

Her Majesty's grand knights of treachery

by Scott Thompson

Several Bush administration figures, including the former President of the United States, have been requited for their service to the British Crown, by being awarded Honorary Knighthoods by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II. There are fewer than two dozen Honorary Knights in the United States. As the director of the Honours Department of the British Foreign and Commonwealth Office put it: "One must not debase the currency. An Honorary Knighthood means either a lifetime of service to the British Empire, or to the furtherance of U.S. relations with the British Empire."

Here are, by order of rank and seniority, some of the "Knights of Her Majesty's Realm":

- President Sir George Bush: Honorary Knight Grand Cross of the Order of Bath (GCB). The President received his chivalric honor for leading the United States in Operation Desert Storm, a mission which he repeatedly invoked as the beginning of a "New World Order."

- The Honorable Sir Henry Kissinger: Honorary Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George (KCMG). Kissinger was Secretary of State and National Security Adviser in the Nixon and Ford administration, and was on the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board under the Reagan/Bush administration. On May 10, 1982, speaking at Chatham House on the bicentennial of the British Foreign Office, Kissinger boasted of his lifelong career as a British agent. The rank he was awarded is normally reserved for top British diplomats.

- Sir Hugh Bullock: Honorary Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the British Empire (OBE) and the only one with this rank in the United States at this time. This investment banker, aged 98, has for decades raised millions for the cathedral where the British monarch is crowned. He is a Knight of Grace of the British Most Venerable Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem (OSJJ).

- Sir Grayson Kirk: Honorary Knight of the British Empire (KBE). He is President Emeritus of Columbia University (president from 1953-68).

- Sir Douglas Fairbanks, Jr.: Honorary Knight of the British Empire (KBE). He had both an acting and a military career. After serving as aide to Lord Mountbatten, Fairbanks conducted special missions to NATO, SEATO, and the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff.

- Gen. Sir Norman Schwarzkopf: Honorary Knight of the British Empire (KBE). He was Field Commander of Oper-

ation Desert Storm.

- Gen. Sir Colin Powell: Honorary Knight of the British Empire (KBE). Former Chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff.

- Gen. Sir Brent Scowcroft: Honorary Knight of the British Empire (KBE). Scowcroft was Bush's National Security Adviser, and is now Bush's top adviser, as well as a business partner of Kissinger's.

- The Honorable Sir Caspar Weinberger: Honorary Knight of the British Empire (KBE), former U.S. Secretary of Defense.

An American Priory

On May 11, 1996, on orders from Queen Elizabeth II, the American Society of the Most Venerable Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, which has for 30 years been a propaganda outlet and recruiting front for the British, was upgraded to a Priory, similar to those which exist throughout the British Empire. The ceremony was conducted, with full pomp, at the Washington National Cathedral, by His Royal Highness Prince Richard, Duke of Gloucester, who is the Queen's cousin and Grand Prior of the OSJJ. There are nearly 1,000 American members of this order, who must swear an oath of allegiance to the Queen, who is the Patron of the Order.

According to Don Lundquist, who is secretary to the American Priory, an effort had been made to invest Vice President Al Gore, Jr. as a member. However, the Vice President chose to pass up the invitation, undoubtedly concerned that his Knighthood might not sell very well among Democratic voters, who already rejected Gore's Presidential bid in 1988. Even George Bush did not accept his Knighthood until after American voters drove the BAC flunky from office.

BAC control: the raw materials cartels

by Richard Freeman

At the heart of the British-American-Commonwealth clique, run by the super-wealthy families of the oligarchy, is a combined economic and financial power greater than any single nation-state on Earth. The BAC has been busy, in preparation for the biggest financial implosion in history, which some insiders are acutely aware of — unlike the babblers at the *Wall Street Journal* and other financial press, who fantasize about the "eternal stability" of the system. In mergers, such as British Petroleum's \$54.3 billion takeover of Amoco, America's fifth-largest oil company, in August 1998, followed by BP's \$26.8 billion bid for Arco, America's seventh-largest oil company, in March 1999, which would make BP the largest oil

producer in America, or Cargill food company's October 1998 takeover of Continental's grain division, there has been an intense consolidation, tightening the BAC's death-grip over the production of goods necessary for human life.

Under BAC control are 3-4,000 corporate entities. Although they maintain the fiction of corporate independence, their boards of directors are so multiply interlocked that it is difficult to tell one corporation from another. They are really one entity. In groups of 10 to 50 firms, they are formed into cartels, which dominate 30-90% of the economic activity in critical sectors: precious metals, base metals, strategic minerals, oil and energy, food supplies, and finance.

As the rate of financial disintegration has accelerated, the BAC clique has hoarded commodities, often buying the source of production, from the mines to the oil fields, from which commodities are extracted or produced. The financiers behind the BAC reason thus: "The mountain of financial instruments in the world will soon collapse and be worth very little. If, when the dust clears, we can own 70% of food, energy, metals, and strategic minerals, we will still dominate the world."

The BAC's hoarding poses a potentially devastating danger to mankind: Its policy is the neo-Malthusian policy which confessed British agent Henry Kissinger promulgated in 1974 as U.S. Secretary of State, under his National Security Study Memorandum 200. NSSM-200 outlined a policy of genocide and depopulation against the Third World, and ultimately, against the industrialized sector. Through consolidation of 70% or more ownership of raw materials, the BAC has put within its grasp the power to cut back the production-flow of every kind of agricultural produce and raw material that is needed for people to eat, or, worked up from raw materials to capital and other finished goods, that is required for modern society. By squeezing off these flows, production would be crippled, to the point that mankind would be reduced to 500 million semi-literate souls roaming the Earth—achieving the paradigm desired by Britain's Prince Philip.

The immense physical goods and financial power of the BAC cartel is not reported in university textbooks or in the media. The latter focus on how much the stock of Microsoft is worth, or what is going on with Netscape or the ephemeral Internet stocks, but it has given little coverage of how the BAC has been building up immensely its power.

In this report, we will look at four areas which the BAC runs as cartels: finance, petroleum, food, and metals. The individuals in one cartel area, will show up frequently in many of the others.

"The True Story Behind the Fall of the House of Windsor," a September 1997 *EIR Special Report*, outlined the structure of the principal BAC cartels, from precious metals, to food, to finance; the wealthy nobility that runs them; and the extent of their global control. But over the past year, the BAC has consolidated its cartels. We update our report and give an overview of how these cartels work.

Finance, oil, and energy

The BAC's financial control is summarized in **Table 1**. In oil, in one of the biggest combined buy-outs of this century, British Petroleum plunked down \$81.1 billion to take over Amoco oil company in August 1998, and, as part of its bid to take over Arco oil company in March of this year (the Arco bid must first clear U.S. government anti-trust examinations). After purchasing Amoco, BP had worldwide reserves of 14.8 billion barrels of oil and gas equivalents. A successful merger of BP and Arco would give it about 860,000 acres in the North Slope oil fields of Alaska (about 75% of the total). Alaska law specifies that no one company can hold drilling leases on more than 500,000 onshore state-owned acres; BP is in discussions to "give up" 360,000 acres to comply with the law.

The merger with Arco would create the second-largest publicly traded oil firm in the world, with a market capitalization of about \$190 billion. It also creates the *largest oil producer and refiner in America*, a matter of great strategic importance. (The U.S.-based Exxon Corp., which is in the process of merging with Mobil Corp., is the world's largest oil producer, but this includes its worldwide production. BP-Amoco-Arco's will be the largest producer of U.S. reserves, as well as largest refiner.)

After the BP-Amoco merger was completed in December 1998, BP laid off 10,000 workers, and forced almost all of Amoco's officers to leave the company. The same treatment is expected to be meted out to Arco personnel.

Petroleum is vital in transportation, for cars, trucks, and airplanes, and is used in plastics and feedstocks. The strategic significance of BP becoming the largest oil producer and refiner in America, and number-two in the world, becomes clear in view of its history within the BAC command structure. In the first decade of the twentieth century, BP was founded as the merger of the projects of William Knox D'Arcy and Burmah Oil Corp. In 1909, the company was known as Anglo-Persian Oil Co., and it then came under the influence of Lord Strathcona, an influential in the British royal household.

Today, BP bears the imprint of the oligarchy. Lord Wright of Richmond is a prominent BP board member. In 1972-74, Lord Wright was head of the Middle East Department of Britain's Foreign and Commonwealth Office; in 1986-91, he was Permanent Undersecretary of State and head of Britain's diplomatic service; he is a Barclays Bank board member, and chairman of the Royal Institute of International Affairs (RIIA). BP co-chairman P.D. Sutherland is the former head of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (now the World Trade Organization). Outgoing BP chairman Sir David Simon, CBE, is instrumental in shaping policy for Prime Minister Tony Blair.

Now working as a "special consultant for BP Amoco in Central Asia," and, in particular, attempting to block Azerbaijani oil from being piped from Baku to Iran, is the mad Zbigniew Brzezinski, a player of British geopolitical games.

BP's \$81 billion takeover fund, is part of the consolidation

TABLE 1

The City of London's share of world financial turnover, 1993

	£ billions (millions of contracts)	London as percent of world
Equity (stock) markets trading		
Trading in domestic equity securities—SEAQ	£282	6.0%
Trading in equities in markets foreign to those equities' domicile (e.g., IBM traded in London)—SEAQ-International	£290	64.0%
Corporate debt securities (bonds) trading		
Trading in domestic corporate debt	No data available	
Trading in debt borrowed in markets foreign to borrowers' domicile (i.e., IBM bonds issued in London) Eurobond (secondary) trading	£2,866	75.0%
Government debt securities (bonds) trading		
	No data available	
Foreign exchange trading		
Spot and derivatives (including futures)	£44,559	27.0%
Exchange traded futures and options		
Interest rate futures and options	(90.55)	11.0%
Commodity futures and options	(52.764)	15.0%
Equity options	(8.206)	4.7%
Over the counter swaps, forwards, and options		
Swaps	£1.23	35.0%
Mortgage derivatives	No data available	
Other measures of financial turnover		
International bank lending	£884	15.8%
International insurance premiums for non-life direct business and reinsurance	£8,645	7.5%
International cross-border mergers and acquisitions	£17.1	45.0%
Shipbroking commissions	£0.275	50.0%

The United Kingdom is one of the centers that dominate world financial turnover, out of all proportion to the U.K.'s relative weight in the world economy. Britain's economy accounts for just 3% of the world's GDP, but the City of London's share of control of key financial markets is as high as 75%.

London's role as a financial center, a role that is overlooked by the media, is long-standing. For example, the London-headquartered Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp. (HSBC)—established in the Crown Colony of Hong Kong by British opium traders in the nineteenth century—as of early 1999, is the world's ninth-largest bank with \$483 billion in assets. On its board sits Sir Adrian Swire, chairman of John Swire and Sons, and Charles Mackay, chief executive officer of Inchcape Plc, which traces its history back to 1856 and the establishment of the British colonial Calcutta and Burma Steamship Co. Longtime HSBC chairman Sir William Purves is a Commander of the British Empire and a director of Shell Trading and Transport Plc. Five other British banks are among the 50 largest commercial banks in the world (1997 asset size): Barclays, \$374 billion (i.e., bigger than Chase Manhattan Bank); National Westminster, \$301 billion; Abbey National, \$233 billion; Lloyds TSB, \$228 billion; and Halifax, \$190 billion. Among the powerful London investment banks are Coutts and Co., N.M. Rothschilds and Sons, the Anglo-French Lazard Brothers/Lazard Frères; Hambros Plc, and Schroders Plc.

These institutions, along with some insurance companies, such as Lloyd's and Royal and Sun Alliance, all grouped around the mother institution, the Bank of England, form the core of the British financier cartel. At the top are about 1,000 immensely wealthy families in Britain. Around this core, the cartel has built up a large infrastructure. Located in London are the London Metal Exchange, the world center for trading certain metals; the London Petroleum Exchange; the setting-fixing of the world gold price; the center for world shipping, including ship-contracting and maritime insurance; the London International Financial Futures Exchange, which is one of the world's largest derivatives trading centers; and so on. The percentages presented in **Table 1** are from 1993, but there are at least 200,000 who work in finance and financial services jobs, to service the City of London's operations. Some 500 foreign banks operate there, more than on Wall Street. London's percentage share of financial turnover in some markets has increased. For example, recent figures show that London's share of assets managed in Europe for foreign institutional clients exceeds 81%.

If one goes on to include the British-American-Commonwealth faction's operations in Canada, Australia, Singapore, and a few other British Commonwealth countries, the percentages go up. If one includes the firms on Wall Street and other U.S. locations now controlled by the BAC command center, such as Morgan Bank, Chase Manhattan Bank, Salomon-Smith Barney, Morgan Stanley, etc., the BAC share of world financial activity becomes even greater, and in many major market spheres, including derivatives trading, financing of mergers and acquisitions, and Third World bond origination, it exceeds half of all world market activity.—*Richard Freeman*

Source: *The Competitive Position Of London's Financial Services*, The City Research Project, London Business School, March 1995.

of the petroleum industry. In December 1998, Exxon took over Mobil for \$86.4 billion, forming the world's largest oil company (also, in December 1998, for \$11.6 billion, the French oil company Total bought the Belgium's Petrofina, forming the world's fifth-largest oil company). Exxon now

has proven oil and gas reserves of 21 billion oil-equivalent barrels. Although Exxon's board historically has exhibited periodic "American tendencies," on the whole it has worked under the BAC umbrella.

The third-largest publicly traded oil company in the world

is the crown jewel of the Anglo-Dutch monarchies, Royal Dutch Shell. The Netherlands-based firm owns 60% of the company, with London-based Shell Trading and Transport owning the remaining 40%. The directors of Royal Dutch Shell are from the highest levels of the BAC, as represented by Lord Armstrong of Ilminster, one of only two dozen Knights of the Grand Order of the Bath, Queen Elizabeth's exclusive order. Lord Armstrong is on the board of Rio Tinto and N.M. Rothschild, and is a director of the Cecil Rhodes Trust. During 1970-75, he was British Prime Minister Edward Heath's principal private secretary.

The output of national oil companies, such as that of Saudi Arabia, Iran, and Mexico, is large, but it is the Big Three of Exxon, BP, and Royal Dutch Shell, and other BAC satellite oil companies around them, that dominate the international arrangements of production, and even much more, of refining and marketing. These three are among the world's four largest oil refiners, and combined they sell more than 19 million barrels per day of gasoline—26% of world gas station sales. This provides the pivotal control for the BAC in petroleum production, refining, and marketing, and anchors its dominating role in world energy.

Food

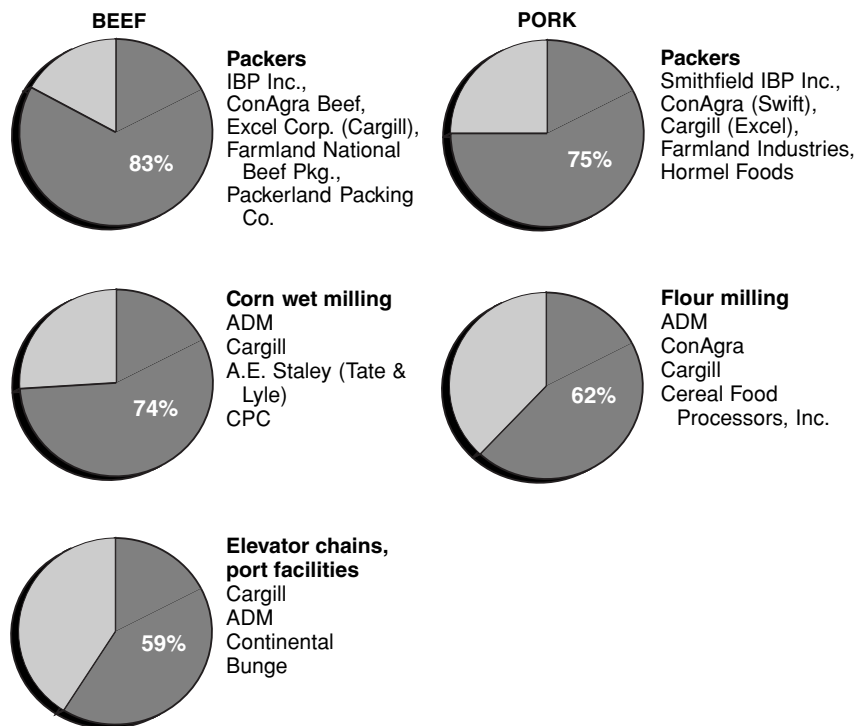
On Nov. 10, 1998, Cargill, Inc., the number-one grain trader/exporter, with 25% of the world's annual grain trade of approximately 210 million tons, announced that it was acquiring the grain operations of Continental Grain, the world's number-two grain trader/exporter with 20% of the world's annual grain trade. When the merger is approved this spring, the company will dominate 45% of the world's grain trade, with \$72 billion in annual sales, making it the world's largest food company.

Cargill and Continental, headquartered in the United States and thought of as American firms, show the pedigree of the oligarchy's control of the grain trade, stretching back to ancient Mesopotamia; through Venice's primacy; the important role of the Antwerp under the Burgundian dukes; and the Dutch and British Levant companies, down to the present day. The combined Cargill and MacMillan families of Cargill own 90% of the company's stock. Together, the extended

Figure 1

Agriculture commodities cartels, share of U.S. market control, 1998

Shown are percent share of U.S. market for each commodity, with cartel companies ranked in order of size.



Source: Based on the research paper, "Concentration of Agricultural Markets," January, 1999, by William Heffernan, Robert Gronski, Mary Hendrickson, University of Missouri. (Phone 573 882 4563; e-mail: HeffernanW@missouri.edu)

Cargill-MacMillan family is one of the fifteen richest families in America. John Hugh MacMillan II, Cargill's former president (1936-57) and chairman (1957-60), was a hereditary Knight Commander of Justice of the Sovereign Order of St. John, the oligarchy's chivalric order.

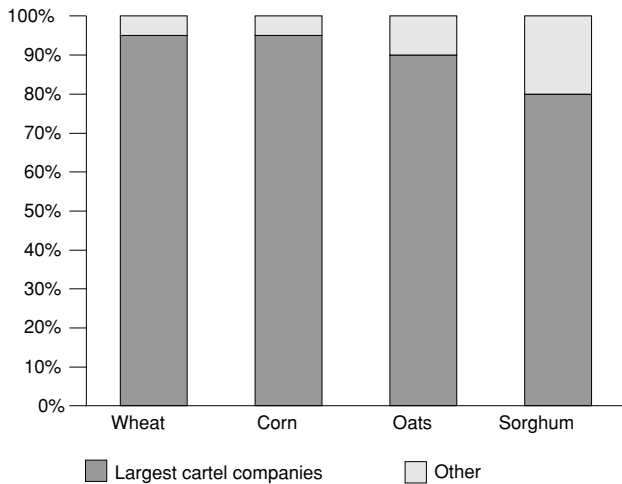
The Continental Grain company was founded in Arlon, Belgium in 1813 by Simon Fribourg, and has been privately owned and run by the multi-billionaire Fribourg family to the present day. Before the merger, Cargill was the world's number-one grain exporter, U.S. owner of grain elevators, world cotton trader, U.S. manufacturer of corn-based high-protein animal feeds (through subsidiary Nutrena Mills); number-two U.S. wet corn miller, U.S. soybean crusher, Argentine grain exporter; number-three U.S. flour miller, U.S. meatpacker (through its Excel division); and so forth. Now it is even larger.

The Cargill-Continental merger of grain divisions exemplifies the situation in the food industry. There is scarcely a

FIGURE 2

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

(percent of total U.S. grain exports)



Sources: EIR interviews; *The Grain Traders*.

section of the world food industry, from wheat, corn, and soybeans, to beef, pork, and chickens, to milk and cheese, that is not run by one of 50 top companies under the BAC's thumb, including Cargill-Continental, Louis Dreyfus, Bunge and Borne, André, and Archer Daniels Midland/Töpfer in grains; Cargill (Excel meats), ConAgra, and IBP (formerly Iowa Beef Processors) in meats; Nestlé, Unilever, Danon, and Philip Morris-Kraft, in dairy; and so forth.

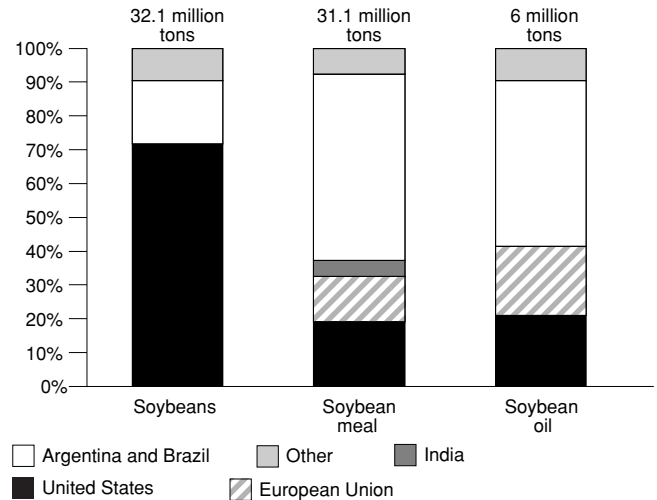
This is also true in the food distribution and retails sales system. An example is the London-owned Grand Metropolitan company, one of the world's ten largest food companies. It bought the American food and flour-making company Pillsbury, which also gave it ownership of Burger King, the world's second-largest restaurant chain; Green Giant vegetables; and Haagen-Dasz ice cream. In 1997, it merged with Guinness Plc, making it the largest liquor company in the world, twice as large as its nearest competitor.

Figure 1 shows the cartelized situation in the United States, with the largest food output of any nation in the world. The first chart shows just five companies — IBP Inc., ConAgra Beef, Excel-Cargill, National Beef Packing, and Packerland — with 83% control of all beef processing and packing in the United States. A rancher who does not sell his beef at the depressed price offered by these five firms, will starve. There is almost no one else to sell to. Likewise, four companies — Dwayne Andreas' ADM; Cargill; A.E. Staley/Tate & Lyle, the British company that started out running sugar plantations for the British Empire; and CPC — control 74% of wet corn milling. (See "Food Control as a Strategic Weapon,"

FIGURE 3

Control of international soybean and soybean product exports

(percent of total U.S. grain exports)



Sources: *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.

EIR, Dec. 8, 1995, for profiles of many of these companies, documenting the BAC pedigree.)

In the 1994-95 crop year, the United States was responsible 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 markets. **Figure 2** shows that the six largest grain exporting companies controlled 97% of all U.S. wheat exports, 95% of all U.S. corn exports, and so forth.

However, the food cartel also has control internationally. For example, in soybean production, **Figure 3** shows that outside the United States, the largest producer of soybeans and soybean products are Argentina and Brazil. One of the Big Six grain companies, Bunge and Born, settled in Argentina in 1876, and accumulated plantations of hundreds of thousands of acres. In the second half of the twentieth century, it also moved into Brazil: Today, in Brazil and Argentina, Bunge and Born is a major force in soybeans and related products, along with Cargill, Louis Dreyfus, and Continental. Thus, the grain cartel dominates output everywhere.

Further tightening the control are joint ventures, especially in the area of producing new strains of seeds and biotechnology. Cargill, the world's largest grain exporter, through its Nutrena division, is also the biggest producer of animal feed and hybrid seed in the world. In 1998, Cargill announced a joint venture with Monsanto, one of the leading farm biotechnology firms. Also in 1998, Novartis (the new

company name for the 1996 merger of Swiss chemical giants CIBA-Geigy and Sandoz) formed a joint venture with Land O'Lakes, and through them, with ADM, for the development of specialty corn hybrids for food and feed markets.

Metals

In December 1998, Zambia agreed to sell to Anglo American Corp., the world's largest mining operation, the Nchanga and Nkana mines of the Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines (ZCCM), for \$72 million—a price so low it was effectively an act of thievery. Zambia is ravaged by AIDS, and by the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, and the international donors which had cut off most funds to this starving nation until it sold its copper mines to foreign interests. On Oct. 18, marking the 34th year of Zambia's independence, the Zambian National Broadcasting Corp. reported on a speech by President Frederick Chiluba: "He wondered what civilization was all about, when poor countries were still being given conditions like those given the slaves in the past." On Nov. 19, Chiluba said, "Our donors are making the point that copper is a new millstone around our necks, by insisting that aid is tied to the sale of the copper mines." By late December, President Chiluba, under the intense pressure of the worsening condition of his population, gave in, and sold the mines to Anglo American.

This is the way Anglo American normally does business, in concert with other extensions of the BAC, such as the IMF. In 1996, during the invasion of Zaire/Congo, led by the forces allied to Uganda's Yoweri Museveni, Anglo American Corp., operating through its MDDZ firm, obtained a substantial chunk of the leading mining concern, the Société Minière et Industrielle de Kivu (Sominki), in mineral-rich Kivu Province. Sominki operates 47 mining concessions, encompassing 10,271 square kilometers, and it used the genocidal war as the opportunity to pick up the property at fire-sale prices.

Anglo American Corp. offers a taste of how a world without nation-states, run by the financier oligarchs, would operate. It was formed in 1917. Financing for, and investments into Anglo American and its associated companies came from the Rothschild bank and J.P. Morgan. The South Africa-based Anglo American, through cross-ownership shares, owns DeBeers Centenary and DeBeers Consolidated (which together control the Central Selling Organization that markets and controls 80% of the world's diamonds), and the Luxembourg-based Minerals and Resources Corp. (Minorco) holding company. In South Africa alone, Anglo American owns more than 1,600 companies, where it is the world's leading producer of gold, platinum, and diamonds.

The Oppenheimer family runs the Anglo American Corp. empire. Cambridge University-educated Harold Oppenheimer was chairman until 1982, and still reportedly makes all important decisions. His son Nicholas is the leading family member in the company. The Oppenheimer family members

TABLE 2

Anglo-American and Rio Tinto 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.

□

are in the 1001 Club, the tightly knit, elite society of royalty, oligarchs, financiers, raw materials executives, and billionaires, to coordinate strategy worldwide.

London-based Rio Tinto (formerly RTZ) is the other world raw materials giant (it is second in physical holdings, but first in dollar sales among raw materials companies). The British monarchy participates directly in the firm. *Forbes* magazine author Geoffrey Smith reported that Queen Elizabeth II is an important stockholder in Rio Tinto, a report confirmed by historian Charles Higham. This would correspond with Rio Tinto's seedy past. Rio Tinto was founded in the 1870s by Hugh Matheson, the head of the Hong Kong-based Jardine Matheson, then the world's biggest opium-trading operation. More recently, Rio Tinto was under the direction of Sir Mark Turner, who from 1939-44 was a leading officer in the U.K. Office of Economic Warfare. He studied the economic chokepoints of an economy, and knows how to implement a strategy to cut off raw materials and economic flows to cripple an economy.

Table 2 shows what Anglo American and Rio Tinto own. Between them, they produce one-eighth of the Western world's mining output (excluding countries from the former Soviet Union, principally Russia). For 16 of the 24 crucial minerals and metals listed, the combined output of Anglo American and Rio Tinto accounts for 10% or more of Western output, and in the case of seven of the materials, this combine produces 25% or more of Western output.

Anglo American and Rio Tinto form the core of the metals cartel. With other BAC majors like Australia's Broken Hill Properties and Canada's Inco, they have a grip over the flow of metal and mineral goods. **Figure 4** shows the BAC's con-

FIGURE 4
Control of gold, silver, and platinum markets
 (percent of total market)

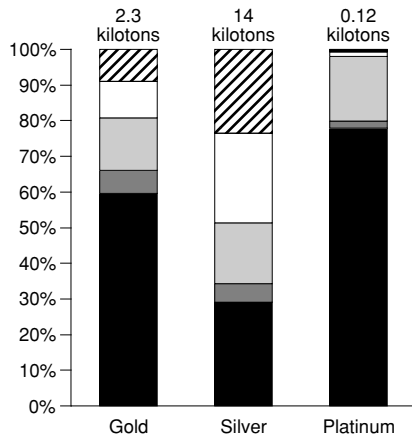


FIGURE 5
Control of nickel, copper, zinc, and lead markets
 (percent of total market)

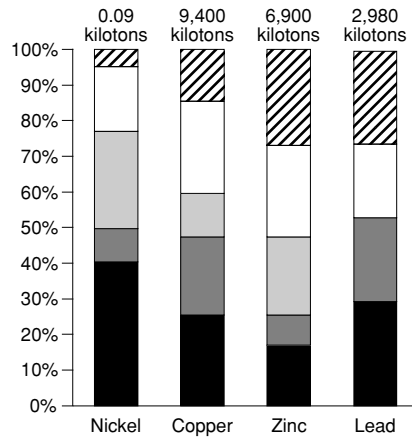


FIGURE 6
Control of tin, iron ore, and bauxite markets
 (percent of total market)

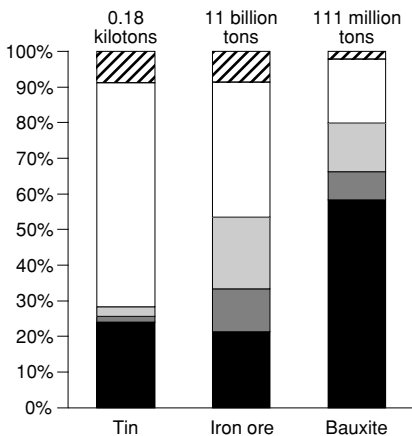
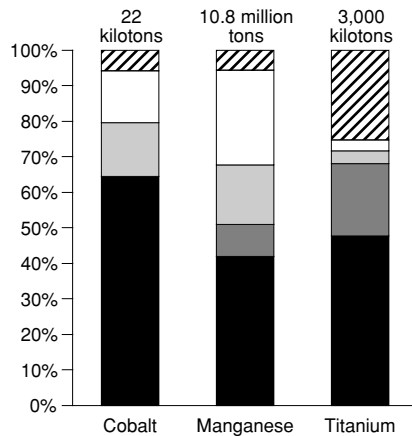


FIGURE 7
Control of cobalt, manganese, and titanium markets



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.

control of metals and minerals, ranging from 20% to 90%. In the figures, BAC control is designated as "London- and British Commonwealth-based," that is, control of extraction/production of metals and minerals either by companies that are part of the BAC cartel or nations that are members of the British Commonwealth.

For gold, BAC firms and nations control 59.5% of world

production, led by Anglo American Corp.; the BAC cartel controls 29% of silver production and 78% of world platinum production. The BAC has a similar degree of control of base metals: copper, zinc, lead, nickel, alumina-bauxite, iron ore, and tin. Without them, a modern economy is impossible. 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. The BAC cartel controls 17% to 58% of these seven metals (the percentages have increased since this earlier study was done).

BAC control of even 15-20% of a good's output, in a world where production is fragmented among hundreds of companies and nations, gives it a great deal of control. Control of 30%, 40%, or, in the case of alumina-bauxite, 58%, of production, gives the BAC dominant say over pricing and output.

In strategic minerals, so-called because they form crucial alloys used in defense and high-technology goods, the BAC cartel monopolizes 64% of cobalt mine output, 42% of manganese output, and 47% of titanium output.

When the BAC, through cartels, controls 97% of U.S. wheat exports, 83% of U.S. beef exports, 74% of U.S. wet corn processing, and so forth in the food industry; much of the world's supply, refining, and marketing of petroleum; 59.5% of the world's gold production, 17-58% of the world's seven basic industrial metals production, 64% of the world's cobalt production, and so forth, in the metals industry—this is

enormous power. Bill Gates's net worth may be \$58 billion, but that is a paper pyramid. What the BAC controls is assets instrumental to the operation of the physical economy.

As is shown in Zambia, where Anglo American Corp., working with the IMF, was increasing the rate of starvation until the Zambian government caved in and gave Anglo American the copper mines, the BAC cares only about its profits and extending its geopolitical control.