

Brief to Congress on The International Energy Agency

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Preface

On Nov. 18, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) formally approved an "Agreement On An International Energy Program" creating a new body within its structure, the International Energy Agency (IEA). The agreement now goes to the IEA's member nations to approve their submission to the internationally coordinated energy austerity program.

As matters now stand, Congress will never be given the chance to exercise its constitutional right to ratify the international agreement creating the new agency, even though the U.S. is a member and the IEA will exercise wide-ranging powers over the domestic energy situation in the U.S.

The creators of the IEA deliberately sought to avoid the necessity for Congressional ratification of the agreement through a legal ruse. They attached the IEA onto the OECD in an unwieldy organizational arrangement, and then claimed that since the OECD was created by a legal treaty, there is no obligation to ratify the IEA as it is merely part of the already legally constituted OECD.

Although those Congressmen who have not been kept totally uninformed about the IEA by the coordinated news blackout may mistakenly believe the U.S. State Department and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger to be the major perpetrators of this outrage, this is true only in a narrow sense.

Kissinger was instrumental in the creation of the new agency and the U.S. government will formally have a large voice in the IEA's activities on the basis of the way votes are weighted by oil consumption, giving the U.S. approximately one third of the vote. But it would be a grave mistake for Congress to assume that Kissinger was acting as an agent of the U.S. government or that the U.S. government itself will have a major influence in the new organization.

Rather, as we shall show, the IEA was created and is controlled by the faction of international financiers and industrialists headed by the Rockefeller family, for whom Kissinger has been a long-time and well-known servant, for the purpose of subjugating national governments, including that of the United States, to a supranational institution responsible for implementing their plans to create an international fascist economy.

Defeat the Jackson Bill

The immediate task confronting Congress if it is to stop the IEA coup is the defeat of Sen. Henry Jackson's (D-Wash) Standby Energy Emergency Authorities Act. Jackson is now trying to push the bill through the 93rd Congress before it closes in late December.

Jackson explains the strategy behind the resurrection of his previously moribund legislation in the Senate Interior Committee's just released Committee Print of the "Agreement On An International Energy Program."

In it Jackson writes: "Although the Brussels Agreement (i.e., the "Agreement On An International Energy Program") will not be submitted to the Congress for approval, Congressional action will be required to provide the requisite authority for implementing some of its provisions."

Thus Jackson is asking Congress to pass the Standby Energy Emergency Authorities Act to provide "the requisite authority" while he collaborates with the State Department's

efforts to circumvent the Constitution by not submitting the "Agreement On An International Energy Program" to Congressional approval.

In order to break the controlled environment through which the Rockefeller-faction multinational oil companies and their Arab allies maintain a stranglehold on the U.S. and world energy supply, the "Fusion Energy Act" recently introduced by Rep. Richard Hanna (D-Calif) must be passed by Congress. Without the rapid development of controlled thermonuclear fusion (CTF) through a "Manhattan Project" crash program, the Rockefeller faction use their control of the world's energy supplies to enforce massive austerity programs in the industrial sectors and wide-scale genocide in the "Fourth World."

For years the Rockefeller faction has sabotaged the development of CTF through its control of the Atomic Energy Commission. Now Secretary of State Kissinger is attempting to internationalize that control through the IEA. In his Nov. 14 University of Chicago speech, Kissinger stated that "the United States is prepared to join with other IEA members in a broad program of joint planning, exchange of scientific personnel, shared use of national facilities, and the development of joint facilities to accelerate the advent of fusion power."

If Kissinger's proposal is accepted by the IEA, the newly-created Energy Research and Development Administration will be used to insure the continued sabotage of CTF and the subjugation of the world's population to Rockefeller control.

If the Hanna bill is passed, it would provide the first step to developing CTF by no later than the mid-1980's as a virtually unlimited source of energy.

What is the IEA?

The "Agreement On An International Energy Program" creating the IEA, which the OECD approved on Nov. 18, contains a detailed emergency action program for the international rationing and allocation of petroleum supplies in the event of an oil embargo.

The program transfers authority over these decisions from the national governments of the 16 member nations of the IEA (Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, West Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom, and the U.S.) to the new supranational agency.

In the case of the U.S., the program binds the U.S. to exporting domestically produced petroleum to the other nations.

In addition, the agreement contains a general provision calling for "long-term cooperation on energy." The member states have committed themselves to developing a common program of "conservation of energy" and "development of alternative sources" of energy.

Secretary of State Kissinger announced in his University of Chicago speech of Nov. 14 that under these provisions he would submit to the IEA the following week a "specific program for cooperative action in conservation, the development of new supplies..."

The details of Kissinger's proposals, other than the reduction of petroleum imports by 10 per cent in 1975, are not yet known. Yet this program, if adopted by the IEA, would be binding on the U.S., no matter what the U.S. Congress or Executive decided to do concerning energy development and conservation measures.

Kissinger also proposed that, complementary to the creation of the IEA, "a common loan and guarantee facility to provide for redistributing up to \$25 billion in 1975, and as much again the next year if necessary" should also be created.

The new financial institution, which the International Monetary Fund's Group of 10 is now in the process of planning, would be crucial in implementing Kissinger's proposed energy IEA conservation program since, according to Kissinger, "no country should expect financial assistance that is not moving effectively to lessen its dependence on imported oil."

The Significance of the IEA

The importance of the IEA is indicated by the fact that Kissinger's proposals were hailed by the "Establishment" press scribblers as having the same historical significance as those made in Gen. George Marshall's speech in the summer of 1947.

The journalists' analogy is meant to imply that Kissinger's plan for the IEA offers the only "rational" chance to prevent a new worldwide depression, much as the Marshall Plan prevented the U.S. from plunging into a worldwide depression following the end of World War II.

Congressmen might reason on this basis that they would be justified in surrendering their constitutional right to ratify the IEA agreement "for the good of the country," and go along with the Kissinger program.

Nothing could be more mistaken.

In 1947, the international financiers behind Marshall, Acheson, Stimson, et al. were able to manipulate Congress into establishing a program to loot the European working class to provide the basis for guaranteeing investment opportunities for the emerging dollar empire.

The situation today is qualitatively different. There are no more areas "external" to the dollar empire available to loot, other than the Soviet bloc.

Thus, there can be no new "Marshall Plan" that could get the U.S. out of the current worldwide depression. The representation of the Kissinger program as such is pure psychological warfare.

In fact, Kissinger's "Marshall Plan" IEA proposals are part of an overall strategy of the Rockefeller-led faction of international financiers which is not designed to prevent the depression, but rather to insure that the Rockefellers are in a position to impose a global "restructuring" of the world economy as the depression develops.

The strategy's initial key element was the 1973 Oil Hoax,* which concentrated a massive amount of "petro-dollars" in the Rockefeller-coalition's hands, giving it massive lending power at the same time that financial institutions outside that privileged coalition were being bled of equity.

With the Oil Hoax successful in destroying the potential bases of opposition in rival political and economic circles, the Rockefeller faction is now prepared to rapidly accelerate its program of unemployment, slave labor, service cutbacks, speedup, relocation and genocide of one billion people in what has been designated by the World Bank as the hopeless "Fourth World."

The national austerity programs to accomplish this are to be directed by the supranational agencies, the IEA and its complementary loan facility.

The History of the IEA

The idea of creating an IEA was mooted at least as early as March 1973, during the period of time in which plans for the creation of the Oil Hoax were being developed. Between then

*For documentation on how Rockefeller staged last year's Oil Hoax, see "A Brief to the UN General Assembly: The Palestine Liberation Organization — Rockefeller's Oil Politics" submitted in October 1974 by the National Caucus of Labor Committees and the International Caucus of Labor Committees.

and the official baptism of the organization in November 1974, however, a series of political issues had to be resolved.

At a "Europe-America Conference" in Amsterdam in March 1973, Rockefeller "oil consultant" Walter Levy called for the creation of an "International Energy Council" to carry out a program identical to Kissinger's Nov. 14 program.

Levy made clear that "what was likely to induce the various countries to agree to cooperation and mutual adjustments is the existence of a severe outside threat to their security and prosperity, resulting from their dependence on oil supplies from a few foreign sources, coupled with the potential danger of a flood of foreign funds that could harm their own economies and the world's monetary system."

In other words, the Oil Hoax was needed.

Levy's importance in creating the IEA probably cannot be overstated. According to the State Department itself, Levy is Kissinger's "principal advisor" on IEA policy. Levy will only admit that he advises the State Department, refusing to answer other questions on the grounds that his work is too secret to be disclosed.

Levy's Amsterdam speech was printed in the Summer 1973 issue of Foreign Policy magazine, whose editor and publisher are both members of the Trilateral Commission, David Rockefeller's supranational policy-making and executive body which includes key figures from business, labor, politics, and journalism. The same issue also contained an article by C. Fred Bergsten called "The Threat From the Third World," on the imminence of the upcoming Oil Hoax. Bergsten was a member of Kissinger's National Security Council staff from 1969 to 1971 and is now on the editorial board of David Rockefeller's Council on Foreign Relations house organ, Foreign Affairs.

These two articles alone, given the positions of their authors, make it amply clear who is really behind the IEA and when the plans for its creation were hatched.

Clearing the Decks

The Oil Hoax gave Kissinger the opportunity to follow Levy's advice by calling the Washington Conference in February 1974, where the Group of 12 was established. This group was the official negotiating body which Kissinger submitted Rockefeller's proposal for the creation of the IEA. But before the group was ready to swallow the entire Rockefeller program, certain political problems had to be solved.

These issues were resolved between the end of March, when key Trilateral Commission members gathered at a war conference sponsored by the Brookings Institution in Brussels, and the beginning of May, when another gathering of Trilateral Commission members, European and Arab businessmen, government officials, and "academics" met in Milan.

Especially important was the resignation of West German Chancellor Willy Brandt as the result of a conspiracy between U.S. and West German intelligence agencies and his replacement by "Atlanticist" Helmut Schmidt, and "Euro-traitor" Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's ascension to the Presidency of France.

By early May, according to both the State Department and public record, the issue of the creation of the IEA was largely settled. From at least May on, the attention of the conspirators turned to working out a way by which the IEA could be created so as to avoid any "parliamentary niceties."

The idea of using the OECD maneuver to accomplish this was worked out at least by July. The Trilateral Commission's report titled "Energy: The Imperative of the Trilateral Approach," printed at that time and written with Levy's consultation, suggested the OECD trick.

Also, the Rockefeller-dominated European Community Commission of the Common Market, which co-sponsored the Trilateral Commission's May meeting in Milan, wrote in its Aug. 3 "European Report" that perhaps the IEA could be

created as "a semi-autonomous body 'in the orbit' of the Paris-based Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (in order) to provide a way to escape the need for new parliamentary approval of the oil-sharing system."

From July on, once the OECD maneuver was decided on, the timing of the official announcement of the creation of the IEA was largely a political question. Most important, Richard Nixon still had to be removed from office in the U.S. and the nomination of Nelson Rockefeller to the Assistant Presidency had to be assured, to enable Rockefeller to personally oversee the IEA's austerity policies in the U.S.

The Next Phase

The controlled press leaked a few stories in September that the "final details" were being worked out by the Group of 12 on the creation of the IEA and the emergency action oil embargo program, issues settled in fact long before the proposal was submitted to the OECD. Meanwhile Kissinger was concentrating on the negotiations for the next phase of the IEA, the international coordination of national austerity programs. While Secretary of the Treasury William Simon delayed the creation of a new oil fund at the annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund, Kissinger was at that very moment laying the groundwork for his November program.

After the November U.S. elections, in which massive, unchallenged vote fraud dealt a major blow to parliamentary democracy in the U.S., the drive for the Rockefeller confirmation was stepped up.

With the Rockefeller nomination seemingly assured of Congressional approval, Kissinger announced his "New Marshall Plan" on Nov. 14.

Recent Developments

Kissinger's Nov. 14 speech signalled the Rockefeller faction's readiness to accelerate its strategy.

In the past several weeks, Rockefeller agents have fanned throughout the world holding meeting after meeting, announcing that by February 1975, in return for an agreement to create the new financial body to provide credit to cash-strapped nations, the political leaders of the industrial nations must impose the IEA's program of austerity on their working populations.

As a result:

- In Britain, martial law has just been imposed by British Home Secretary and Trilateral Commission member Roy Jenkins.

- In France, the necessary legislation for massive worker relocation has just been passed and arrangements between the Trilateral Commission dominated employers' association, the CNPF, and the unions are being worked out. Credit cutbacks are throwing masses of workers out of their jobs, while French industry moves wholesale to North Africa and the Mideast.

- In Italy, a "civil war" cabinet run by Rockefellers' agent, Ugo La Malfa, has just been created.

- In Germany, waves of West German and NATO intelligence-directed terrorism are being thrown at the population in preparation for the introduction of a British-style military government.

- In the U.S., Nelson Rockefeller is rapidly moving to take personal command of the attack.

As expressed by the Rockefellers' pet agent, Zbigniew Brzezinski, head of the Trilateral Commission, the Rockefellers deem Congress useless. In a recent interview in the Brazilian paper *Veja*, Brzezinski said: "The reality of our times is that a modern society, such as the United States, needs a central coordinating and renovating organ, which cannot be made up of 600 people."

With Ford's announcement that Rockefeller will head up

the now-moribund Domestic Council, we can expect this body to become just what the Rockefellers' favorite general, Maxwell Taylor, called for in the April, 1974 issue of *Foreign Affairs* — the domestic equivalent of the National Security Council.

Labor Recycling

By January or February, when the victims of the first large waves of layoffs resulting from the Rockefeller credit crunch exhaust their unemployment and Supplementary Unemployment Benefits (SUB pay), Rockefeller must be well on his way to having a massive slave-labor relocation system in place.

This means an expanded National Commission on Productivity with nationwide productivity councils, a large "public service employment" slave labor program, a rapid upgrading of the Department of Labor-CETA manpower apparatus, and the creation of a Reconstruction Finance Corporation-type credit institution.

All these proposals are presently in legislative form awaiting enactment by the next Congress.

In addition, a steady parade of Rockefeller spokesmen has been building on Kissinger's proposals. Assistant Secretary of State Thomas Enders brazenly announced in a speech at Yale University that U.S. policy called for keeping a high indexed price for oil, to provide the billions of dollars necessary for Project Independence energy development projects. And Arthur Burns recently appeared before the Joint Economic Committee of Congress to demand a 20 per cent reduction in U.S. energy consumption.

Senator Jackson has agreed to push his previously moribund bill, the Standby Energy Emergency Authorities Act, to give the impression that legal authority for rationing and allocation will have been granted by Congress.

However, a spokesman for Jackson's Interior Committee made it clear that Jackson's strategy will be to play up the "independent need of the U.S. to take such measures," thereby covering up the fact that all rationing and allocation decisions will be made not by the U.S. government, but rather by the IEA.

When asked if the IEA agreement itself would be ratified, the spokesman said, "No, we need this package now, and treaties take six months or more to ratify."

Keeping the Lid On

Another Jackson aide, while admitting that the IEA agreement was of dubious legality, said that Jackson was cooperating with and being briefed by the State Department. She added that although the allocation provision of the IEA could probably be covered by the Defense Production Act, this was not "desirable" since it would arouse the suspicion of the American people.

Jackson recently cut short a European junket, where he delivered the Rockefeller line on energy conservation at a meeting of the Pilgrim Society in Great Britain, to hold a cosmetic hearing on the IEA.

If Jackson's current tactics don't wash, a State Department spokesman said, then a "clean legislative package" will be submitted to Congress. He noted, however, that Congress will never be given the opportunity to ratify the IEA agreement.

Senator Henry Reuss (D-Wisc), a member of David Rockefeller's Council on Foreign Relations, has been holding hearings on the \$25 billion recycling fund proposed by Kissinger and Simon. Reuss said that Congress would not approve the fund demanded by Kissinger unless "heroic measures" are taken by the U.S. and European governments to severely cut energy consumption. Thus he has issued the final terms for U.S. participation in the IEA: that the U.S., along with Europe, immediately adopt the IEA's austerity policies proposed by Kissinger.