

Blood Money: These Companies and People Make Billions of Dollars from War

By [Lily Dane](#)

Global Research, March 25, 2015

[The Daily Sheeple](#) 24 March 2015

Theme: [Militarization and WMD, US NATO War Agenda](#)

War against a foreign country only happens when the moneyed classes think they are going to profit from it. -[George Orwell](#)

The late United States Marine Corps Major General [Smedley D. Butler](#) is perhaps most famous for his post-retirement speech titled "War is a Racket." In the early 1930s, Butler presented the speech on a nationwide tour. It was so popular that he wrote a longer version as a [small book](#) that was published in 1935.

Butler points to a variety of examples, mostly from World War I, where industrialists whose operations were subsidized by public funding were able to generate substantial profits essentially from mass human suffering.

The [work](#) is divided into five chapters:

1. War is a racket
2. Who makes the profits?
3. Who pays the bills?
4. How to smash this racket!
5. To hell with war!

It contains this [summary](#):

War is a racket. It always has been. It is possibly the oldest, easily the most profitable, surely the most vicious. It is the only one international in scope. It is the only one in which the profits are reckoned in dollars and the losses in lives. A racket is best described, I believe, as something that is not what it seems to the majority of the people.

Only a small 'inside' group knows what it is about. It is conducted for the benefit of the very few, at the expense of the very many. Out of war a few people make huge fortunes.

What Butler was candidly describing was later referred to as the "[military-industrial complex](#)" by [Dwight D. Eisenhower](#), who warned Americans of its existence in his farewell address in 1961:

Butler [went on](#) to say...

In the World War [I] a mere handful garnered the profits of the conflict. At least 21,000 new millionaires and billionaires were made in the United States during the World War. That many admitted their huge blood gains in their income tax returns. How many other war millionaires falsified their tax returns no one knows.

How many of these war millionaires shouldered a rifle? How many of them dug a trench? How many of them knew what it meant to go hungry in a rat-infested dug-out? How many of them spent sleepless, frightened nights, ducking shells and shrapnel and machine gun bullets? How many of them parried a bayonet thrust of an enemy? How many of them were wounded or killed in battle?

Out of war nations acquire additional territory, if they are victorious. They just take it. This newly acquired territory promptly is exploited by the few — the selfsame few who wrung dollars out of blood in the war. The general public shoulders the bill.

And what is this bill?

This bill renders a horrible accounting. Newly placed gravestones. Mangled bodies. Shattered minds. Broken hearts and homes. Economic instability. Depression and all its attendant miseries. Back-breaking taxation for generations and generations.

For a great many years, as a soldier, I had a suspicion that war was a racket; not until I retired to civil life did I fully realize it. Now that I see the international war clouds gathering, as they are today, I must face it and speak out.

Butler also exposed the [Business Plot](#), an alleged plan to overthrow the U.S. government. In 1933, Butler told a congressional committee that a group of wealthy industrialist businessmen ([including](#) individuals from General Motors, Prescott Bush, grandfather of George Bush Jr., J.P. Morgan, and the Rockefeller dynasty) were planning a military coup to overthrow President Franklin D. Roosevelt, with Butler selected to lead a march of veterans to become dictator, similar to other Fascist regimes at that time. The individuals involved all denied the existence of a plot, and the media ridiculed the allegations, calling them a “gigantic hoax.”

A final report by a special House of Representatives Committee confirmed some of Butler’s testimony.

Despite warnings of its existence and imminent expansion, the military-industrial complex (or military-industrial-congressional complex) remains in operation today. It is an [iron triangle](#) that comprises the policy and monetary relationships which exist between legislators, national armed forces, and the arms industry that supports them. These relationships include political contributions, political approval for military spending, lobbying to support bureaucracies, and oversight of the industry.

It is a major reason we are stuck in a perpetual war.

In their article titled [Companies Profiting the Most From War](#), Thomas C. Frohlich and Mark Lieberman listed the 10 companies profiting the most from war. To identify them, they examined the companies with the most arms sales based on information from the [Stockholm International Peace Research Institute](#) (SIPRI).

Arms sales, including advisory, planes, vehicles, and weapons, were defined by sales to military customers as well as contracts to government militaries. Also considered were each company's 2013 total sales and profits, the total number of employees at the company, as well as nation-level military spending, all provided by SIPRI.

From the article:

U.S. companies still dominate the arms market by a large margin, with six among the top 10 arms sellers. In the top 100 arms-producing companies, 39 are based in the United States, and U.S. companies accounted for more than 58% of total arms sales among the top 100. U.S. company arms sales in the top 10 alone made up 35% of total arms sales among the top 100. By contrast, Western European companies, which make up the rest of the top 10 arms producers, accounted for just 28% of the total top 100 arms sales.

Here are the top 10 war-profiteering companies and their political ties.

10. Thales Group (Paris)

Arm sales 2013: \$10.4 billion, profit: \$800 million

Profile for 2014 Election Cycle

CONTRIBUTIONS: \$0

LOBBYING: \$520,000 (2014), \$460,000 (2013) (ranks 614 of 4,065 in 2014)

REVOLVING DOOR: 9 out of 10 Thales Group lobbyists in 2013-2014 have previously held government jobs.

For a list of bills Thales Group has lobbied, click [here](#).

Chairman Henri Proglio's salary is rumored to be [\\$436,128 USD](#).

CEO Patrice Caine's salary has not been published.

9. Finmeccanica S.p.A. (Italy)

Arm sales 2013: \$10.6 billion, profit \$100 million

Not only is this company a top war profiteer, it is a huge U.S. political campaign contributor.

From [OpenSecrets.org](#):

Profile for 2014 Election Cycle

CONTRIBUTIONS: \$446,850 (ranks 696 of 16,793)

LOBBYING: \$1,754,000 (2014), \$1,965,500 (2013) (ranks 303 of 4,065 in 2014)

Contributions to candidates: \$342,550 (for a list of recipients, click [here](#))

Contributions to Leadership PACs: \$18,100
Contributions to parties: \$86,200
Contributions to 527 committees: \$0
Contributions to outside spending groups: \$0

For a list of bills Finmeccanica S.p.A. has lobbied, click [here](#).

Here's some additional [information](#) on this company:

The total of contributions to candidates from Finmeccanica SpA PACs is **24 times larger** than contributions from individuals.

REVOLVING DOOR: 21 out of 34 Finmeccanica SpA lobbyists in 2013-2014 have previously held government jobs.

CEO Mauro Moretti's "wage packet" is said to be [\\$1.2 million USD](#).

8. United Technologies (U.S.)

Arm sales 2013: \$11.9 billion, profit \$5.7 billion

United Technologies might be the lowest ranking of the U.S. companies in this list, but don't let that fool you. [OpenSecrets](#) bestowed the company with the label "heavy hitter", which means it is "one of the 140 biggest overall donors to federal elections since the 1990 election cycle, as compiled by the Center for Responsive Politics."

Profile for 2014 Election Cycle
CONTRIBUTIONS: \$2,105,245 (ranks 124 of 16,793)
LOBBYING: \$15,738,000 (2014), \$13,900,373 (2013) (ranks 13 of 4,065 in 2014)
Contributions to candidates: \$1,769,400 (for a list of recipients, click [here](#))
Contributions to Leadership PACs: \$199,250
Contributions to parties: \$124,470
Contributions to 527 committees: \$10,625
Contributions to outside spending groups: \$1,500

For a list of bills United Technologies has lobbied, click [here](#).

Here's some additional information on this company:

The total of contributions to candidates from United Technologies PACs is **19 times larger** than contributions from individuals.

REVOLVING DOOR: 52 out of 70 United Technologies lobbyists in 2013-2014 have previously held government jobs.

24 Congressional members own United Technologies shares (for the list, click [here](#)).

CEO Gregory J. Hayes has a [reported](#) annual salary of \$949,583 and an annual bonus of

\$1,600,00, for a total annual compensation of \$2,549,583.

7. Airbus Group (France/Netherlands)

Arm sales 2013: \$15.7 billion, profit \$2 billion

Profile for 2014 Election Cycle

CONTRIBUTIONS: \$365,752 (ranks 855 of 16,793)

LOBBYING: \$3,288,178 (2014), \$3,749,750 (2013) (ranks 156 of 4,065 in 2014)

Contributions to candidates: \$259,322 (for a list of recipients, click [here](#))

Contributions to Leadership PACs: \$83,500

Contributions to parties: \$22,930

Contributions to 527 committees: \$0

Contributions to outside spending groups: \$0

For a list of bills this company has lobbied, click [here](#).

Additional information about Airbus Group:

The total of contributions to candidates from Airbus Group PACs is **4 times larger** than contributions from individuals.

REVOLVING DOOR: 42 out of 57 Airbus Group lobbyists in 2013-2014 have previously held government jobs.

6. General Dynamics (U.S.)

Arm sales 2013: \$18.7 billion, profit \$2.4 billion

[OpenSecrets](#) labeled this company a “heavy hitter”, which means it is “one of the 140 biggest overall donors to federal elections since the 1990 election cycle, as compiled by the Center for Responsive Politics.”

General Dynamics is one of the nation’s top defense contractors, assembling virtually every type of military machinery engaged in modern combat. The company builds warships, nuclear submarines, tanks and combat jets, not to mention the command and control systems that link all of these technologies together. The company has lobbied hard to encourage lawmakers to step up appropriations for the Navy, one of the company’s biggest clients.

It has fought attempts to shrink the nation’s fleet of submarines and warships, thereby helping block Defense Department attempts to shift that money to other facets of the nation’s land and air defenses.

Details:

Profile for 2014 Election Cycle

CONTRIBUTIONS: \$1,974,599 (ranks 140 of 16,793)

LOBBYING: \$10,720,923 (2014), \$11,066,974 (2013) (ranks 27 of 4,065 in 2014)

Contributions to candidates: \$1,405,525 (for a list of recipients, click [here](#))

Contributions to Leadership PACs: \$401,300

Contributions to parties: \$162,974
Contributions to 527 committees: \$4,350
Contributions to outside spending groups: \$5,450

For a list of bills this company has lobbied, click [here](#).

More information about General Dynamics:

The total of contributions to candidates from General Dynamics PACs is **6 times larger** than contributions from individuals.

6 Congressional members own shares in this company (click [here](#) for the list).

REVOLVING DOOR: 96 out of 133 General Dynamics lobbyists in 2013-2014 have previously held government jobs.

CEO Phebe Novakovic earned nearly [\\$19 million](#) in total compensation in fiscal 2014.

5. Northrop Grumman (U.S.)

Arm sales 2013: \$20.2 billion, profit \$2 billion

We've got another heavy hitter here:

Northrop Grumman is the fourth largest defense contractor and the world's largest builder of naval vessels as of 2010. As a member of the miscellaneous defense industry, Northrop Grumman specializes in aerospace systems, electronic systems, information systems, ship building and technical services.

Northrop Grumman focuses much of its efforts securing government defense contracts and earmarks. During the 2008 election cycle, people and political action committees associated with Northrop Grumman contributed more than \$2 million to federal candidates and committees, favoring Democrats slightly.

Details:

Profile for 2014 Election Cycle
CONTRIBUTIONS \$4,050,624 (ranks 45 of 16,793)
LOBBYING \$10,216,960 (2014), \$20,590,000 (2013) (ranks 28 of 4,065 in 2014)
Contributions to candidates: \$2,613,112 (for a list of recipients, click [here](#))
Contributions to Leadership PACs: \$1,194,560
Contributions to parties: \$231,602
Contributions to 527 committees: \$6,000
Contributions to outside spending groups: \$5,350

For a list of bills this company has lobbied, click [here](#).

More information about Northrop Grumman:

The total of contributions to candidates from Northrop Grumman PACs is **9 times larger** than contributions from individuals.

REVOLVING DOOR: 32 out of 49 Northrop Grumman lobbyists in 2013-2014 have previously held government jobs.

6 Congressional members own shares in this company (for the list, click [here](#)).

CEO [Wesley G. Bush's](#) total pay package, including the change in the value of his pension, was \$18.6 million in 2013, reports [The Washington Post](#). His salary and stock awards remained steady at about \$1.5 million and \$8 million, respectively.

4. Raytheon (U.S.)

Arm sales 2013: \$29.9 billion, profit \$2 billion

OpenSecrets has identified Raytheon as a heavy hitter:

Raytheon is a major American defense contractor that specializes in defense and homeland security technology. As the world's largest producer of guided missiles, Raytheon specializes in manufacturing defense systems and defense electronics.

A member of the defense electronic industry, Raytheon is most active lobbying on defense, homeland security and federal budget appropriation issues. Until 2008, individuals and political action committees associated with Raytheon had favored Republicans in campaign contribution giving, but after Democrats won both chambers of Congress and the White House, the defense firm favors Democrats, giving 55 percent of campaign contributions to Democrats and 45 percent to Republicans in 2008

Considering that access is needed when securing large government defense contract, it's of little surprise that Raytheon spends millions of dollars each year lobbying the federal government. Raytheon is the primary manufacturer of Tomahawk cruise missiles, dozens of which have been used by U.S. and British military forces in strikes against targets in Libya during 2011.

Details:

Profile for 2014 Election Cycle:
CONTRIBUTIONS: \$3,588,668 (ranks 58 of 16,793)
LOBBYING: \$6,250,000 (2014), \$7,650,000 (2013) (ranks 65 of 4,065 in 2014)
Contributions to candidates: \$2,131,300 (for a list of recipients, click [here](#))
Contributions to Leadership PACs: \$1,212,783
Contributions to parties: \$236,498
Contributions to 527 committees: \$6,037
Contributions to outside spending groups: \$2,050

For a list of bills Raytheon has lobbied, click [here](#).

More information about this company:

The total of contributions to candidates from Raytheon PACs is **11 times larger** than contributions from individuals.

REVOLVING DOOR: 51 out of 67 Raytheon lobbyists in 2013-2014 have previously held government jobs.

8 Congressional members own shares in this company (click [here](#) for a list).

CEO Thomas A. Kennedy made [\\$5,324,743](#) in total compensation for fiscal 2013.

3. BAE Systems (U.S./United Kingdom)

Arm sales 2013: \$26.8 billion, profit \$275 million

Profile for 2014 Election Cycle

CONTRIBUTIONS: \$1,360,369 (ranks 210 of 16,793)

LOBBYING: \$3,920,000 (2014), \$4,635,000 (2013) (ranks 124 of 4,065 in 2014)

Contributions to candidates: \$931,389 (for a list of recipients, click [here](#))

Contributions to Leadership PACs: \$301,750

Contributions to parties: \$120,980

Contributions to 527 committees: \$5,500

Contributions to outside spending groups: \$3,250

For a list of bills BAE Systems has lobbied, click [here](#).

More details:

The total of contributions to candidates from BAE Systems PACs is **9 times larger** than contributions from individuals.

REVOLVING DOOR: 27 out of 36 BAE Systems lobbyists in 2013-2014 have previously held government jobs.

CEO Ian King's total annual compensation is [\\$3,826,308](#).

2. Boeing (U.S.)

Arm sales 2013: \$30.7 billion, profit \$4.6 billion

Boeing has been labeled a heavy hitter by [OpenSecrets](#):

Boeing is the world's top manufacturer of commercial airplanes, including well-known aircraft such as the 787 and the 747. The company is also a leading military supplier, making fighter-bombers, transport planes and the Apache helicopter.

Along with rival Lockheed Martin, the company regularly lobbies Congress to win military contracts and increase defense spending. Boeing is a major supporter of free trade, especially in Asia, where it has focused on selling more planes. The company also lobbies on environmental rules and transportation regulations, among other issues.

Boeing is also a large recipient of government loan-guarantees, primarily coming from the Export-Import Bank of the United States.

Details:

Profile for 2014 Election Cycle

CONTRIBUTIONS: \$3,227,934 (ranks 67 of 16,793)

LOBBYING: \$16,800,000 (2014), \$15,230,000 (2013) (ranks 10 of 4,065 in 2014)

Contributions to candidates: \$2,536,149 (for a list of recipients, click [here](#))

Contributions to Leadership PACs: \$398,276

Contributions to parties: \$252,685

Contributions to 527 committees: \$33,749

Contributions to outside spending groups: \$79,325

For a list of bills Boeing has lobbied, click [here](#).

More information on this company:

The total of contributions to candidates from Boeing PACs is **6 times larger** than contributions from individuals.

REVOLVING DOOR: 83 out of 115 Boeing Co lobbyists in 2013-2014 have previously held government jobs.

17 Congressional members own Boeing shares (click here for the [list](#)).

CEO [W. James McNerney Jr.](#) made \$23,263,562 in total compensation in 2013. Of this total \$1,930,000 was received as a salary, \$12,920,972 was received as a bonus, \$3,763,503 was received in stock options, \$3,763,534 was awarded as stock, and \$885,553 came from other types of compensation. He earned [\\$23.5 million](#) total in 2014.

1. Lockheed Martin (U.S.)

Arm sales 2013: \$35.5 billion, profit \$3 billion

As the top war profiteer on this list, it should be no surprise that Lockheed Martin is ranked as a heavy hitter by [OpenSecrets](#):

Lockheed Martin is the nation's top defense contractor, the brains behind such high-tech military hardware as the F-16 jet fighter and a variety of land and sea missiles. In 2001, the company landed the biggest defense contract in history when it was named the main contractor for the Joint Strike Fighter.

Considering that access is the name of the game when securing such lucrative contracts, it's no surprise that Lockheed splits its campaign money equally between Democrats and Republicans. All told, NASA and the Defense Department account for roughly 80 percent of the company's annual sales.

Details:

Profile for 2014 Election Cycle

CONTRIBUTIONS: \$4,132,497 (ranks 44 of 16,793)

LOBBYING: \$14,581,800 (2014), \$14,516,226 (2013) (ranks 16 of 4,065 in 2014)

Contributions to candidates: \$3,001,928 (for a list of recipients, click [here](#))

Contributions to Leadership PACs: \$897,425

Contributions to parties: \$219,086

Contributions to 527 committees: \$5,585

Contributions to outside spending groups: \$10,373

For a list of bills Lockheed Martin has lobbied, click [here](#).

Additional information about this company:

The total of contributions to candidates from Lockheed Martin PACs is **7 times larger** than contributions from individuals.

REVOLVING DOOR: 69 out of 109 Lockheed Martin lobbyists in 2013-2014 have previously held government jobs.

CEO Marillyn Hewson earned [\\$25.16 million](#) in 2014. Of this total, \$1.34 million was base salary, \$8.16 million was stock awards, \$5.98 million was from incentive plan compensation, \$9.41 million was in pension earnings, and other compensation was \$238,150.

As you can see, many companies and individuals - including politicians - stand to profit greatly from perpetual war.

And we, the taxpayers, are footing the bill.

Every hour, taxpayers in the United States are paying \$312,500 for cost of military action against ISIS.

Every hour, taxpayers in the United States are paying \$10.17 million for cost of war in Afghanistan.

Every hour, taxpayers in the United States are paying \$365,297 for cost of war in Iraq.

Every hour, taxpayers in the United States are paying \$10.54 million for total cost of wars since 2001.

Every hour, taxpayers in the United States are paying \$8.43 million for Homeland Security Since 9/11.

Every hour, taxpayers in the United States are paying \$58 million for the Department of Defense.

For a live ticker showing how much we have paid to date in each of the categories above,

please visit the [National Priorities Project site](#). You also can use the site's trade-off tool to see what else those dollars could buy.

The full costs of war cannot simply be measured in dollars. It is impossible to place a monetary value on the tremendous loss of life (both military and civilian) caused by perpetual war.

Since 2003, U.S. [military deaths](#) in Afghanistan total 2,356. UK military deaths total 453, and there have been 677 coalition military deaths from other countries.

Since 2003, U.S. [military deaths](#) in Iraq total 4,489. UK military deaths total 179, and there have been 140 coalition military deaths from other countries.

There have been 136,495 - 154,378 [documented civilian deaths](#) that resulted from military intervention in Iraq since 2003.

In [Iraq](#), 1,487 contractor employees have died. 348 journalists have been killed. 448 academics have died.

To view information on 6,840 U.S. service members who have perished in Afghanistan and Iraq, please see [Faces of the Fallen](#).

Deaths don't only occur in combat. An unusually high percentage of young veterans have died since returning home, many as a result of drug overdose, suicide, and vehicle crashes, reports [Costs of War](#). The suicide rate doubled in the Army during the first decade of the wars among both the deployed and the non-deployed.

In many ways, the people of Afghanistan and Iraq are [worse off now](#) than they were before U.S. military invasion. Both countries are considered more authoritarian, more corrupt, and more repressive than they were before.

In his piece titled [A State of Perpetual War](#), David A. Love makes a fitting comparison:

In the George Orwell classic 1984, there is a state of perpetual war between the nations of Oceania, Eurasia and Eastasia. The enemy in the conflict is ambiguous, and the battlefield exists in an elusive and distant land. The enemy could be Eurasia one day, and Eastasia the next, but that location is really insignificant.

The mission of perpetual war for these superpowers is to justify psychological and physical control over their populations, to keep their people busy, fearful and hateful towards the enemy. The perpetual war also serves as an excuse for a nation's failings and shortcomings. The economy, the labor force and industry are all centered around war rather than consumer goods. People live a miserable existence with poverty and no hope of improving their standard of living.

Love points out that there are bigger problems we should be concerned about:

...there are many domestic threats that seem to pose a greater risk to national security, including the U.S. economic system itself.

He concludes with:

If we are to have a perpetual war, it must be a war against injustice and deprivation at home and abroad. We need to get our own house in order, rather than demolish and rebuild other nations that did not invite us there. And as far as the so-called terrorism problem is concerned, maybe we should stay out of other folks' backyards and it will go away.

Indeed, the authorities would like us to believe that "fighting for our freedoms" in lands thousands of miles away is a necessary evil.

In War is a Racket, Butler suggested the following [three steps](#) to smash the war racket:

1. We must take the profit out of war.
2. We must permit the youth of the land who would bear arms to decide whether or not there should be war.
3. We must limit our military forces to home defense purposes.

Butler concluded his speech with the following exclamation:

TO HELL WITH WAR!

That seems like an appropriate conclusion here as well.

Additional Resources:

- [Pay Any Price: Greed, Power, and Endless War by James Risen](#)
- [Shadow Government: Surveillance, Secret Wars, and a Global Security State in a Single-Superpower World by Tom Engelhardt](#)
- [National Security and Double Government by Michael J. Glennon](#)
- [Lords of Secrecy: The National Security Elite and America's Stealth Warfare by Scott Horton](#)
- [The Iron Triangle: Inside the Secret World of the Carlyle Group by Dan Briody](#)
- [Manufactured Crisis: The Untold Story of the Iran Nuclear Scare by Gareth Porter](#)

Lily Dane is a staff writer for [The Daily Sheeple](#), where this article [first appeared](#). Her goal is to help people to "Wake the Flock Up!"

The original source of this article is [The Daily Sheeple](#)

Copyright © [Lily Dane](#), [The Daily Sheeple](#), 2015

[Comment on Global Research Articles on our Facebook page](#)

[Become a Member of Global Research](#)

Articles by: **Lily Dane**

Disclaimer: The contents of this article are of sole responsibility of the author(s). The Centre for Research on Globalization will not be responsible for any inaccurate or incorrect statement in this article. The Centre of Research on Globalization grants permission to cross-post Global Research articles on community internet sites as long the source and copyright are acknowledged together with a hyperlink to the original Global Research article. For publication of Global Research articles in print or other forms including commercial internet sites, contact: publications@globalresearch.ca
www.globalresearch.ca contains copyrighted material the use of which has not always been specifically authorized by the copyright owner. We are making such material available to our readers under the provisions of "fair use" in an effort to advance a better understanding of political, economic and social issues. The material on this site is distributed without profit to those who have expressed a prior interest in receiving it for research and educational purposes. If you wish to use copyrighted material for purposes other than "fair use" you must request permission from the copyright owner.

For media inquiries: publications@globalresearch.ca