

that Britain - a key force in the oil energy hoax wrecking operation - would move to join OPEC on the strength of its status as an oil producer garnered from its North Sea Oil fiasco.

The purpose of a new oil hoax and the British wrecking maneuvers would be to isolate and intimidate the pro-development and pro-Soviet governments of Iraq and Algeria. The banking source openly admitted as much.

The British are not confining their activities to OPEC. They were deployed this week to wreck the pre-North-South Conference deliberations of the Common Market in Rome. British representatives attempted to rope the Europeans into supporting the Rockefeller-controlled International Energy Agency (IEA) emergency sharing scheme "which would be activated in the event of another oil embargo." The share the misery plan would effectively give Rockefeller fingertip control over oil supplies to the advanced sector.

In a related development, the pro-Rockefeller government of French President Giscard d'Estaing has effectively overridden Gaullist opposition to the "energy sharing" scheme. France is now a member of the IEA, FEA aide Mallin reported.

U.S. IMPLEMENTS FOOD CONTROL POLICIES

U.S. State Department spokesmen admitted this week that the U.S. is prepared "to use food as a weapon in the event of another Arab oil embargo" - an embargo which Rockefeller is now trying to provoke.

Such a policy is consistent with previously stated positions outlined by spokesmen for the Rockefeller cabal dating back to spring 1974. At that time Rockefeller spokesmen, including among others Lester Brown and Henry Kissinger, had pushed for implementation of food control mechanisms on a massive scale to solve the world hunger problem. Last winter, the Rockefeller family's supranational planning apparatus, the Trilateral Commission meeting in secret sessions pushed food control as useful in keeping Third World countries in line, United Nations Ambassador Daniel Patrick Moynihan delivered a speech prepared by Secretary of State Kissinger informing the United Nations special session on development of U.S. support for the establishment of a "World Food Bank" - the central feature of a global food control program.

Now the food control policy - one of the cornerstones of the HILEX 75 maneuvers - is operational to be used for economic warfare purposes. Atlantic Richfield President Robert O. Anderson gleefully told the mis-named Pacem in Terris Conference in Washington, D.C. this week that "the U.S. has politicized food in much the same way that OPEC has politicized petroleum."

IPS learned this week that a special commission of the Paris-based, Rockefeller-controlled OECD has been set up to implement world food control policies. Not coincidentally, the same meeting that set up the OECD commission last May also mapped out the HILEX "exercise."

CREDIT STRANGULATION

Over the last two weeks, Rockefeller has used his fingertip control over dollar-based credit institutions to wreck havoc with the economies of his enemies. Singled out for special treatment

were the Japanese and the Italians, the two countries that had shown dangerous signs of breaking away from the dollar at the Rambouillet summit, and the Soviet Union.

Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Miki had taken the most forthright position at Rambouillet in favor of the creation of an International Development Bank-type credit issuing institution and the development of fusion power. Rockefeller therefore attempted to show Miki the error of his ways.

According to banking sources in New York, all trade credits to Japan have been shut off for two weeks. With no refinancing available, the mass of \$30 billion in dollar-denominated loans being repaid by Japan to its creditors has put the yen under considerable pressure. Over this period the Bank of Japan has been forced to spend upwards of \$70 million per day of its currency reserves to support the sagging yen. To prevent a wholesale collapse of its currency, the Bank of Japan is being forced to deplete its dollar currency at the phenomenal annual rate of \$19 billion.

Meanwhile, the EEC imposed severe austerity conditions on a loan to Italy aimed at preventing that country's economic collapse. Italian Premier Moro had made moves at Rambouillet to support the Miki position.

In addition, World Bank statistics reveal that while the Soviet Union had received \$500 million in Eurodollar credits during the second quarter of 1975, they received zero credits during the third quarter.

This credit strangulation poses an immediate direct threat to the East-West and three-way trade deals on which the Japanese and Western European economies are so dependent.

The move may have already forced the Soviets to cutback in their grain purchases from the U.S. - a move which would force cutbacks in food consumption by the Soviet people and the unnecessary slaughter of Soviet livestock.

EURO-MARKET ON VERGE OF COMPLETE COLLAPSE

Rockefeller is now facing imminent breakdown of the entire Euro-dollar market, the pillar of his financial empire.

Over the past two quarters the New York banks have attempted to prop the market up via a massive refinancing of the unpayable Third World debt, at the expense of credits to U.S., European, and Japanese industrial production. During the third quarter of 1975, \$3.4 billion went out to seven or eight major Third World debtors - a 40 per cent jump over 1974. Advanced sector borrowers received only \$1.3 billion, East bloc borrowings dropped by 2/3 and the Soviets received nothing.

Not a penny of these Third World credits will go to production, only to refinance old debt, and each loan is tied to mandatory import controls, currency devaluations, first lien on export revenues, and brutal austerity.

On the other hand, the credit strangulation of the advanced sector has already precipitated a second collapse of world production and trade beginning this October. To cite a few representative Japanese figures: Japan's export orders fell 85 per cent in October from the previous month, its plant exports fell 94 per cent, while domestic orders for industrial machinery were down 64.3 per cent.