

America's Convicts

The Historic Crimes Of American Corporations

"They scoff and speak only evil; in their pride they seek to crush others."
- Psalm 73:8



another "exposie the criminals" book by jeff prager



We Bring Good Things To Life

America's Convicts The Historic Crimes Of America's Corporations

• the billionaires club •

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• Anti-Genocide Unit •

American National Institute Of Corporate Crimes & Financial Offenses (ANIOCCAFO)
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~ **ANARCHY DIVISION** ~

The Sound Track for this book is available for \$2.43 with any certified organic food donation to:
Stop-Children-What's-That-Sound Music™ only with the coupons on the following three pages.
The sound track includes the world famous Buffalo Springfield and their 60s hit, "For What It's Worth,"
Thunderclap Newman's masterpiece, "Something In The Air" with Humble Pie belting out "30 Days In The Hole"
A critical musical tour-de-force for anyone searching for the truth. All rights reserved through May, 2011.

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In 2004 the wealthiest 1% of Americans owned 36.9% of all stock and the wealthiest 10% controlled 80% of all stock. (30% of stock is enough to fully control most corporations.)

“They scoff and speak only evil;
in their pride they seek to crush others.”
- Psalm 73:8

“Corporations and the executives who fleece the public - along with the politicians who’ve made it possible - are the worst sort of criminals.”
- Elke Kolodinski

“When more than a billion people struggle to survive on the purchasing power equivalent of less than a dollar a day there has to be serious moral doubt about whether anyone should be a billionaire.”
- Peter Singer

“The rich need winners and losers in order to increase their wealth - they need only bet on the winning side.”
- Danila Oder

“There can be no real freedom or democracy until the men who do the work in a business also control its management.”
- Bertrand Russell

“Fuck the corporate criminals and nail them to the wall”
- Jeff Prager

Adam Smith, in his 1776 classic, *The Wealth of Nations*, said he was troubled by the fact that corporations’ owners and shareholders did not run their own businesses but delegated that task to professional managers. Adam Smith believed professional managers could not be trusted to apply the same “*anxious vigilance*” to manage “*other people’s money*” as they would their own and “*negligence and profusion therefore must prevail, more or less, in the management of such a company.*”

{From 2002 to 2007 the United States Justice Department won 1,236 convictions in corporate fraud cases.}

The “*best interests of the corporation*” principle, a fixture of corporate law, addresses Adam Smith’s concern by compelling corporate decision makers always to act in the best interests of the corporation and its shareholders.

The law forbids any other motivation for actions, whether to assist workers, improve the environment, or help consumers save money. Corporate officers can do these things with their own money, as private citizens but as corporate officials, however, stewards of other people’s money, they have no legal authority to pursue such goals as ends in themselves - only as means to serve the corporation’s own interests - to maximize the wealth of shareholders.

Corporate social responsibility is an oxymoron.

A corporation by definition of corporate law is singularly self-interested.

“*Like everything else the bottom line is all that matters now, whether it is in healthcare, journalism, sports or anything else. I do remember the time when corporations at least tried to give the appearance of being socially responsible. It seems we have lost that.*”
- Bob McLaughlin

“*Corporations have no conscience, and they will never engage in social justice or environmental responsibility unless they can make a buck doing it - or unless they are forced to.*”
- Kathy Barreto

“*Corporations are established for one basic purpose: to make money by converting nature and labor into profit and more capital. The corporation was invented to limit liability and maximize profit. Corporate managers are required to maximize profit, although they often arrange to give themselves enormous salaries. Politicians do not place the interests of workers, the community or the environment ahead of corporate profit interests.*”
- John M. Lambase

“*Corporation, noun: An ingenious device for obtaining individual profit without individual responsibility.*”
- Ambrose Bierce *Devil’s Dictionary*, 1911

“*The corporate design contained in hundreds of corporate laws across the face of the Earth is nearly identical; the people who run corporations have a legal duty to shareholders, and that duty is to make money. Failing this duty can leave directors and officers open to being sued by shareholders. The law dedicates the corporation to the pursuit of its own self-interest - and equates corporate self-interest with shareholder self-interest. No mention is made of responsibility to the public interest. Corporate law thus casts ethical and social concerns as irrelevant, or as stumbling blocks to the corporation’s fundamental mandate.*”
- corporate lawyer Robert Hinkley

Although corporate law has progressed to the point where corporations have the same rights as people and are treated as people by those laws corporations do not have the same emotive capacity as people which might help to refrain them from acting in a manner which is harmful to others.

On January 21, 2010 the quest for corporate personhood was completed. that permits Corporations can now make unlimited, direct political contributions. No more hiding behind fictional organizations such as independent campaign committees and political actions committees. Corporations can just give directly - as much as they want when ever they want - out of their corporate treasury to purchase whatever regulation or law they want.

“*The Supreme Court’s decision in Citizens United v. the Federal Election Commission paves the way for unlimited corporate and union spending in elections, thus drowning out of the average citizen’s voice in our public policy debates. In other words, the court has made a bad situation worse by enhancing the ability of the deepest-pocketed special interests to influence elections and the US Congress.*”
- Bob Edgar 01/22/10

“Can we really expect our elected representatives to control the same corporations whose campaign contributions got them elected? Until “corporate personhood” (which gives a corporation all the rights of a living person) is abolished, don’t expect any meaningful corporate controls. Corporations, through 1st Amendment rights, are allowed to contribute to election campaigns. Until the Supreme Court overturns corporate personhood, our elected representatives will be voting for the good of corporations, not for the good of people.”

- Gordon Vanderslice

“The idea that some areas of society and life are too precious, vulnerable, sacred, or important for the public interest to be subject to commercial exploitation seems to be losing its influence. Indeed, the very notion that there is a public interest, a common good that transcends our individual self-interest, is slipping away. Increasingly, we are told, commercial potential is the measure of all value, corporations should be free to exploit anything and anyone for profit, and human beings are creatures of pure self-interest and materialistic desire. These are the elements of an emerging order that may prove to be as dangerous as any fundamentalism that history has produced. For on an Earth where anything or anyone can be owned, manipulated, and exploited for profit, everything and everyone will eventually be.”

- Joe Balkan

“When the balance sheet of a corporation does not capture the true costs and risks of its business activities you end up with them privatizing their gains and socializing their losses.”

- Nandan Nilekani

I hear your moral compass has been damaged and you are being groomed for upper management!

psychopathology of the corporation

A corporation, with self-interest paramount, acts exactly as a human psychopath would.

Psychopaths exhibit traits such as superficial charm, an exaggerated sense of self-worth, glibness, lying, lack of remorse and manipulation of others. People that fall into this category include: serial killers and politicians. Psychopaths are psychologically capable of acting free of any concern for social, moral or legal consequences with absolutely no remorse.

“Ironically, these same traits (psychopathology) exist in men and women who are drawn to high-profile and powerful positions in society including political officeholders. While many political leaders will deny the assessment regarding their similarities with serial killers and other career criminals, it is part of a psychopathic profile that may be used in assessing the behaviors of many officials and lawmakers at all levels of government.”

- Jim Kouri, vice president of the National Association of Chiefs of Police

A corporation is like a human psychopath in that:

Corporations are irresponsible - in an attempt to satisfy the corporate goal, everything is ‘at risk’.

Corporations are manipulative - they manipulate everything, including public opinion.

Corporations have delusions of grandeur - “we’re number one”, “we’re the best.”

Corporations have a lack of empathy and exhibit antisocial tendencies - no concern for victims.

Corporations relate to others superficially - their whole goal is to present themselves to the public in a way that is appealing to the public but may not in fact be representative of the actual organization.

Corporations refuse to accept responsibility for their acts and corporations are unable to feel remorse.

The corporation, like the psychopathic personality it resembles, is programmed to exploit nature, small business and people for profit.

The cost of negotiated settlements and adjudicated civil suits as well as fines for illegal activities are seen as just another cost of doing business to the corporation. When breaking the law or failing to warn a product consumer of a potential danger is likely to cost less than complying with the law or warning potential users of defects a corporation is required by law to do what is best for its shareholders whether it is breaking the law or failing to warn of; lead in toys, pharmaceutical side effects, endocrine disruption by industrial chemicals, the harmful effects of chemicalized tobacco, thyroid disruption by fire retardants, etcetera ... In most cases the fines and the civil penalties and settlements paid by the corporation are trivial compared to the profits generated.

Many people falsely believe that as the corporation is run by breathing thinking compassionate people the corporation therefore must have the same traits as a compassionate person.

A corporation cannot exhibit compassion unless that exhibition of apparent compassion increases shareholder wealth.

People are notorious for their ability to use charm as a mask to hide their dangerously self-obsessed personalities. For corporations social responsible acts are simply public relations ploys. Corporations can present themselves as compassionate and concerned about being socially responsible citizens when, in fact, they lack the ability to care about anything as compassion requires an empathetic emotional response which is impossible for a legal construct.

“The recent spate of Supreme Court decisions absolving corporations of responsibility for their wrongful or negligent conduct is not “good for business” - unless you believe that all business owners are scofflaws. Rather, the decisions should be characterized as bad for consumers and ultimately bad for justice. Making it impossible for people injured by corporate acts (or neglect) to be compensated for their damages essentially sends a signal that companies need not consider the public interest, or indeed the niceties of the law, in their relentless pursuit of profit. That is not a pro-business stance; it is an antisocial stance. Everyone - as a potential victim of corporate cost-cutting, incompetence or outright malfeasance - is significantly worse off as a result.”

- J.G. Berinstein

“Corporate boards of directors meet in closed rooms to plan to how best to maximize profit. If they knowingly make plans that hurt others, violate laws, undermine ethics, or show favoritism to friends, they are involved in a conspiracy.”

- Peter Phillips

“Here is the most important challenge to political invention ever offered to the jurist or the statesman. The human association which in fact produces and distributes wealth, the association of workmen, managers, technicians and directors is not an association recognized by law. The association which the law does recognize - the association of shareholders, creditors and directors - is incapable of producing and distributing and is not expected to perform these functions. We have to give law to the real association and withdraw meaningless privilege from the imaginary one.”

- Lord Eustace Sutherland Campbell Percy, Baron Percy of Newcastle

“In giving commercial speech constitutional protection, we are not just giving consumers information about price, quality, maker, and warranties. We are systematically stimulating the addictive, irrational impulse to feed a spiritual emptiness with more and more “goods.” To say that commercial speech merely allows buyers and sellers to exchange information in a free market transaction seems utterly naive, if not downright disingenuous. The “culture” of television has largely replaced community and family life, cultural pursuits, and reading. Coupled with big corporations’ ability to influence the legal environment of business, corporate “freedom of speech” encourages a consumer driven economy, with consumers perennially in pursuit of this year’s hottest toy.”

- Donald O. Mayer

“A corporate executive recently confessed to me that his job consisted of lying to the customer; another that his job consisted of frightening customers into accepting digital security products that they really didn’t need.”

- Charles Eisenstein

“When (normal) human beings fall into a certain state: the psychopaths, like a virulent pathogen in a body, strike at their weaknesses, and the entire society is plunged into conditions that lead to horror and tragedy on a very large scale.”

- Andrew M. Lobaczewski

the process

Step One was to take something away from people (e.g. social capital) and sell it back again.

Step Two of the eternal formula for business success is to make someone else pay at least some of the costs, while you get the profits.

Do the printers of unwanted junk mail have to pay the costs of disposing it in landfills?

Do the makers or users of pesticides have to pay the costs of cleaning the groundwater they eventually contaminate?

Do the makers or users of nitrogen fertilizer have to pay the costs of eutrophication (deoxygenating algae blooms that kill fish)?

Would the mounds of plastic junk we buy every Christmas still be so cheap if they incorporated the medical costs of toxic petroleum by-products?

“Much of the destructiveness of our present economic system is due to the externalization of costs.”

- Charles Eisenstein

“A corporation tends to be more profitable to the extent it can make other people pay the bills for its impact on society. The corporation is an externalizing machine, in the same way that a shark is a killing machine. There isn’t any question of malevolence or of will; the corporation has within it, and the shark has within it, those characteristics that enable it to do that for which it was designed. As a result the corporation is potentially very, very damaging to society.”

- Robert Monks

Speaking of killing machines and the ability of a corporation to damage a social culture it might shock some people to know just how some of the major corporations benefit from war.

The Center for Responsive Politics found that lawmakers have as much as \$196 million invested in corporations doing business with the Department of Defense. Many corporations are not recognized as defense contractors

and yet a substantial amount of their business comes from supplying the military. Pepsico was paid \$286 million; IBM was paid \$291 million; Tyson was paid \$335 million; Goodrich was paid \$344 million; Procter & Gamble was paid \$362 million; Kraft was paid \$500 million; Dell was paid \$636 million; FedEx was paid \$1.3 billion and Exxon was paid \$1.2 billion. Also on the Pentagon’s payroll was Disney, Apple, Oakley, Nestle, Heinz and Hershey.

“In the early 1990s, some three quarters of the federal government’s research money was consumed by the Pentagon. Half of America’s scientists and engineers were employed by military-related companies. The needs of the Pentagon skew entire industries. They cause communities to arise out of nowhere, and as suddenly to collapse. Economists argue endlessly, and inconclusively, about the impact of military spending on the American economy as a whole. The effect of military spending on government budgets is plain enough: investments of one kind diminish investments of another.”

- Cullen Murphy

“In reality, whether we like it or not, whether we care or not, we’re all participating . When we buy Crest toothpaste, Oscar Mayer hotdogs or a Playstation the fact is we are supporting an increasingly militarized civilian economy.”

- Nick Turse}

“The business enterprise is a creature of a society and an economy, and society or economy can put any business out of existence overnight. The enterprise exists on sufferance and exists only as long as the society and the economy believe that it does a necessary, useful, and productive job.”

- Peter F. Drucker*

corporate marketing advertisement

Warren Buffet, the richest man in America, stated in May 2007 that he felt no imperative to invest in socially responsible corporations or to press those corporations in which he invested to be socially responsible.

“The practical business view is that a fine is an additional cost of doing business. A prohibited activity is not inhibited by the threat of a fine so long as the anticipated profits from the activity outweigh the amount of the fine multiplied by the probability of being apprehended and convicted. Considering the amount of the average fine, deterrence is improbable in most cases. The argument is even more obvious regarding prevention of recidivism. The corporation, once convicted and fined, will simply have learned how to cover its tracks better.”

- Bruce Welling

“The truly “elite” are the super-rich who have received massive tax breaks while American jobs are sent overseas in an effort to convert millionaires into billionaires. This unpatriotic action has turned the proud post-World War II middle class into a marginalized segment desperately fending off poverty.”

- David Ohman

“Since the 1960s the percentage of tax revenue at the federal level that comes from corporations has declined from around 30 percent to around 8 percent. A substantial portion of this decline is the consequence of the ability of companies with global operations to shift income to jurisdictions where tax collectors cannot find it.”

- Jack Blum, an expert on tax evasion and former counsel for the Senate Foreign Relations Committee

While the billionaires just keep getting richer working Americans are left with the bill for American aristocracies new found wealth. It took the federal government 100 years to amass a debt of \$5.7 trillion. During George W. Bush’s first seven years that debt was increased by \$3.2 trillion to \$8.9 trillion.

The outstanding public debt as of January 2010 was \$ 12.3 trillion and rising at the rate of \$3.9 billion per day! The estimated population of the United States based on the 2011 census was about 307,700,000 so each citizen's share of this debt was nearly \$40,000.

“Any fresh survey of men's political actions shows that, in those who have enough energy to be politically effective, love of power is a stronger motive than economic self-interest. Love of power actuates the great billionaires, who have far more money than they can spend, but continue to amass wealth merely in order to control more and more of the world's finance.”

- Bertrand Russell

“Maintaining the civic institutions, police forces and public infrastructure that enable great fortunes to be made and kept costs money. Wealthy taxpayers should keep that in mind the next time they're inclined to bellyache about not getting anything from government.”

- Michael Hiltzik

“We should not forget even for a moment that this whole animate world is a large family in which nature has not assigned any property to any particular individual. Individual ownership has been created by selfish opportunists so that they might take advantage of the defects of this system in order to grow fatter in a parasitic way. When the whole property of this universe has been inherited by all creatures, how then can there be any justification for a system in which someone receives a flow of huge excess, while others die for lack of a handful of grain?

The aspiration to become rich by exploiting others is a mental malady. In fact, if the eternal hunger of the human soul does not find the real path leading to mental and spiritual wealth, it becomes engaged in the work of depriving other of their rights; it robs them of their material resources.”

- Shrii Prabhat R. Sarkar

“Have you ever considered that the fabulously wealthy have a lifestyle that doesn't resemble ours even closely? They don't do dishes, laundry, wash the car, water the lawn or shop for food. They don't iron shirts, dust, straighten the pictures in the living room and they don't typically eat food laced with additives. They don't need to read the paper or watch the television for news, they ARE the news and they make the news. They don't send their children overseas to fight wars and in the rare cases that they do those kids are well protected from actual warfare. They don't put air in their tires because they don't even drive and they don't carry cash because they don't personally buy anything. They don't cook, they don't walk the dog and guess what? They aren't on Facebook either.”

- Jeff Prager

“In 1950 US corporations footed 26% of the total US tax bill. By 1990 they were covering only 9%, contributing to massive budget deficits and the current \$14 trillion US debt. In 2009 corporate leviathans such as Bank of America, General Electric and Exxon Mobil paid no US federal taxes. Exxon's net profit for that year was over \$45 billion. It utilized subsidiaries in the British Crown-controlled Bahamas, Bermuda and Cayman Islands to dodge the IRS.”

- Dean Henderson

“Accumulated wealth is not a reward for any tangible contribution to society made by the possessor.”

- Ferdinand Lundberg 1937

billionaire by name & wealth by market segment

oil and gas

Oil, gas & energy	Net Worth	Location	Market Segment
Charles De Ganahl Koch	12 billion	Wichita, KS	inheritance oil, commodities
David Hamilton Koch*	12 billion	New York, NY	inheritance oil, commodities
William Ingraham Koch*	1.3 billion	Palm Beach, FL	inheritance oil
Robert Muse Bass	5.5 billion	Fort Worth, TX	inheritance oil, investments
Lee Marshall Bass	3 billion	Fort Worth, TX	inheritance oil, investments
Sid Richardson Bass	3 billion	Fort Worth, TX	inheritance oil, investments
Edward Perry Bass	2.5 billion	Fort Worth, TX	inheritance oil, investments
Anne Windfohr Marion	1.3 billion	Fort Worth, TX	inheritance, oil
William Alvin Moncrief Jr	1 billion	Fort Worth, TX	inheritance oil
Richard Edward Rainwater	2.5 billion	Fort Worth, TX	real estate, energy, insurance
Robert Rowling	5.2 billion	Dallas, TX	inheritance oil & gas, investments
Ray Lee Hunt	3.2 billion	Dallas, TX	inheritance oil, real estate
T Boone Pickens, Jr	2.7 billion	Dallas, TX	oil & gas, hedge funds
Trevor Rees-Jones	1.5 billion	Dallas, TX	oil
Timothy Headington	1.1 billion	Dallas, TX	oil, investments
Billy Joe “Red” McCombs	1.3 billion	San Antonio, TX	radio, oil, real estate
Jeffrey Hildebrand	1 billion	Houston, TX	oil
Tracy W Krohn	1.4 billion	Houston, TX	oil
Dan L Duncan	7.5 billion	Houston, TX	oil, gas pipelines
Richard Kinder	2.8 billion	Houston, TX	gas pipelines
George Phydias Mitchell	2.5 billion	The Woodlands, TX	oil
David Rockefeller Sr	2.6 billion	New York, NY	oil, banking
Gordon Peter Getty	2.3 billion	San Francisco, CA	oil inheritance
George B Kaiser	8.5 billion	Tulsa, OK	inheritance oil & gas, banking
Aubrey K McClendon	1.6 billion	Oklahoma City, OK	oil
Marguerite Harbert	1.5 billion	Birmingham, AL	oil inheritance
Richard Mellon Scaife	1.2 billion	Pittsburgh, PA	inheritance oil, banking, publishing
Philip F Anschutz*	7.8 billion	Denver, CO	oil, gas, fiber optics
Phyllis Miller Taylor	1.6 billion	New Orleans, LA	oil, gas
Tom L Ward	1.6 billion	Edmond, OK	gas
Robert Earl Holding	4.2 billion	Sun Valley, ID	energy, resorts, ranching
Robert C McNair	1.5 billion	Houston, TX	energy, sports

hedge funds

George Soros*	8.5 billion	Westchester, NY	hedge funds
Edward S Lampert			
Robert Rubin* protege	4.7 billion	Greenwich, CT	consumer products, hedge funds
James H Simons	4 billion	East Setauket, NY	hedge funds
Steven A Cohen*	3 billion	Greenwich, CT	hedge funds
Paul Tudor Jones II	2.5 billion	Greenwich, CT	hedge funds
Bruce Kovner *	3 billion	New York, NY	hedge funds
Stanley Druckenmiller *	2 billion	New York, NY	hedge funds

Israel Englander *	1.2 billion	New York, NY	hedge funds
David E Shaw	1 billion	New York, NY	hedge funds
Louis Moore Bacon	1 billion	London	hedge funds
Kenneth C Griffin*	1.7 billion	Chicago, IL	hedge funds
David Tepper*	1.5 billion	Chatham, NJ	hedge funds
Samuel Wyly*	1.1 billion	Dallas, TX	stock trader, hedge funds
Daniel Morton Ziff*	1.5 billion	New York, NY	publishing inheritance, hedge funds
Dirk Edward Ziff*	1.5 billion	New York, NY	publishing inheritance, hedge funds
Robert David Ziff*	1.5 billion	New York, NY	publishing inheritance, hedge funds

leveraged buyouts or hostile takeovers

Carl Icahn *	9.7 billion	New York, NY	leveraged buyouts
Ronald Owen Perelman *	7 billion	New York, NY	leveraged buyouts
Henry R Kravis *	2.6 billion	New York, NY	leveraged buyouts
Leon Black *	2 billion	New York, NY	leveraged buyouts
Thomas Haskell Lee *	1.4 billion	New York, NY	leveraged buyouts
George R Roberts	2.6 billion	San Francisco, CA	leveraged buyouts
Tom T Gores *	2 billion	Beverly Hills, CA	leveraged buyouts
Alec Gores *	1.2 billion	Beverly Hills, CA	leveraged buyouts
Nelson Peltz *	1.3 billion	Bedford, NY	leveraged buyouts
Jerome Spiegel Kohlberg Jr *	1.2 billion	Mt Kisco, NY	leveraged buyouts
Wilbur L Ross Jr	1.2 billion	Palm Beach, FL	leveraged buyouts
David Howard Murdock *	4.2 billion	Los Angeles, CA	leveraged buyouts
Harold Clark Simmons*	4.1 billion	Dallas, TX	leveraged buyouts
Stephen A Schwarzman *	3.5 billion	New York, NY	leveraged buyouts
J Christopher Flowers	1.2 billion	New York, NY	leveraged buyouts
Michael Robert Milken *	2.1 billion	Los Angeles, CA	junk bonds, leveraged buyouts

Money management

Fayez Shalaby Sarofim*	1.5 billion	Houston, TX	money management
Michael F Price	1.4 billion	Far Hills, NJ	money management
Robert Addison Day	1.3 billion	Los Angeles, CA	money management
Kenneth L Fisher*	1.3 billion	Woodside, CA	money management
Julian H Robertson Jr	1 billion	New York, NY	money management, wine
Alfred P West Jr	1.2 billion	Paoli, PA	money management
Eli Broad*	5.8 billion	Los Angeles, CA	mutual funds
Charles H Brandes	2 billion	San Diego, CA	money management
Evgeny (Eugene) M. Shvidler	2.2 billion	London, UK	money management
Abigail Johnson	13 billion	Boston, MA	mutual funds
Edward Crosby Johnson III	7.5 billion	Boston, MA	money management
Charles Bartlett Johnson	4.3 billion	San Mateo, CA	mutual funds
Rupert Harris Johnson Jr	3.7 billion	San Mateo, CA	mutual funds
John P Calamos	2 billion	Naperville, IL	mutual funds
Thomas Bailey	1.2 billion	Aspen, CO	mutual funds
Joseph D Mansueto	1.2 billion	Chicago, IL	mutual funds
Jonathan Lovelace Jr	1.1 billion	Los Angeles, CA	mutual funds
Elizabeth S Wiskemann	1.1 billion	San Rafael, CA	mutual funds

Charles R Schwab*	4.6 billion	Atherton, CA	discount stock brokerage
J Joseph Ricketts	2.3 billion	Omaha, NE	discount stock brokerage
William H Gross	1.2 billion	Laguna Beach, CA	bond broker

insurance and banking

Warren Edward Buffett	46 billion	Omaha, NE	insurance
Franklin Otis Booth Jr	1.9 billion	Los Angeles, CA	insurance
Charles T Munger	1.6 billion	Los Angeles, CA	insurance
Joan H Tisch *	3.4 billion	New York, NY	hotels, ins., cigarettes, gas
Wilma Stein Tisch*	1.9 billion	New York, NY	hotels, ins., cigarettes, gas
Maurice Raymond Greenberg*	2.8 billion	Ocean Reef, FL	insurance
Ernest S Rady	2.2 billion	San Diego, CA	insurance, banking
Ernest E Stempel*	1.7 billion	Haton, Bermuda	insurance
Arthur L Williams Jr	1.7 billion	Palm Beach, FL	insurance
Sanford Weill *	1.5 billion	New York, NY	insurance, banking
Peter Benjamin Lewis*	1.4 billion	Coconut Grove, FL	insurance
William W McGuire	1.2 billion	Wayzata, MN	insurance
George Joseph	1 billion	Los Angeles, CA	insurance
Carl Henry Lindner Jr	2.3 billion	Cincinnati, OH	insurance, banking
Clemmie Dixon Spangler Jr*	2.5 billion	Charlotte, NC	banking
John Edward Anderson	1.9 billion	Bel Air, CA	beer, banks, insurance, cars
Roland E. Arnall*	3 billion	Holmby Hills, CA	mortgage banking*
Carl Pohlad	2.6 billion	Minneapolis, MN	banking
T Denny Sanford*	2.5 billion	Sioux Falls, SD	banking, credit cards
Herbert Anthony Allen Jr*	2 billion	New York, NY	investment banking
Bernard Francis Saul II	1.8 billion	Chevy Chase, MD	banking, real estate
Gerald J Ford	1.6 billion	Dallas, TX	banking
James Cayne	1.1 billion	New York, NY	investment banking
Richard S Fuld Jr*	1 billion	Greenwich, CT	investment banking
Leslie Alexander	1.2 billion	Houston, TX	student loans
Daniel Gilbert	1.1 billion	Livonia, MI	mortgage banking
Kenneth G Langone	1 billion	Sands Point, NY	investment banking,
L John Doerr	1 billion	Woodside, CA	venture capital

publishing inheritance

Donald Edward Newhouse*	7.3 billion	Somerset, NJ	publishing inheritance
Samuel Irving Newhouse Jr *	7.3 billion	New York, NY	publishing inheritance
Pauline MacMillan Keinath	1.6 billion	St Louis, MO	publishing inheritance
Cargill MacMillan Jr	1.6 billion	Wayzata, MN	publishing inheritance
W Duncan MacMillan	1.6 billion	Wayzata, MN	publishing inheritance
Whitney MacMillan	1.6 billion	Minneapolis, MN	publishing inheritance
John Hugh MacMillan III	1.6 billion	Hillsboro Beach, FL	publishing inheritance
Marion MacMillan Pictet	1.6 billion	Haton, Bermuda	publishing inheritance
Leonore Annenberg*	2 billion	Wynnewood, PA	publishing inheritance

media conglomerate inheritance

Barbara Cox Anthony	12.6 billion	Honolulu, HI	inheritance, media
Anne Cox Chambers	12.6 billion	Atlanta, GA	inheritance, media
William Randolph Hearst III	2.1 billion	San Francisco, CA	inheritance, media
Phoebe Hearst Cooke	2 billion	San Francisco, CA	inheritance, media
Austin Hearst	2 billion	New York, NY	inheritance, media
David Whitmire Hearst Jr	2 billion	Los Angeles, CA	inheritance, media
George Randolph Hearst Jr	2 billion	Los Angeles, CA	inheritance, media

walmart inheritance

Alice L Walton	15.5 billion	Fort Worth, TX	inheritance consumer products
Helen R Walton	15.3 billion	Bentonville, AR	inheritance consumer products
Jim C Walton	15.7 billion	Bentonville, AR	inheritance consumer products
S Robson Walton	15.6 billion	Bentonville, AR	inheritance consumer products
Christy Walton	15.6 billion	Jackson, WY	inheritance consumer products
Ann Walton Kroenke	2.6 billion	Columbia, MO	inheritance consumer products
Nancy Walton Laurie	2.2 billion	Columbia, MO	inheritance consumer products

Mars, Inc. inheritance

Forrest Edward Mars Jr*	10.5 billion	McLean, VA	inheritance processed food
Jacqueline Mars*	10.5 billion	Bedminster, NJ	inheritance processed food
John Franklyn Mars*	10.5 billion	Arlington, VA	inheritance processed food

sc johnson & sons inheritance

H Fisk Johnson	1.6 billion	Racine, WI	chemicals inheritance
Imogene Powers Johnson	1.6 billion	Racine, WI	chemicals inheritance
S Curtis Johnson	1.6 billion	Racine, WI	chemicals inheritance
Helen Johnson-Leipold	1.6 billion	Racine, WI	chemicals inheritance
Winnie Johnson-Marquart	1.6 billion	Virginia Beach, VA	chemicals inheritance

hyatt hotels inheritance

Anthony Pritzker *	2 billion	Los Angeles, CA	inheritance hotels, investments
Daniel Pritzker *	2 billion	Marin County, CA	inheritance hotels, investments
James Pritzker *	2 billion	Chicago, IL	inheritance hotels, investments
Jay Robert (JB) Pritzker *	2 billion	Evanston, IL	inheritance hotels, investments
Jean (Gigi) Pritzker *	2 billion	Chicago, IL	inheritance hotels, investments
John A Pritzker *	2 billion	San Francisco, CA	inheritance hotels, investments
Karen Pritzker *	2 billion	New Haven, CT	inheritance hotels, investments
Linda Pritzker *	2 billion	St Ignatius, MT	inheritance hotels, investments
Nicholas J Pritzker II *	1.6 billion	Chicago, IL	inheritance hotels, investments
Penny Pritzker *	2.1 billion	Chicago, IL	inheritance hotels, investments
Thomas J Pritzker *	2.3 billion	Chicago, IL	inheritance hotels, investments

estee lauder inheritance

Leonard Alan Lauder *	2.9 billion	New York, NY	inheritance consumer products
Ronald Steven Lauder *	2.7 billion	New York, NY	inheritance consumer products

campbell soup inheritance

Mary Alice Dorrance Malone	2.2 billion	Coatesville, PA	inheritance processed food
Hope Hill Van Beuren	1.3 billion	Middletown, RI	inheritance processed food
Charlotte Colket Weber	1.3 billion	Ocala, FL	inheritance processed food
Dorrance Hill Hamilton	1.1 billion	Wayne, PA	inheritance processed food
Bennett Dorrance	2.1 billion	Paradise Valley, AZ	inheritance processed food

casinos

Sheldon Adelson *	20.5 billion	Las Vegas, NV	casinos, hotels
Kirk Kerkorian *	9 billion	Los Angeles, CA	casinos, "investments"
Stephen A Wynn *	2.6 billion	Las Vegas, NV	casinos, hotels
Phillip Ruffin	1.4 billion	Wichita, KS	casinos, real estate
William Samuel Boyd	1.2 billion	Las Vegas, NV	casinos, banking
William Barron Hilton	1 billion	Los Angeles, CA	casinos, hotels

software

William Henry Gates III	53 billion	Medina, WA	software
Paul Gardner Allen*	16 billion	Seattle, WA	software, investments
Steven Anthony Ballmer *	13.6 billion	Bellevue, WA	software
Charles Simonyi	1 billion	Medina, WA	software
Lawrence Joseph Ellison *	19.5 billion	Redwood City, CA	software
James Goodnight	4.5 billion	Cary, NC	software
John Sall	2.2 billion	Cary, NC	software
Thomas M Siebel	1.5 billion	San Mateo, CA	software
David A Duffield	1.2 billion	Incline Village, NV	software

Hardware

Michael Dell*	15.5 billion	Austin, TX	computers
Steven Paul Jobs	4.9 billion	Palo Alto, CA	computers, entertainment
Theodore W Waitt	1.7 billion	San Diego, CA	computers
Weili Dai	1 billion	Los Altos Hills, CA	semiconductors
Gordon Earle Moore	3.4 billion	Woodside, CA	semiconductors
Sehat Sutardja	1 billion	Los Altos Hills, CA	semiconductors
Henry Thompson Nicholas III	2 billion	Laguna Hills, CA	integrated circuits
Henry Samueli	2 billion	Newport Beach, CA	integrated circuits
John Hammond Krehbiel Jr	1 billion	Lake Forest, IL	interconnection products
William Morean	1 billion	St Petersburg, FL	circuit boards
Scott D Cook	1.3 billion	Woodside, CA	microprocessors
James Kim	1.5 billion	Bryn Mawr, PA	microchips

internet

Sergey Brin *	14.1 billion	Palo Alto, CA	internet search engine
Larry E Page*	14 billion	San Francisco, CA	internet search engine
Eric Schmidt*	5.2 billion	Atherton, CA	internet search engine
David Filo	2.5 billion	Palo Alto, CA	internet search engine
Jerry Yang	2.2 billion	Los Altos, CA	internet search engine
Omid Kordestani	1.9 billion	Atherton, CA	internet search engine
Kavitark Ram Shriram	1.5 billion	Mountain View, CA	internet search engine
Pierre M Omidyar	7.7 billion	Henderson, NV	online auction
Margaret C Whitman	1.2 billion	Atherton, CA	online auction
Jeffrey P Bezos	3.6 billion	Seattle, WA	online consumer product sales
J Russell DeLeon	1.8 billion	Gibraltar	online 'gaming'
Ruth Parasol	1.8 billion	Gibraltar	online 'gaming'
Barry Diller *	1.3 billion	New York, NY	internet sales and services
John G Sperling	1.3 billion	Phoenix, AZ	online education
Peter Sperling	1.3 billion	Phoenix, AZ	online education
James H Clark	1.1 billion	Palm Beach, FL	web browser

weapons

Lester Crown*	4.1 billion	Wilmette, IL	weaponry
Ira L Rennert*	1 billion	Suffolk, New York	junkbonds, mining, weapons

lawsuits

Jerral W Jones	1.3 billion	Dallas, TX	lawsuits, entertainment
Joseph Dahr Jmail Jr	1.4 billion	Houston, TX	lawsuits
David Gottesman	2.5 billion	Rye, NY	lawsuits

telecom

Gary Magness	1.1 billion	Denver, CO	telecom inheritance
Craig O McCaw	2.1 billion	Seattle, WA	telecom
Irwin Mark Jacobs	1.7 billion	La Jolla, CA	wireless telecom
John P Morgridge	1.5 billion	Portola Valley, CA	telecom
Walter Scott Jr	1.3 billion	Omaha, NE	construction, telecom
Robert William Galvin	1.2 billion	Marshfield, WI	telecom products
Kenny A Troutt	1.2 billion	Dallas, TX	telecom
Mary Anselmo	1 billion	Greenwich, CT	telecom

broadcasting & entertainment

Charles Ergen*	7.6 billion	Denver, CO	broadcasting
John Werner Kluge*	9.1 billion	Palm Beach, FL	broadcasting
A Jerrold Perenchio	3 billion	Bel Air, CA	broadcasting
Mark Cuban *	2.3 billion	Dallas, TX	broadcasting

Todd R Wagner	1.4 billion	Dallas, TX	broadcasting
Stanley Stub Hubbard	1.4 billion	St Mary's Point, MN	broadcasting
Edmund Newton Ansin	1.2 billion	Miami Beach, FL	broadcasting
Keith Rupert Murdoch	7.7 billion	New York, NY	media conglomerate
Sumner M Redstone *	7.5 billion	Beverly Hills, CA	media conglomerate
Roy Edward Disney	1.2 billion	Los Angeles, CA	media conglomerate
Haim Saban*	2.8 billion	Beverly Hills, CA	television
Amos Barr Hostetter Jr	2.6 billion	Boston, MA	cable television
Charles Francis Dolan*	2.3 billion	Oyster Bay, NY	cable television
John C Malone	1.7 billion	Parker, CO	cable television
Oprah Winfrey	1.5 billion	Chicago, IL	television
Alan Gerry*	1.4 billion	Liberty, NY	cable television
Herbert Siegel*	1.3 billion	New York, NY	television
Robert L Johnson	1 billion	Washington, DC	television
Robert E "Ted" Turner	1.9 billion	Lamont, FL	cable television
George L Lindemann*	1.5 billion	Palm Beach, FL	broadcast, telecom, gas
Frank Batten Sr	1.4 billion	Virginia Beach, VA	inheritance broadcasting
David Geffen *	4.6 billion	Malibu, CA	movies, music
George Lucas	3.6 billion	Marin County, CA	movies
Steven Allen Spielberg *	2.9 billion	Pacific Palisades, CA	movies
Ray Milton Dolby	1.7 billion	San Francisco, CA	entertainment
Amar Gopal Bose	1.5 billion	Framingham, MA	entertainment
Robert Allen Naify	1.2 billion	San Francisco, CA	movie theaters
Micky Arison*	5 billion	Bal Harbour, FL	leisure
Marilyn Carlson Nelson	2 billion	Minneapolis, MN	leisure
Barbara Carlson Gage	2 billion	Minneapolis, MN	leisure
James C France	1.5 billion	Daytona Beach, FL	auto racing
William C France Jr	1.5 billion	Daytona Beach, FL	auto racing
Ollen Bruton Smith	1.4 billion	Charlotte, NC	race tracks
Jeremy Maurice Jacobs Sr*	1 billion	East Aurora, NY	sports concessions

Real Estate

Donald L Bren*	8.5 billion	Newport Beach, CA	real estate
Samuel Zell*	4.5 billion	Chicago, IL	real estate, private equity
Henry Ross Perot	4.3 billion	Dallas, TX	computer services, real estate
James L Sorenson	4.3 billion	Salt Lake City, UT	medical devices, real estate
Leonard Norman Stern*	3.7 billion	New York, NY	real estate
Paul Milstein*	3.5 billion	New York, NY	real estate
Matthew Bucksbaum*	3 billion	Chicago, IL	real estate
Donald John Trump*	2.9 billion	New York, NY	real estate
Melvin Simon*	2.6 billion	Indianapolis, IN	real estate
Leona Mindy Rosenthal Helmsley *	2.5 billion	New York, NY	real estate
Stephen M Ross	2.5 billion	New York, NY	real estate
Mortimer Benjamin Zuckerman*BB/CFR	2.5 billion	New York, NY	real estate
John Albert Sobrato	2.4 billion	Atherton, CA	real estate
E Stanley Kroenke*	2.1 billion	Columbia, MO	sports, real estate
Malcolm Glazer*	2 billion	Palm Beach, FL	sports, real estate
Tamir Sapir	2 billion	New York, NY	real estate
Edward P Roski Jr*	1.8 billion	Los Angeles, CA	real estate

Sheldon Henry Solow*	1.7 billion	New York, NY	real estate
Neil Gary Bluhm*	1.6 billion	Chicago, IL	real estate
George Leon Argyros	1.6 billion	Newport Beach, CA	investments, land lord
Igor Olenicoff	1.6 billion	Newport Beach, CA	real estate
Theodore N Lerner*	1.5 billion	Washington, DC	real estate
Norma Lerner*	1.5 billion	Cleveland, OH	real estate inheritance
Nancy Lerner*	1.5 billion	Cleveland, OH	real estate inheritance
Randolph D Lerner*	1.5 billion	Cleveland, OH	real estate inheritance
Alan I Casden	1.5 billion	Beverly Hills, CA	real estate
Steven Roth*	1.4 billion	New York, NY	real estate
A Alfred Taubman*	1.4 billion	Bloomfield Hills, MI	real estate
Thomas John Flatley	1.3 billion	Milton, MA	real estate
Carl Edwin Berg	1.2 billion	Atherton, CA	real estate
Timothy Blixseth*	1.2 billion	Rancho Mirage, CA	timberland, real estate
Herbert Simon*	1.2 billion	Indianapolis, IN	real estate
Marvin J Herb*	1.1 billion	Chicago, IL	soft-drink bottling, real estate
John P Manning	1.1 billion	Boston, MA	real estate
Alexander Gus Spanos	1.1 billion	Stockton, CA	real estate
Thomas J Barrack	1 billion	Santa Barbara, CA	real estate
Stephen R Karp	1 billion	Weston, MA	real estate
Leonard Litwin	1 billion	Great Neck, NY	real estate
Richard Edwin Marriott	1.8 billion	Potomac, MD	hotels
Jorge M Perez	1.8 billion	Miami, FL	condos
John Willard Marriott Jr	1.7 billion	Potomac, MD	hotels
Edward John Debartolo Jr	1.5 billion	Tampa, FL	shopping centers

outsourcing

Blase Thomas Golisano	1.7 billion	Victor, NY	outsourcing
Stephen J Bisciotti	1.1 billion	Millersville, MD	outsourcing
Gary L West	1.1 billion	Omaha, NE	outsourcing
Mary E West	1.1 billion	Omaha, NE	outsourcing

drugs

Patrick Soon-Shiong	3.4 billion	Los Angeles, CA	generic drugs
Edgar M Bronfman Sr *	3.2 billion	New York, NY	liquor
Barbara Piasecka Johnson	2.8 billion	Monte Carlo	pharmaceutical inheritance
Jess Stonestreet Jackson	2.2 billion	Healdsburg, CA	wine
Brad M Kelley	1.5 billion	Nashville, TN	tobacco
Stewart Rahr	1.5 billion	New York, NY	pharmaceuticals
Phillip Frost	1.4 billion	Miami, FL	pharmaceuticals
Ernest Gallo	1.3 billion	Modesto, CA	wine
Michael Jaharis	1.2 billion	New York, NY	pharmaceuticals
Howard S Schultz	1.1 billion	Seattle, WA	coffee

consumer products

Philip H Knight	7.9 billion	Beaverton, OR	shoes
Ralph Lauren	3.9 billion	New York, NY	fashion
Mitchell P Rales*	2.6 billion	Washington, DC	industrial and consumer products
Steven M Rales*	2.5 billion	Washington, DC	industrial and consumer products
H Ty Warner	4.5 billion	Chicago, IL	toys
Richard M Schulze	3.6 billion	Edina, MN	electronics
Leslie Herbert Wexner*	3.1 billion	Columbus, OH	clothing
Clayton Lee Mathile	2 billion	Dayton, OH	pet food
Jim Davis	2 billion	Newton, MA	shoes
William Wrigley Jr	1.6 billion	Lake Forest, IL	chewing gum
Michael Krasny*	1.6 billion	Highland Park, IL	computer and software sales
David Green	1.5 billion	Oklahoma City, OK	hobby
Manny Mashouf	1.5 billion	Brisbane, CA	clothing
Robert E Rich Jr	1.5 billion	Islamorada, FL	nondairy creamer
James Jannard	1.4 billion	San Juan Islands	sunglasses
John J Fisher*	1.3 billion	San Francisco, CA	clothing inheritance
William S Kellogg	1.3 billion	Menomonee Falls	department stores
Robert Kraft	1.3 billion	Brookline, MA	paper, packaging, sports teams
Robert J Fisher*	1.2 billion	San Francisco, CA	clothing
William Sydney Fisher*	1.2 billion	San Francisco, CA	clothing
Paul Barry Fireman	1 billion	Brookline, MA	shoes
Donald Joyce Hall	1.6 billion	Mission Hills, KS	consumer products, broadcasting
James Martin Moran	2.4 billion	Deerfield Beach, FL	car sales
Roger S Penske	2.2 billion	Birmingham, MI	car sales
Thomas Friedkin	1.2 billion	Houston, TX	car sales

medical products

William Alfred Cook	3.2 billion	Bloomington, IN	medical devices
John E Abele	2.2 billion	Boston, MA	medical devices
Ronda E Stryker	2 billion	Kalamazoo, MI	medical products
Peter M Nicholas	1.9 billion	Boston, MA	medical devices
Thomas F Frist Jr	1.8 billion	Nashville, TN	health care facilities
Jon Lloyd Stryker	1.7 billion	Kalamazoo, MI	medical products
Gary Karlin Michelson	1.4 billion	Los Angeles, CA	medical patents
Pat A Stryker	1.4 billion	Larimer, CO	medical products
John W Brown	1 billion	Kalamazoo, MI	medical products

food

John Richard Simplot	3.2 billion	Boise, ID	potatoes, microchips
Ronald Burkle*	2.5 billion	Los Angeles, CA	supermarkets, investments
Charles C Butt	2.2 billion	San Antonio, TX	supermarkets
S Daniel Abraham*	1.9 billion	Palm Beach, FL	processed food
Peter Buck	1.5 billion	Danbury, CT	fast processed food
Fred DeLuca	1.5 billion	Fort Lauderdale, FL	fast processed food

Michael Ilitch	1.5 billion	Detroit, MI	pizza
James Leprino	1.5 billion	Denver, CO	cheese
Christopher Goldsbury*	1.4 billion	San Antonio, TX	inheritance, salsa
S Truett Cathy	1.2 billion	Atlanta, GA	fast processed food
Joyce Raley Teel	1.1 billion	Sacramento, CA	supermarkets

industry

Leonard Blavatnik*	7 billion	New York, NY	industrialist
Henry Lea Hillman*	3 billion	Pittsburgh, PA	industrialist
Jerry Zucker*	1.1 billion	Charleston, SC	industrialist
Robert M Friedland*	1 billion	Singapore	mining
Michael E Heisley Sr	1 billion	Jupiter Island, FL	manufacturing
Jon Meade Huntsman	1.5 billion	Salt Lake City, UT	chemicals
Archie Aldis “Red” Emmerson	1.6 billion	Anderson, CA	timberland, lumber

commodities

Marc David Rich*	1.5 billion	Switzerland	commodities
Pincus Green*	1.2 billion	Switzerland	commodities

shipping

Martha Robinson Rivers Ingram	2.9 billion	Nashville, TN	shipping and distribution
Frederick Wallace Smith	2.2 billion	Memphis, TN	shipping
Victor Fung	1.6 billion	Hong Kong	distribution
Leslie L Gonda*	1.3 billion	Beverly Hills, CA	transportation
Donald J Schneider*	1.3 billion	Green Bay, WI	trucking
Robert Drayton McLane Jr	1.2 billion	Temple, TX	consumer products logistics
William E Connor II	1.2 billion	Hong Kong	supply-chain services

rentals

Jack Crawford Taylor	13.9 billion	St Louis, MO	car rentals
Bradley Wayne Hughes	4.1 billion	Malibu, CA	storage facilities
Steven Udvar-Hazy*	3.1 billion	Beverly Hills, CA	aircraft leasing
Louis L Gonda*	1.6 billion	Beverly Hills, CA	aircraft leasing
Richard T Farmer	1.3 billion	Cincinnati, OH	uniform rentals and sales

information

Michael Rubens Bloomberg*	5.3 billion	New York, NY	information services
Patrick Joseph McGovern	3 billion	Hollis, NH	publishing
Richard J Egan*	1.3 billion	Hopkinton, MA	information management
Dwight D Opperman*	1 billion	Dellwood, MN	publishing

construction

John R Menard Jr	5.2 billion	Eau Claire, WI	building supplies
Herbert V Kohler	4.5 billion	Kohler, WI	inheritance, plumbing fixtures
William Morse Davidson*	4 billion	Bloomfield Hills, MI	glass
Dennis Washington	2.8 billion	Missoula, MT	construction, mining, shipping
Riley P Bechtel*	2.7 billion	San Francisco, CA	engineering, construction
Stephen Davison Bechtel Jr*	2.7 billion	San Francisco, CA	engineering, construction
Kenneth Hendricks	2.6 billion	Beloit, WI	building supplies
Margaret Hardy Magerko	2 billion	Belle Vernon, PA	inheritance, building supplies
Bernard Marcus*	1.9 billion	Atlanta, GA	building supplies
Arthur M Blank*	1.3 billion	Atlanta, GA	building supplies
William J Pulte	1.2 billion	Bloomfield Hills, MI	home building

Miscellaneous

Richard M DeVos	3.5 billion	Ada, MI	multi-level marketing
Glen Taylor	2.3 billion	Mankato, MN	printing
Min H Kao	2.2 billion	Mission Hills, KS	navigation equipment
Alfred E. Mann*	2.2 billion	Los Angeles, CA	inventor, entrepreneur
H Wayne Huizenga	2.1 billion	Fort Lauderdale, FL	garbage, entertainment, car sales
Albert Lee Ueltschi*	1.6 billion	Vero Beach, FL	pilot education
Gary L Burrell	1.5 billion	Stilwell, KS	navigation equipment
Dean V White	1.4 billion	Crown Point, IN	billboards, hotels
John Orin Edson	1.1 billion	Seattle, WA	leisure craft
Arturo Moreno	1.1 billion	Phoenix, AZ	billboards

The Cox family, the DeVos family, the Dorrance family, the Gallo family, the Harbert family, the Koch family, the Mars family, the Sobrato family, the Walton family and several other families have relied on their fortunes, the resources of their companies and their business connections to marshal a massive anti-estate tax juggernaut that has reported nearly a half-billion dollars in lobbying expenditures (\$490.3 million) since 1998. They stand to save \$1 trillion.

“Why should men leave great fortunes to their children? If this is done from affection, is it not misguided affection? Observation teaches that, generally speaking, it is not well for the children that they should be so burdened. Neither is it well for the state. Beyond providing for the wife and daughters moderate sources of income, and very moderate allowances indeed, if any, for the sons, men may well hesitate, for it is no longer questionable that great sums bequeathed oftener work more for the injury than for the good of the recipients. Wise men will soon conclude that, for the best interests of the members of their families and of the state, such bequests are an improper use of their means. ... the thoughtful man must shortly say, “would as soon leave to my son a curse as the almighty dollar,” and admit to himself that it is not the welfare of the children but family pride which inspires these enormous legacies. ... The growing disposition to tax more and more heavily large estates left at death is a cheering indication of the growth of a salutary change in public opinion. ... Men who continue hoarding great sums all their lives, the proper use of which for public ends would work good to the community, should be made to feel that the community, in the form of the state, cannot thus be deprived of its proper share. By taxing estates heavily at death the state marks its condemnation of the selfish billionaire’s unworthy life.”

- Andrew Carnegie

77 billionaires, about 1 in 4, started out with huge inheritances.

“If you are born at the right time, with some access to family fortune, and you have a special talent for whipping up other people’s hatred and sense of deprivation, you can arrange to kill large numbers of unsuspecting people. With enough money, you can accomplish this from far away, and you can sit back safely and watch in satisfaction.”

- Martha Stout

a short list of american companies settling charges or paying fines due to illegal conduct

Ameriquest settles charges of predatory lending practices with Justice Department for \$4 million in 1996. Ameriquest settles class-action lawsuit charging it had defrauded borrowers in four states in 2004 for \$50 million. (Controlled by billionaire Roland E. Arnall through ACC Capital Holdings. Roland E. Arnall was appointed United States ambassador to the Netherlands by George W. Bush.)

Archer Daniels Midland violated the Sherman Antitrust Act of 1890 by fixing the price of three commodities - lysine, citric acid, high-fructose corn syrup - in the late 1980’s and early 1990’s. Lysine makes chickens fat, dumb, and happy. Ajinomoto and Kyowa Hakko Kogyo of Japan, and Sewon Corporation and Cheil Jedung of Korea with Archer Daniels Midland formed a cartel to restrict production of lysine to boost the market price.

In 1996 Archer Daniels Midland paid \$100 million in fines for the lysine price-fixing case and several executives were imprisoned.

In 2004 Archer Daniels Midland Co agreed to pay \$400 million to settle civil class-action lawsuit accusing company of fixing prices of high-fructose corn syrup. 1995 class-action suit was filed on behalf of several thousand food companies including PepsiCo Inc. and Coca-Cola Co. which estimated they suffered \$1.4 billion in damages.

In 2004 Archer Daniels Midland was fined \$48.3 million by the European Commission for fixing citric acid prices. Archer Daniels was one of five companies fined by the European Commission in December 2001 for operating a worldwide cartel for citric acid, used as a food preservative, from 1991 to 1995.

In 1998 BankAmerica Corp. paid \$187.5 million to settle charges that it illegally kept unclaimed bond proceeds from the state of California and more than 1,000 cities, counties and public agencies statewide.

In 2000 Wyeth Laboratories paid a \$30 million fine for failing to comply with good manufacturing practices.

In May 2002 Schering-Plough Corp., the maker of Claritin®, was fined \$500 million by the FDA for quality-control problems at four of its factories.

In 2004 Bristol-Myers Squibb was ordered by the Securities and Exchange Commission to pay \$150 million to settle charges of inflating its revenue by \$1.5 billion in 2000 and 2001.

In March 2005 British Petroleum West Coast Products agreed to fines, health programs and improvements totaling a \$81 million for thousands of pollution violations over the past decade at its Carson, California oil refinery.

South Coast Air Quality Management District residents suffered dizziness, headaches and respiratory ailments. The hydrogen sulfide pollution affected 21 public schools between 1991 and 2001, forcing three public schools to close.

Accounting firm KPMG agreed to pay \$456 million to the federal government in August 2005 for creating bogus tax shelters for the wealthy.

In January, 2006 AT&T agreed to pay \$25 million for failing to properly maintain a network of underground storage tanks throughout California.

Boeing settles charges of contract rigging with Justice Department for \$615 million in May 2006.

Walmart fined over \$135 thousand for allowing children to operate heavy machinery in 2005. Walmart also settles charges by paying fine of \$11 million for hiring illegal aliens to clean stores in 2005.

In 2007 Walmart settled charges that it failed to pay overtime agreeing to pay it’s workers \$33 million it had shortchanged them. As a sweetheart of the Labor Department Walmart did not have to pay any fines or penalties for it’s illegal and unethical behavior.

In August 2006 Prudential Financial Inc. admitted criminal wrongdoing and agreed to pay a fine of \$600 million for improper mutual fund trades.

Cintas Corporation lost a ruling in October 2006 that it could not be sued in a class action for failing to adhere to Los Angeles’s living wage law by failing to pay the minimum wage.

In December 2006 Chase Bank and Trilegiant agreed to pay \$14.5 million for tricking customers with ‘free’ membership in discount programs. A check was sent for \$10, which when cashed enrolled the mark in the discount program. After the initial ‘free’ period members were charged a fee of \$99 for annual membership in the discount programs. Trilegiant used Chase Bank customer’s lists.

In December 2006 Fidelity Investments agreed to reimburse \$42 million to it’s mutual funds to cover losses by it’s stock traders caused by steering business to brokerages that provided kickbacks.

Prudential Insurance agreed to pay \$19 million in restitution and penalties for bid rigging, price fixing and broker kickbacks in December 2006. As part of the settlement Prudential agreed to disclose broker compensation. From 1999 to 2005 Prudential paid \$60 in ‘contingent fees’ to brokers on \$18 billion worth of life, disability and long term care insurance.

Farmers Insurance settled charges of replacing parts in vehicles damaged in collisions with substandard parts for \$17 million to the lawyers and \$20 to \$40 to each plaintiff in a class action suit in December 2006.

Overseas Shipholding Group Inc. fined \$37 million for dumping oil waste and sludge in the ocean in December 2006.

In January 2007 Bayer settles with 30 states for \$8 million for failing to adequately warn consumers of the risks associated with the use of the cholesterol reducing drug Baycol® which was sold from 1998 to August 2001 when it was withdrawn from the market. (In 1898, Bayer launched the best selling branded drug of all time, Heroin®.)

Pfizer settled charges in March 2007 paying \$35 million for offering kickbacks along with the illegal promotion of the human growth hormone product Genotropin®.

“Since May 2004, Pfizer, Eli Lilly & Co., Bristol-Myers Squibb Co. and four other drug companies have paid a total of \$7 billion in fines and penalties. In September 2007, New York-based Bristol-Myers paid \$515 million - without admitting or denying wrongdoing - to federal and state governments in a civil lawsuit brought by the Justice Department. The six other companies plead guilty in criminal cases.”

- David Evans

Eight former traders at Fidelity Investments agreed to pay over \$1 million to settle federal regulatory claims that they had accepted gifts from brokers seeking business with the fund company. Fidelity paid \$8 million in March 2008 to settle SEC claims that its employees had received over \$1.6 million in gifts for routing transactions through brokers bearing gifts.

On February 1, 2007 the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) agreed to accept a fine of \$950,000 from Infineum for using a new chemical in its auto products before the chemical had undergone a required 90-day review. Infineum is a joint venture between the ExxonMobil Chemical Company (*a division of ExxonMobil Corporation*), the Shell Petroleum Company Limited and the Shell Oil Company.

On April 9, 2007 the Environmental Protection Agency fined The Clorox Company \$177,300 for the American distribution of unregistered and mislabeled disinfectant bleach intended only for Asian export.

On May 17, 2007 the largest American manufacturer of hospital disinfectants, Lonza Inc., was fined \$202,500 for making the false claim that its disinfectant products Formula 158 Lemon Disinfectant®, Fresh and Clean® and REV® actually worked. Formula 158 Lemon Disinfectant® and Fresh and Clean® did not kill *Pseudomonas Aeruginosa*, and REV® did not kill either the *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* or *Staphylococcus aureus*, as claimed on the labels. Lonza Inc. is the American subsidiary of the Lonza Group a Swiss chemicals and biotechnology company, headquartered in Basel, Switzerland.

In September of 2008, Cephalon settled an off-label marketing case in which the company was paid a fine of \$375,000,000 for marketing the narcotic lollipop Actiq® (“fentanyl citrate”) as well as Gabitril® (*an epilepsy medication*) and Provigil® (*a narcolepsy medication*).

**General Electric:
'We bring good things to life'
or 'Imagination at work'**

“Does anyone really believe that GE “brings good things to life?””

- Charles Eisenstein

John Francis “Jack” Welch, Jr. was Chairman and CEO of General Electric between 1981 and 2001. In 1980, the year before Jack Welch became CEO, GE recorded revenues of roughly \$26.8 billion; in 2000, the year before he left, revenues were nearly \$130 billion. When Jack Welch left GE the company had gone from a market value of \$14 billion to one of more than \$410 billion at the end of 2004, making it the most valuable and largest company on Earth. Jack Welch had a record salary of \$94 million a year, followed by his record retirement plan of \$8 million a year not including perks such as the use of the company jet.

March 27, 1990: Wilmington, North Carolina: GE fined \$20,000 for discrimination against employees who reported safety violations.

July 27, 1990: Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: GE fined \$30 million for defrauding government in defense contracts.

October 11,1990: Waterford, New York: GE fined \$176,000 for pollution at silicone products plant.

May 20,1991: Washington, D.C.: GE ordered to pay \$1 million in damages over improperly tested aircraft parts for air force and navy.

February 27, 1992: Allentown, Pennsylvania: GE ordered to pay \$80 million in damages for design flaws in nuclear plants.

March 4,1992: Orange County, California: GE fined \$11,000 for violating worker safety rules on handling PCBs.

March 13, 1992: Wilmington, North Carolina: GE fined \$20,000 for safety violations at nuclear fuel plant.

May 22, 1992: Illinois: GE ordered to pay \$65 million in damages for design flaws in nuclear plants.

July 22,1992: Washington, D.C.: GE fined \$70 million for money laundering and fraud related to the illegal sale of fighter jets to Israel.

September 13, 1992: Chicago, Illinois: GE ordered to pay \$1.8 million in damages for airplane crash.

October 12, 1992: Nashville, Tennessee: GE ordered to pay \$165,000 in damages for deceptive advertising of light bulbs.

October 27, 1992: Washington, D.C.: GE ordered to pay \$576,215 in damages for overcharging on defense contracts.

May 12, 1992: Washington, D.C.: GE ordered to pay \$13.4 million in damages to whistleblower on illegal sale of fighter jets to Israel.

March 2, 1993: Riverside, California: GE and others ordered to pay \$96 million in damages for contamination from dumping of chemicals.

September 16, 1993: New York: GE ordered to compensate commercial fisherman \$7 million for PCB contamination of the Hudson River.

October 11, 1993: San Francisco, California: GE ordered to offer \$3.25 million in rebates to consumers after deceptive light bulb advertising.

February 2,1994: Perry, Ohio: GE settles with utility companies on defective Perry Nuclear Plant.

March 14, 1994: Fort Edward, New York: GE ordered to clean up contamination of sediment in the Hudson River.

September 14.. 1994: Washington, D.C.: GE fined \$20 million for overcharges on defense contracts.

September 2,1995: Waterford, New York: GE fined \$1.5 million for air pollution and contamination of Hudson River.

September 15, 1995: Brandon, Florida: GE fined \$137,000 for groundwater contamination.

September 9, 1996: Waterford, New York: GE fined \$60,000 for Clean Air Act violations.

October 7, 1996: Hendersonville, North Carolina: GE ordered to clean up contaminated soil and groundwater.

October 8, 1996: Cook County, Illinois: GE ordered to pay \$15 million as settlement for airline crash in Sioux City, Iowa.

February 22, 1997: Somersworth, New Hampshire: GE and others ordered to clean up contamination of groundwater and public water supply.

February 1998: Waterford, New York: GE fined \$234,000 for pollution violations.

April 20, 1998: Waterford, New York: GE fined \$204,000 for pollution violations.

October 1998: United Kingdom: GE ordered to pay £2 billion for asbestos cleanup and related pollution claims.

January 24, 1999: Chicago, Illinois: GE ordered to reimburse consumers \$147 million for unfair debt collection practices.

September 17, 1999: Moreau, New York: GE ordered to build drinking water system after PCB contamination of water supply.

October 9, 1999: Pittsfield, Massachusetts: GE ordered to clean up PCB pollution in Housatonic River.

October 18, 2000: New York, New York: GE and others ordered to clean up contamination of soil.

January 2001: New York: GE and others ordered to refund \$4 million in overcharges on mortgage insurance. In 2005 23 United States Senators and 79 United States Representatives owned stock in General Electric. This is the main reason that the corporate plutocracy continues to complain about those 'activist judges'. Without those 'activist judges' General Electric would have far less fines to pay and would have had at least \$2,529,553,215 more profit between 1990 and 2001 as well as smaller lawyer bills. (Some fines may have been or may be reduced or overturned on appeal.

"General Electric profited handsomely from Bolshevism, Roosevelt's New Deal socialism and national socialism in Germany."

- Anthony C. Sutton

crisis management

"Every crisis has three Vs: the victim, the villain and the vindicator. We want to know who to like, who to believe and who to hate. That's how the media tells its stories related to crises. A crisis is resolved when you muddy the rigid roles of these three types of characters or when you reverse the roles. So the goal of PR person is to enact that switch."

- Eric Dezenhall

Eric Dezenhall believes that the best strategy is to rarely, if ever, admit guilt and to meet each accusation with a counter attack. In the middle of a public relations crisis, companies pay consultants anywhere from \$50,000 and up, depending on how long and how many people are deployed. A pre-crisis preparation session costs at least \$25,000. Still, says Eric Dezenhall, who has represented such companies as Procter & Gamble, ExxonMobil, Eli Lilly and

GE, *"the amount of money spent on crisis management is a drop in the bucket compared to what you might lose."* Under the law, corporate executives are guilty of securities fraud if they misrepresent the truth about their corporation's financial condition. (typical CEO crisis management!)

The founder and portfolio manager of two Bear Stearns hedge funds has been charged with making false statements in the final months of the funds' demise. The CEO declared "Our liquidity and balance sheet are strong" just 36 hours before seeking emergency funding.

AIG's Joseph Cassano said he was "highly confident that we will have no realized losses" on the company's credit default swaps portfolios less than three months before they posted more than \$11 billion in losses.

Lehman Brothers CEO Dick Fuld Jr. assured investors that the company had \$42 billion in liquidity just five days before the company filed for bankruptcy.

"How does \$42 billion vanish in five days and did Lehman officers know then of any harbingers of doom that they weren't sharing?"

- Roger Parloff

The former CEOs of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, who made reassuring statements about their companies' capitalization levels two months before it turned out they were \$75 billion short.

tax fraud, bribery and price fixing

Merck, the pharmaceutical manufacturer, agreed to pay \$2.3 billion to the Internal Revenue Service on February 14, 2007. The tax dispute stemmed from income attributed to a partnership set up in Bermuda in 1993 to avoid taxes. Merck acquired Medico and gave two patents, for Zocor and Mevacor, to its Bermuda subsidiary. Merck then paid its subsidiary royalties on the two drugs - in effect deducting income it had paid itself.

In February 2008 Merck agreed to pay \$671 million for overcharging the government for four popular Medicaid drugs and for bribing doctors to prescribe Vioxx, Zocor, Mevacor and Pepcid. The investigation was triggered in 2000 by a former Merck salesman with an itchy conscience who became a whistleblower.

In July 2008 Joseph Roth*, an account manager for Israel based United Mizrahi Bank, and Rabbi Moshe Zigelman*, admitted to their parts in a tax fraud scheme in which people made bogus tax-exempt donations to charitable organizations related to Spinka, an Orthodox Jewish sect. Rabbi Moshe Zigelman admitted to soliciting donations by promising to refund 80% to 95% of the sum. Joseph Roth admitted he established secret overseas bank accounts and bogus loans to facilitate the transfer of funds and charged fees to repatriate the money.

creative accounting

"The current accounting standards give those preparing financial statements great latitude and the tremendous use of judgement in coming up with numbers. That latitude and judgement can be used very handily to misrepresent the information provided to investors."

- Lynn Turner, former chief accountant Securities and Exchange Commission 09/17/07

CEO Al Dunlap, "Chainsaw Al", was hired to resurrect Sunbeam Corporation. Charged with arranging a "massive financial fraud", Al Dunlap agreed to pay a \$500,000 SEC civil fine and be barred from serving as an officer or director of a public company.

Kenneth “Kenny Boy” Lay replaced Richard Kinder as head of Enron in 1996. Kenneth “Kenny Boy” Lay was convicted in May 2006 of conspiracy, securities fraud, wire fraud and making false statements.

Martin Grass, CEO of Rite Aid Corp. was sentenced to 8 years in prison for his role in a massive accounting fraud at the drugstore chain his father co-founded. His sentence also included a \$500,000 fine and three years’ probation. Five other executives were also found guilty.

Enron Corporation CEO Jeffrey K. Skilling was sentenced to 24 years and 4 months in prison for conspiracy, insider trading, making false statements to auditors and securities fraud. .

Adelphia CEO John J. Rigas was convicted of bank, wire and securities fraud and was sentenced to 15 years in federal prison. Timothy J. Rigas and Michael J. Rigas, his sons, as well as Peter Venetis, his son-in-law, and Michael Mulcahey were also charged. They concealed \$2.3 billion in liabilities from corporate investors and the three Rigases had taken \$3.1 billion in loans that were not recorded on the books.

Scott D. Sullivan, an American Certified Public Accountant and the former CFO, Treasurer, and Secretary of WorldCom, engineered WorldCom’s \$11-billion accounting fraud. Scott Sullivan was sentenced to five years in prison and agreed testify against WorldCom Incorporated CEO Bernard J. Ebbers who received 25 years for his role in the \$11-billion accounting fraud and subsequent \$180 billion dollar loss to investors.

L. Dennis Kozlowski of Tyco International Ltd. received a sentence of eight and one-third to 25 years in prison for misappropriation of Tyco’s corporate funds, grand larceny for \$150 million in unauthorized bonuses and fraud against the company shareholders for an amount of more than \$400 million.

Sanjay Kumar Chairman and CEO of Computer Associates International was sentenced to 12 years in prison and fined \$8 million after pleading guilty to leading a \$2.2 billion accounting fraud at the software company.

HealthSouth CEO Richard M. Scrushy was formely charged with fraud, money laundering, conspiracy, and making false statements in a \$2.7 billion accounting fraud. In 2005, after 21 days of deliberation, he was acquitted.

“I sat in that courtroom for six months, and I did everything possible to advocate for his cause. Scrushy promised me a lot more than what I got.”

- Audrey Lewis reporter for The Birmingham Times, a black-owned weekly in Birmingham, Alabama. Audrey Lewis received \$10,000 from Richard M. Scrushy through the Lewis Group, a public relations firm, and another \$1,000 to help buy a computer.

Richard M. Scrushy was later found guilty of bribery, conspiracy and mail fraud in a conspiracy trial with co-defendent Alabama Govenor Don Siegelman in a different case.

In 2007 Richard M. Scrushy settled other charges with the SEC over the \$2.7 billion accounting fraud. Although Richard M. Scrushy did no wrong he agreed to pay the SEC \$81 million. Richard M. Scrushy new trade is as a television preacher in Birmingham, Alabama.

Walter A. Forbes, CEO of CUC International which merged with HFC Incorporated to form Cendant, was convicted of securities fraud and two counts of making false statements. Walter A. Forbes was sentenced to 12 years 7 months and must pay \$3.275 billion in restitution.

Joseph Nacchio, CEO of Qwest Communications International Inc., was sentenced to 6 years in prison for insider trading based on knowledge of improper accounting practices. The stock of Qwest Communications International Inc. plunged from \$60 per share to \$2 per share when accounting irregularities came to light.

“Publicly held companies, whether they make turbines or tiramisu, are programmed to maximize efficiency and increase sales every quarter - no matter what. Inevitably this leads to cutting corners.”

- Daniel Gross

manipulation of stock option grant dates

Nearly 1,400 corporate board members have profited from the manipulation of stock option grant dates over a 10 year period from 1996 to 2005. Nearly 29,000 grants were studied. When corporate board members were granted options at a time different than corporate executives 71% of the option grants involved date manipulation. Grant dates tended to be on days when stocks were at their lowest value thus increasing the gain to optionees.

hedge funds

According to a survey conducted by Rothstein Kass in the fall of 2007 61% of hedge fund managers stated that a recession in America was very likely in 2008. 66% of hedge fund managers said that a recession would bring investment oppurtunities. Only 17% of hedge fund managers viewed an economic downturn as a bad news.

“Hedge fund riches helped inflate the price of everything from modern art to Manhattan real estate. Top managers raked in billions of dollars a year, and managing a fund became the running dream on Wall Street.”

- Louise Story 10/22/08

Julian Robertson’s Tiger Management failed despite raising \$6 billion in assets. Julian Robertson’s strategy involved buying what he believed to be the most promising stocks in the markets and short selling what he viewed as the worst stocks. This strategy hit a brick wall during the bull market in technology and the fund suffered massive losses.

Aman Capital was set up in 2003 by top derivatives traders at UBS. Leveraged trades in credit derivatives resulted in an estimated loss of hundreds of millions of dollars. Dissolved June 2005.

Bailey Coates Cromwell Fund involving poor decision making of leveraged trades chopped 20% off of a \$1.3-billion portfolio in a matter of months. Dissolved June 20, 2005.

Marin Capital a California-based hedge fund attracted \$1.7 billion in capital and put it to work using credit arbitrage and convertible arbitrage to make a large bet on General Motors. General Motors’ bonds were downgraded to junk status, the fund was crushed. Dissolved on June 16, 2005.

Ospraie Management LLC closed a \$250 million hedge fund specializing in commodity trading. The Ospraie Point Fund lost 29 percent in the five months. Losses stemmed from a combination of bad bets in commodities that fell sharply. Dissolved June 08, 2006.

Amaranth Advisors, a hedge fund manager, lost \$6 billion in wrong-way bets on natural gas derivatives in September, 2006. Amaranth Advisors net asset value declined by 65% to 70%. Amaranth Advisors controlled 40% or more of natural gas contracts in 2006 and in one month controlled 70%. In May of 2007 Amaranth Advisors agreed to pay \$717,000 to settle SEC charges of violating securities rules. Senate investigators concluded in June of 2007 that Amaranth Advisors trading actions drove up the price of natural gas for the entire natural gas market.

The Bear Stearns hedge funds Enhanced Leverage Fund and High-Grade Fund together borrowed \$20 billion to invest in sub-prime mortgage backed bonds. Investors were told in July 2007 that their investment of \$1.5 billion was gone.

fannie mae, freddie mac, sallie mae and financial fraud

Fannie Mae, the Federal National Mortgage Association, was originally founded by government decree as a government agency in 1938 as part of Franklin Delano Roosevelt's New Deal (an extension of Herbert Hoover's New Deal), in order to provide liquidity to the mortgage market.

In 1968, to help balance the federal budget, Fannie Mae was converted into a private corporation. Fannie Mae at one time was the ninth-largest business in the world according to Forbes.

From 1938 to 1968, the secondary mortgage market in the United States was monopolized by Fannie Mae. To provide competition in the secondary mortgage market, and to prevent Fannie Mae from continuing to have a monopoly, Congress chartered - created by government decree - Freddie Mac as a private corporation to compete in this same market.

Freddie Mac paid Newt Gingrich \$300,000 in 2006 to push for increased deregulation.

In 2005 Freddie Mac hired the lobbying and PR firm DCI Group for a "stealth lobbying campaign." DCI did not file lobbying reports on the contract, and Freddie Mac executives referred to the lobbying campaign as their "stealth lobbying campaign." In 2006, the Freddie Mac made "six-figure payments to 52 outside lobbying firms and political consultants," including former House Speaker Newt Gingrich (*\$300,000 in 2006 to push for increased deregulation*) and former Senator Alfonse D'Amato. Freddie Mac was fined \$3.8 million for illegal campaign contributions arranged by Freddie Mac lobbyists in April 2006. Also in April 2006 Freddie Mac agreed to settle lawsuits stemming from a \$5 billion profit reduction restatement of 2003 earnings.

In May 2006 Fannie Mae agreed to pay a fine of \$400 million for alleged accounting manipulations and lying to investors. Earnings were reduced by \$6.3 billion.

Sallie Mae, the Student Loan Marketing Association was originally created in 1972 as a government sponsored enterprise. The company remains the country's largest originator of federally insured student loans.

"The dirty little secret of the guaranteed student loan market is how concentrated it is: only 32 lenders hold 90% of the loan volume. The Education Department has found that at about 300 colleges one lender controls 99% of loan volume - essentially holding a monopoly on those campuses"

- Stephen Burd

Sallie Mae started its Opportunity Loan Program in 2000. A lender hands a college a fixed amount of private loan money which the college then lends to students with credit problems for higher rates with less consumer protection. The college then promises to make the lender its exclusive provider of loans backed by Sallie Mae. In the past this used to be called monopolizing a captured market through kickbacks. Sallie Mae denied wrong doing but agreed to pay a \$2 million fine.

Lenders of student loans were specifically exempted from the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act in 1996. The statues of limitations were removed from student loans in 1999 so debt is never retired. Student loans are now never forgiven in bankruptcy. Student seeking loans are not allowed to shop loans as most institutions have captive lenders. Student loans may be refinanced only once, so if interest rates drop the borrower will be stuck with the original rate. Defaults are typically charged 25% of the loan value. Student loans are also exempt from "truth in lending" regulations and rules that require lenders to explain fees and interest rates. Student loan collection rights include the right to garnish wages, tax refunds, Social Security payments and disability payments.
working conditions

Sweatshops trick the uneducated rural poor, children and adult alike, into starting work without informed consent. Sweatshops retain workers through debt bondage and/or mental and physical duress. Sweatshops injure workers and the environment at greater rates as they exist in places without effective or enforced workplace safety and environmental laws.

"It is an insult to our dignity to live off the produce of anyone doing demeaning work because she has to in order to survive. Work done under compulsion is slave work."

- Charles Eisenstein

Nike's internal pricing documents, found by Charles Kernaghan in the Dominican Republic, purpose was to maximize the amount of profit that could be wrung out of the girls and young women who sew garments for Nike in developing world sweatshops.

Production of a shirt, to take one example, was broken down into twenty-two separate operations: five steps to cut the material, eleven steps to sew the garment, six steps to attach labels, hang tags, and put the shirt in a plastic bag, ready to be shipped. A time was allotted for each task, with units of ten thousandths of a second used for the breakdown. With all the units added together, the calculations demanded that each shirt take a maximum of 6.6 minutes to make - 8 cents for labor - for a shirt Nike sells in the United States for \$22.99.

Walmart has roughly 4,400 supplier factories in China. A large proportion of these are sweatshops. A Business Week investigation found that as late as 1999, Kathie Lee handbags were being made in a Chinese factory where employees worked fourteen-hour days, seven days a week, thirty days a month, for an average wage of 3 cents an hour, and were beaten, fined, and fired if they complained about it!!!

In October 2007 child workers, some as young as 10, were found working in sweatshop slavery to produce beaded children's blouses with serial numbers that Gap admitted corresponded with its own Gap Kids inventory. With endorsements from celebrities including Madonna, Lenny Kravitz and Sex and the City star Sarah Jessica Parker, Gap has become one of the most successful and iconic brands in fashion. In 2004 Gap, which outsources most garment producing labor, terminated 136 labor suppliers and admitted that forced labor, child labor, wages below the minimum wage, physical punishment and coercion were among abuses it had found at those sweatshop factories.

In Liberia workers are not treated any better.

"Each tapper will draw sap from about 650 rubber trees a day, where they spend perhaps a couple of minutes at each tree."

- Dan Adontis, president Firestone Natural Rubber Company

That translates into a 21 hour work day. If employees don't make their quota their daily wage of \$3.19 is cut in half.

"While it shocks Americans to hear it, the central challenge in the poorest countries is not that sweatshops exploit too many people, but that they don't exploit enough."

- Nicholas D. Kristof (Individuals that judge living conditions they have never experienced should not be listened to. After Nicholas D. Kristof has spent a year or two working in a sweatshop then he can tell the world what a fine lifestyle sweatshops deliver to workers!)

To morally blind corporate executives (*and Nicholas D. Kristof*) workers are not human beings so much as human resources. They are tools to generate as much profit as possible.

“The tool can be treated just like a piece of metal - you use it if you want, you throw it away if you don't want it. If you can get human beings to become tools like that, it's more efficient by some measure of efficiency - a measure which is based on dehumanization. You have to dehumanize workers. That's part of the system.”

- Noam Chomsky

“Our country needs to insist that our trading partners enforce their own labor laws and respect international labor standards.”

- Byron L. Dorgan (*Christmas tree ornaments sold at Walmart Stores and other major retailers were made in a Chinese sweatshop employing workers as young as 12 and others who work more than 100 hours a week according to Byron L. Dorgan.*)

list of american companies exporting jobs

3Com 3M A. Schulman, Inc. AalFs Manufacturing Aavid Thermal Technologies Abbott Laboratories ABC-NACO Accenture Access Electronics Accuride Corporation Accuride International Acme Packaging Adaptec ADC Admanco Adobe Air Adobe Systems Admanco Advanced Energy Industries Aei Acquisitions Aetna Affiliated Computer Services AFS Technologies A.G. Edwards Agere Systems Agilent Technologies A.H. Schreiber Co. American International Group(AIG) Air Products & Chemicals Alamo Rent A Car Albany International Corp. Albertson's Alcoa Alcoa Fujikura Allen-Edmonds Shoe Corporation Allen Systems Group Allflex USA Alliance Fiber Optic Products, Inc. Alliance Semiconductor Allstate Alpha Thought Global Altek Altria Group Amazon.com Ames True Temper AMD Americ Disc American Dawn American Express American Fashion American Greetings American Household American Management Systems American Standard American Tool American Uniform Company Applied Micro Circuits Corp. Amerigon Incorporated AMETEK AMI DODUCO Amlroid Corporation Amphenol Corporation Analog Devices Anchor Glass Container Anchor Hocking ANDA Networks Anderson Electrical Products Andrew Corporation Angelica Corporation Anheuser-Busch Ansell Health Care Ansell Protective Products Anvil Knitwear AOL A.O. Smith Apex Systems Apparel Ventures, Inc. Apple Applied Materials Applied Micro Circuits Corp. Arimon Technologies, Inc. Arkansas General Industries Ark-Les Corporation Arlee Home Fashions Artex International Art Leather Manufacturing ArvinMeritor Asbury Carbons Asco Power Technologies Ashland AstenJohnson Asyst Technologies AT&T;AT&T Wireless Atchison Products, Inc. A.T. Cross A.T. Kearney ATMI-Ecosys Corporation Augusta Sportswear Aurafin-OroAmerica Authentic Fitness Corporation Automatic Data Processing Avanade Avanex Avaya Avery Dennison Axiohm Transaction Solutions AXT, Inc. Azima Healthcare Services B.A.G. Corporation Bakka Ball Corporation Bank of America Bank of New York Bank One Bard Access Systems Barnes Group Barth & Dreyfuss of California Bassett Furniture Bassler Electric Company Bausch & Lomb BBi Enterprises L.P. Beacon Blankets BearingPoint Bear Stearns BEA Systems Bechtel Becton Dickinson BellSouth Bemis Manufacturing Co. Bentley Systems Berdon LLP Berne Apparel Bernhardt Furniture Besler Electric Company Best Buy Bestt Liebco Corporation Beverly Enterprises Bijur Lubricating Corp. Birdair, Inc. BISSELL Black & Decker Black Diamond Equipment Blauer Manufacturing Blue Cast Denim Blyth, Inc. BMC Software Bobs Candies Boeing Borden Chemical Bose Corporation Bourns Bowater Braden Manufacturing Brady Corporation Briggs Industries Brinker International Bristol-Myers Squibb Bristol Tank & Welding Co. Brocade Brooks Automation Brown Wooten Mills Inc. Buck Forkardt, Inc. Bumble Bee Burle Industries Burlington House Home Fashions Burlington Northern and Santa Fe Railway C&D Technologies Cadence Design Systems Cains Pickles California Cedar Products Company Camfil Farr Candle Corporation Capital Mercury Apparel Capital One Cardinal Brands Cardinal Industries Carrier Carris Financial Corp. Carter's Caterpillar C-COR.net Cellpoint Systems Cendant Centis, Inc. Centurion Wireless Technologies Cerner Corporation Charles Schwab The Cherry Corporation ChevronTexaco CIBER Ciena Cigna Circuit City Cirrus Logic Cisco Systems Citigroup Clear Pine Mouldings Clorox CNA Coastcast Corp. Coca-Cola Cognizant Technology Solutions Coherent, Inc. Collins & Aikman Collis, Inc. Columbia House Columbia Showcase & Cabinet Company Columbus McKinnon Comcast Holdings Comdial Corporation CompuServe Computer Associates Com-

puter Horizons Computer Sciences Corporation Concise Fabricators Conectl Corporation Conseco Consolidated Metro Consolidated Ventura Continental Airlines Convergys Cooper-Atkins Corporation Cooper Crouse-Hinds Cooper Industries Cooper Power Systems Cooper Tire & Rubber Cooper Tools Cooper Wiring Devices Copperweld Cordis Corporation Corning Corning Cable Systems Corning Frequency Control Countrywide Financial COVAD Communications Covansys Cray, Inc. Creo Americas Crompton Corporation Cross Creek Apparel Crouzet Corporation Crown Holdings CSX Cummins Curtis Instruments Cutler-Hammer Cypress Semiconductor Dana Corporation Daniel Woodhead Dan Post Boot Company Dan River Data-Ray Corporation Datex-Ohmeda Davis Wire Corp. Daws Manufacturing Dayton Superior Dearborn Brass DeCrane Aircraft Delco Remy Dell Computer Del Monte Foods DeLong Sportswear Delphi Delta Air Lines Delta Apparel Direct TV Discover DJ Orthopedics Document Sciences Corporation Dometic Corp. Donaldson Company Dorr-Oliver Eimco USA, Inc. Douglas Furniture of California Dow Chemical Dresser Dun & Bradstreet DuPont DuPont Beaumont Works Earthlink Eastman Kodak Eaton Corporation Edco, Inc. Editorial America Edscha eFunds e-Gain Communications Corp. Egs Electrical Group Ehlert Tool Company Elbeco Inc. Electroglas Electronic Data Systems Electronics for Imaging Electro Technology Eli Lilly Elkins Hardwood Dimension Elmer's Products E-Loan EMC Emerson Electric Emerson Power Transmission Emglo Products Endwave Corporation Engel Machinery En Pointe Technologies Equifax Ernst & Young Essilor of America Ethan Allen Ethicon Evenflo Evergreen Wholesale Florist Evolving Systems Evy of California Exabyte Corporation Exfo Gnubi Products Group Expedia Extrasport ExxonMobil Fairfield Manufacturing Fair Isaac Fansteel Inc. Farley's & Sathers Candy Co. Fasco Industries Fawn Industries Fayette Cotton Mill FCI USA Fedders Corporation Federal Mogul Federated Department Stores Fellowes Fender Musical Instruments Fidelity Investments Financial Technologies International Findlay Industries First American Title Insurance First Data First Index Fisher Controls Fisher Hamilton Fisher-Rosemount Systems Flowserve Fluidmaster Fluor FMC Corporation Fontaine International Ford Motor Foster Wheeler Franklin Mint Franklin Templeton Freeborders Friedrich Air Conditioning Co. Frito Lay Friwo-Emc Fruit of the Loom Garan Manufacturing Gateway GE Capital GE Medical Systems G.E. Packaged Power Gemtron Corporation General Binding Corporation General Cable Corp. General Electric General Mills General Motors Generation 2 Worldwide Genesco Georgia-Pacific Gerber Childrenswear Gillette Glacier West Sportswear Global Power Equipment Grp. GlobespanVirata Golden Northwest Aluminum Goldman Sachs Gold Toe Brands Goodrich Goodyear Tire & Rubber Google Goss Graphic Systems Graphic Controls Graphite Design International Green Bay Packaging Greenpoint Mortgage Greenwood Mills Grote Industries Grove United States LLC Guardian Life Insurance Guilford Mills Gulfstream Aerospace Corp. Haggar Halliburton Hamilton Beach/Procter-Silex Hamilton Sundstrand Harman International Industries Harper-Wyman Company The Hartford Financial Services Group Hasbro Manufacturing Services Hawk Corporation Hawker Power Systems, Inc. Haworth Headstrong HealthAxis Hedstrom Hein-Werner Corp. Helen of Troy Helsapenn Inc. Hershey Hewitt Associates Hewlett-Packard Hoffman Enclosures, Inc. Hoffman/New Yorker The Holmes Group Home Depot The HON Company Honeywell Hooker Furniture Corporation HSN Hubbell Inc. Hudson Rci Humana Hunter Sadler Hutchinson Sealing Systems, Inc HyperTech Solutions IBM iGate Corporation Illinois Tool Works IMI Cornelius Imi Norgren Imperial Home Decor Group Inamed Corporation Indiana Knitwear Corp. IndyMac Bancorp Inflation Systems Infogain Ingersoll-Rand Innodata Isogen Innova Solutions Insilco Technologies Intalco Aluminum Corp. Intel InterMetro Industries International Garment Processors International Paper International Steel Wool Corp. Interroll Corporation Intesys Technologies Intuit Invacare Iris Graphics, Inc. Isola Laminate Systems Iteris Holdings, Inc. Itronix Corporation ITT Educational Services ITT Industries Jabil Circuit Jacobs Engineering Jacuzzi Jakel, Inc. JanSport Jantzen Inc. JDS Uniphase Jockey International John Crane John Deere Johns Manville Johnson & Johnson Johnson Controls JPMorgan Chase J.R. Simplot Juniper Networks Justin Brands K2 Inc. K&S Interconnect KANA Software Kaiser Permanente Kanbay Kayby Mills of North Carolina Keane Kellogg Kellwood Kelly-Springfield Tire Co. KEMET KEMET Electronics Kendall Healthcare Kendro Laboratory Products Kenexa Kentucky Apparel Kerr-McGee Chemical KeyCorp Key Industries Key Safety Systems Key Tronic Corp. Kimberly-Clark KLA-Tencor Knight Textile Corp. Kojo Worldwide Corporation Kraft Foods Kulicke and Soffa Industries Kwikset LaCrosse Footwear L.A. Darling Company Lake Village Industries Lamb Technicon Lancer Partnership Lander Company Lands' End Lau Industries Lawson Software Layne Christensen La-Z-Boy Leach International Lear Corporation Leech Tool & Die Works Legendary Holdings, Inc. Lehman Brothers Leoni Wiring Systems Levi Strauss Leviton Man-

ufacturing Co. Lexmark International Lexstar Technologies Liebert Corporation Lifescan Lillian Vernon Linksys Linq Industrial Fabrics, Inc. Lionbridge Technologies Lionel Littelfuse LiveBridge LNP Engineering Plastics Lockheed Martin Longaberger LOUD Technologies Louisiana-Pacific Corporation Louisville Ladder Group LLC Lowe's Lucent Ludlow Building Products Lund International Lyall Alabama Madill Corporation Magma Design Automation Magnequench Magnetek Maida Development Co. Maidenform Mallinckrodt, Inc. The Manitowoc Company Manugistics Marathon Oil Marge Carson, Inc. Marine Accessories Corp. Maritz Marko Products, Inc. Mars, Inc. Marshall Fields Master Lock Masterwork Electronics Materials Processing, Inc. Mattell Maxim Integrated Products Maxi Switch Maxtor Corporation Maxxim Medical Maytag McDATA Corporation McKinsey & Company MeadWestvaco Measurement Specialties, Inc. Mediacopy Medtronic Mellon Bank Mentor Graphics Corp. Merck Meridian Automotive Systems Merit Abrasive Products Merrill Corporation Merrill Lynch Metasolv MetLife Michigan Magnetics Micro Motion, Inc. Micron Technology Microsoft Midcom Inc. Midwest Electric Products Milacron MKS Instruments Modern Plastics Technics Modine Manufacturing Moen Money's Foods Us Inc. Monona Wire Corp. Monsanto Moog, Inc. Morgan Stanley Motion Control Industries Motor Coach Industries International Motorola Mrs. Allison's Cookie Co. MTD Southwest MTI Technology Corporation Mulox Munro & Company My Room, Inc. Nabco Nabisco NACCO Industries National City Corporation National Electric Carbon Products National Life National Semiconductor National Textiles NCR Corporation neoIT NETGEAR Network Associates Newbold Corporation Newell Porcelain Co. Newell Rubbermaid Newell Window Furnishings New World Pasta New York Life Insurance Nice Ball Bearings Nike Noble Construction Equipment Nordstrom Northrop Grumman Northwest Airlines Nu Gro Technologies Nu-kote International NutraMax Products Nypro Alabama O'Bryan Brothers Inc. Ocwen Financial Office Depot Ogden Manufacturing Oglevee, Ltd Ohio Art Ohmite Manufacturing Co. Old Forge Lamp & Shade The Oligear Company Olympic West Sportswear Omniglow Corporation O'Neal Steel Inc. ON Semiconductor Oplink Communications, Inc. Oracle Orbitz Osh-Kosh B'Gosh O'Sullivan Industries Otis Elevator Outsource Partners International Owens-Brigam Medical Co. Owens Corning Owens-Illinois, Inc. Oxford Automotive Oxford Industries Pacific Precision Metals Pak-Mor Manufacturing Palco Labs palmOne Paper Converting Machine Co. Parallax Power Components Paramount Apparel Parker Hannifin Parks & Wolson Machine Co. Parsons E&C;Pass & Seymour Legrand Paxar Corporation Pearson Digital Learning Peavey Electronics Corporation Pendleton Woolen Mills PeopleSoft PepsiCo Pericom Semiconductor PerkinElmer PerkinElmer Life Sciences, Inc. Perot Systems Pfaltzgraff Pfizer Phillips-Van Heusen Photonics Pinnacle Frames Pinnacle West Capital Corporation Pioneer Companies Pitney Bowes Plaid Clothing Company Planar Systems Plexus Pliant Corporation PL Industries Polaroid Polymer Sealing Solutions Portal Software Portex, Inc. Portola Packaging Port Townsend Paper Corp. Power-One Inc. Pradco Pratt & Whitney priceline.com Price Pfister Pridecraft Enterprises Primanex Corporation Prime Tanning Primus Telecom Procter & Gamble Progress Lighting ProQuest Providian Financial Prudential Insurance Q.C. Onics Ventures Quadion Corporation Quaker Oats Quantegy Quark Quickie Manufacturing Corp. Qwest Communications Radio Flyer Radio Shack Rainbow Technologies Rawlings Sporting Goods Rayovac Raytheon Aircraft RBX Industries RCG Information Technology Red Kap Regal-Beloit Corporation Regal Rugs Regal Ware, Inc. Regence Group Renfro Corp. Respiratory Support Products Rexnord Industries R.G. Barry Corp. Richardson Brothers Co. Rich Products River Holding Corp. Robert Manufacturing Robert Mitchell Co. Rochester Button Co. Rockshox Rockwell Automations Rockwell Collins Rogers Rohm & Haas Ropak Northwest Roper Industries, Inc. Royce Hosiery RR Donnelley & Sons Rugged Sportswear Russell Corporation S1 Corporation S & B Engineers and Constructors Sabre Safeway SAIC Sallie Mae Samsonite Samuel-Whittar, Inc. SanDisk Corporation Sanford Sanmina-SCI Sapient Sara Lee Saturn Electronics & Engineering Sauer-Danfoss SBC Communications Scantibodies Laboratory Schott Scientific Glass Schumacher Electric Scientific Atlanta The Scott Fetzer Company Seal Glove Manufacturing Seco Manufacturing Co. SEI Investments SEMCO (Southeastern Metals Manufacturing) Sequa Corporation Seton Company Sheldahl Inc. Shipping Systems, Inc. S.H. Leggitt Co. Shugart Corp. Siebel Systems Sierra Atlantic Sights Denim Systems, Inc. Signage, Inc. Signal Transformer Signet Armorlite, Inc. Sikorsky Silicon Graphics Silvered Electronic Mica Company Simmons Juvenile Products Simonds International Simula Automotive Safety SITEL Skyworks Solutions SMC Networks SML Labels Snap-on, Inc. SNC Manufacturing Company SoftBrands Sola Optical USA Solectron Solon Manufacturing Co. Sonoco Products Co. Southwire Company Sovereign Bancorp Specialized Bicycle Components Spectrum Control Spicer Driveshaft Manufactur-

ing Spirit Silkscreens Springs Industries Springs Window Fashions Sprint Sprint PCS SPX Corporation Square D SRAM Corporation Standard Textile Co. Stanley Furniture Stanley Works Stant Manufacturing Starkist Seafood State Farm Insurance State Street Steelcase StorageTek Store Kraft Manufacturing StrategicPoint Investment Advisors Strattec Security Corp. Strombecker Corp. STS Apparel Corporation Summitville Tiles Sun Microsystems Sunrise Medical Suntron SunTrust Banks Superior Uniform Group Supra Telecom Sure Fit SurePrep The Sutherland Group Swank, Inc. Sweetheart Cup Co. Swift Denim Sykes Enterprises Symbol Technologies Synopsys Synogy Takata Restraint Systems Target Teccor Electronics Techalloy Company, Inc. Technotrim Tecumseh Tee Jays Manufacturing Telcordia Telect Teleflex TeleTech Telex Communications Tellabs Tenneco Automotive Teradyne Texaco Exploration and Production Texas Instruments Textron Thermal Industries Therm-O-Disc, Inc. Thermo Electron Thomas & Betts Thomas Saginaw Ball Screw Co. Thomasville Furniture Three G's Manufacturing Co. Thrivent Financial for Lutherans Tiffany Industries Time Warner The Timken Company Tingley Rubber Corp. TMD Friction Tomlinson Industries The Toro Company Torque-Traction Mfg. Tech. Tower Automotive Toys "R" Us Trailmobile Trailer Trans-Apparel Group TransPro, Inc. Trans Union Travelocity Trek Bicycle Corporation Trend Technologies TriMas Corp. Trinity Industries Triquint Semiconductor TriVision Partners Tropical Sportswear Trumark Industries TRW Automotive Tumbleweed Communications Tupperware Tyco Electronics Tyco International Tyler Refrigeration UCAR Carbon Company Underwriters Laboratories UniFirst Corporation Union Pacific Railroad Unison Industries Unisys United Airlines UnitedHealth Group Inc. United Online United Plastics Group United States Ceramic Tile United Technologies Universal Lighting Technologies USAA Valence Technology Valeo Climate Control Valeo Switches & Detection Systems VA Software Vaughan Furniture Co. Velvac Veritas Verizon Vertiflex Products Vestshell Vermont, Inc. VF Corporation Viasystems Vilter Manufacturing Corp. Virginia Industries Virginia KMP Corporation Vishay Intertechnology Vishay Vitramon Visteon VITAL Sourcing Wabash Alloys, L.L.C. Wabash Technologies Wachovia Bank Walgreens Walls Industries Warnaco Washington Group International Washington Mutual Waterbury Companies Waterloo Industries Weavexx Webb Furniture Enterprises WebEx Weiser Lock WellChoice Wellman Thermal Systems Werner Co. West Corporation West Point Stevens Wetherill Associates Weyco Group Weyerhaeuser Whirlpool White Rodgers Williamson-Dickie Manufacturing Company Winpak Films Wolverine World Wide Woodstock Wire Works Woodstuff Manufacturing WorldCom World Kitchen Worldtex Wright Products Wyeth Wyman-Gordon Forgings Xerox Xpectra Incorporated XpitaX Yahoo! Yarway Corporation York International Zenith ZettaWorks Zimmerman Sign Company

Lockheed Martin -	paid \$24,779,249,050 by federal government 2005
Boeing -	paid \$19,560,923,434 by federal government 2005
Northrup Gruman -	paid \$15,029,261,873 by federal government 2005
Raytheon -	paid \$9,669,133,423 by federal government 2005
Halliburton -	paid \$5,911,648,847 by federal government 2005
United Technologies -	paid \$5,050,610,078 by federal government 2005
Computer Sciences -	paid \$4,122,963,949 by federal government 2005
Bechtel -	paid \$4,007,482,139 by federal government 2005
ITT Industries -	paid \$2,608,346,856 by federal government 2005
Humana -	paid \$2,220,238,793 by federal government 2005

Boeing had contracts for the air launched cruise missile, the MX missile, the Minuteman missile, and adapted its B-52 bombers to use cruise missiles. Boeing is a subcontractor for the Stealth advanced technology bomber and is a principal contractor for Strategic Defense Initiative Star Wars.

G.E. operated a plant in Florida that makes neutron generators for nuclear bombs. They made the reentry vehicle

for the Minuteman missile. They make propulsion systems for nuclear submarines and jet aircraft engines and are involved in electronic warfare work. They are developing the engine for the Stealth bomber.

Rockwell International was the main B-1B bomber and space shuttle contractor and they work on the MX and Trident missiles. Rockwell helps operate the Department of Energy facility at Hanford, Washington that produces plutonium for nuclear weapons, and they manage the Rocky Flats Colorado facility that produces plutonium triggers for hydrogen bombs.

United Technologies Chemical Systems Division built rocket motors for Titan, Minuteman III, Trident, and Tomahawk cruise missiles.

Northrop Corporation was a lead contractor on the top-secret Stealth advanced technology bomber. Northrop had contracts for MX missile guidance systems.

TRW Corporation was a leader in Strategic Defense Initiative Star Wars contracts. TRW was a MX missile contractor.

Tenneco Inc. operated the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Co. and built nuclear submarines capable of carrying nuclear warhead armed missiles and built Nimitz class nuclear propelled aircraft carriers.

Westinghouse Electric Corporation contracts include radar for the B-1B bomber and launch tubes for the Trident missile.

Hewlett Packard was a contractor on the B-52 bomber and the Pershing missile.

General Dynamics Corporation was primarily in the weapons business, building the Trident nuclear missile submarine, cruise missiles, and FB-111 bombers. In 1982, 88 percent of General Dynamics net sales were to the United States Government. In 1985, General Dynamics was number two in Department of Defense contracts with \$7,439,914,000 in sales. In 1982 they were number one with about \$5,891,000,000.

Zionist Ashkenazi (Khazar) - Armand Hammer, Irv Robbins, Jack Abramoff, William Rosenberg, Charles Hurwitz, Ivan Boesky, Henry Samueli, Jacob "Kobi" Alexander, Herbert A. Allen, Andrew Grove, Barry Diller, Michael Eisner, Jeffrey Katzenberg, Andrew Grove (Andras Grof), ad infinitum.

Michael Robert Milken was indicted on 98 counts of racketeering and securities fraud in 1989. Michael Robert Milken plead guilty to six felony counts of securities fraud and conspiracy, payed \$600 million in fines was sentenced to ten years in prison and spent 22 months behind bars. (*Michael Robert Milken, the Junk Bond King, expanded the use of high yield debt in corporate finance increasing mergers and acquisitions, which in turn fueled the 1980s boom in LBOs, hostile takeovers, and corporate raids which were responsible for moving untold wealth out of middle American into the hands of the wealthy. The wealthy venerate Michael Robert Milken for his bold moves - one of which left a large swath of Northern California clearcut pushing King Salmon to the brink of extinction through habitat destruction.*)

Born into an extremely wealthy family with an uncle, Sid Richardson worth \$810 million, Robert, Lee, Ed, and Sid Bass all attended Yale University. Ed Bass was a classmate and personal friend of George W. Bush, and the brothers, especially Lee Bass, helped George W. Bush financially both before and throughout his political career.

Richard Edward Rainwater was investment manager for the four Bass brothers from 1970 to 1986.

Robert Rowling has been given the title of Pioneer for his contributions to the George W. Bush campaign.

On September 8, 2007, Ray Lee Hunt signed an oil deal with the Kurdistan Regional Government of Iraq. Ray Lee Hunt spent most of the Bush administration serving on the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board. The Iraqi Oil minister has denounced the deal as illegal, though there is no specific law against it, claiming it undermines the country's negotiations to share profit between the Kurds, Sunni and Shiites.

T Boone Pickens, Jr and fellow financier Harold Clark Simmons are financial supporters of George W. Bush, having contributed heavily to both his Texas and national political campaigns. Harold Clark Simmons gave \$4 million to Swift Vets and POWs for Truth to undermine the 2004 presidential election.

Billy Joe "Red" McCombs cofounded radio station empire Clear Channel Communications with Lowry Mays in 1972.

Jeffrey Hildebrand, a former Exxon geologist, founded Hilcorp Energy with partner Thomas Hook 1989.

Tracy W Krohn worked as an engineer and drilling supervisor for Mobil Oil.

Dan Duncan illegally shot and killed a moose and a wild sheep from a helicopter in 2002.

David Rockefeller Sr chairman and chief executive of Chase Manhattan from 1969 to 1980; Chairman/Honorary Chairman of the Council on Foreign Relations (Chairman: (1970-1985); Founder and Chairman/Honorary Chairman of the Council of the Americas (1963-); Class A Director of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York; Co-founder of the Chairman's Latin American Advisory Council; Founder of the Emergency Committee for American Trade; Director of the Overseas Development Council; Vice-Chairman of the Advisory Council for United States-China Trade. (*In 2005 17 United States Senators and 33 United States Representatives owned stock in Chase.*)

In 1990, George B Kaiser bought the Bank of Oklahoma, N.A. from the FDIC.

Richard Mellon Scaife gained notoriety for making an end-run around weak campaign finance laws to donate \$ 990,000 to the 1972 re-election campaign of Richard Nixon. Richard Mellon Scaife was not charged with a crime, but about \$45,000 went to a fund linked to the Watergate scandal.

Philip F Anschutz is a Kingdom Now sycophant and avid supporter of George W. Bush's administration.

Robert Earl Holding - "*If you deal with him long enough, you'll be broke.*"
- Ed Higbie of Western Real Estate in Cody, Wyoming.

"*In 2005 Warren Buffet made a \$21.8 billion bet that the dollar would fall.*"
- times wire service

Igor Olenicoff plead guilty to filing a false income tax return and paid \$52 million in back taxes in 2007.

Leona Mindy Rosenthal Helmsley was convicted of federal income tax evasion and other crimes in 1989 and served 19 months in prison (and two more months under house arrest), after receiving an initial sentence of 16 years.

Marc David Rich (Marc Reich) On January 20 2001, hours before leaving office, President Clinton grants Marc Rich a presidential pardon. In 1983, Marc Rich was indicted by Rudolph Giuliani on charges of tax evasion and illegal trading with Iran. Marc Rich fled to Switzerland before a court appearance, and remained on the FBI's, "Most Wanted List," for many years. Anti-Defamation League (ADL) National Director Abraham Foxman* received \$250,000 in contributions from Marc Rich. Abraham Foxman assisted Marc Rich in obtaining a presidential pardon from Bill Clinton.

Pohlad got his start in the banking business by foreclosing farms during the Great Depression.

A federal bankruptcy judge ruled on May 12, 2009 that a \$375 million loan Credit Suisse made to the Yellowstone Club, a Montana resort for the ultrarich, was predatory and should be subordinated to other debts. Credit Suisse authorized club owner Timothy Blixseth to use \$209 million of the loan for "purposes unrelated" to the Yellowstone Club including the purchase of private estates in Scotland, France and Mexico, according to an accountant who testified on behalf of the Yellowstone Club.

Chewing gum originally was made of chicle. In the 1960s chicle was replaced by butadiene-based synthetic rubber. Butadiene is a hydrocarbon.



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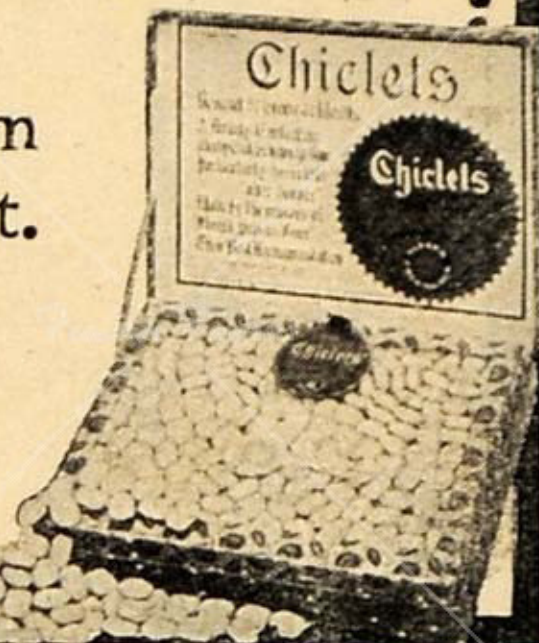
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