Turning the U.S. into a Nazi coal economy

The Great Oil Hoax of 1979 has been in the planning for years. But we do not need access to the secret backroom meetings of the conspirators to know exactly how and for what the Great Oil Hoax has been put into operation. The gentlemen are explicit enough in public.

In January of this year, *International Affairs*, the journal of London's Royal Institute of International Affairs, published their scenario:

"The energy 'crisis' arises when the fit between the amounts demanded and supplied is brought about primarily through a drastic effect of rising prices...although the governments of consuming countries could also resort to rationing if they chose. In either case, some consumers, some businesses, *even whole industries* would find it necessary to cut back production. ... Some countries would find themselves unable to pay for oil imports on a scale sufficient to sustain economic activity. The 'crisis' therefore would largely be one of industrial stagnation and unemployment...a variety of 'scenarios' have been constructed on varying assumptions." (emphasis added)

There is no oil shortage. As the *International Affairs* article states, the purpose is to raise the price of oil from $20 a barrel to $35 a barrel—for oil which six months ago sold for $12. Only by raising the price of oil to astronomical levels can the oil hoaxsters make their *nonproductive* energy alternatives profitable.

In 1973, a closed seminar held by the Hudson Institute in New York projected that alternative energy sources like oil shale, coal gasification, North Sea oil, and other exotic technologies could not become "economically viable" until world oil prices reached levels of between $20 and $35 per barrel.

On national television June 3, 1979, John Swearingen, chairman of Standard Oil of Indiana (AMOCO), declared that the solution to the energy crisis was near. "I desire the price of world oil to reach $25 per barrel," he said. "The oil companies need this now if we are to develop alternate coal gasification and oil shale." Swearingen smugly concluded: *"I hope to see $1.50 per gallon gasoline in the very near future."*

The men who sit on the board of directors of the oil companies are the same men who sit on the boards of the leading New York and London banking and investment houses. This banking apparatus, which established the 1944 Bretton Woods system and the International Monetary Fund, is bankrupt. The solution they have put forward to stave off financial bankruptcy is austerity—the imposition of a Nazi coal economy to loot the world's productive economy and its labor force.

The so-called alternatives the oil hoaxsters want to put into place are thus low-technology, low-energy sources to be fueled by slave labor. The Great Oil Hoax of 1979 brings Auschwitz—the model coal gasification factory to fuel the Nazi war machine—to the U.S.A.

Because these alternatives demand low-technology and low-skilled labor, they are unprofitable. Who will pay for them? The taxpayer—in a swindle that makes the current oil hoax pale in comparison.

James Reston declared in the *New York Times* June 7 that the government must finance "an institution like the Reconstruction Finance Corporation of World War II to help private industry produce 5 million barrels of synthetic oil." The cost: $100-200 billion in taxpayer's money over the next five years. This money would be funneled through a Petroleum Reserve Corporation "issuing bonds guaranteed by the government to build new plants owned by private industry."

Who will hold the bonds? Felix Rohatyn, scion of London's Lazard Freres, and the other London-New York investment houses.

Rohatyn is already moving into implementation phase for the same swindle in the Northeast, to be called the Energy Corporation for the Northeast. Encono would function in precisely the same way: it would turn the nuclear power-dense Northeast to a coal economy based on slave-labor, to be subsidized by the government, with Lazard holding the bonds. A bill for its creation has been introduced into Congress by Sen. Henry Jackson.

House Majority leader Jim Wright this week won Carter's backing for a bid to provide federal subsidies for a national synthetic fuels program based on potential needs in wartime—the Nazi military model. The bill has passed the House Banking Committee.

And who will benefit from the return to a coal- and coal synthetic-based economy? The oil companies—who own the vast tracts of coal reserves in the United States. The Continental Oil Co. also owns one of the nation's largest coal companies, Consolidated Coal, with major holdings in Appalachia and the Rocky Mountain region. Royal Dutch Shell, British Petroleum, Exxon, and Atlantic Richfield all have major holdings in coal in the United States, Australia and elsewhere. Since the late 1960s, the major oil companies and investment houses like Lazard Freres have been quietly buying up big leases on government land with large coal reserves.

—William Engdahl