

Some Big Indians Grab Iron Ore in Nunavut The Imperial Global Elitist Plan Continues to Unfold

Detailed Report
January 11, 2011

A battle has been waging in the financial markets since September over Baffinland Iron Mines BIM. The giant steel producer, ArcelorMittal AM has been trying to buy up 100% of the yet to be developed but huge iron deposits on Baffin Island 160 kilometres south of Pond Inlet in Nunavut Territory. Their adversary, Nunavut Iron Ore Acquisitions has been manoeuvring to gain controlling interests in BIM.

The directors of Baffinland Iron Mines are advising the shareholders to take the latest ArcelorMittal offer of about \$551million. The head of BIM, Richard D. McCloskey, the second largest shareholder, stands to make \$millions. BIM's largest shareholder is private equity firm Resource Capital Funds RCF, based in Denver Colorado. David Thomas is RCF's Toronto representative.

The Inuit people of Nunavut, the Nunavummiut, are uneasy and have no say in the deal. The bids keep getting higher and higher. Some greedy elitists are set to make a lot of money. This is bad news for the Inuit people and for steel workers everywhere.

THE CONTENDERS:

Nunavut Iron Ore Acquisitions was set up for the express purpose of bidding on Baffinland Iron Mines. It is wholly owned by US-based Iron Ore Holdings which is owned by Canadian professional dealmaker Bruce Walter, former consultant to BIM Jowdat Waheed, and "funds" managed by the Energy & Minerals Group EMG, based in Dallas, Texas. Typically, EMG is providing the majority of the equity financing. Investors are people who like their money to work for them. They are willing to take big financial risks for big gains.

Nunavut Iron Ore is currently negotiating with the Ontario Securities Commission to keep them in the bidding. Though the deal is not officially final yet, the continued bidding keeps the price going up and up. It looks obvious that AM will win the prized iron ore deposits.

ArcelorMittal claims about 10% of global steel production with operations in the whole process from mining and milling the iron ore through smelting to selling various steel products. It already has 26 per cent of Baffinland in so-called "lockup agreements" with Baffinland board members and RCF. Their focus markets are China and India where they are stockpiling steel for future use.

Steel is needed for thousands of bomber planes, ships and all kinds of trucks being built for militaries all over the world to wage war and control resource plunder. The Canadian military industry is a big part of this imperial picture. ArcelorMittal anticipate lots of business.

The costs in human suffering are not included in their ledgers.

Lakshmi Mittal is Chairman and CEO of ArcelorMittal while chip off the ole block, Aditya Mittal is chief financial officer.

Lakshmi is one of the 2010 top ten billionaires in the world. He owns the most expensive house in England. Is this some kinda reverse colonialism?? Born in India, Lakshmi went to the Jesuit College, St. Xavier's in Calcutta and owned his own steel business at the age of 26. He wanted to go global. He bought up companies in Canada and Germany and then Kazakhstan where he "saved" the national economy.

Lakshmi created Mittal Steel in 2004 *"via a takeover of his private company, "LNM" by his public one; Ispat. Mittal Steel became the largest steelmaker in the world, with shipments of 42.1 million tons of steel and profits of over \$22 billion in 2004"*.

With merger after merger, Lakshmi finally joined the big Luxembourg-based Arcelor Steel, a company created through a merger of firms from Spain, France, Luxembourg and Belgium, to his Mittal, creating an even bigger top global steel producer. ArcelorMittal then launched into a worldwide commodities boom that has seen steel prices skyrocket from \$240 a tonne in 2002 to \$1,000 in 2009. Arcelor Mittal was the first to produce more than 100 million tonnes of steel a year.

Lakshmi had achieved his dream but he kept on going. Seems guys like Lakshmi get a big rush from wielding power and wealth. The company's goal is to produce 200 million tons per year by 2015.

Zbigniew Brzezinski describes people like Lakshmi Mittal, *"A...general phenomenon is the appearance of a distinct global elite with a globalist outlook and a transnational loyalty. Fluent in English and using that language to conduct its business, the new global elite is characterized by high mobility, a cosmopolitan lifestyle and a primary commitment to the workplace, typically a transnational business or financial corporation. Non-native senior executives within such firms are now common with 20 percent of Europe's largest companies even directed by individuals who once would have been considered foreigners. The annual meeting of the World Economic Forum WEF [chaired by the ubiquitous Maurice Strong] has become a party congress for the new global elite: top politicians, financial tycoons, captains of commerce, media moguls, academic heavyweights and even rock stars. That elite increasingly displays its own distinctive sense of interest, camaraderie and identity."*

Needless to say, Lakshmi Mittal is part of the IN club at the WEF. He is a member of its International Business Council.

IMPERIAL DESIGNS

ArcelorMittal is a Corporate Member of **Chatham House**, originally known as the Royal Institute of International Affairs. Chatham House is the

headquarters in St James's Square, London, England for a global network of groups or "round tables" with the job of maintaining and sustaining British imperialism.

According to Carroll Quigley,

"The Round Table Groups were semi-secret discussion and lobbying groups organized by Lionel Curtis, Philip H. Kerr (Lord Lothian), and (Sir) William S. Marris in 1908-1911. This was done on behalf of Lord Milner, the dominant Trustee of the Rhodes Trust in the two decades 1905-1925.

"The original purpose of these groups was to seek to federate the English-speaking world along lines laid down by Cecil Rhodes (1853-1902) and William T. Stead, (1840-1912), and the money for the organizational work came originally from the Rhodes Trust.

"By 1915 Round Table groups existed in seven countries, including England, South Africa, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, India, and a rather loosely organized group in the United States..." which became the Council on Foreign Relations CFR. Canada has the Canadian International Council CIC.

Another corporate member of Chatham House, the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (CPA), has a membership of 15,000 Parliamentarians in Commonwealth, ie British imperial countries around the globe.

THE VICTIMS

Nunavut Premier Eva Aariak told the Globe and Mail the proposed deal [to sell Baffinland Iron Mines to ArcelorMittal] is *"good news for Nunavut."*

"I hope they'll invest in our people as much as they've invested in the mine," she said.

The Nunavut premier was recently dazzled by money when the Canadian government promised \$1billion to Nunavut for schools, health clinics and government infrastructure where the bureaucrats can hang out in comfort while robbing the Indigenous. It's not all that different from the days of the Hudson's Bay Company. It's still colonialism.

This one mine is going for \$1/2billion. There is plenty of other mineral wealth in Nunavut like uranium, diamonds, zinc and gold. Most of the riches from the land and the profits will be leaving the territory with the pirates. They'll scurry away as they have always done and always do, avoiding responsibility for the huge mess they have made.

Communities in the North are still relatively isolated. Contact with the outside world is expensive and many people still do not speak English. Conversely, traveling to the North is costly.

What do people in the North know about global corporatists and their

selfish plans for pillage and plunder? They're about to find out. For that matter, what do people in the South know about Indigenous struggles in the face of climate change in the Arctic? The Inuit are on the front lines of 21st century resource extraction. The Canadian oligarchs are paving the way for a free for all in the North.

ArcelorMittal already owns mines and processing plants in Cree/Innu territory in Quebec, producing 40% of Canadian iron ore for global use.

According to their web site,

"ArcelorMittal Mines Canada operates two large open-pit mines: one in Mont-Wright, the largest of its kind in North America, and one in Fire Lake. Also at Mont-Wright ... a concentrator, massive workshops and an automated concentrate train loading system. The site is linked by Company rail to the Port-Cartier industrial complex [on the St. Lawrence River], which comprises the pellet plant, storage areas and port facilities for shipping."

With frequent blasting at the Mont-Wright mine, the billions of tons of iron ore are being dug up by a workforce of 1,000. The mine site covers 24 square kilometres. An endless convoy of 250-ton trucks make 1,000 trips daily with the raw ore. It's a non-stop 24-7 energy-consuming, polluting, destructive assault on the land.

The processing of the ore also uses large quantities of electricity and water. ArcelorMittal says they'll clean up their growing tailings ponds when the mining is done. They get cheap electricity from the Quebec government who stole it from Cree territory through the destructive James Bay hydro projects.

DIRT ON ARCELORMITTAL

ArcelorMittal likes to cut corners. They have a reputation for making the cuts on their workers' wages and pensions. They would rather dismantle the plant and close the doors before paying higher wages to workers. As true global corporatists, ArcelorMittal would then shift operations to another country where wages are very low. Safety and environmental violations are widespread too.

Last June, several thousand workers went on indefinite strike over wages at ArcelorMittal's steel plant in Algeria. Algerians are also resisting the privatization of industries in their country.

In 1998, Lakshmi Mittal purchased the Irish Steel plant based in Cork from the government for a nominal fee of £1. Three years later, the plant was closed, leaving 400 people redundant. Subsequent environmental issues at the site have been a cause for criticism. The Government tried to sue in the High Court to have Mittal pay for the clean-up of Cork Harbour but failed. The clean up was expected to cost €70m. (wiki)

According to one report, *"...191 people have died in accidents in the*

past 12 years at Mittal's Kazakhstan operations, where campaigners argue that more money should have been spent on safety measures. The company has strongly rejected allegations of negligence, but later earmarked an extra \$1.2bn for improvements."

According to Wikipedia,

"In Kazakhstan, employees of Mittal have accused him of "slave labour" conditions after multiple fatalities in his mines. During December 2004, twenty-three miners died in explosions in Mittal mines in Kazakhstan caused by faulty gas detectors."

While manufacturing is way down in the US, the financial sector is booming for investors and financiers. Roger Bybee describes it this way, *"Money could be made solely out of money, without the intervention of actual production. The new secret was presumed to be leverage and risk management, which allowed the purchase of assets that promised higher returns even if they carried a higher risk."*

"This was both an economic and a political development, as the financial sector gained leverage over the rest of the economy, in effect gaining the power to dictate priorities to debtors, vulnerable corporations, and governments. As its power grew, it could demand greater deregulation, allowing it to grow still further and endangering the stability of the larger financial system."

"The decimation of employment in legacy American brands such as General Motors is a trend that's likely to continue," said Robert E. Hall, an economist at Stanford University's Hoover Institution."

Wiki reveals, *"In December 2008, ArcelorMittal announced several plant closings, including the former Bethlehem Steel plant in Lackawanna, New York and LTV Steel in Hennepin, Illinois."*

After ArcelorMittal rushed to dismantle complex, custom-built ovens and other equipment that would take months to replace, the Lackawanna workers were able to find a friendly buyer at the last minute, no thanks to ArcelorMittal who had already moved on to other prey.

"On 30 June 2010, the European Commission fined 17 steel producers a total of €518M for running a price-fixing cartel, with ArcelorMittal being hit the hardest." (Wiki)

That means ArcelorMittal was the leader of the pack and stood to gain or lose the most, depending on the final outcome. It's a dog eat dog world out there, they tell us.

The global village isn't looking very friendly. Yet, we know somehow it doesn't have to be that way.

Already tottering on the brink of complete collapse, capitalism depends on market growth and constant development. It is not a

sustainable system. With consumer manufacturing at a glut, there is only one option left for the capitalists, the military one. Constant warfare means more machines and weapons and the constant need for reconstruction.

The imperial, colonial economic system of capitalism must be scrapped and replaced with a more balanced system. How much longer can the People and other Life Forms of the Earth bear the burden for the elitists and their fears and insatiable desires? Enuf is Enuf!

Kittoh

Notes, Sources, Contact Info and More Info for the Relentless Reader

BAFFINLAND IRON MINES CORPORATION

You can view images from this link. It does not appear that any actual mining has gone on yet. What is painfully evident is the lack of ice and snow.

<http://www.baffinland.com/MaryRiverProject/PhotoGallery/default.aspx>

<http://www.baffinland.com/>

Baffinland Iron Mines Corporation (TSX: BIM) is a Canadian publicly-traded junior mining company that is focused on its 100%-owned Mary River iron ore deposits located about 160 kilometres south of Pond Inlet, Baffin Island, Nunavut Territory, Canada.

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BIM recently signed a joint venture agreement with Nunavut Tunngavik Inc ("NTI"). The mine hasn't even gotten started yet they are thinking ahead about "the potential in the future for the mining operation to be extended by increasing mine life and/or production rate".

On February 11, 2009, the Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs Canada ("INAC") referred the Project to a Part 5 review under Article 12 of the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement ("NLCA"). This referral was made in response to the recommendations of the Nunavut Impact Review Board's ("NIRB") Screening Report completed after a positive conformity of the Project to the North Baffin Regional Land Use Plan was first determined by the Nunavut Planning Commission ("NPC").

BAFFINLAND DIRECTORS

<http://www.baffinland.com/Company/Directors/default.aspx>

Richard D. McCloskey, Chairman, Acting CEO & President has been wheeling and dealing in mining all his life. It's a family tradition.

Daniella Dimitrov loves money and has experience in senior executive roles with major international companies. She's into mergers, acquisitions, financings, corporate finance and joint ventures.

Russell Cranswick, a geologist, is part of Resource Capital Fund, a resource focussed private equity group with offices in Denver, Colorado and Perth, Australia.

Grant A. Edey, another mining-moneymen, was a bigshot at IAMGOLD Corporation, Strathcona Mineral Services Limited, TransCanada Pipelines Limited, Eldorado Nuclear Limited, Rio Algom Limited and INCO Limited. Gary Fietz, an Aussie, is managing director of New Age Exploration Limited, a junior Australian company that is targeting multi-commodity exploration and early stage projects in Australia and globally. Previously, Fietz held various positions with BHP Billiton Limited ("BHP"). He directed the business development activities for BHP, Iron Ore in India and West Africa and led a concept study for the multi-billion dollar Nimba iron ore project in Guinea. John W. Lydall, an Englishman is a mining analyst with decades of experience. Ronald S. Simkus knows how to set up and run mining operations. He was the President and CEO of Compania Minera Antamina S.A. in Peru where he got the Antamina deposit going as a "sustainable mining operation". Since mining is about as unsustainable as it gets, Simkus suffers from severe cognitive dissonance. Gordon Watts makes up mining plans all over the world. His bio states, "He is skilled in tax modeling, risk analysis and Monte Carlo simulations" whatever that means.

RESOURCE CAPITAL FUNDS

<http://investing.businessweek.com/research/stocks/private/snapshot.asp?privcapId=106812>

Resource Capital Funds is a venture capital and private equity firm specializing in investments in buyouts, development capital, and distress situations. It typically invests in opportunities that arise due to corporate financial issues and not project related technical issues. The firm also provides bridge financing. It invests in all hard rock mineral commodities and in mining companies. The firm seeks to invest in junior mining companies with projects at the scoping study or pre-feasibility stage. It seeks to invest up to \$35 million in a single transaction but prefers to invest initially between \$5 million and \$100 million. It also invests in the form of convertible debt

Resource Capital Funds

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NUNAVUT IRON ORE ACQUISITIONS

http://www.nunatsiaqonline.ca/stories/article/091110_baffinland_finds_suitor_in_friendly_takeover_bid/

Nunavut Iron Ore was founded in August by former Baffinland consultant Jowdat Waheed for the sole purpose of taking over Mary River. But Baffinland directors scoffed at the 80-cent offer, and criticized Nunavut Iron Ore's offer as being "timed opportunistically."

Canadian Bruce Walter "...says his U.S.-based private equity backer, the \$2-billion Energy & Minerals Group, has the support of major global pension and sovereign wealth funds and is experienced in developing major resource projects".

<http://www.cnw.ca/en/releases/archive/December2010/15/c5700.html>

About Nunavut Iron and Iron Ore Holdings, LP

Nunavut Iron was incorporated under the laws of Canada on August 27, 2010 and has not carried on any material business other than in connection with matters directly related to the Offer. Nunavut Iron is wholly owned by Iron Ore Holdings.

Iron Ore Holdings is a limited partnership formed under the laws of Delaware for the purpose of making the Offer. Iron Ore Holdings is owned by Bruce Walter, the Chairman of Nunavut Iron, Jowdat Waheed, the President and Chief Executive Officer of Nunavut Iron, and funds managed by The Energy & Minerals Group, which is providing the majority of the equity financing for the Offer.

The Energy & Minerals Group is a private investment firm with a family of funds with over US\$2 billion under management that invest in the energy and minerals sectors.

For further information:

SHAREHOLDERS OF BAFFINLAND IRON MINES CORPORATION
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<http://www.gov.nu.ca/premier/>

Premier Eva Aariak's vision of re-inspiring Nunavummiut, listening to the communities, and developing a strong government led her to become Nunavut's second territorial leader. She was sworn into office on November 19, 2008.

In her distinguished career, Ms. Aariak has extensively promoted the majority language of Nunavut, Inuktitut. For six years, she served as Nunavut's Languages Commissioner, the body which monitors the Government of Nunavut's use of the Inuit language, French and English. Ms. Aariak reviewed Nunavut's progress in making Inuktitut and Inuinnaqtun working languages of the Government and made recommendations to legislative standing committees on the Official Language Bill and Inuit Language Protection Bill. She has also: assisted in the translation of the Microsoft interface into syllabics; produced Inuktitut children's books for use by schools in the Eastern Arctic; and instructed senior level government employees enrolled in intensive Inuktitut training.

Ms. Aariak also brings experience in communications, human resources, entrepreneurship, education and public governance to her office. She worked in public affairs with the Office of the Interim Commissioner of Nunavut, the organization which was tasked with implementing the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement and establishing a public government. Ms. Aariak was a journalist with the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation and human resource specialist with the Government of the Northwest Territories. Among others, she sat as Councilor on the Arctic Bay Education Council, the Iqaluit Education Council and the Pond Inlet Hamlet Council.

Prior to being elected to the Legislative Assembly, Ms. Aariak was the owner and operator of a successful small business and Chair of the Baffin Regional Chamber of Commerce.

Originally from Arctic Bay, Eva Qamaniq Aariak resides in Iqaluit. She is the mother of four children, Karliin, Jordan, Shawn and Jari, and proud

grandmother of two, Tasiana and Joyce.

<http://uranowski.blogspot.com/2009/08/premier-primer-eva-aariak.html>

Population: Nunavut has the highest birth rate in Canada and over half of Nunavummiut are under 25. Premier Aariak is making education her top priority.

Nunavummiut are the people of Nunavut

The main language is Inuktitut

The word for December is Tisaipa

The Nunavut minimum wage has just been increased from \$10/hr to \$11/hr, making it the highest in the country. Ontario is second at \$10.25 per hour. Nunavut also has the highest cost of living in Canada.

Media Contact:

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Office of the Hon. Keith Peterson Minister of Justice

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The Nunavummiut were in Cancun, Mexico at COP16, the Climate Change Conference "Infrastructure damages due to thawing permafrost, and altered access to wildlife because of changing ice and weather patterns, are just two examples of the impacts already being experienced in Nunavut."

Sharina Dodsworth A/Manager, Communications

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ARCELORMITTAL

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ArcelorMittal>

<http://www.arcelormittal.com>

<http://www.arcelormittal.com/stainlesseurope/node/558>

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ARCELORMITTAL MINES CANADA

<http://www.arcelormittal.com/minescanada/en/default.aspx>

ArcelorMittal Mines Canada is one of Canada's leading suppliers of iron ore to steel markets around the world, generating 40 per cent of Canada's total production. As both a mining and primary processing company, it operates extensive facilities in the Province of Quebec.

The Company, established in January 2008 following ArcelorMittal's acquisition of the Québec Cartier Mining Company in 2006... 2,000 talented employees... wholly-owned subsidiary of ArcelorMittal with 320,000 employees in more than 60 countries ...

ArcelorMittal Mines Canada produces some 15 million tonnes of iron ore concentrate and over nine million tonnes of iron oxide pellets annually.

The port facilities at Port-Cartier have an annual shipping capacity of over 20 million tonnes, making it one of Canada's largest private ports. Marine traffic tops approximately 450 vessels a year. [No doubt, they are a major polluter of the St. Lawrence River!]

Hewn into the rock at the Gulf of St. Lawrence estuary, the five-dock facility is accessible year-round. Two docks are reserved exclusively for concentrate and pellet shipping, while the third receives raw materials for pelleting. The last two are leased for transshipment of grain from Western Canada.

The Company's rolling stock includes 22 locomotives, some 950 cars, more than 300 utility cars, and many different railway maintenance and inspection vehicles. They are maintained at the rail workshops in Port-Cartier, where empty trains are also prepared to leave for Mont-Wright.

On average, five full trains return from Mont-Wright each day. Each train, propelled by two locomotives, carries 14,900 tonnes of concentrate in 160 cars and measures 1.5 kilometres from nose to tail. A round trip takes about 25 hours.

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http://www.arcelormittal.com/minescanada/en/about/corporate_officers.aspx

Serge Miller President and Chief Executive Officer
Benoit Alain Vice President, Commercial and Business Development
Alain Cauchon Vice President, Operational Excellence and Human Resources
Joaquim Eleutério Vice President, Sales and Marketing
André La Flèche Vice President, Finance and Chief Financial Officer
Gaston Morin Vice President, Technology

LAKSHMI MITTAL

Lakshmi, who was named for the Indian goddess of wealth, is on the board at Goldman Sachs.

<http://www2.goldmansachs.com/our-firm/our-people/leadership/board-of-directors.html>

Lakshmi N. Mittal

Mr. Mittal has been Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of ArcelorMittal S.A. since May 2008. He previously served as ArcelorMittal's President and Chief Executive Officer from November 2006 to May 2008. Prior to that, Mr. Mittal

was Chief Executive Officer of Mittal Steel Company N.V. (formerly the LNM Group) since 1976, when he founded the company. Mr. Mittal has been a director of Goldman Sachs since June 2008. Mr. Mittal is on the board of the following public company in addition to Goldman Sachs and ArcelorMittal: European Aeronautic Defence and Space Company EADS N.V. He has also been a director of the following public companies in the past five years: ICICI Bank Limited. In addition, Mr. Mittal is affiliated with non-profit organizations, including as a member of the International Business Council of the World Economic Forum, the Advisory Board of the Kellogg School of Management at Northwestern University, the Board of Trustees of Cleveland Clinic, the Executive Committee of World Steel Association and the Executive Board of the Indian School of Business, and as a Golden Patron of The Prince's Trust.

<http://strategicbusinesssteam.com/successful-entrepreneurs/how-lakshmi-mittal-created-arcelor-mittal-steel-and-how-he-joined-the-forbes-list-of-worlds-top-ten-richest-billionaires/>

March 17th, 2010 at 3:41 am

How Lakshmi Mittal Created Arcelor Mittal Steel and became a Billionaire

» by Ajaero Tony Martins in: Successful Entrepreneurs

"...191 people have died in accidents in the past 12 years at his Kazakhstan operations, where campaigners argue that more money should have been spent on safety measures. The company has strongly rejected allegations of negligence, but later earmarked an extra \$1.2bn for improvements.

"The Choice: Global Domination or Global Leadership", p. 134. In this 2004 book, Zbigniew Brzezinski describes the global elite and refers to this article at:

<http://www.newstatesman.com/200201280021>

Where the elite preens itself by Jenni Russell, 28 January 2002

IMPERIAL DESIGNS

<http://www.chathamhouse.org.uk/>

excerpt posted at:

<http://www.sweetliberty.org/issues/shadow/tragedyandhope.htm>

Shadow Government

from "TRAGEDY AND HOPE" by Carroll Quigley

<http://www.cfr.org>

Acc to the Council on Foreign Relations CFR web site, "A fortuitous transatlantic circumstance solved the problem of naming the surviving organization. The British diplomats returning from Paris had made great headway in founding their Royal Institute of International Affairs. Undeterred by isolationism or the inhibitions of the Americans, they had even acquired an elegant London headquarters, the St. James's mansion once owned by William Pitt, known as Chatham House. The American branch foreseen at the Hotel Majestic, by contrast, seemed unable to keep up.

Gradually dawning upon the American veterans of the Inquiry was the realization that, in the mood of post-Wilson America, they could no longer promote the congenial Anglo-American fellowship of the Peace Conference common rooms. A combined membership of the two branches, London and New York, was simply not on. During the merger negotiations, Shepardson noted that membership in the New York branch would have to be "restricted to American citizens, on the grounds that discussions and other meetings, confidential in nature, would be more productive if participants and speakers knew for sure that the others in the room were all Americans."

To Shepardson fell the task of informing the British colleagues of this

unfortunate reality. Crossing to London, he recalled thinking that "it might be quite unpleasant to have to say for the first time that the Paris Group of British colleagues could not be members" of the American branch. "The explanation to the British was begun (shall we say?) haltingly. However, instead of the frigid look which had been feared, the faces of the British governing body showed slightly red and very happy. They had reached the same conclusion in reverse, but had not yet found a good way of getting word to the other side of the Atlantic!"

To make the distinction clear, the American academics were relieved to adopt the name of their preexisting institutional partner. On July 29, 1921, a New York certificate of incorporation was prepared and the new Council on Foreign Relations came into being."

<http://www.onlinecic.org/?signin&r=%2fciihist.htm>

Canadian International Council was Canadian Institute of International Affairs
Canadian International Council / Conseil International du Canada

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<http://www.thecommonwealth.org/Internal/151931/>

The Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (CPA)

THE DIRT ON ARCELORMITTAL

Lackawanna, N.Y., and Hennepin, Ill

Excerpt from:

<http://www.dollarsandsense.org/archives/2009/0509bybee.html>

Corporate America's Counter-Stimulus Strategy

Firms decide to shut profitable plants while spurning buyers By Roger Bybee

ArcelorMittal is rushing to dismantle complex, custom-built ovens and other equipment that will take months to replace...At a moment when unemployment around Hennepin—about 100 miles west of Chicago—has hit 10%, ArcelorMittal is preparing to discard the 285 USW members who have performed the hard work of steel production.

The plant has been consistently profitable, earning \$48.4 million even in a recessionary year like 2008. Yet ArcelorMittal is intent on shipping one product line to low-wage Brazil and another to France. Moreover, ArcelorMittal has rebuffed a proposal by another major steel company to buy the Hennepin mill and keep it running.

...The New York Times reported on a massive wave of job offshoring and wholesale divesting of product lines.

"These jobs aren't coming back," John E. Silvia, chief economist at Wachovia in Charlotte, N.C., told the Times. "A lot of production either isn't going to happen at all, or it's going to happen somewhere other than the United States. There are going to be fewer stores, fewer factories, and fewer financial services operations. Firms are making strategic decisions that they don't want to be in their businesses."

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<http://www.socialistworld.net/doc/4362>

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Arcelor Mittal on second indefinite strike this year 23/06/2010
website of the committee for a workers' international, CWI

SEEING THE BIGGER PICTURE

<http://www.wsws.org/articles/2010/nov2010/hami-n20.shtml>

US Steel locks out Hamilton, Ontario workers

By Carl Bronski

20 November 2010

Nine hundred workers, members of United Steelworkers Local 1005 in Hamilton, Ontario, were locked out last week by a US Steel management determined to gut their pension plan.

...US Steel's wholesale attack on its workers' retirement plan is part of an employer offensive that has seen companies across the country gut pension plans that were won through decades of struggle. Only last April, United Steelworkers officials accepted a similar offer at US Steel's Lake Erie Works in Nanticoke, Ontario, after an eight-month lockout. And in Sudbury, at the giant nickel mining complex of Vale Inco, USW officials imposed a concessions-laden deal after a year-long strike, which included a two-tier pension plan and give-backs on bonuses, work rules and other benefits.

When the union leadership in Hamilton refused to put the company's derisory final offer to a vote, management shut the gates at the iconic plant formerly known as Stelco...

In 2007, US Steel bought a bankrupt Stelco Inc. for \$1.2 billion—the same amount that Canadian-based Stelco owed an under-funded pension plan. To obtain the approval of the federal government and meet the Investment Canada Act's stipulation that a foreign takeover must provide a "net benefit" to Canada, US Steel made certain production commitments designed to maintain job levels at the complex for three years.

Ontario's Liberal government meanwhile arranged to top up the already under-funded pension plan at the steel works by \$150 million, as part of the negotiations to secure a buyer...

And in a cynical twist to the definition of "net benefit" it has argued that because steel prices of competitors such as Arcelor Mittal Dofasco remained somewhat higher due to the US Steel shutdown of production in Hamilton, the country actually may have gained a "net benefit."