

# Agriculture Group: No Limits to Growth!

*This memorandum of the Agricultural Commission of the Schiller Institute was formally submitted to the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) meeting in Rome on June 3-5, 2008.*

When the book *Limits to Growth* was published in 1972, it was the beginning of a planned development that can correctly be characterized today as global genocide. The oil crisis was the first step in bringing the population of the world into economic dependency. With the debt trap and the high-interest-rate policy at the end of the 1970s, the nations of the Third World were condemned to sell their food at dumping prices, on the markets of the industrial nations, in order to meet their obligations to pay interest. At the same time, these imports were used as substitute for animal fodder, dairy, and poultry farming. This was when the well-known “lakes of milk” and “mountains of meat and butter” were created, sold again on the world markets with subsidies and export grants, while ruining traditional national markets. With this grandiose redistribution, gigantic streams of goods emerged, which were controlled by just a few agricultural companies (Cargill, Bunge, ADM, Toepfer, etc.). That this development did not occur by accident, but rather was consciously manipulated, can be gleaned from the U.S. position paper NSSM-200, issued while Henry Kissinger was National Security Advisor.

The world again needs independent, self-employed farmers, who are appreciated as a part of the *Mittelstand* [small and medium-sized productive businesses] in the economy as a whole. This can only be achieved by bringing back the following points as rights and as law:

1. Continuous agricultural production is to be guaranteed in all areas of production through parity prices, and to be stabilized in periods of inflation through a timely equalization of value.

2. Supply-regulating measures like milk quantity regulation, sugar market regulations, and starch quotas, etc. are to continue, which has to be ensured by func-

tioning external protection.

3. Agricultural production has, first of all, to serve the national population, according to respective local situations and nourishment traditions, and not the benefit of big agricultural cartels.

4. Market demand is to be regulated and guaranteed by the state, by providing for the buildup of respective reserves; it cannot be handed over to private firms.

5. The rules and regulations of the WTO, as practiced in recent years, are not appropriate to ensure feeding the world's population. Quite the contrary, its incomprehensible measures are aimed at global population reduction.

The right to adequate food is a basic right of man, and applies to the entire world. Therefore, food production worldwide must be increased. For this purpose, dry areas which have been unusable up to now, must also be turned into arable land, through irrigation.

Food is not a substitute for scarce raw materials to produce energy; and in no case can it be an object for financial speculation, which at present is primarily to blame for the increase in food prices.

In order to grant the hungry population of this world the necessary aid now, it is necessary to locate the stocks of the large agricultural business groups, and to make them available at low prices to needy nations.

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*Germany's high-technology agriculture is being squeezed into bankruptcy by globalization.*