

attention understanding the dilemma of the rural sector, and want to believe that agribusiness and agriculture grows on their supermarket shelf. They're going to be subjected to the "Supermark-up to the World," in ways that we haven't even talked about here, which are really serious in relation to food safety, and the kind of food that you are ingesting. And the kind of corners that are cut by companies to add a few pennies to the bottom line, and where that leads you, is scary.

ADM's history of corruption

1918: Dwayne Andreas born in Illinois, one of five sons; involved in various family processing ventures.

1945-52: Dwayne Andreas works for Cargill, starting as general plant manager, ending as VP in charge of soybean and linseed oil. His assistant James R. Randall (hired at Cargill in 1948), later becomes president of ADM.

1945: Andreas meets Hubert Humphrey, then mayor of Minneapolis, and elected to the U.S. Senate in 1948. Their collaboration involves some 85 world trips; Humphrey is Michael Andreas's godfather.

1952: Andreas makes his first trip to the Soviet Union, as 34-year-old VP sales representative for Cargill, Inc. One of few U.S. citizens to get visas to the Soviet Union.

1954: The Food for Peace law, PL-480, is enacted. Humphrey and Andreas travel to Poland and to the Vatican, as a showcase bi-partisan move with Eisenhower administration, to pave the way for paying Cargill and other cartel firms to ship food to the East bloc.

1965: Archer Daniels Midland formed, merging assets of the Archer, Daniels, and Andreas families.

1966: Dwayne Andreas becomes president of ADM.

1968: Andreas "loans" \$100,000 to Humphrey's Democratic Presidential campaign, and is charged with illegally transferring corporate funds for election purposes. A Minnesota Federal judge, a friend of Humphrey's, dismisses the case. Andreas, via a Minneapolis business partner, Kenneth Dahlberg—chairman of Minnesota branch of Nixon's Committee to Re-Elect the President, or CREEP—funnels \$25,000, which ends up in the account of Watergate burglar Bernard Barker. Rep. Wright Patman (D-Tex.), whose Banking and Currency Committee was investigating the case, expressed concern that Andreas was one of the investors granted a Federal bank charter in a Minneapolis suburb. Dahlberg was among the five applicants for the charter. After Nixon's resignation in 1974, \$100,000 in cash, provided by Andreas, was found in the White House safe. Andreas got his money back in full, and reportedly, was able to successfully dodge subpoenas from Sen. Sam Ervin's impeachment hearings.

1971: Michael Andreas joins ADM at age 23. Trained in

speculation by Cargill's Julius Hendel.

1973: Dwayne Andreas's nephew, Martin Andreas, becomes ADM's chief salesman for corn sweeteners.

1974: ADM enters into price-fixing scheme, overcharging U.S. government by \$19 million in sales of soy-fortified food to the Food for Peace program. ADM is convicted in both criminal and civil suits, but evades repaying the government its share of \$19 million.

1976: ADM pleads no contest to Federal charges of systematically short-weighting and misgrading Federally subsidized grain shipped abroad. ADM loses no contracts, and continues shipments.

ADM/Cargill start up ethanol production, for non-food use of crops, lobbying for Federal subsidy, because Andreas needs a way to dispose of huge corn syrup excess.

1977: The newly enacted Federal sugar price support nets ADM millions of dollars by preventing sweetener prices from dropping. The staff author of the law, David Gartner, is a top aide to Humphrey; ADM bribed Gartner with a contribution of \$72,000 worth of ADM stock to a trust fund established for Gartner and his family.

1978: Gartner is appointed to Commodity Futures Trading Commission. The story of ADM's bribe to him breaks, but Gartner refuses to resign or to pay ADM back.

1984: Andreas first meets Mikhail Gorbachov in Moscow, in December. President Reagan appoints Andreas to chair a task force on private initiative; Andreas recommends creating an Economic Security Council, which becomes the Economic Policy Council. The joke around Washington is: "Ask not what you can do for your country; ask what your government can do for ADM."

1990: The Clean Air Act is a boon for ethanol output, with Cargill and ADM owning over 70% of the capacity.

1990s: Under the U.S.-Canada Free Trade Accord, ADM and Cargill extend their control and reposition their operations in North America. Dwayne Andreas joins the board of British intelligence publishing empire, Hollinger Corp., run by Canadian Conrad Black.

1994: Federal grand juries take anti-trust evidence on Cargill, ADM, Tate & Lyle (U.K.), and CPC International on price and supply fixing of lysine, citric acid, corn sweeteners, and starch. These four companies control 74% of U.S. wet corn milling.

1995: On June 27, the FBI raids ADM executive offices and homes in Decatur, Illinois.

1996: In October, top ADM executives Michael Andreas and Terrence Wilson leave the company.

On Oct. 14, ADM pleads guilty and agrees to pay fines of \$100 million for criminal price-fixing of lysine and citric acid.

1998: Michael Andreas and Terrence Wilson are convicted of criminal price fixing. Sentencing is scheduled for Feb. 26, 1999. ADM commands world's largest processing capacity for corn, soybeans, and wheat, with 165 processing plants, 300 grain elevators, 10,000 rail cars, 15,000 trucks, and 2,000 river barges.