

## U.S. Gave Food Sovereignty, Reserves to GATT/London

In December 1988, at the Montreal Round of “agriculture reform” globalization talks of the United Nations GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade), a confidential proposal was made on behalf of the United States, that henceforth national food security would be redefined as “access to world markets,” and no longer as food self-sufficiency, which nations were to abjure.

The 1988 Montreal stealth U.S. policy memorandum stated:

“Food security and self-sufficiency are not one and the same objective or goal. Food security is the ability to acquire the food you need, when you need it. Food self-sufficiency means producing some portion of one’s own food supply from domestic resources, regardless of market forces, with deliberate intent of displacing imports or reducing import dependence.... In some cases, in fact, self-sufficiency can actually work against food security goals....

“Throughout human history, up until the technical advances of the green revolution, a global food shortage due to crop failures was a conceivable and often real threat. Today ... it is highly improbable.”

The Montreal meeting itself dissolved in dissension among the representatives of the 150 countries attending. But finally, in 1995, the outcome of the

GATT Uruguay Round of “agriculture reform” talks—began originally in Punte del Este, Uruguay, in 1986—was the establishment of the WTO (World Trade Organization) under the evil principle that national governments are subservient to world “markets” for food.

Under the WTO, it is considered a violation of international trade rules to even hold national food reserves for disasters or emergencies. The WTO rationalization is that such stockpiles “distort” world trade and market functions.

Certain nations quietly defy the WTO on this, including Japan, with its “ricebowl” reserve, and China, with grain reserves. But former potentially nation-serving food reserves, built up and managed under differing kinds of mechanisms—such as the U.S. Commodity Credit Corp. program (originating in 1933 under FDR), or the early days of the Common Agriculture Policy in Europe—are almost non-existent.

The instigators of the anti-food sovereignty policy shift in Montreal in 1988, in the false name of the United States, and in general, during the GATT rounds, were the global commodities cartels of the London-centered, Inter-Alpha Group financial networks, including even a Cargill executive, personally. These are the same networks which today are perpetrating murderous speculation, food control, farm destruction, and genocidal pseudo-environmentalism. The chief U.S. agriculture negotiator in Montreal in 1988 was Daniel Amstutz, Undersecretary of Agriculture for International Affairs and Commodity Programs, and a 25-year Cargill top executive.