in Agriculture and to issue a proclamation to all banks and lending institutions to declare a moratorium on all foreclosures, on all evictions, and on all loans (livestock, land, etc.) pertaining to agriculture.

"This moratorium is to be lifted only by an Act of Congress."

BRITISH AGRICULTURE REPORT WARNS OF CATTLE STARVATION

Dec. 5 (IPS)--British farmers had their worst fears confirmed this month in a report released by the Ministry of Agriculture. The survey warned that because of the shortfall in fodder supplies, many animals, especially cattle, would be doomed to starve this winter. In addition, people who keep pet ponies for their children have been told bluntly that if they cannot afford to feed the horses, they should shoot them instead.

This "choice" is the first example in the advanced sector of Rockefeller's brutal policy of triage, already claiming thousands of human lives each day in Africa and the Indian subcontinent. Triage, originally a French term, refers to the battlefield practice in which inadequate medical facilities necessitate the neglect of (and thereby certain death for) one class of victims in order to save another.

By the time the Agricultural Ministry in Britain published their findings--that hay production is down 10 to 30 per cent since last year in England and Wales, with the biggest shortages in areas which normally "export" hay to other regions--farmers had already made their choice. By the end of November, the rate of calf slaughtering had reached 17,500 as compared to 4,000 last year.

The President of the British Veterinary Association, who urged that children's ponies be shot, explained the situation in these words: "Quite simply, there is too little food for too many animals." He recommended that: "Only productive animals should be kept. Disposal or slaughter of some animals may be necessary for others to survive."

CATTLE RANCHERS FACE BANKRUPTCY

Dec. 5 (IPS)--The American National Cattlemen's Association predicts that by next summer the nation's 500,000 "cow-calf operators" will have lost $1 billion. Cow-calf operators are the farmers and ranchers who raise calves bought by cattle feeders to fatten for the market. Because of high grain prices, resulting from the manipulations of the Rockefeller-controlled Continental and Cargill grain companies, many cattle feeders suffered huge losses and have cut their operations. U.S. feedlots are presently filled only to 75 per cent of last year's levels.

The financial trouncing received by feedlot operators is now being passed on to cattle farmers themselves. The price farmers receive for feeder calves has plunged from last year's record of $70 a hundredweight to only $25. With cattle numbers at a record high, cattlemen are desperately rushing their animals to market--bypassing the feedlot operators--in an effort to make up their losses. In many cases, the packers will offer the farmers more money for the animals than the cattle feeders. As a result, more than 15 per cent of the cattle now being slaughtered comes directly from the range as compared with 3.3 per cent last year. This means that a larger proportion of meat produced is of the lower-quality, non-grainfed variety.

Some farmers will attempt to feed their animals to market weight themselves in hopes that cattle prices will soon strengthen; but with heavy grain costs, they are unlikely to succeed. Kenneth Monfort, president of the country's largest feedlot operation, commented on this second alternative: "It will be a disaster. Ranchers could lose their equity, their lifetime work, their land, their homes."

Monfort is predicting that by 1976, lower beef supplies reflecting the large-scale liquidation of herds will cut per capita meat consumption in the U.S. from the current 115 pounds per year to the 1960 level of 90 pounds. Monfort is not even taking into account the fact that by then most meat will be lower-grade due to the prohibitive costs of grain feeding.

ROCKY'S SUGAR SWINDLE WIPES OUT SMALL-FRY SPECULATORS

Dec. 5 (IPS)--After buying up more than one-third of the world's sugar trade, Rockefeller's Arab sheikhs resold part of their hoard, causing sugar prices to plunge the daily limit for nine consecutive days on the New York and London commodity exchanges. Having mopped up several brokerage houses in the precipitous price collapse, the Arab speculators then moved back into the market today with large purchases.

The Paris Commodities Exchange was forced to close Dec. 3 due to the collapse of the Nataf brokerage house, which reportedly held half of the contracts for future delivery in the Paris market. Like many unlucky brokers, Nataf had taken a "long" position--that is, bought sugar futures in expectation of reselling at higher prices. When prices plunged, Nataf was unable to meet its increased margin requirements.