

SEN. JACKSON TO HOLD HEARINGS ON IEA

Nov. 22 (IPS)--In an attempt to give some semblance of democratic procedures to the surrender of the U.S. government to the consumption-cutting dictates of the International Energy Agency (IEA), Senator Henry Jackson (D-Wash.) will hold hearings Nov. 26 on the IEA agreement. An aide to Senator Jackson told IPS today that the IEA agreement is one of the best-kept secrets in the world to date and that most Congressmen have never even heard of it.

At the hearings, representatives from the State Department will brief the Senate Interior Committee and a select group of Congressmen called the National Fuel and Energy Study Group. They, in turn, will spread the word to their as yet uninformed colleagues.

The hearings will also discuss how Congress can cooperate with the IEA by passing Jackson's latest energy allocation bill.

According to Senator Jackson's aide, another bill allocating \$20 billion over a ten-year period for energy pyramid "demonstration projects" probably will be passed by Congress this year. Major emphasis is expected to be given to projects with coal gasification plants. Called the Energy Research and Development Act, the bill would provide the newly created Energy Research and Development Administration (ERDA) with a "program," in the words of the aide. She went on to say that the bill would be a major step toward the creation of Project Independence energy development pyramids, such as the Rocky Mountain coal camps.

With a fifth Arab-Israeli war and new oil embargo scheduled to occur any time, Jackson's office is working overtime trying to push through energy legislation which has been languishing in Congress for over a year.

Besides the ERDA bill, now before the Senate, Jackson has the allocation bill, the Standby Energy Emergency Authority Act, which would grant the Federal Energy Administration (FEA) standby emergency authority for rationing and allocating fuel. According to the aide, the IEA, which Rockefeller lackey Secretary of State Henry Kissinger created and to which he committed the United States, is of dubious legality, and Jackson is cooperating with the State Department to give the IEA agreement a legal cover. She says that State Department people have been briefing Jackson's office.

According to the aide, even if the allocation act is not passed--which is unlikely since it is now in the last phase of the legislative process--the IEA agreement still could be implemented by invoking the Defense Production Act. However, she said, this would not be favored because the open use of the Defense Production Act would create tremendous suspicion among the American people. Hence, the need for the passage of Jackson's bill.

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Furthermore, another Jackson aide told IPS that the FEA could very well have an entire system of rationing and allocation already worked out, although they are being tight-lipped about it. He says that in that case Jackson's bill would just authorize the FEA to put this already existing program into effect.

Since the IEA agreement demands that each nation have a strategic stockpile of petroleum, and since the U.S. is one of the few nations that does not have such a stockpiling program, Jackson is reviving the old Strategic Reserves bill which would create such a stockpile. The bill, or sections of it, may even be attached to the allocation act.

UAW SUES LABOR PARTY;
CLAIMS PARTY BLOCKS ROCKY'S SLAVE LABOR

NEW YORK, N.Y., Nov. 22 (IPS)--Unable to stop U.S. Labor Party organizing at plant gates, UAW head Leonard Woodcock is taking the battle against the Labor Party into the courts. The UAW today served legal papers on the National Caucus of Labor Committees (NCLC) announcing a civil lawsuit asking for \$10 million in damages from the NCLC, and asking the courts to enjoin the newspaper from using the name New Solidarity.

The UAW admits in affidavits that they have been unsuccessful in stopping New Solidarity from exposing Woodcock's crimes before auto workers and the whole working class. This, in turn, the UAW complains, has destroyed their own credibility, "making it difficult for plaintiff UAW to obtain access to governmental leaders." They then cite Nelson Rockefeller and Senator Walter Mondale as examples.

The suit first charges that the NCLC "is distributing its newspaper at plants, factories, and other places of work of auto workers and UAW members, causing serious and increasing confusion" because of the name "New Solidarity" (the UAW's newspaper is called Solidarity) and because the NCLC is "seeking to 'organize' all auto workers."

The statement by Stephen Schlossberg, chief counsel of the UAW, goes on to complain about the NCLC's "Fall Offensive" organizing drive and the Labor Party's 1974 election campaigns, which created "misunderstandings about the UAW and its president Leonard Woodcock."

The following charges summarize Woodcock's real objections to the Labor Party organizing drive:

"Plaintiff UAW fears that the confusion taking place about its connection with defendants' irresponsible literature may jeopardize its ability to pursue