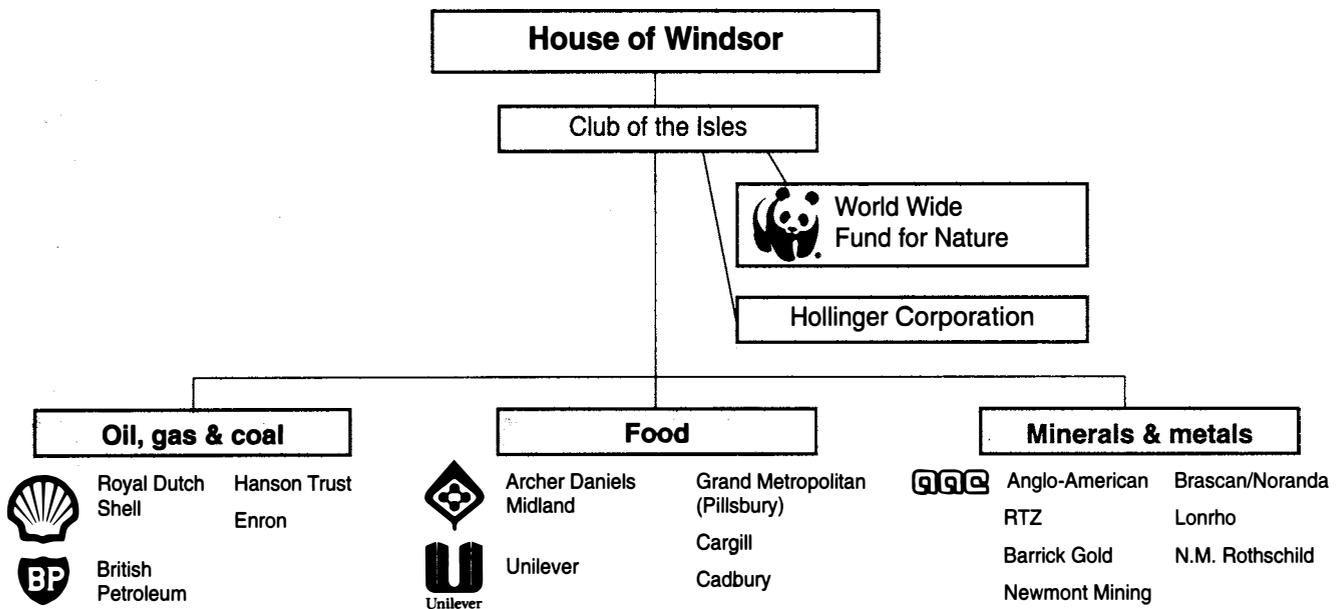
Oil and energy

Of the energy resources which power the economy (**Figure 6**), the British control 15% of coal production and 12% of oil distribution, according to the criteria employed in this study. This is considerable in itself, but the degree of control is actually much higher. The major oil producers in the world are state-run oil companies of countries such as Saudi Arabia, Iran, Mexico, and Nigeria. But they must export their oil through British-linked companies, which dominate the market, in which 71.4 million barrels of oil are sold each day. Heading the list, with 5.7 million barrels marketed per day, is Royal Dutch Shell. Most of the oil Royal Dutch Shell sells, it does not produce. The number-four marketer is British Petroleum Corp. Our study classified the oil output of Exxon, Chevron, Mobil, and Texaco, which are the U.S. components of the Six Sisters, as Non-British Industrialized. But as the 1973-74, 1978-79, and current oil hoaxes have shown, the actions of Exxon et al. are, on many points, very British. If the four U.S. sisters are considered with the British, then the British control 41% of world petroleum distribution.

Figure 7 shows the cartel's control apparatus. At the top is the House of Windsor and the Club of the Isles, representing

FIGURE 7

House of Windsor control of raw materials



the collective oligarchies of Britain and, principally, continental Europe, with a select few eager, but junior, American partners. Right below are two of the principal appurtenances of the House of Windsor: the World Wide Fund for Nature, headed by Prince Philip, which leads the world in fostering ethnic conflict and terrorism, such as the WWF-supervised destruction of the nation of Rwanda, and British intelligence's Hollinger Corp. of Conrad Black, which is leading the assault to destroy William Clinton and the U.S. Presidency.

The food weapon

The employment of food as a weapon is as old as Babylon. Imperial Rome used this tactic, as did Venice and various Venetian offshoots, especially the Dutch and British Levant, East India, and West India companies. Today, food warfare is run by London, with the help of subordinate partners in especially Switzerland and Amsterdam. Ten to twelve companies, assisted by another three dozen, control the world's food supply.

The leading grain companies in the Windsor-led food cartel—Cargill, Continental, Louis Dreyfus, Bunge and Born, André, and Archer Daniels Midland-Töpler—has domination over world cereals and grains supplies, from wheat to corn and oats, from barley to sorghum and rye. But it also controls meat, dairy, edible oils and fats, fruits and vegetables, sugar, and all forms of spices.

The oligarchy has developed four regions to be the principal exporters of almost every type of food, and historically has acquired top-down control over the food chain in these

regions. These four regions are: 1) the United States; 2) the European Union, particularly France and Germany; 3) the British Commonwealth nations of Australia, Canada, South Africa, and New Zealand; and 4) Argentina and Brazil in Ibero-America. These regions have a population of, at most, 900 million people, or 15% of the world's population. The rest of the world, with 85% of the population (4.7 billion people), is dependent on the food exports of those regions.

It is proper for countries with food surpluses to export them. But the cartel's four exporting regions were given preeminence in a brutal manner: Much of the rest of the world was thrust into enforced backwardness. The oligarchy denied the importing nations seed, fertilizer, water management, electricity, rail transportation—all the infrastructure and capital goods inputs needed to turn them into self-sufficient food producers. These nations were reduced to the status of vassals: They must either import from the cartel's export regions, or starve.

Meanwhile, the Anglo-Dutch-Swiss food cartel reduced the four export regions to a state of servitude as well. During the last two decades, millions of farmers in the United States, Europe, Canada, Australia, and Argentina have been wiped out. In 1982, for example, the United States still had 600,000 independent hog farmers. Today, there are less than 225,000. The food cartel companies have cartelized hog production into their hands. During the past two decades, farmers were paid far below the parity price (that covers costs of agricultural production plus a fair profit for investment in future production).

FIGURE 8

Control of international wheat exports

(percent of total)

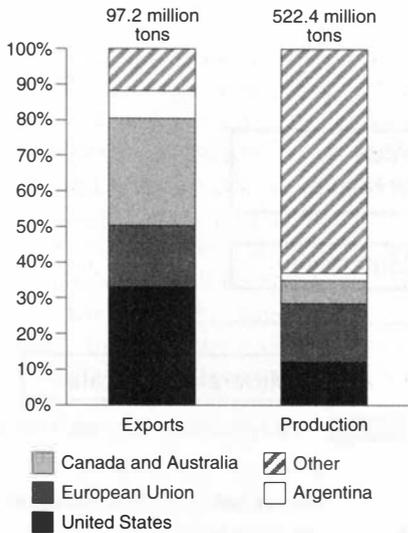


FIGURE 9

Control of international coarse grain exports

(percent of total)

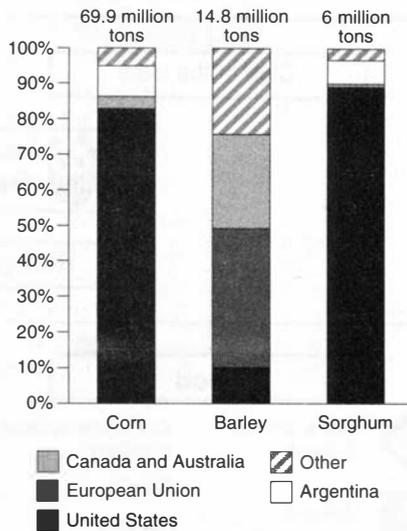
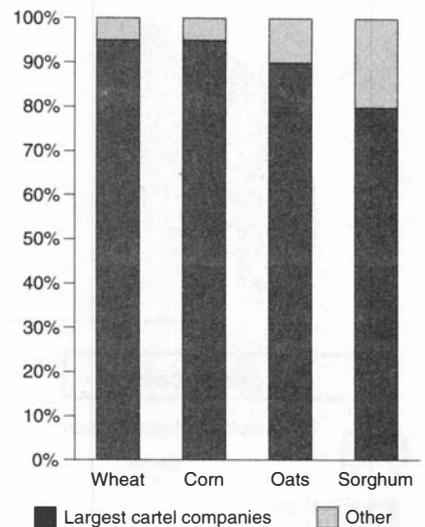


FIGURE 10

Control of U.S. grain exports by largest cartel companies

(percent of total U.S. grain exports)



Sources: *Figures 8 and 9:* U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, Trade Analysis Branch, 1994/5 crop production figures. *Figure 10:* EIR interviews; *The Grain Traders.*

Five of the six leading grain cartel companies—Minneapolis- and Geneva-based Cargill; New York-based Continental; Paris-based Louis Dreyfus; São Paulo, Brazil- and Netherlands, Antilles-based Bunge and Born; and the Lausanne, Switzerland-based André—are privately owned and run by billionaire families. They issue no public stock and no annual report. They are more secretive than any oil company, bank, or government intelligence service. Just two of these companies, Cargill and Continental, run 45-50% of the world's grain trade. While the Illinois- and Hamburg-based Archer Daniel Midland-Töpler is publicly traded, it, too, is run top-down as the fiefdom of Dwayne Andreas.

The four dominant food groups

Grains and grain products, milk and dairy products, edible oils and fats, and meat provide the majority of the human species' intake of calories, proteins, and vitamins. Grain and grain products can be consumed as animal feed (especially corn and oats), and as human food, sometimes directly in the grain form, in the case of rice or barley, but often in a milled form, such as bread or tortillas. We look at the food cartel's control over each of the four dominant food groups.

Grains: Grains, or cereals as they are often called, consist of wheat; the coarse grains—corn, barley, oats, sorghum, and rye; and rice.

The most abundantly used grain is wheat. **Figure 8** shows food cartel control over wheat exports. For the 1994-95 crop year, the cartel's four food-export regions were the origin

of 88% of the world's wheat exports of 97.2 million metric tons. But, they accounted for only 39% of all the world's wheat production of 522.4 million metric tons. That is, their share of world wheat exports was more than double their share of world wheat output. The cartel built up the four regions as the choke points over the world's food supply, even though these regions, collectively, are often not the largest producers.

Figure 9 shows, for the 1994-95 crop year, that the cartel's four food-export regions control 95% of annual world corn exports, of 69.9 million metric tons; 76% of the world's barley exports, of 14.8 million metric tons; and 97% of total world sorghum (milo) exports, of 6 million metric tons.

Thus, the evidence shows that the four identified export regions exercise 76-97% domination over the export of the world's leading grains.

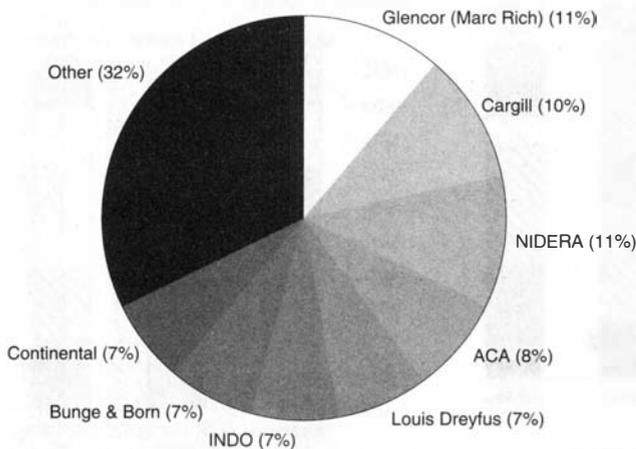
Grain cartels' extended control

But do the Big Six grain cartel companies run the affairs of these regions? The answer is a resounding yes. Let us start with the United States. The importance of U.S. agriculture is that in the 1994-95 crop year, the United States exported 102 of the world's 215 million metric tons of grain exports, nearly half the total. It accounted for 33% of world wheat exports, 83% of world corn exports, and 89% of world sorghum exports, making it the leading exporter in each of these three markets.

FIGURE 11

Nine members of the grain cartel control two-thirds of Argentina's grain exports

(percent of total Argentina grain exports)



Source: *Ambito Financiero* (Argentina), Sept. 28, 1993.

Figure 10 shows that the cartel's Big Six grain-trading companies own and control 95% of America's wheat exports, 95% of its corn exports, 90% of its oats exports, and 80% of its sorghum exports. A few smaller companies, almost all in the grain cartel's orbit, control the remaining market share. The grain companies' control over the U.S. grain market is absolute.

The Big Six grain companies, led by Louis Dreyfus, Continental, and Cargill, control 60-70% of France's grain exports. France is the biggest grain exporter in Europe (the world's second largest grain-exporting region), exporting more grain than the next three European grain-exporting nations combined.

A similar degree of control is exercised over the grain markets of the British Commonwealth countries, Canada and Australia, and of Argentina. Figure 11 shows that the Big Six and some Argentine companies affiliated with them, such as Nidera and ACA, control 67.8% of Argentina's grain exports. Argentina is the fourth largest grain exporter in the world.

In sum, the Anglo-Dutch-Swiss food cartel dominates 80-90% of the world grain trade. In fact, the control is far greater than the sum of its parts: The Big Six grain companies are organized as a cartel; they move grain back and forth from any one of the major, or minor, exporting nations. Cargill, Continental, Louis Dreyfus, et al. own world shipping fleets, and have long-established sales relationships, financial markets, and commodity trading exchanges (such as the London-based Baltic Mercantile and Shipping Exchange) on which grain is traded, which completes their domination. No other forces in the world, including governments, are as well organized as the cartel, and therefore, London's power in this area

remains unchallenged.

Milk and milk products: The big exporters of milk and milk products are three out of the cartel's four basic export regions: the United States, the European Union plus Switzerland (which is not an EU member), and the British Commonwealth countries of New Zealand, in particular, and Australia.

Figure 12 shows the cartel's domination of dairy and dairy products in 1994. The cartel's basic food export regions controlled 89% of the world's export of whole milk powder of 1.08 billion metric tons; 94% of the world's export trade of 653 million metric tons of butter; and 86% of the world's export trade of 1.11 billion metric tons of cheese. These figures were supplied by the *Commodity Review and Outlook, 1994-95* of the UN Food and Agricultural Organization.

The case of whole milk powder exemplifies the cartel's domination. Milk is not usually exported in liquid form, except over short distances; it is usually exported in the form of powdered milk, either as whole or skim milk powder, or as condensed milk. When it is exported as whole milk powder, it is reconstituted upon delivery, usually at the ratio of 10 parts water to 1 part whole milk powder. Of the world's export of 1.08 billion metric tons of whole milk powder in 1994, the developing world imported 885 million metric tons, or 82% of the total. Thus, the developing world is the primary recipient of this critical form of milk.

Nestlé Corporation, S.A., based in Vevey and Cham, Switzerland, near Geneva, and Borden, Inc., based in Columbus, Ohio, are the two largest exporters of whole milk powder in the world. Founded in 1867, Nestlé grew significantly in 1905, when it merged with the Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Company, also of Switzerland. Nestlé S.A. illustrates the food cartel's global reach: It is the number-one world trader in whole milk powder and condensed milk; the number-one seller of chocolate, confectionery products, and mineral water (it owns Perrier); and the number-three U.S. coffee firm.

Nestlé's connection to oligarchical finance includes its chairman, Helmut Maucher, who is on the board of J.P. Morgan, British intelligence's leading bank in the United States. Its board of directors serves as a retirement home for the world's central bankers: Fritz Leutwiller, former chairman of the Bank for International Settlements, the central bank of central banks, is on the Nestlé board, as is Paul Volcker, who, as chairman of the U.S. Federal Reserve Board, in 1979 and the early 1980s, put the world economy through "controlled disintegration."

Meat: The cartel's four major export source regions exert enormous dominance over meat exports: the United States; the European Union; the British Commonwealth countries of New Zealand, Australia, and Canada; and Argentina and Brazil in Ibero-America. An Asian bloc of China, Taiwan, and Hongkong (the last nation a re-exporter) is also important in the area of pork and poultry exports.

Figure 13 shows that for 1994, the cartel's basic food

FIGURE 12

Control of international milk and milk products

(percent of total)

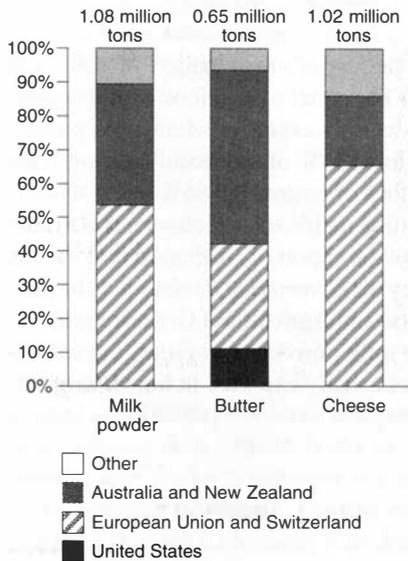


FIGURE 13

Control of international meat exports

(percent of total)

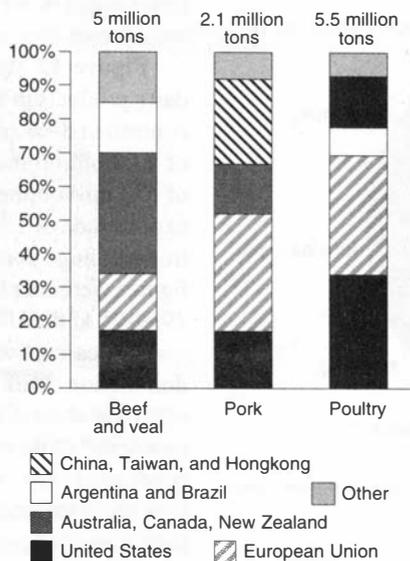
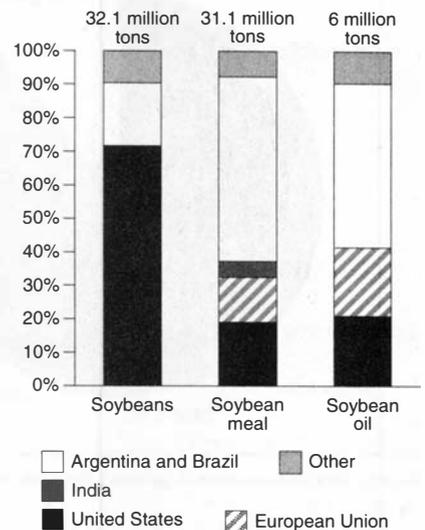


FIGURE 14

Control of international soybean and soybean product exports

(percent of total U.S. grain exports)



Sources: Figure 12: Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations, "Commodity Review and Outlook, 1994-95," 1994 production figures. Figure 13: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, Commercial Agricultural Division, 1995 production figures. Figure 14: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, Trade Analysis Branch, 1994/5 crop production figures.

export regions commanded 85% of the world's export of beef and veal of 4.95 million metric tons; when the Chinese bloc market is added in, these regions commanded 92% of the world's export trade of 2.1 million tons of pork; and 93% of the world's export trade of 4.84 million metric tons of poultry. The export of pork and poultry in China and Taiwan is increasingly run by the food cartel.

Four of the food cartel's biggest companies in beef export are Cargill, ADM, ConAgra/Peavey, and Iowa Beef Processors, now called IBP. The Dakota City, Nebraska-based IBP exemplifies how the oligarchy employs its corporate offshoots. Once owned by Armand Hammer's Occidental Petroleum Co., today, 13% of the stock of IBP is owned by a division of the Boston Brahmin drug syndicate's Fidelity Mutual Funds.

Edible oils and fats: The United States, the European Union, and Argentina and Brazil thoroughly dominate the export market in the most basic source of edible oils and fats: the soybean and its by-products. The food cartel export source sectors are the masters of 93% of the international trade in soybeans of 32.1 million metric tons per year; 90% of the international trade in soybean meal, of 31.1 million metric tons; and, along with British Commonwealth member India, are masters of 92% of the 31.1 million metric tons of soybean oil exports (Figure 14).

According to U.S. Department of Agriculture spokesmen,

as well as private industry, the same six companies that dominate the international grain trade also dominate international trade in the soybean and its by-products. The one additional cartel company member which is influential in the soybean trade, which is smaller than the leading six companies, is S.I. Joseph Co. of Minneapolis, Minnesota. Burton Joseph, its chairman, is a leading member and former national chairman of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith. He is a long-time enemy of Lyndon LaRouche.

Feed and seed: The cartel also controls feed for animals and seed for planting. British Petroleum Co., through its Nutrition division, is the largest feed producer in Europe. One of the House of Windsor's key energy companies, having bought Purina Mills from Ralston Purina Company, British Petroleum is now the second largest feed producer in America. Cargill, the world's largest grain exporter, is also the biggest producer of animal feed and hybrid seed in the world, through its Nutrena Feed division, while Continental Grain, through its Wayne Feed division, is one of the biggest producers of feed and a major force in hybrid seed production.

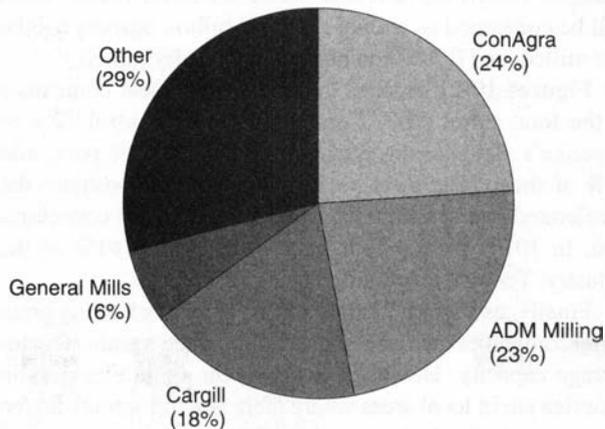
Domestic markets

The cartel also exercises an iron hand over the domestic agricultural economies of nations and regions, especially those that comprise the four export source regions, through

FIGURE 15

Four members of the grain cartel control 71% of America's flour milling

(percent of total U.S. flour milling capacity)



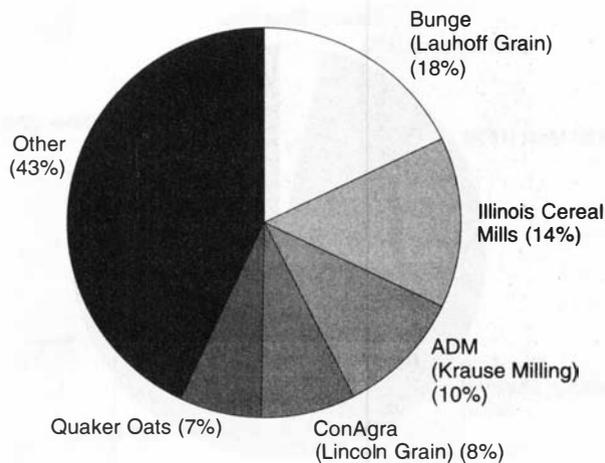
Daily milling capacity = 1,259,296 hundredweight of wheat

Sources: 1994 Grain and Milling Annual; Milling and Baking News magazine; research of William Heffernan and Douglas Constance, Department of Rural Sociology, University of Missouri.

FIGURE 16

Five members of the grain cartel control almost 60% of America's dry corn milling

(percent of total U.S. dry corn milling capacity)



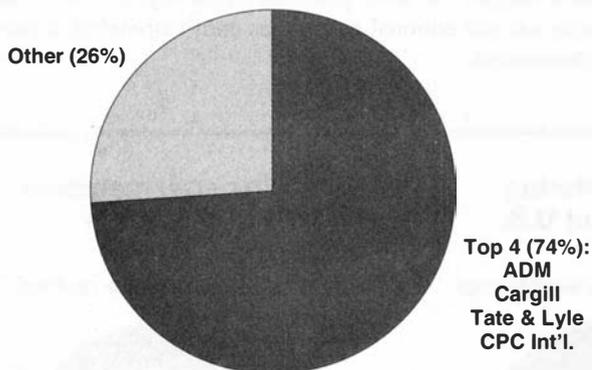
Daily grind = 670,000 bushels of corn

Sources: Corn: Chemistry and Technology, research of Heffernan and Constance.

FIGURE 17

Four grain cartel members dominate 74% of U.S. wet corn milling

(percent of total U.S. wet corn milling capacity)

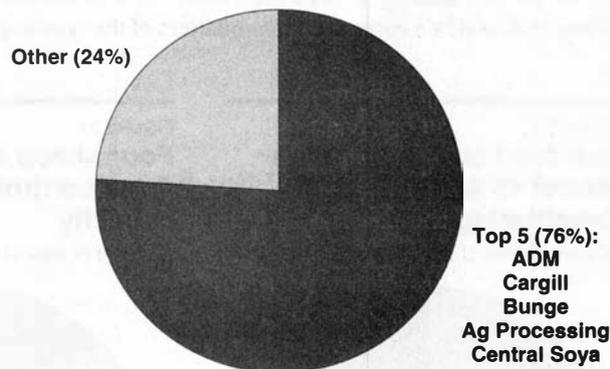


Sources: Milling and Baking News; Milling Directory, 1990; research of Heffernan and Constance.

FIGURE 18

Five grain cartel members control 76% of U.S. soybean crushing

(percent of total U.S. soybean crushing capacity)



Sources: Feedstuffs magazine; Bruce W. Marion and Donghwan Kim, "Concentration Change in the Selected Food Manufacturing Industries: The Influence of Mergers versus Internal Growth," Food System Organization, Performance and Public Policies, Working Paper No. 95, October 1990, Madison, Wisconsin: University of Wisconsin, Department of Agricultural Economics, Food System Research Group.

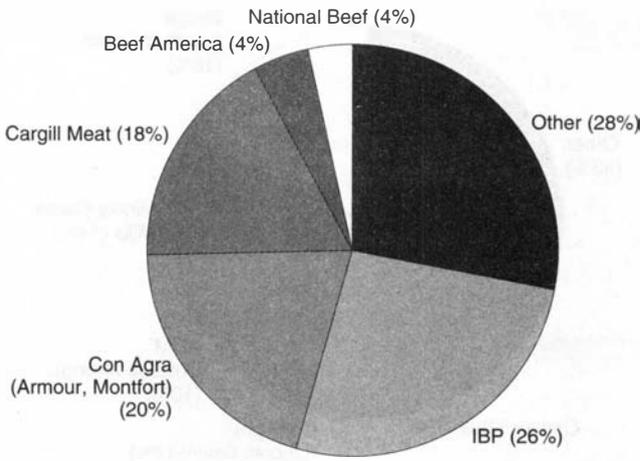
the processing industries. If one controls the processing industries, one controls the domestic trade: Except when it is used for animal feed, corn, wheat, or soybean cannot be eaten in its unrefined stage (except for sweet corn, which is a minuscule percentage of the annual corn harvest). The grain or soybean (which is a legume) must be processed. The same is true for meat: It must be slaughtered and cut before it is fit for

human consumption or any further step in the food chain. This is where the processing-milling industry, in the case of grains and soybean, and the packing-slaughtering industries, in the case of meat, come in.

FIGURE 19

Three food cartel members control 64% of U.S. beef packing

(percent of total U.S. beef backing capacity)



Daily capacity = 138,000 head of cattle

Sources: *Meat and Poultry* magazine; research of Heffernan and Constance.

Using the United States to make the case for all food-export as well as food-import nations around the world, one can see the cartel's domination. For example, **Figures 15-18** demonstrate that the main grain companies of the oligarchy's food cartel control 71% of the milling of America's flour; 60% of the dry milling of America's corn; 75% of the wet milling of America's corn; and three-quarters of the crushing

of America's soybeans.

(In the dry milling of corn, the corn is turned into corn meal, muffins, corn flakes, etc. In the wet milling of corn, the corn is turned into sweetener, starch, alcohol, ethanol, etc. Of America's corn crop of 7.4 billion bushels, 5.6 billion bushels will be consumed as animal feed, 1.5 billion bushels will be wet milled, and 0.3 billion bushels will be dry milled.)

Figures 19-21 confirm that the largest meat companies in the food cartel (IBP, ConAgra, Cargill) control 72% of America's slaughtering-packing of beef, 45% of pork, and 70% of sheep. The meat-packing industry demonstrates the accelerated rate at which the cartel is building its concentration. In 1979, the top four packers controlled 41% of the industry. Today's level of control is 72%.

Finally, as **Figure 22** shows, four of the six leading grain cartel companies own one-quarter of America's grain elevator storage capacity. However, many of the grain elevators in America are in local areas where there is a substantial degree of co-op or individual ownership. When one gets to regional grain elevators, the grain cartel's ownership percentage is higher. At ports, which is where grain is transhipped, the four grain cartel companies own 59% of all U.S. grain elevator facilities.

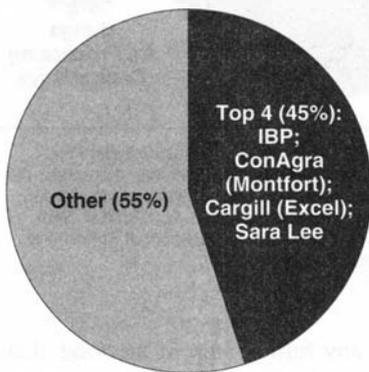
If a farmer wants to sell his grain, he sells it either to a grain elevator, or, in the rarer case where he can afford to transport it, to a grain miller. In either case, it is a grain cartel company to which he must sell. Through this process, the grain cartel sets the price—at the lowest level possible.

This raw materials and food control makes the current British Empire the most powerful in history; to ensure that people eat and national economies aren't strangled, it must be dismantled.

FIGURE 20

Four food cartel members control 45% of U.S. pork slaughtering

(percent of total U.S. pork slaughtering)

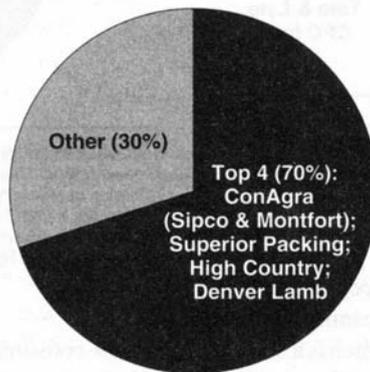


Sources: *Successful Farming*; *Feedstuffs*; research of Heffernan and Constance.

FIGURE 21

Four sheep slaughtering firms control 70% of U.S. capacity

(percent of total U.S. sheep slaughtering)

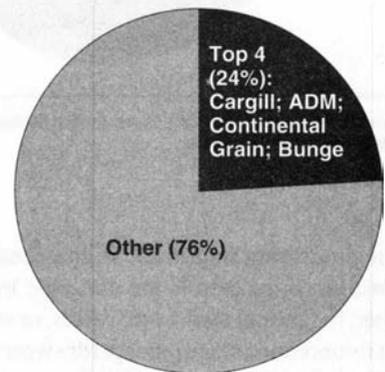


Sources: American Sheep Industry Association; research of Heffernan and Constance.

FIGURE 22

Four grain cartel members own 24% of U.S. grain elevators

(percent of U.S. grain elevator capacity)



Sources: *1994 Grain and Milling Annual*; research of Heffernan and Constance.