How the 1979 oil hoax was created

The current energy crisis is carefully orchestrated from the London headquarters of the Seven Sisters oil cartel. The conspirators at Royal Dutch Shell, British Petroleum, Exxon, Mobil, and their accomplices have introduced the "crisis" at a time when the world is pumping three million barrels a day more than last year—despite Iran.

Suppressed statistics of the U.S. Energy Department's agency, the Energy Information Administration, show that world oil production for the first three months of this year—the height of the Iran crisis—was more than 5.3 percent higher than in 1978 and 1977, 61 million barrels daily.

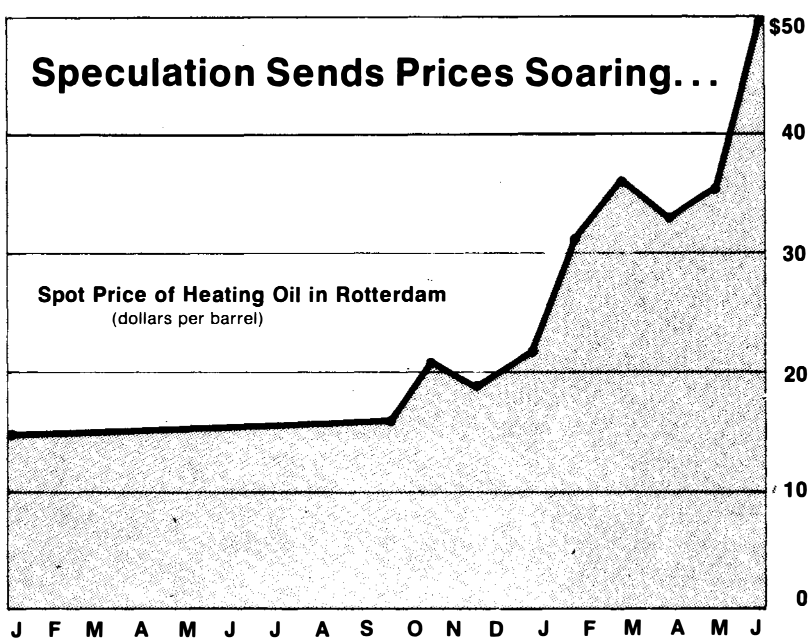
Major OPEC producers had countered Seven Sister "shortage" warnings by increasing their production along with Mexico and others, offsetting the Iranian losses. Saudi Arabia, by mid-January, had upped production from 8.5 to 10.5 million barrels. Iraq and other OPEC producers also increased output to above last year's levels. Even last year, there was a "glut" on the oil market.

Where, then, did the shortage come from? It came from Averell Harriman's estate, not Iran. At Arden House outside New York, key members of the conspiracy gathered on March 2: cartel and company representatives from Exxon, BP, Shell, Continental Oil, Texaco, Atlantic Richfield, officials of Schlesinger's office, and key news media officials. Not having reduced oil supplies by way of Iran, they decided to go the route of oil price increases.

On Jan. 3, 1979, BP and Shell began breaking oil delivery contracts around the world, claiming Iran had left them empty-handed. A scramble began for "scarce supplies," notably a rush on the Rotterdam "spot market."

This market is controlled by the Rothschilds, Oppenheimers, and Seven Sisters themselves through "front" trading companies. Since only 2 to 5 percent of world oil is traded in Rotterdam, they control it easily. They jacked their prices up from January levels of $14 per barrel to as high as $25 to $30 in late May, withholding huge stocks from world markets, and forcing OPEC to enact an official price-hike March 26 to close the speculative differential.

On the excuse of high crude prices in Rotterdam, the companies then turned around and began to cut



The spot price of heating oil on the Rotterdam market soared over the last eight months. Each dramatic jump coincides with a statement of policy or an event of major international import. Dec. 27, 1978: Iran shuts down oil exports of 5 million barrels; Jan. 1, 1979: Ayatollah Khomeini takes power in Iran; House secret meeting plots "price" crisis with no supply shortage; March 5: Iran resumes exports on high price basis; April 1: OPEC price rise of 9.5 percent takes effect, temporarily stabilizing speculation; May 11: Iran slaps surchages on oil, driving price up to $17.17 per barrel; May 26: Sen. Ted Kennedy demands $5 per barrel entitlement for oil companies on crude oil for diesel and fuel oil.

back gasoline deliveries to 80 percent and 70 percent compared to last year, forcing some independent refineries to shut down completely.

Kennedy's role

On May 24, 1979, at the demand of Sen. Edward Kennedy, Schlesinger's office issued an "emergency ruling" to "establish an entitlement benefit of $5 a barrel for middle distillates imported between May 1 and August 31...." In other words, a $5 U.S. taxpayer subsidy to the Seven Sisters, Rothschild and others to speculate on the Rotterdam market.

Ted Kennedy, the avowed enemy of the multis, worked this out in a secret meeting with Sen. Clairborne Pell and Energy Department officials days before the ruling. Currently, the companies buy oil from OPEC at $15 to $17 and sell at Rotterdam for $35 a barrel. They are now subsidized to expand that speculative differential by the taxpayers.

Since the Schlesinger-Kennedy spot market deal, prices have gone through the ceiling at Rotterdam. Since May 24, prices of $30-40 a barrel have been reported—one West Germany buyer paid $52.27 a barrel for a shipment last week.

Schlesinger's salt mines

The next phase came in the U.S.A. Schlesinger has been buying the inflated oil and has pumped more than 85 million barrels into "strategic reserve" salt caves in Louisiana and Texas—where no pumps have been installed to retrieve it! Schlesinger now has plans to add more than 1 billion barrels to this "reserve" in similarly inaccessible storage installations in Nova Scotia.

The oil companies' own stockpiles are traceable only through their central computerized monitoring system in London. But ships leaving Texas with fuel for delivery to Florida have been forced to turn back, because there is no storage space to unload the oil in that state. A similar report from Connecticut says all storage tanks are filled to the brim.

In California, where the U.S. "shortage" began, Governor Jerry Brown now meets daily with Robert O. Anderson of Atlantic Richfield and British intelligence's Aspen Institute. Now, a House Investigations and Oversights report shows that California production of gasoline is 12.9 percent higher than a year ago. Demand for gasoline, despite all the panic-buying Brown and Schlesinger promoted, was up only 11.4 percent.

Who Runs The Seven Sisters?

The Seven Sisters oil companies—Royal Dutch Shell, British Petroleum, Exxon, Mobil Oil, Gulf, Texaco, and SoCal (Chevron)—are one, unified feudal monopoly, controlling global oil supplies and organized and run by the Anglo-Dutch hereditary and financier aristocracy. Here's who they are.

Royal Dutch Shell: Elizabeth II, Queen of England; Juliana, Queen of the Netherlands; Prince Bernhard, Juliana's Royal Consort, founder of the Bilderberg secret society, and head of the environmentalist World Wildlife Federation; The Earl of Cromer, scion of the Baring banking family, former governor of the Bank of England, ambassador from the Court of St. James to Washington during the 1973 oil hoax, and former U.K. executive director of the IMF; Viscount Bearsted, head of the Hill Samuel London investment banking empire and controller of the Lloyds of London and Sun Alliance insurance groups.

British Petroleum: Elizabeth II, Queen of England; the Earl of Inchcape, a director of the Standard Chartered Bank and the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank; Sir David Steel, a member of the Order of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem and a key man in the overthrow of the Shah of Iran.

Exxon: David Rockefeller, chairman of Chase Manhattan Bank and a third generation multimillionaire; brother Laurance runs the antinuclear Natural Resources Defense Council.

Mobil Oil: Herman J. Schmidt, a Major funder of the American Enterprise Institute which runs economics seminars and free enterprise propaganda supporting synthetic fuels schemes.

Texaco: The Earl of Granard who married into New York banking circles through the Ogden Mills family.

Arco: Robert O. Anderson, also with British Petroleum, owner of the *London Observer* and head of the Aspen Institute.

Schlesinger's other powers

A little known aspect of Schlesinger's powers to spread the shortage are wielded by underling David Barden, a former assistant attorney general of Israel! Barden's Economic Regulatory Administration has "encouraged" oil companies to divert refinery capacity into home heating oil at the very time of year that gasoline demand is at its highest. The Energy Department has also diverted 5 percent of total gasoline stocks per month to a "state set-aside" emergency supply. Another 10 percent has been allocated to government and military use. Add the amount the oil companies are refusing to deliver to refiners, and you have exactly the 30 percent cut in gasoline supplies now reported by service stations.