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LaRouche: Act Now To Stop Obama's Nazi Health Plan!



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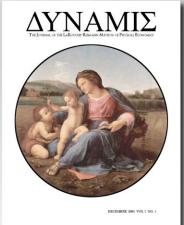
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From the Managing Editor

Since Lyndon LaRouche's April 11 webcast, "President Obama's Narcissus Syndrome," in which he took the President "to the woodshed"—pinpointing the disastrous import of 1) the Administration's continuation of Bush-Cheney-Paulson financial policies, and 2) the health-care "reform" that is being pushed by a White House team of behavioral economists—*EIR* has presented a quite extraordinary series of documentary articles that prove our charge that the Obama health policy is a *Nazi* program, a program that will kill those among us who are deemed by Wall Street to have "lives not worthy to be lived" (in Hitler's words).

This week's *Feature* provides further essential information for Congressmen who are being bludgeoned to pass the health-care reform (whose exact content they do not yet know) by the end of the month, and to their constituents, who have a *very short time left* in which to make sure that the legislation is defeated. With two opening articles by LaRouche to establish the policy directive ("Act Now!"), we also document the parallel between the Nazi T4 euthanasia program and what is being proposed today; the genocidal character of the British health system, which is being held up as a model for the United States; and the undeniable truth, which is being totally ignored, that the best way to reduce health-care costs would be to eliminate the gigantic administrative overhead of the HMOs.

While the fight in the next three weeks over U.S. policy is the most strategically crucial, the health-care question is being battled out elsewhere too: Helga Zepp-LaRouche introduces a package on Germany, where cost-cutting criteria ("rationing") are already in use in the universal public health-insurance system, though the government does not admit it. She interviews Prof. Dr. Jörg-Dietrich Hoppe, an outspoken opponent of such rationing, who heads the German Medical Association.

Two additional features are of great interest: LaRouche's introduction to breakthrough scientific work on the subject of tensors, which LaRouche Youth Movement leader Sky Shields and his team are developing; and Claudio Celani's hitherto-untold story of the strategic alliance between U.S. President John F. Kennedy and Italian nationalist leader Enrico Mattei. The two men were killed within a year of each other, on orders from London.

Susan Welsh

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Feature

OBAMA'S 'POUND OF FLESH'!:

Act Now!

by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

May 24, 2009

Since his visit to hug the wicked little Queen in London, President Barack Obama no longer pretends to be the person he only seemed to be, briefly, during that preceding, initial, short "honeymoon" phase of his Presidency. To a certain degree, I can account for certain exact evidence of his current behavior, both as to its character, and to its, presently threatened, horrid outcome for the world, if that pattern is allowed to continue without a sweeping reversal, very soon, of every policy he has put forward since that pilgrimage to worship at the shrine of imperial Buckingham Palace. The real story is the terrible things which will take over the world, things which might seem to strike sooner than you could say "Adolf Hitler," unless certain very specific, and very radical changes which I propose are made very soon.

Under these present circumstances, when I must dare to tell the truth about this matter, no matter what, I have an awesome, relatively unique moral responsibility to tell you the following.

As I forewarned, in my international webcast of July 25, 2007, the entire planet has been gripped by what has been, exactly as I had warned then, the uninterrupted process of unfolding of a planet-wide general physical-economic breakdown-crisis. I not only delivered the warning, but specified the immediate actions needed to avert an accelerating process of a

general economic breakdown-crisis.

Those who know the relevant facts of modern history since the death of President Franklin Roosevelt, will recall that my first forecast, which warned, in mid-1956, of a severe recession to be expected to hit during the interval of February-March 1957, was followed by a general warning, uttered during 1959-60, of a potential slide into a breakdown of the fixed-exchange-rate system beginning the second half of the 1960s; of the October 1987 recession; of an "economic mud-slide" to spoil President George H.W. Bush's re-election-campaign; of the breakdown of the system to hit about the millennial turn of 1999-2001; and, my January 3, 2001 forecast of a major terrorist assault against the U.S.A. to be expected that year. And, so on. Every forecast development which I have made during the 1956-2007 interval, has always come on within the indicated timeframe of the forecast.

It is most notable, and of the greatest relevance to what I state in this present report, that the reason for my relatively unique success as a forecaster, lies not in my presumed genius, but in the incompetence of what could be considered my leading rivals. I know that statistical forecasting by monetarists is a profession designed to lure incompetents into their own richly deserved contempt. My forecasts were premised on the role of choices of policy in bringing on the catastrophes which strike down the reputations of the devotees of statistical forecasting. It is reigning policy, not statistics, which

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EIRNS/Joanne McAndrews

Your response to his warning, LaRouche declares, "becomes your choice of your own personal destiny. Wake up! Before it is, soon, too late." Here, LaRouche PAC organizers in Phildelphia campaign against Obama's Nazi health-care plan, May 11, 2009.

brings on all of the relatively more notable economic catastrophes in modern history.

Since then, I have been proven right beyond any sane man's doubt, when all my putative rivals from among the otherwise sane and reasonably literate, who had opposed me, have been shown to have been terribly wrong. Therefore, one might think that a President Barack Obama would have been both intelligent enough, and also sane enough, to have avoided coming into conflict with my forewarnings. He has clearly failed, as President, so far, on that account. If he dislikes what I have said, and I have little reason to doubt that he does, he has no one as much as himself, to blame.

This pattern of failures of this same time, from around the world, has been the case not only inside our U.S.A. since the death of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, globally; it has now been demonstrated, again, by a pattern of foolish conduct by President Barack Obama and his administration: a present pattern of bad conduct

which vacillates within the bounds of a type of health-care and other specific types of current economic behavior, as by Peter Orszag, Larry Summers, and Ezekiel Emanuel, which the Nuremberg trials of the Nazis had condemned as "crimes against humanity."

What I have just said, is not a subject for classification as either fair or unfair comment; it is the only judgment which is both within the realm of truth, sanity, and decency, alike; it is the only fit opinion for those of reasonable sanity and intelligence who have the wit, guts and honesty to state things as they are.

The fact is, that with the election of President Obama, we, and the world at large, have been swindled by the highest-priced, bought-and-paid-for Presidential election in modern world history. In a large degree, it has proved to have been "the best Presidency which the combination of international drug-money, such as that of international dope-pusher George Soros, and kindred international financial swindlers, could have bought."

The kindest thing that could be said about President Obama's currently adopted policies, is that they are not only evil in the specifically fascist intentions which they express in practice, as in notable instances which are essentially exact copies of Adolf Hitler's policies, as in the case of his current health-care and so-called "environmentalist" policies: even though they might be

viewed as honest mistakes made by the clinically insane. Whatever else should be said of this matter, he has been, clearly, brainwashed by his current choice of "behavioral" psychologists. Without removing the influence of those brainwashers and their frankly fascist financier accomplices, there is no hope for our U.S.A. during the present calendar year, or, for that matter, for the world at large, unless the current policies of the Obama administration are changed, in the way which I have indicated, very soon.

Your response to my warning, thus becomes your choice of your own personal destiny. Wake up! Before it is, soon, too late.

Notably, the President himself has admitted this fact, if only implicitly, in the way he has attempted to excuse his current behavior. We must emphasize the fact of his adopting a virtual carbon-copy of the Adolf Hitler health-care policies, later judged to be genocide, of September 1, 1939. So much money had been sent down into the sewers of London and Wall Street, for bailing

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out international financial swindlers, that there is virtually nothing left over, in Obama's stated opinion, for either expansion of production, or health care. Rather than imposing rising death-rates on the U.S. population, he should have cancelled bail-outs to the fraudulent claims of the planet's greatest financial swindlers, by putting the system into bankruptcy-reorganization. He

Adolf Hilter's Top-Secret Euthanasia Decree of October 1939 (backdated to Sept. 1), was handed to his doctor Karl Brandt, under the title, "The Destruction of Lives Unworthy of Life." It read:

"Reichsleiter Bouhler and Dr. Brandt are charged with the responsibility for expanding the authority of physicians, to be designated by name, to the end that patients considered incurable according to the best available human judgment of their state of health, can be accorded a mercy death."

should have acted to increase the productive output of the nation's economy, rather than wrecking it with lunatic, pro-genocidal, neo-malthusian ruin. His policy of practice has become, thus far: sacrifice the baby for the sake of the very, very, dirty, financial bath-water!

In uttering his lame excuses for looting the treasury to fatten the swindlers, this current President has left us with the fact, that the only way the U.S. could survive, even almost two years later than July 25, 2007, is by reversing the intrinsically fraudulent "bail-out" of Wall Street and London, to put the system into bankruptcy-reorganization, as I specified this then. In a choice between serving the swindlers and the people of the United States, President Obama has chosen the side of the swindlers who contributed so much to buy themselves his presently less than worthless Presidency.

The only hope for his Presidency, now, is that he must betray the swindlers who bought him his election; he must do this in order to serve the citizens of the U. S.A., people whose trust in him he has presently betrayed, and to whom he owes the burden of his declared oath of office.

That warning by me, is not a description of a merely possible outcome of the present administration; it is already the settled character of the administration, and its ultimate self-destruction. This horrid, present destiny of his could not be changed, unless we rid the Presidency of the administration's currently dominant influences, the influences of, among others, Larry Summers and the "Behaviorist" swindlers, who purchased this President's conscience for such a high price. Only if the President were induced to throw out Summers and the

Nazi-like Behaviorists of Peter Orszag, et al., would the potential of the remaining elements of the current administration come to play a dominant role in a happier choice of direction.

My Authority In This Matter

Only if the adoption of the policies which I have specified since my international webcast of July 25, 2007 were to replace, entirely, the current policies of the U.S. Congress and Presidency since Labor Day, 2007, would there be any foreseeable hope for the survival of a planetary civilization during the lifetime of the presently living generations.

I have not only earned the right, but the obligation, and competence, as a forecaster, to say this, without fear of misjudgment in saying so.

Short of losing my life, or subjection to grievous physical torture for saying so, I have already done much more than pay my political dues for the right to speak as I do, and every sane figure in leading circles of our standing institutions of government knows that this is a true fact. Anyone who knows and is willing to acknowledge the fraud done, officially, by the customarily lying massmedia, and otherwise, against me and my associates, during the recent term of nearly three decades, knows this to be the true case.

First of all, what must be done, is to cancel the entirety of the current President's current policies and program, and that of his immediate predecessor, immediately. He must not be awarded even a single foolish year to continue his present trend of efforts to destroy our nation, and civilization generally; the change must come suddenly, and now. There is nothing good in any of his current economic policies. We have nothing, really, to risk, in expending whatever effort might be needed to induce him to modify his behavior; humanity at large could only gain what humanity as a whole could not now afford to lose.

You ask me: "Will he be willing?"

He would be if the citizens and institutions of our United States are resolved to give him no other choice.

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The fate of all nations of the world now hangs on the relatively immediate such action, to quickly and suddenly change the behavior of this President, by our United States, now, for no lesser reason than that your sister might not end up in somebody's gas oven.

Back then, there were assurances that, "It can't happen," but it did. Now, we blame Hitler, and we are right; but, we should have also dealt with the power which created Adolf Hitler's regime, the same British monarchy of Prince Philip's World Wildlife Fund of today, a monarchy which we of the U.S.A. had later rescued as the price of ridding the world of Britain's creation, Adolf Hitler, then.

Whatever the differences between Barack Obama and Adolf Hitler, there is nothing essentially different between the social policies into which creatures such as Larry Summers and Peter Orszag have guided President Barack Obama now, and both the intent and outcome of the regime of Adolf Hitler, then. This time, it is not only European Jews, Hungarians, Poles, Ukrainians, and Russians, and the aging and ill generally, who are the exemplary victims of monstrous crimes against humanity, but also your American neighbor with a slight fever, or a curable injury, next door. Obama's personally advocated policies are intentionally genocidal by that same World War II period's standard. After all, genocide and slavery have been the hallmarks of the British empire, as this is still so on the continent of Africa, or the Arab victims of London's Sykes-Picot program of petroleum marketing in Southwest Asia, still today.

In certain, recently published reports, I have set forth the account of history which provides insight into the nature and origins of the presently reigning system of imperial financier-oligarchical reign known popularly as "the British Empire," the empire otherwise known, in fact, as the specific form of continued Venetian financier-oligarchical rule in the current form of the Venetian financier legacy of Paolo Sarpi's system of imperial Liberalism.

The only remedy for the perils of the planet at this menacing instant, is the American System of political-economy associated with the notions of a credit-system, rather than the always intrinsically imperialist monetarist systems. Only action led by a concert of the U.S.A., Russia, China, and India, could form the initiating body of action needed to rescue the entire planet from a descent into Hell right now.

Unfortunately, the nations of continental western and central Europe are not free, at the moment, to par-

ticipate in the founding of the new world credit-system of associated, respectively sovereign nation-states. For the moment, the last vestige of true sovereignty among the nations of western and central Europe went down the road to imperial Hell under the initiatives of Britain's Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and her leading accomplices, U.S. President George H.W. Bush, and France's anti-Gaullist President François Mitterrand. Only by breaking the agreement made against Germany and other nations of the western, central, and eastern European continent then, could any among those nations now be freed to resume their sovereignty over both their foreign and internal affairs.

In fact, while many silly people, including many people in very high places, speak ignorantly of the U.S.A. as having replaced a former imperial role of the Anglo-Dutch-Liberal monetarist system, the fact is that the only reigning imperial system of this planet now is the London-centered, imperial system of monetarism known as the dogma and practice of "free trade."

There are only two choices of systems. One a system of respectively, perfectly sovereign nation-states. The other, the enemy of the sovereign nation-state, is known as monetarism, or free trade. The imperial power which must be destroyed, if any nation is to become sovereign again, is the elimination of monetarism in any form.

Monetarism means the existence of a system of money-values which is independent of national sovereignty, and is therefore the imperial power to which all nations accepting monetarism are subject as imperialism's mere colonies.

The case of the present world crisis-swindle has been based entirely, absolutely on the affirmation of the superior authority of monetarist claims over national economies, to which a treasonous gang controlling high-ranking positions in the U.S. government and Federal Reserve System have, in fact, acted as accomplices of an alien, monetarist financier power, a power to loot and ruin many nations which should have been sovereign, including our own United States as the looted victim of treasonous complicity even from among our own influential parties and elements of government.

In that respect, and on that account, the current policies of the United States, under present circumstances, are treasonous in their effect, if not the conscious intention of the damnable fools who have permitted this situation to develop.

On this account, I am a true patriot of our republic. Can you truly say the same about yourself?

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Wall Street!

by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

May 28, 2009

Before permitting the British Queen and her Wall Street entourage to take control over your President and the U.S. economy, too, you should realize that habitual thieves are not motivated by either the intent or ability to actually earn wealth. Why dirty your hands with actually producing wealth, for as long as you could steal it, instead?

The fact is: there is not a single person in or around the White House today, who has either the slightest ability, or knowledge of how actual wealth is produced. Take the case of the former U.S. automobile industry. The industry has been dying, on the road to dead since decisions made by the U.S. Congress in February 2006. It is now emitting its death-rattle, at the same time that the people of the United States are about to be looted lavishly under direction from the administration of a President Barack Obama, who knows nothing about a real economy, and, on his performance to date, could care less.

The truth about successful economies, which the White House today has no presently manifest desire to hear, is that the growth, even the mere maintenance of actual economic wealth, as measured per capita and per square kilometer of territory, requires a secular trend of increase in the physical productivity as measured per capita and per square kilometer of the total net physical output of an increased margin of physical, not monetary, wealth.

That is why the present administration and the admirers of its current policies are so stupid when it comes to matters related to the defense of the economic future of the existence of this nation.

If you wish to know why the current economic policies of the Obama administration are so viciously stupid in their effects, it is the virtually satanic quality

of ignorance of economics by the President and its currently leading economic advisors. The proof of that stupidity is to be found in Adam Smith's famous 1759 *Theory of Moral Sentiments*, the same, morally criminal stupidity of the President's current set of viciously immoral, so-called "Behaviorist" advisors, such as Larry Summers, Peter Orszag, Rahm Emanuel, and the rest

What Adam Smith wrote is summed up in a single sentence from that writing by Adam Smith:

"... Hunger, thirst, the passion which unites the two sexes, the love of pleasure, and the dread of pain, prompt us to apply these means for their own sakes, and without any consideration of their tendency to those beneficent ends which the great Director of nature intended to produce by them."

Thus, explicitly contrary to all science or other sane behavior, Smith and his followers forbid both citizens and their governments to apply any physical-economic measure of performance to judging whether the current policies of government are actually productive, useful, or even sane. So, President Obama has adopted the same policy, dated by Dictator Adolf Hitler to September 1, 1939, which was the proclaimed law under which all the most infamous atrocities of the Hitler regime were perpetrated for as long as Hitler lived. The Obama administration's crafting of its own current health-care and related policies, is a carbon copy of that act of law which was the great crime against all humanity by the Adolf Hitler dictatorship.

That is not a coincidence. It was the same British empire which had initially installed the Hitler dictatorship, with backing from such Wall Street figures as the grandfather, Prescott Bush, of former U.S. President George W. Bush. Jr., which had forced the Hitler

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regime down the throat of post-Versailles Germany. It is the policies to this effect installed under President George W. Bush, Jr., which have been the platform from which the Hitler-echoing social-economic policies of the current Obama administration have been launched under the direction of the current British monarchy.

It is not a mere coincidence that the intentional design for genocide against populous categories of the U.S. population is presently threatened, with Hitler-like consequences, such as those unleashed by the Hitler law of Sept. 1, 1939, against enormous portions of the targeted categories of the U.S. population. It was the current husband, Prince Philip, of the Queen of England, who has expressed a desire, on behalf of his World Wildlife Fund, for unleashing dis-

eases upon the world which would vastly reduce the world population with a form of genocide which is an effective copy of Adolf Hitler's practice. Under what is called the Nuremberg Principle, Prince Philip and his U.S. and other accomplices in such "neomalthusian" policies, are clearly, implicitly, accountable.

To accomplish those ends of "population reduction" of certain categories of our own, or other nations' populations, is

implicitly the most hideous crime for which any incumbent government might be brought to trial by relevant institutions assembled for that mission.

At this moment, the President and a selected cabal of his associates are conducting a series of meetings with such as select members of the U.S. Congress, in the attempt to ram such

Hitler-like policies through as U.S. Federal statutes, before the generality of the population could be alerted to the intentional crimes against humanity being presently promoted from relevant circles inside the Obama administration.

Stop that horror while you can! Do not wait, as the German population did.

It is clear, that without removing the circles within the Obama administration which have launched the effort to write a commitment to genocide within U.S. Federal Law, a global chain-reaction would be unleashed, by the passage of such legislation, which would be the end of civilization for generations yet to come. You, if you are a moral person, have no right not to oppose President Obama's policies on this account.

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Hitler's T4 Program Revived In Obama's Health-Care 'Reform'

by Nancy Spannaus

In July of 1939, a conference of medical professionals was held in Berlin, Germany. Participating were the professors and chairmen of the departments of psychiatry of the leading universities and medical schools of Germany, many of them, the most respected professionals in their fields. The subject? What would be the criteria for determining what patients would be considered to have "lives unworthy to be lived," and what was the most "practical and cheap" manner of removing them from being burdens on the health-care system—by death.

Thus, the bureaucratic machine began to be cranked up for what is known as Adolf Hitler's program of genocide through "euthanasia," a program which killed hundreds of thousands of non-Jewish Germans, and eventually, millions of Jews and non-Germans as well.

That program, which had already begun years before, against concentration camp inmates and handicapped children, was officially put into effect in October 1939, when Hitler penned his own personal, and secret, authorization for the program, under the title, "The Destruction of Lives Unworthy of Life":

"Reichsleiter Bouhler and Dr. Brandt are charged with the responsibility for expanding the authority of physicians, to be designated by name, to the end that patients considered incurable according to the best available human judgment of their state of health, can be accorded a mercy death."

To carry out this program, Hitler and his fiendish Nazi associates would fully utilize the "professional" apparatus which had been put in place, as well as the popular, British-eugenics-spawned ideology which had been increasingly dominant in Germany since Hitler seized power with the aid of powerful British-Wall Street financiers. The killing would proceed with the utmost "cost-effectiveness" and professionalism, in order to save funds for the Nazi state's preferred projects, and not waste them on "ineffective" medical treatments.

If that sounds familiar, it should. For the proposals which the Obama Administration has currently put on the table, follow them in virtual lockstep. First, the "experts" decide what is "effective" care, with "cost-effectiveness" foremost in mind, ruling out "inappropriate" treatments. These standards become the law, in terms of what medical care will be paid for. Then other experts efficiently implement those decisions, through the existing hospital apparatus.

The result, as in Nazi Germany, is that millions are, with the stroke of a pen, consigned to death.

The T4 Program

The T4 program, which was established following Hitler's secret order, took its name from its Berlin office address, Tiergarten 4, which address housed the coordinating organization for the program, the Reich Work Group of Sanatoriums and Nursing Homes. In charge were Philip Bouhler, chief of the Chancellory, and Dr. Karl Brandt, Hitler's personal physician and chief medical officer of the land.

Their first task was to devise the questionnaires which would be used to categorize the targetted institutionalized populations. Four categories were specified:

- 1. Patients suffering from specified diseases who are not employable, or are employable only in simple mechanical work. These included schizophrenia, epilepsy, senile diseases, therapy-resistant paralysis, feeble-mindedness, and the like.
- 2. Patients who have been continually institutionalized for at least five years.
 - 3. Patients who are criminally insane.
 - 4. Non-German patients.

While including these categorizations, the questionnaire overall gave the impression of a rather neutral statistical survey, which also delved into the patients' biographies, their financial situations, and the like (**Figure** 1). It was accompanied by a questionnaire for the insti-

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The Obama Administration is beginning to resemble, more and more, the early Hitler dictatorship. Are Obama's "cost-effectiveness" experts any different from Hitler's Nazi doctors, whose mandate was to reduce medical costs to those deemed "not worthy of life"?

tution in which the patient was housed, which asked about staffing, beds available, and budgetary questions. A significant stress was also put on detailing the patients' abilities to work.

The first questionnaires went out in October 1939, the month Hitler signed his order, to state hospitals and other public and private institutions where mental patients, epileptics, the mentally retarded, and other handicapped persons resided. The responsibility for filling them out, often in a very short period of time, fell on the physicians at those institutions.

The questionnaires were then sent to panels of three or four psychiatric experts, who indicated their opinion about whether the patient (whom they had never seen, much less examined, and whose medical history they were unfamiliar with) was to live or die. Each "expert" made his or her decision independently, and passed on the questionnaire to the next. The choice for the experts was effectively only one of two options: a plus sign in red, which meant death; or a dash in blue, which meant life. Occasionally, a psychiatrist

would put a question mark in the space provided.

The questionnaires were then sent to a chief expert, who passed the final judgment. At this "higher" level, there was no alternative other than life or death. In fact, the "senior expert" was not bound by the recommended decisions. From his judgment, there was no appeal. From that point on, it was merely a matter of sending back the decision to the relevant institution, where the final dispensation of the patient was carried out, and, if so ordered, sending him or her to one of the designated "killing centers."

These centers were supervised by medical personnel, who oversaw the killing, and were responsible for devising the fraudulent death certificates which were sent to the families of those who had been determined to have lives "not worthy to be lived."

Councils of Experts

Shift now to today, where we are in the first phases of the Nazi euthanasia program (called "reform") being promoted by the Obama Administration and

its behavorial psychologist "experts." It starts with the dictum that there are insufficient resources to provide medical care for all, especially those at the "end of life," or not able to be "effectively" rehabilitated. In other words, the Nazi assumption that there are lives "not worthy to be lived." At least according to the priorities for spending which the Administration has set—i.e., the banks must be saved first.

The second step is for the Administration to set up those "panels of experts" who will determine the criteria for who will get medical care, and who won't. Already, the so-called Obama stimulus package has created one such panel, the Federal Coordinating Council for Comparative Effectiveness Research. This 15-member council is comprised of highly credentialed "experts," many of them medical doctors, who are tasked with "coordinating research" on the relative values of treatments. While explicitly claiming that the Council will not directly pronounce judgments on treatments and payments, it is clear that the research that they are supervising is intended to do precisely that.

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Questionnaire 1 Case no	
Vust IIV	
Name of Institution:	
First and family name of patient:	maiden name:
	District:
	District:
	ace ^a Natlty:
Regular visits and by whom (address):	
Guardian or Care-Giver (name, address)	:
Cost-bearer: How long in this inst.	i
	g:
How long sick: From where and whe	
	es:
Primary symptoms:	
Mainly bedridden? yes Very restless	
Incurable phys. illness: yes War	casualty: yes
	Final stage good remission
For retardation: Debility:	Imbecile: Idiot:
For epilepsy: Psych. changes	Average freq. of attacks
For senile disorders: Very confuse	ed Soils self
Therapy (Insulin, Cardiazol, Malaria, Sal	
Referred on the basis of §51, §42b Crim	n. Code, etc By
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Part of the questionnaire designed by the Nazi doctors to judge whether a patient should live or be murdered.

Particularly ominous is the fact that one of the Council's members, Dr. Ezekiel Emanuel, is trained in "bioethics," a discipline dedicated precisely to determining criteria for deciding who should live, and who should die. Crucially significant as well, is that Obama's head of the Office of Management and Budget, Peter Orszag, has already set out his geno-

cidal judgment that around 30% of current health-care services and procedures are unnecessary.

The model for their work, as reflected in statements by many of the relevant officials, is the British National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence (NICE), the Orwelliannamed agency which has central control over what medical care will be provided to British subjects within the British National Health Service. As the following article explains, NICE's directives have systematically denied Britons quality care, on the basis of its being "too expensive," and have singled out, especially, the elderly, for being undeserving of intensive medical care.

The Comparative Effectiveness Council is clearly only the beginning of the genocide—if this Nazi plan is not stopped cold.

Let's look at a number of other proposals.

One has been made by former Sen. Tom Daschle, the man whom President Obama wanted to appoint Secretary of Health and Human Services, and special health czar in the White House (his appointment was derailed over tax problems). Daschle's plan, as laid out in his 2008 book *Critical: What We Can Do About the Health-Care Crisis*, centers around the creation of an all-powerful Federal Health Board, which would be able to act without political interference, as the Federal Reserve does in the monetary system.

Daschle's Federal Health Board would have a board of governors ("cli-

nicians, health benefit managers, economists, researchers, and other respected experts") which would command a huge staff of analysts that would come up with policy diktats in the areas of health insurance and medical care. The board would determine which treatments are, in its view, "the most clinically valuable and cost effective." They would promote "quality," by "using

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evidence-based guidelines and cutting down on inappropriate care." In addition, the Board would "align incentives with high-quality care," an obfuscatory term which means paying doctors to keep costs down, and withholding payments for unapproved (read: "expensive") procedures.

Daschle calls the Federal Health Board a "standard setter," but, in fact, it would become the dictator as to who lives, and who dies.

Paralleling Daschle's proposal is a piece of legislation which was introduced by Sen. Jay Rockefeller (D-W.Va.) on May 20. Rockefeller proposes that the Medicare Payment Advisory Commission (MedPAC, created in 1997), move beyond its current mandate to advise on rates of payment for the 44 million enrollees in Medicare, to set lists of approved treatment standards, and enforce compliance with regulations on health-care delivery and reimbursement. Rockefeller's press release states that he wants MedPAC to be made up of "independent experts," as an "executive agency modelled after the Federal Reserve."

He adds: "We must take Congress out of its current role.... It is inefficient and ineffective; we are not health-care experts, and being a deliberative body means that we cannot keep pace with the rapidly transforming health-care marketplace."

Knew or Should Have Known

When the Nazi doctors, and others, were tried for crimes against humanity and genocide at the Nuremberg Tribunal after World War II, many claimed that they only had the most noble intentions; others, that they were only following orders. In fact, they were wittingly serving as "expert" or bureaucratic cogs in a mass-murder machine, of whose outcome they were fully aware.

While there is no doubt that the degeneration of our culture, in terms of the valuation of life, has proceeded quite a distance over the last decades, thus preparing our population to accept Nazi euthanasia today, the apparatus parallel to that which Hitler set up *can still be stopped*. It must be done now—before the medical and economic "experts" carry out genocide again.

Among the sources for this article were, A Sign for Cain, an Exploration of Human Violence, by Fredric Wertham, M.D.; and The Nazi Doctors, by Robert Jay Lifton.

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Britain's NICE

Who Gets Medical Care, Who Dies

by Marcia Merry Baker

In the course of the decline of the physical economy of Britain over recent decades, a special mechanism was created in 1999—NICE (National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence)—to enforce the reduction in medical treatment provided to Britons through their National Health Service (NHS), which was established in 1948. NICE decrees what drugs, devices, surgeries, and treatment practices are approved for the NHS, based on cost considerations, and what will be disallowed.

Better named, Nazi-Inspired Commoner Extermination, the ten-year-old NICE has been under attack year after year, by NHS patients, physicians, and hospitals alike. In just a decade, its policies of selective denial of cancer drugs, surgeries, kidney dialysis, and other treatments, have increased the death rate for whole agegroups and classes of Britons—which is a Nazi-medicine policy. This was its purpose.

Nevertheless, NICE is now being discussed as the model for inclusion in the U.S. health-care "reform." Those promoting a U.S.-version of the not-so NICE—e.g., a "Federal Health Board," or a Medicare Payment Advisory Commission with teeth, or any such variants—are simply serving the financial interests behind the policy of delimiting care, in order to keep the payments flow going to the "managed care" insurance networks now looting the U.S. medical system to the point of breakdown and death. And to kill people. The record in Britain is clear.

Tony Blair's Nazi NICE

NICE went into operation on April 1, 1999. It was set up through the Health Department of the Tony Blair government (1997-2007), under the propaganda claim that by determining what treatments were to be nationally allowed or not, this would even out the "disparity" in health-care costs and quality from one "post code" to another. As the NICE's own official history chooses to

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describe it, there was "inappropriate variation in the quality of care and unequal access to new treatment, depending on where you lived ... the government decided to form an organization to improve the quality of care that patients receive from the NHS in England and Wales.... When NICE was first established, many perceived its only role as rationing healthcare. But this was not the case...." (www.nice.org/uk)

What was the case, is that NICE cut care far beyond "rationing," while the physical infrastructure for medical-care delivery was being cut back, in terms of staff ratios, diagnostic equipment, numbers of hospital beds, and so on. NICE has claimed that it is using "clinical effectiveness" among its criteria, but the truth is otherwise. Look at the functioning of the NICE Centre for Health Technology Evaluation, which, in its issuance of formal guidance on what medications will, or will not be allowed, has repeatedly and knowingly caused suffering and death. There are many examples.

- In the case of Alzheimer's disease, NICE has tried to limit patients from using the drugs Aricept, Exelon, and Reminyl, by ruling that they can be prescribed only for those with moderate Alzheimer's symptoms, but not those in the early stages of the disease. NICE brushed aside the research studies showing that patients have shown an "excellent response to treatment," after just five months.
- In the case of breast cancer, NICE has tried to stop patients from having access to the drug Herceptin. After a big protest movement, limited NHS use was permitted in 2006.
- In the case of osteoporosis, NICE has restricted the use of the medicine Protelos.
- In the case of kidney cancer, the drug Sutent was disallowed. Following protests by physicians as well as patients, in January 2009, NICE acquiesced to permitting limited use.
- In the case of multiple sclerosis, NICE has ruled out beta interferon treatments. In 2001, it ruled that the "clinical benefits appear to be outweighed by very high costs" of the drug. Whereas 15% of continental European MS sufferers receive the drug, only 1% of such patients do in the U.K.

Physician Warnings: NICE Kills

A March 2009 European Journal of Cancer editorial attacks NICE, saying that the agency, in its rulings on which treatments are to be accessible, and under what conditions, has become more restrictive, year by

year, and has increasingly based its rulings not on *clinical effectiveness*, but on *cost effectiveness*. Last year, to take only one example, NICE rejected four drugs for advanced kidney or lung cancer, while acknowledging, as reported in *The Independent* of London, that "the drugs do extend life by up to six months, but the money would be better spent on other patients."

NICE has also progressively reduced accessibility of radiology treatments for cancer, causing those who have gone through chemotherapy to wait many months for radiation treatments, or to forgo them entirely. After six years of NICE, the wait for radiology had doubled to six weeks; after ten years, it had nearly doubled again to 11 weeks, according to the (U.S.-based) Commonwealth Foundation.

The results are clear in 2008 comparative studies by the Swedish Karolinska Institute and by the British College of Radiologists. Among women, 10-18% fewer Britons survive five years after breast cancer diagnosis, than women in other major European countries or the United States; the rates of survival range from 71% in France, down to 53% in the U.K. Among men, 10% fewer Britons survive various cancers for five years; the survival rates range from 53% in France, down to 43% in the U.K. Hundreds of thousands of lives are cut off early under NICE's rulings.

An article warning the U.S. against the NICE model was written recently by London oncologist Dr. Karol Sikora, a professor of cancer medicine at the Imperial College School of Medicine. In a May 12, 2009 New Hampshire *Union Leader* article, "This Health Care 'Reform' Will Kill You," Dr. Sikora said, "As a practicing oncologist, I am forced to give patients older, cheaper medicines. The real cost of this penny-pinching is premature death for thousands of patients—and higher overall health costs than if they had been treated properly...." He added, "If NICE concludes that a new drug gives insufficient bang for the buck, it will not be available through our public National Health Service, which provides care for the majority of Britons....

"Partly as a result of these restrictions on new medicines, British patients die earlier. In Sweden, 60.3 percent of men and 61.7 percent of women survive a cancer diagnosis. In Britain the figure ranges between 40.2 to 48.1 percent for men and 48 to 54.1 percent for women."

To police British physicians and patients, who have repeatedly risen up to protest NICE, a new agency went into operation April 1, 2009, called the Care Quality

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The Orwellian-named British health-care-slashing outfit NICE was established in 1999 to enforce deep cuts in medical treatment provided through the National Health Service. It is now the model for the Obama Administration's health-care "reform." The elderly man in the photo would likely be denied treatment for serious medical problems, due to his age.

Commission. Headed by Barbara Young, Baroness Young of Old Scone, the Commission has a wide range of enforcement powers under her command, to discipline physicians, hospitals, and others to stay in line with the NICE and related NHS "cost effectiveness" clampdowns.

NICE Mathematics of Death

Earlier this year, the chairman of NICE since its inception, Sir Michael Rawlins, was confirmed to stay on for another two years. He is playing his part to promote the NICE Nazi-medicine approach in the White House "reform" drive. In April, from London, he made a video presentation to a Health Channel TV Summit on U.S. health-care policy. *Time* magazine interviewed him on March 27, asking, "Why is NICE needed? Shouldn't you get the drugs you need when you are sick, regardless of cost?"

Rawlins: All health-care systems are facing the problem of finite resources and almost infinite demand.... We are best known [for looking] at a new drug, device or diagnostic technique to see whether the increment in the cost of that treatment is worth the increment in the health gain....

Time: How is that measured?

Rawlins: It's based on the cost of a measure called the "quality-adjusted life year." A QALY scores your health on a scale from zero to one: zero if you're dead and one if you're in perfect health. You find out as a result of a treatment where a patient would move up the scale. If you do a hip replacement, the patient might start at 0.5 and go up to 0.7, improving 0.2. You can assume patients live for an average of 15 years following hip replacements. And .2 times 15 equals three quality-adjusted life years. If the hip replacement costs 10,000 GBP [about \$15,000] to do, it's 10,000 divided by three, which equals 3,333 GBP [about \$5,000]. That figure is the cost per QALY."

Rawlins was asked by the interviewer, "You are basically deciding how much a year of life is worth?" He agreed, admitting that this is "controversial," but it has to be done.

UnitedHealth/AARP—NICE to USA?

One of Rawlins' collaborators, and originators of NICE, is now playing a leading role in exporting its concept to the United States. Simon Stevens is a British national, who today is a vice president for UnitedHealth Group, Inc., heading up its Ovations/AARP Medicare division. He worked in the Blair government from 1997 to 2001, as a policy advisor in the Health Department, during which time NICE was established. In 2001, Stevens moved directly to 10 Downing Street, and served until 2004 as Blair's advisor on national health policy. Stevens was considered an architect of what were called the NICE "reforms" of the NHS. In January 2007, he moved to Minneapolis, to his top position at United-Health, to continue with his "reform" cost-cutting plans in the United States.

On May 27, Stevens announced proposals for how Medicare could cut costs for seniors, issued as a gesture from one of the top private insurance companies, on how to help President Obama find ways to save the government money, in the President's intended comprehensive health "reform" legislation. Stevens announced that UnitedHealth Group has established a new Center for Health Reform and Modernization to advance ways to cut costs, while providing universal health-care coverage.

Stevens said that his proposals could save \$540 billion over the next ten years in government health-care

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spending. Speaking for the UnitedHealth Group, which claims to finance and manage health care for over 70 million Americans, Stevens issued UnitedHealth's report, arguing that many of the cost-saving measures it is already using, could be applied to the Medicare program.

Stevens' report sets out 15 steps which, he claims, are the way to save over half a trillion dollars. Of his 15 steps, the largest grouping (6 steps) is under the category "Reducing Avoidable and Inappropriate Care."

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Kill the HMOs To Cut U.S. Health-Care Costs

by Edward Spannaus

It is well-known, but little discussed, that the United States spends far more on health care per capita than any other country, yet ranks lower than any other indus-

trialized country on most measures of well-being, including longevity. Indeed the rule-of-thumb is that the U.S. spends twice as much as European countries on health care, and has less to show for it.

The most glaring cost factor in the U.S. health-care system—which Obama Office of Management and Budget Director Peter Orszag and the rest of the White House Nazi doctors refused to admit—is the excessively high administrative costs charged by private health-care insurers.

Rather than cutting life-saving medical treatments to balance budgets, Lyndon LaRouche insists that it is this high overhead cost of our corrupt, private insurance-dominated health-care system which has to go, and that the only solution is to dump the HMOs (health maintenance organizations) and to go back to the Hill-Burton system of ensur-

ing adequate medical infrastructure.

Numerous studies have shown that the administrative costs for Medicare—a government-run program—are about 2%, compared to 30% or more for private insurance. (Some have estimated that the total overhead and administrative costs for the private U.S. health-care system is as high as 50%!)

A Government Accounting Office study, already in the 1990s, found that the U.S. could save enough simply on administrative costs, with a single-payer national health program, to cover all uninsured Americans.

A 2003 study published in the *New England Journal of Medicine*, found that in 1999, administrative health care costs per capita were \$1,059 in the U.S., compared to \$307 in Canada. By one measure, administration was 31% of health-care expenditures in the U.S., compared to 16.7% for Canada's mixed public-private insurance system. Canada's national health insurance program had overhead expenditures of 1.3%; its private insurers, 13.2%. (The comparison is only useful up to a point, since the Canadian system rations some aspects of health care—which, if anything, *increases* its administrative costs; but overall, Canadians have more hospital care per capita than do U.S. citizens.)

The NEJM study found that it would save \$209 bil-



EIRNS/Stuart Lewis

Rather than spend money on medical care for those who need it, the HMO system wastes 30% of its expenditures on overhead. Administrative costs for the government-run Medicare program, on the other hand, are estimated at 2%. Shown: Waiting for flu shots, Sterling, Va., October 2004.

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lion annually, just to cut U.S. overhead costs to the level of Canada. That figure is about \$400 billion today, according to testimony by Harvard's Dr. David Himmelstein, to a House subcommittee on April 23, 2009. Himmelstein argued that only a publicly financed, single-payer system can rein in costs while guaranteeing universal, comprehensive coverage. The savings could also eliminate co-payments and deductibles for all Americans.

Himmelstein attacked the half-measures being proposed by some Democrats, including that of a "public plan option," and showed that costs have skyrocketted under the "Massachusetts plan," which has a public plan co-existing with private insurance.

Congress Raised Medicare Costs

Even Medicare's costs have risen significantly under the HMO system which Congress grafted onto Medicare in 2003, at the behest of the insurance companies. The Medicare Modernization Act in 2003 allowed private insurance plans to participate in the Medicare program, in what is called "Medicare Advantage." Although billed as a cost-saving measure, the private fee-for-service components of Medicare are costing the government from 13% to 19% more than the traditional Medicare program—without any evidence of better performance or outcomes.

Rep. John Dingell (D-Mich.), the head of the House Energy and Commerce Committee until he was deposed by Speaker Nancy Pelosi earlier this year, said in February that "the real beneficiaries of Medicare Advantage are the insurance companies, which have profited handsomely."

What is needed is, first, to expand the existing Medicare plan, as suggested by economist James Galbraith, who proposed to increase Social Security and Medicare payments, and to lower the age for Medicare eligibility from the current 65 years to 55. Second, the 1973 "Health Maintenance Organization and Resources Development Act," which allowed the creation of the HMOs, must be repealed, before its murderous effects extend any further.

'Act Now!': Measures To Solve the Crisis

Everyone knows that the U.S. health-care system is in urgent need of reform. The fight is over whether the crisis should be "solved" to the benefit of Wall Street and the HMOs, or for the general welfare. And if the latter option is to be achieved, more is needed than than tinkering with the health-care sector itself; it requires a global financial reorganization, a transformation of the way we think about our economy and ourselves. Here is a summary of the LaRouche Political Action Committee's proposed measures.

1. **U.S. financial reorganization.** Congress must pass LaRouche's Homeowners and Bank Protection Act of 2007 (see www.larouchepac.com). This would place Federal and state chartered banks under bankruptcy protection, and freeze existing home mortgages until they can

- be adjusted to fair prices. All speculative debt obligations, such as derivatives and mortgagebacked securities, will be written off.
- 2. Global financial reorganization. The world's four principal powers, the United States, Russia, China, and India, must meet to map out a New Bretton Woods system. This will be a *credit* system, as understood by the first U.S. Treasury Secretary, Alexander Hamilton—not a *monetary* system. Other nations that wish to join will be welcome in the next phase.
- 3. Reconstruction of the physical economy. Repeal the U.S. 1973 law that allowed the creation of the HMOs, and return to the Hill-Burton Act's mandated standards for per-capita medical facilities. Retool the bankrupt auto industry, especially its machine-tool core, for production of vital infrastructure such as high-speed rail (maglev), water management, and power. Nuclear power is indispensable, including to solve the problem of water scarcity in many parts of the world, by means of nuclear desalination.

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Science

THE SUBSTANCE OF TENSORS:

The Ontological Matter¹

by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

May 21, 2009

For the relevant Classical scholar, the essential reality of human life's activity lies in that so-called "infinitesimal" which is known, otherwise, as Classical poetic irony, rather than within the medium of simply literal statements. On this account, Percy Bysshe Shelley's 1819 A Defence of Poetry must be placed adjacent to Bernhard Riemann's 1854 habilitation dissertation, Über die Hypothesen, welche der Geometrie zu Grunde liegen.² So, in Johannes Kepler's uniquely original discovery of the universal principle of gravitation, as in his The Harmonies of the World, and in the assessment of Kepler's discovery by Albert Einstein, what is ontologically real, lies, for some among us, in that real universe whose mere shadows are as familiar to us as what are widely mistaken for literal sensecertainties among even what is considered a majority among the well-educated today.

To the naive person typical of academic life, but, also other persons generally, today, it is that reality which is, typically, apprehended by them as being merely the ironies, the mere overtones of Classical poetry, or, of discovered universal physical principles. Contrary to those persons, these are the ironies which are customarily viewed, mistakenly, as being the mere shadows of the relevant realities of sense-certainty; whereas, for true Classical poetry and scientific discovery, today's customary, so-called popular sense of what is substance, and which shadow, has been the reverse of what is known to the greatest scientists and poets; or to a musical genius such as J.S. Bach, Wolfgang Mozart, Ludwig Beethoven; or, for a truly great scientific discoverer, such as a Filippo Brunelleschi, a Nicholas of Cusa. a Leonardo da Vinci, a Johannes Kepler, or a Riemann, a Max Planck, an Albert Einstein, or an Academician V.I. Vernadsky.

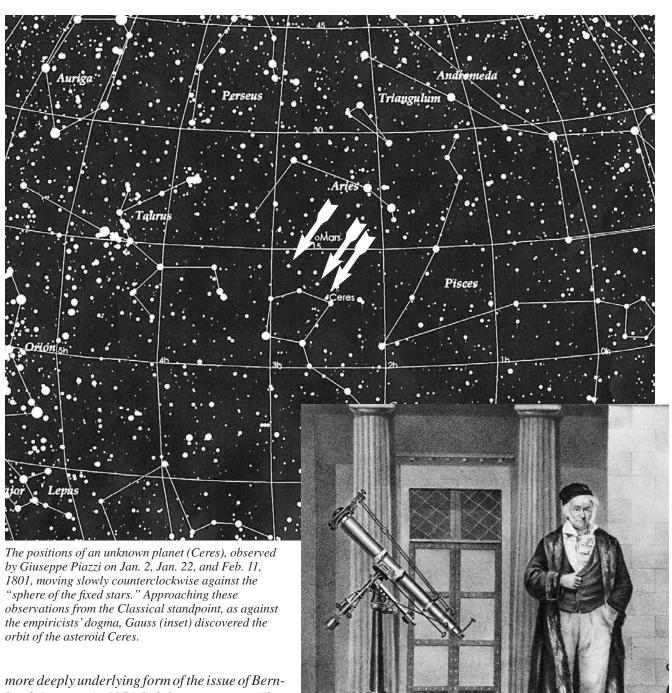
As some recent developments in scientific studies have demonstrated, the clearest example of that same universal principle of Classical poetic irony as we encounter in the work of physical science, is presented to us in the most deeply-rooted treatments of the work of Bernhard Riemann, as in the attention to his work by the scientists Albert Einstein and Academician Vernadsky. This lies in the work of Einstein and Vernadsky, considered here, as being the subject of the ontological, rather than merely formal implications of the tensor itself.

What I have just written here, is a reflection of what had first come to me during the mid-1930s, as a hint of a future discovery which I had first made later, in 1953, in my adolescent rejection of the concept of a Euclidean geometry, and in a later time, my recognition of the

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^{1.} Ironically, I was born exactly one-century-plus-one-month after Shelley's death. History's mere coincidences, even when slightly stretched in that manner, are sometimes like that. The alternate title for this report could be, "endangered actual and potential young geniuses situated, precariously, in a presently imperilled world."

^{2.} On the Hypotheses, Which Underlie the Principles of Geometry.



more deeply underlying form of the issue of Bernhard Riemann's 1854 habilitation paper. That latter paper has defined what became my own relatively unique, and uniquely successful, present approach to long-range economic forecasting.

Any future, successful physical science, including a science of physical economy, will be an outgrowth of consideration of the deepest issues posed by treatment of the subject of the tensor, as by Albert Einstein and Academician V.I. Vernadsky respectively. For the members of our own so-called "basement team," a certain significant breakthrough in this matter occurred recently, through that team's exploration of the tensor

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when it is considered as a physical, rather than a formal mathematical conception. This was done by an associate's applying that notion of the tensor associated with the carefully considered conceptions of both Einstein and Vernadsky, to the related method actually used by Carl F. Gauss in his published presentation of the discovery of the principle of the orbit of the asteroid Ceres.

A subsequent, quick review of a number of the most relevant among the already familiar, crucial discoveries by Gauss, including Gauss's own reference to his suppression of public attention to his youthful discovery of the principle of an (actually) anti-Euclidean geometry, then, now calls our attention to the notoriety, among Gauss's often frustrated admirers, of Gauss's habit of generating crucial discoveries of physical principle with accompanying descriptions of his own, validated discoveries, while leaving the germ of his original generation of that discovery largely unstated.³

Now, if and when we look back, here and now, to view the work of Gauss during his work of the first half of the Nineteenth Century from this present standpoint, we may recall a series of cases in which Gauss had presented an illustration of the discovery of a principle of physical-scientific work, in which certain crucial features of the process of that discovery as such, had been left in mystery for his admirers to discover later. However, now, since the treatment of the work of Bernhard

Riemann by, most notably, Einstein's and Vernadsky's treatments bearing upon the subject of the Riemannian roots of the tensor, we are impelled to re-examine those discoveries by Gauss from the vantage-point of the relevant treatments of the subject of the tensor by Einstein and Vernadsky.

That had become the most immediate mission of our current "basement crew" since the preliminary, exploratory phases of the current Riemann mission had, so to speak, "settled in." Gauss left a significant number of his crucial discoveries with much about the way the actual discovery occurred unrevealed. In these cases, Gauss clearly intended that his associates and students should work through the crucial elements of the discoveries for themselves. It is time to attend to at least a significant ration of that unfinished business.

In any case, the circumstances in which a brilliant young Carl Gauss would avoid reference to the underlying principles of the method employed by him for his greatest discoveries, are not really mysterious to those among us who know the history of the conflict between Classical scientists, such as Gauss's teacher Abraham Kästner, on the one side, and, on the other, the relatively hegemonic cults of the followers of what is still politically hegemonic in physical science teaching today: the current, viciously reductionist phase of the cult of modern Liberalism in the programs of higher educational institutions.

In each case in which Gauss omitted public reference to the roots of his discovery of a principle, such as the matter of the Ceres orbit, it was that conflict between Gauss's own roots in the Classical standpoint, against the empiricists' dogma, which was the point of the conflict which Gauss was avoiding, as much as possible, in his published work. For him, mathematics was the Queen of science, but, that is the King. It was permitted, therefore, sometimes, to honor the Queen instead of the King.

The crucial issue here, is the unfortunate, misguided habit of seeking the meaning of a physical principle in the mere shadows which the principle casts upon the domain of mathematics, rather than the ontological actuality of the principle itself. When the same discoveries by Gauss are examined afresh from the standpoint in Riemannian method represented by Einstein and Vernadsky, the weight of attention is properly shifted from mathematical shadows to the

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^{3.} The presentation of the notion of a modern, specifically anti-Euclidean geometry was made during the Eighteenth Century by a most celebrated scientific figure of the time, Gauss's teacher, Göttingen Professor Abraham Kästner. Gauss's known references, in his now published correspondence, including relevant correspondence with Wolfgang (aka Farkas) and Jonas Bolyai, indicate the relevant discovery by Gauss as dated from some time during the 1790s, prior to his Disquisitiones Arithmeticae. The obvious reasons for Gauss's caution, relative to the openness of the relevant Lejeune Dirichlet and Bernhard Riemann, were clearly, as Gauss's letters to the Bolyais on anti-Euclidean geometry indicate, the adverse political conditions for science imposed upon the leaders of the Ecole Polytechnique, and others, by, initially, the advent of Napoleon Bonaparte to power in France, and, with the British appointment of the Restoration monarchy, thus, creating the aversive conditions which continued within Germany under both a certain King of Prussia, as under the early Nineteenth-century British Foreign Office, then under the direction of Jeremy Bentham. Gauss' reference to his own discovery in this connection (in a letter to Farkas Bolyai of March 3, 1832), indicated his own discovery as something additional to that of his former teacher Kästner's treatment of the "parallel postulate."



FIBNS/Tarrania Dorsey

Sky Shields' "programmed application of the concept of the tensor in such a way as to expose the dynamics of the Gaussian solution for the orbit of Ceres, prompted a round of silent moments of triumph," in the work of the "Basement Team." Shields is shown here giving a class in Monterrey, Mexico.

substance which casts the shadows.4

For such matters of the history of science as those, what might appear to some of us as a chance development in the work of what is referred to as our "basement team," prompted a round of silent moments of triumph in response to Sky Shields' programmed application of the concept of the tensor in such a way as to expose the dynamics of the Gaussian solution for the orbit of Ceres. He had treated it, in a recent application, as being a matter of a physical-experimental, rather than a formally mathematical discovery, as to the meaning of the idea of the tensor as that subject had been treated, variously by Einstein and Vernadsky.

This has much broader implications than might be suspected by some influences which were notable within the bounds of the Twentieth-century physicalscience classroom. This is key to understanding, as the great English poet Shelley would have recognized, the leading reasons for the repeated failures of civilizations, a failure to be attributed as being essentially the substitution of what is termed "sense-certainty," for the reality whose nature is illustrated both by Shelley's *A Defence of Poetry*, and in the outcome of the work of those two great physical scientists from my own lifetime whose discoveries I have just emphasized here.

That much said in a justified spirit of optimism, the hope which I have thus expressed, while true, is also, presently, a gravely endangered expectation.

Therefore, when I hear the sententious utterance of the word "practical" in the name of policy and politics, I shudder at that chill I feel crawling up my back, as I glance at the fanaticism in the eyes of that speaker. What can I say, then, which might give honest reassurance to those children who might find a chill running, shuddering up their spines, if they sense that they might be the victims of having heard that speaker's malicious

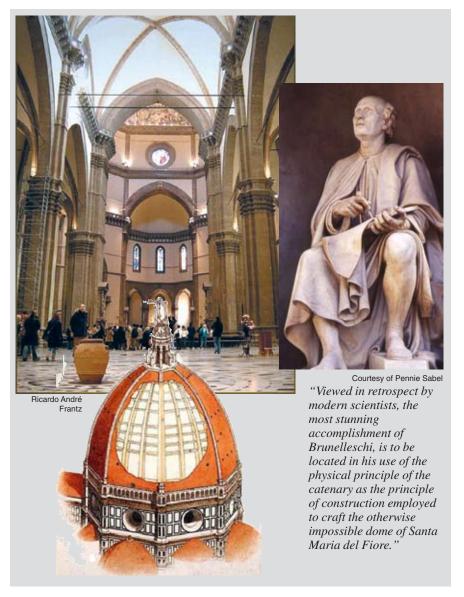
intentions? "Who," those children might ask themselves, "is that whom I sense might be soon walking on my grave?" The Obama administration, for example, so far, with its Nazi-like health-care policies and its related adoption of the British "cap-and-trade" hoax, has given much reason to fear for the early fate of all humanity, including those children, and not only their aging grandparents, or even parents, right now.

The Ontological Issue

In respect to the subjects thus placed before the reader here, in all relevant, competent sorts of known treatments of the subject of the dynamical roots of ancient, through modern physical science, the principal issue has been the dispute: whether the products of the mental-creative powers of science, are either reflections of the sense-perception of sensory experience (a view which is the standpoint of the modern academic reductionists) or, on the contrary, that the principles discovered are native to those innately creative powers, specific to the human mind, those powers which the mind employs for insight into the deepest significance of what are, on the surface of events, the mere empirical phenomena, those mere shadows of reality known to us as sense-perception.

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^{4.} Such was the cloak used by Rudolf Clausius and Hermann Grassmann et al. in their concocting the fraud against the work of Riemann which was, shamefully, adopted by the editor of Riemann's *Werke*, Heinrich Weber. When the repeatedly demonstrated experiment of Wilhelm Eduard Weber, with whom Riemann collaborated for a time, is taken into account the Clausius-Grassmann note was clearly fraudulent.



The outlook of the actual, or prospective genius, was then the standpoint of such as the ancient Pythagoreans and Plato, and of their followers such as the great Eratosthenes, Archimedes, and the modern science of Filippo Brunelleschi.⁵ Nicholas of Cusa, Leonardo da Vinci, Johannes Kepler, Pierre de Fermat, Gottfried Leibniz, and Bernhard Riemann.

The conflict between those two opposing, categorical viewpoints, the Classical Pythagorean-Platonic, versus the empiricist, is typified in what is the most notable case for physical science today, as the standpoint of the notion of the function of the tensor in the work of such followers of Riemann as, most notably, Albert Einstein and Academician V.I. Vernadsky. The deliberations on the subject of the Riemannian tensor by those two great thinkers of modern science, mark out the territory of the investigations to be examined in my remarks here.

In response to my admonition to my younger associates, I have warned that the issue of the tensor, so situated for treatment, within the domain of a science of physical economy, must be "ontological in respect to its own physical efficiency, rather than merely formal." My associate Sky Shields applied emphatically ontological (rather than merely mathematically formal) approach to craft a graphic form of animated generation of the reconstruction in such a restatement of what was, among

us, the well known accomplishment of Carl F. Gauss's uniquely original discovery of the orbit of the Asteroid Ceres.⁶

The immediate impact of Sky Shields' animated reconstruction was that it reminded our relevant circles of collaborators of the many cases in which Carl Gauss had made what had been fundamental discoveries, which not only proved to be essentially correct, and for which Gauss had supplied a fully competent descrip-

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^{5.} Viewed in retrospect by modern scientists, the most stunning accomplishment of Brunelleschi, is to be located in his use of the physical principle of the catenary as the principle of construction employed to craft the otherwise impossible dome of Santa Maria del Fiore. The notion of the catenary as an expression of a physical principle, rather than a mere geometrical form, was explored in a crucially important way in Leonardo da Vinci's exposition on the relationship of catenary and tractrix. The same conception turns up again, significantly to the credit of Fermat, in the development of the more advanced notion of the Leibniz calculus as expressing a principle of universal physical least action.

^{6.} Notably, the approach of Gauss's informed contemporaries relied upon a prompting by Johannes Kepler's definition of the existence of the remnant of an "exploded" planet, lying in an original orbit between those of Mars and Jupiter.

tion of the function; but, nonetheless, he had failed to supply a full account of the actual process of generation of that otherwise proven physical discovery. This frustrating experience with the practice of Gauss's restraint, had been a virtually life-long habit for him, at least since the beginning of the Nineteenth Century. The first known leading example of this, in my knowledge, is that of the matter referenced by him, to his old friend Wolfgang (Farkas) Bolyai, much later in their lives, of Gauss's youthful discovery of a general conception of an anti-Euclidean geometry. That youthful work was, clearly, a result of the influence of one among young Gauss's principal teachers, Göttingen University's Abraham Kästner.⁷

Einstein and Vernadsky remain, today, the principal successors of the generally fundamental contributions to a Riemannian universal physical science. Einstein remains the principal initiator of a competent approach to the subject of the tensor; but, it is Vernadsky, who modified Einstein's work on the specific account of the Biosphere and Noösphere, who provides the corrected standpoint of reference in method for establishing a standard form of a science of physical economy today.

The Personality of Genius

To understand a specific, dynamic range of quality of the mentality of geniuses, of which those two scientists, Einstein and Vernadsky, are exceptionally good examples, it is necessary to understand the coincidence of certain exceptional features of their intellectual achievement with a certain tendency for exceptional aspects of their personal relationships in other respects. Compare the related cases of such geniuses as Nicholas of Cusa, Leonardo da Vinci, Johannes Kepler,

Gottfried Leibniz, Johann Sebastian Bach, Moses Mendelssohn, Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, Ludwig van Beethoven, or a Gauss, Dirichlet, Riemann, or Einstein.

Here, the concept of dynamics comes prominently into play in treating our subject here; for there is no narrowly definable, specific form of standard personality; but, rather, there is an intrinsically dynamic principle of what may be classed as types, all sharing membership in what is definitely a distinct, dynamic quality of range of variations, as Percy Bysshe Shelley considers such a set of relationships in the concluding paragraph of his *A Defence of Poetry*.

Many of those cases of personalities who are more readily identified as fitting a type of candidates for the designation "genius," probably fit what might seem to be, otherwise, a provisional standard of certain superficial characteristics in common. By the standards of Binet and related testing, they will often register, as I have known such cases, between 120 and 160 on the relevant scale, or higher. However, the "I.Q.," while it is not an insignificant suspect for such classification, only points toward such a range of scoring which also includes the scheming by "possible suspects" seeming to fit the models of a large ration of rather disgusting types, including some "sociopaths," who whatever their scoring, show neither actual creative-scientific characteristics, nor artistic genius, at all.

The clear distinction of the true genius is not a numerical score, but of certain recognizable, qualitative and functional characteristics. Where does the relevant person locate his, or her sense of personal identity as a person living within this world? Does he, or she locate reality as being essentially located in the physical body, and sense-perceptual experiences, as such, of that body; or, does he, or she identify with the viewpoint of the mind itself, rather than seeing themselves as a superior sort of mammal with a special added knack, a virtual gimmick, such as superior skills in mathematical formalism, or a command of sundry languages which is lacking in most other "human animals" whom they encounter, or, more simply, whom they chance to know, as on a first-name or similar basis?

In the end, those really qualified to be considered actual or potential geniuses, as manifest types, are relatively rare in our contemporary societies, much rarer in the U.S.A. today, for example, than two or three generations ago. Actual geniuses often tend to see themselves, not entirely without reason, as a "persecuted," or "po-

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^{7.} For those readers not already familiar with this case, Kästner, born in 1719, in the Leipzig of Gottfried Leibniz and Johann Sebastian Bach, was, at this time, a leading mathematician of Germany since his adulthood, and the originator of the modern concept of an anti-Euclidean geometry. Kästner, who had early dedicated his adult life to defense of the genius of Leibniz and Bach, became also, the principal backer of the legacy of Leibniz in that time, and thus closely associated with the circle of the Gotthold Lessing and Moses Mendelssohn whose combined efforts were the chief prompters of the great, late Eighteenth-century cultural and political renaissance in trans-Atlantic civilization, including its impact on the principal authors of the conception of the American Revolution. Although a competent notion of a physical geometry existed in the work of such as the Pythagoreans and Plato, prior to Aristotle's and Euclid's hoaxes, the establishment of a true non-Euclidean geometry was first completed by Bernhard Riemann's establishment of a truly physical, rather than nominal geometry, as from the outset, in Riemann's 1854 habilitation dissertation.

tentially persecuted" minority, akin to the less noble, academic class of so-called "nerds," among both their immediate peers and society more broadly. They are, in that sense, seen, by others, and, often, by themselves, as "eccentric;" and, the usual reaction to their presence by cruder minds, evokes a view of them as "somehow alien," or "ugly ducklings" who are "somehow regarded as strange" by the set of their putative peers in their society at large.

The essential distinction of that minority which comprises the minority of which the relatively superior individual intellects are composed, when all actually relevant considerations are taken into account, is that

their personal sense of identity is located, essentially, in looking outward toward the world of sense-perception from inside the domain of ideas; whereas, in the history of recent generations, the majority among secondary and university students, or graduated professionals, for example, express a directly contrary, so-called "more practical," outlook. That majority has adopted a view, contrary to that of a great Classical musical performer who is dominated by the location of a sense of innermost personal identity in that profession, as in a deeper examination of the motives of an actual genius. It is the orientation toward the experience of an act of a valid discovery of a principle, which shows the exceptional case of the creative, personal world-outlook of the truly "inner-directed," creative personality as being qualitatively different than today's majority of individuals, even most relevant cases of professionals. It is among that minority that the potential candidate for classification as "genius" is to be found.8



EIRNS/Stuart Lewis

A great Classical musical performer represents the exceptional case of the personal worldoutlook of the truly "inner-directed," creative personality. Here, Classical violinist Norbert Brainin and pianist Günter Ludwig perform a concert dedicated to Lyndon LaRouche in Washington, D.C., December 1988.

Such definitions as that are not, however, the end of the matter.

Usually, we should speak of those who should be recognized to be more or less clear cases of geniuses. Yet, there are many others, who are potentially gifted, but whose case is not so readily a clear case of "genius" to ordinary scans. Those among us whose profession occupies them with organizing social processes of the institutions of which they tend, more or less, to be naturally leaders, are either aware of this in some degree; or, if they are not, they should have found themselves in a somewhat different occupation, one more suited to the short-comings of their insight.

My own social experience, generally, but, more emphatically in organized associations in which I have had some significant sort of relevant participation, has been that I have been mightily occupied with detecting and encouraging those whom one could recognize as partaking of some of the quality otherwise recognizable as a touch of insight akin to that of genius, a quality in them which has been often hidden within the subject of that person's more obvious outlooks and roles in day to day life and its activities.

For anyone in a role comparable to my own, these

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^{8.} The late Norbert Brainin, of the Amadeus Quartet, is, for me, a prime example of that case for great musical performers. He exemplifies those great performers of music who performed from inside the domain of the music he performed. He qualifies as a member working from within the domain of true genius, rather than as an outsider performing a score.

individuals inhabiting what might be termed "the twilight zone at the fringe of genius," are very important, even when they do not appear to be luminaries. We can detect them as being precisely that, because they react to important relevant clues to which the more commonplace individual usually fails to react. In their best moments, whatever they do on other occasions, such a person with significant creative impulses is operating, if only approximately, as the true genius does. In their most insightful moments, they are operating from inside the domain of human intellect. They react, in their relatively better moments, as if by an intellectually gifted, frequently insightful person, but from a place somewhat outside the category of the specifically inner-directed quality of the motives of both the actual or potential young genius.

Those in the early dawn of what borders on genius, represent persons with the potential for becoming the members of an organization, or in society around them, who serve the cause of "management by exception." They are usually more occupied with "getting the job done," than getting the position of higher rank; they enjoy being what they are as necessary eyes and ears of the relevant social process. They are not mere spies, but, rather, represent persons with certain specially tuned sensibilities which are lacking among the generalities of those from among their ostensible peers, whose reactions are of the more ordinary sort. They include what became recognizable as gifted machine-tool designers, or a comparable talent. It is my view, that they must be protected in this role, because they have a true touch of genius, which might tend to develop to a certain higher state of relative maturity under appropriate circumstances.

It was such approximate expressions of true genius, which we should recall from among Benjamin Franklin's collaborators engaged with him in introducing the "industrial revolution" to England, with ties to related talents in France who were akin to the recruits to the Monge-Carnot circles of the pre-1815 Ecole Polytechnique.

Therefore, in those cases of such potential, there is a certain tendency for short-range development of their valuable insights, on which account society, especially today's, tends to neglect, or, at least, downgrade the significance of the potential contribution by such individuals. Since the 1968-1973 interval, for example, the shift toward hatred of actually creative mental life, a shift into existentialist, sometimes even Satanic fool-

ishness, has been the correlative of a general decline, even a correlative of a rather brutal repression of the creative potentials, and also regression in mating practices, of adolescent and young adult strata generally.

For an example of what I am referring to here, think of the many potentially gifted pupils in our educational systems, in whom we fail to recognize the potential of a talent, that, notably, at what may be a crucial point in that young person's self-development. The present policies of education in the U.S.A. tend, thus, to destroy more such minds than they enrich. In such cases, when the victims of such treatment are recognized as such, there is a tendency say, "Aw, if we had recognized and fostered their talent in a timely way, they could have developed as important players among us today." Unfortunately, the goals of "mass production" of programdetermined social types work to the effect of leveling the pavement of stultifying conformity, and the youth with it.

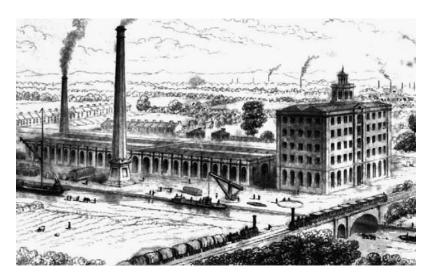
In that specific sense, I am certain that society could increase the role of the maturing young potential genius in society now; but, that this means scrapping entirely what was praised by the President George W. Bush, Jr. administration as a trend in U.S. public education today. The relative, virtual mass-brain-damage evident in the late-adolescent and adult youth today, as compared with the generation of university students in the last years of the administration of President Bill Clinton, now just less than a decade ago, is a relevant illustration of this point. The evidence of MySpace, Facebook, and, now, Twitter, amounts to symptoms of an epidemic with an awful portent for international society today, a portent, expressed as the virtual grandchildren of Mark Rudd's proto-fascist circles among the "Sixty-Eighters," which is akin to that of what was in fact, the neo-Dionysian Flagellants of Europe's Fourteenth-century "New Dark Age."

That Said, Now, Back to Science As Such

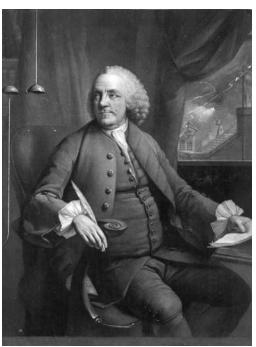
The essential distinction of human from beast, is the role of that true creativity whose most characteristic expression is the increase of the potential relative population-density of successful cultures, even relative to the effects of the inevitable, relative depletion of what had been considered, in practice, as the relatively richest of relevant natural resources.

Thus, the indicative, if crudely stated, measure of the effect of scientific and related progress in develop-

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Benjamin Franklin's collaborators engaged with him in introducing the "industrial revolution" to England, and those related talents in France, represented approximate expressions of true genius. Shown, a drawing of the Bridgewater Foundary, from the early English industrial revolution; right: Benjamin Franklin.



Library of Congress

ment of the expressed human mental-creative powers and of the culture which is necessary to that development, requires, as if axiomatically, a rise in the level of intelligence of the knowledge and practice which guides a society's behavior in general. In other words, progress incurs the obvious depletion of what had been, previously, appropriate kinds and qualities of resources. However, the human capacity for physical-scientific and other advances in knowledge naturally tends to outrun the effects of the depletion incurred by continuation of the maintenance of the existing level of population.

There is, in short, no "law of entropy" intrinsic to human activity. Depletion occurs when man violates our inborn creative-mental nature, and chooses either a policy of regression, or even simple technological-cultural stagnation, or the frankly fascist goals of British imperialism's fraudulent doctrine of "cap and trade."

The problem represented by long periods of either stagnation, or even regression in cultural characteristics of a people, is most often traced, in known history as such, to the phenomenon of imperialism, as the playwright Aeschylus identified this sickness as the role of that evil Olympian Zeus, who prohibited man's acquisition of the knowledge of such forms of "fire" as nuclear-fission power. Since the predominant civi-

lizations in actually known history of the internal life of cultures have been dominated by imperialist, or similarly brutish forms of systems throughout most of our planet's known cultures, in all continents, a tendency for "zero growth" has been a manifest result, a virtual habit, of cultures known from their inside so far.

However, in all cases which fit that description, the decadence occurred only because it had been effectively imposed by some dreadful, imperialist or comparable political power or similarly depraved form of culture. What the administrations of former President George W. Bush, Jr., and his successor (so far) President Barack Obama have done, has been to use repressive measures, such as President Obama's economic and health-care policies to collapse the standard of living and technological practice in the direction of Nazi-like economic and related health-care practices of types imitated, exactly from the precedent of the Nazi Hitler regime. There is no difference, on this account, between the top-down trends built into current practices under this new President (so far) and the frequently identical measures which this Britishcontrolled Presidency and its co-thinkers in the Congress have copied directly, explicitly, and precisely from those initiatives characteristic of the Adolf Hitler regime. Obama's adoption of the exact-same

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policy which Adolf Hitler pre-dated to September 1, 1939 is a case of an exact copy, with a virtually identical outcome, of genocide, now already built into the system, unless a radical reversal of current Obama policies is effected very soon.

Those who would deny that fact already in evidence, are either liars or pitiable fools.

Such ugly facts taken into account, any attempts to continue the health-care and low-energy-flux-density policies (e.g., "cap-and-trade") are genocidal policies with the same characteristics as those of the Nazi Hitler regime. That said, the reversal of those implicitly pro-Nazi policies, signals a return to the kinds of policies characteristic of the impulses of the Presidency of Franklin D. Roosevelt, under which conditions, creativity as the dynamics of Einstein and Vernadsky, will

be the remedy which corresponds with what will come to the surface as popular intention, as a similar pattern could be recalled from the rise of the U.S.A. under President Franklin D. Roosevelt, from out of the depths into which the nation had been drifting since the death of the assassinated U.S. President William McKinley on Sept. 14, 1901.

Any different policy than I propose, would be, in effect, tantamount to treason.

All men and women are born with the assigned intent to be geniuses in Classical modes of art and physical science. It is Classical modalities in art which supply the spark of genius on which the creation of valid discoveries in physical science depends.

It is therefore, the primary mission of constitutional government, to develop newly conceived human individuals into such geniuses, then developed to such effect. In what way they will become manifestly geniuses is not to be predetermined in any arbitrary way. Genius fostered will, like flowing water, find the pathway which chooses the course of its expression. Our essential responsibility is to nourish the abundance of the supply of flow.



"All men and women are born with the assigned intent to be geniuses in Classical modes of art and physical science. It is Classical modalities in art which supply the spark of genius on which the creation of valid discoveries in physical science depends." Nascent scientific genius, captured by the American painter Thomas Eakins in "Baby at Play" (1976).

In the meantime, as the summation of this matter is met in, most emphatically, the closing paragraph of Percy Bysshe Shelley's *A Defence of Poetry*, creativity flows from Classical artistic composition into the spark which ignites the development of the domains of the abiotic, the Biosphere, and the Noösphere. The effort to resolve the matter of the subject of the Riemannian tensor, as by Albert Einstein and Academician V.I. Vernadsky, is the currently visible approach to be taken in crafting that mission of development. It is the promotion of the development of the powers of creativity through the combined, interdependent efforts of a physical science and a Classical culture, which is crucial.

It is from poetry so defined, as Shelley said, that is the origin of human creativity to such combined effects.

Under the current trends in policy of the now incumbent President, it must be seen by those who have the courage to face the obvious truth of our situation, that we are doomed, and that soon, unless his present policies are not only dumped entirely, but reversed. Do not be so pessimistic as that. Crisis brings change; make it happen.

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Example Economics

Obama Administration Pushes Corporatist Globalization

by John Hoefle

May 29—With every passing day, the Obama Administration more closely resembles the fascist regimes of Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini. Underneath all of Obama's promissory rhetoric lies a policy of unlimited support for the parasitic financier class, while savagely gouging the middle and lower economic strata.

That this is the policy advocated by the financier elite should be no surprise: Wall Street helped the Brutish Empire create both Hitler and Mussolini, and funded a fascist movement in the U.S.—the American Liberty League and its satellites—in the 1930s, as elements of an attempt to create a world fascist movement. This fascist cabal even tried to organize a coup against President Franklin Roosevelt in 1934. That coup fortunately failed, and FDR defeated the fascists, both foreign and domestic. But the victory was only temporary.

We have repeatedly identified this grouping as the American wing of the Anglo-Dutch Liberal financier oligarchy, centered in the City of London and operated through a worldwide system of central banks, private financial institutions, and corporate cartels. It is more commonly known as the British Empire.

Today, these imperial fascists are attempting another coup. After decades of financial deregulation and corporate cartelization, they have amassed great wealth and power, to the point that they dominate both the financial system and the Federal government. They are now using their power to run the greatest criminal swindle in history—the Wall Street bailouts—while using

the financial crisis to gut what remains of the productive economy.

They were the power behind Bush and Cheney, and they are the power behind Obama. Thus, it should be no surprise that on the major policy issues—led by the financial crisis, the war in Southwest Asia, and the police state—the Obama policies are essentially the same. Obama, the man we elected to reverse the Bush disaster, is turning out to be just another fascist front-man, accelerating the collapse instead of halting it.

Globalization

The major issue facing the world today is the drive by the financier oligarchy to destroy the nation-state system, and return the world to imperial rule. They intend to use the financial crisis to force that change. Virtually everything the Obama Administration has done, has weakened the nation and strengthened the oligarchy.

On financial policy, Obama has supported moves toward global, rather than national, regulation and oversight. He has endorsed the British plan to turn the International Monetary Fund into a supranational regulator able to issue its own money. He has used U.S. taxpayer money to bail out the speculative bets of both U.S. and foreign banks, and has allowed the banks to virtually dictate financial regulatory policy. After the phony stress tests, banks which are insolvent are not only allowed to remain open, but encouraged to sell more

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shares to the public, adding fraud upon fraud. The speculators are being protected, while the general public is looted.

Everywhere we turn, the parasites are proposing Orwellian "reforms" to fix the system, which actually make things worse. The high-sounding Committee on Capital Markets Regulation, for example, just issued its "plan for regulatory reform," which is actually a call to head off reforms. It calls for more global "coordination," recommends against a return to the FDR-era Glass-Steagall law, which separated commercial banking from investment banking, and defends the derivatives markets, including credit default swaps. That is not reform, it is surrender, a surrender of national sovereignty. The Treasury's plan to "regulate" over-thecounter derivatives is little more than a scheme to protect the monopoly of the big derivatives banks, and is based upon a proposal submitted by Goldman Sachs, J.P. Morgan Chase, Barclays, and Crédit Suisse! Goldman Sachs is also a major player in the Committee on Capital Markets Regulation.

To pay for all of this, the Obama Administration is considering implementing a value-added tax (VAT), or national sales tax, of the sort common in the oligarchy-controlled nations of Europe. Such a tax is, by intent, hugely regressive, falling hardest on those who can afford it least. Advocates of the tax claim that the proceeds could be used to pay for health care and other benefits, but that argument is a fraud. The real purpose of the tax would be to loot the population and weaken the nation, hastening its collapse: yet more fascism.

The restructuring of the auto sector, under the guise of "saving" General Motors and Chrysler, is more of the same. What is really being rescued are the fictitious values of the debts of these companies, and the derivatives piled upon them. Chrysler is being turned over to Fiat, while GM has stated that it will increase its sales in the U.S.—of cars it builds elsewhere. What is playing out is really the globalization of the auto sector, under the supervision of bankers associated with Felix Rohatyn's Lazard, a bank with a sordid history of assaulting America on behalf of the financier oligarchy. We have a former Lazard banker, Steve Rattner, serving as Obama's auto czar; Lazard bankers advising the United Autoworkers; and former Lazard banker Jim Millstein, as the senior restructuring officer at Treasury. Add to that Lazard's historic role advising the Agnelli family of Fiat, and the true nature of the "auto rescue" becomes obvious.

With every step, the Obama Administration is furthering globalization, which itself is a policy designed to replace the nation-state with financier-run corporate cartels, which control the world by controlling the production and distribution of essential goods and materials. Step by step, the empire is tightening its grip over the world's population, for the purpose of dramatically reducing not only the number of people, but also their ability to defend themselves against imperial designs.

Defend Sovereignty

At the Bilderberger meeting in 1968, Lehman Brothers banker and senior Establishment figure George W. Ball outlined a plan to replace the "archaic" nation-state with what he called the "world company." The scheme was explicitly Malthusian, based upon the claim that the world's resources were too limited to be trusted to mere nations, which are too often swayed by domestic concerns, such as the general welfare. Instead, the idea was that these resources should be managed by global corporations, which would administer them in ways which maximized imperial control and profit. That "world company" scheme was implemented, and today is known as "globalization." Both terms are mere euphemisms for imperialism.

It might seem to some that these oligarchs are far too powerful to defeat, but, in truth, the financial crisis has made them highly vulnerable to a counterattack of national sovereignty. The empire is bankrupt, its parasitic looting policies—a.k.a., "the bubble"—having destroyed the global economy, and is now dependent upon the U.S. and other nations to cover its losses. If we were to quit bailing it out, and instead put its financial markets and institutions into bankruptcy protection, the empire would collapse, and the world would be free to begin rebuilding.

Lyndon LaRouche has laid out the policies needed to save humanity, via his Homeowners and Bank Protection Act, a return to sovereign credit policies, and a Four-Power agreement among the U.S., Russia, China, and India, to form a united front against the British Empire. The question is: Will the people of the U.S. find the will to act, and set the example for the world? We are headed into fascism, under a President who has adopted explicitly Nazi policies. We have seen this before, and it does not end well. We must stop it, now.

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The Voters Must Decide: Stop Rationing Health Care!

by Helga Zepp-LaRouche

Mrs. LaRouche is the chairwoman of the Civil Rights Solidarity Movement (BüSo), a German political party. Her statement has been translated from German.

May 23—During his speech on the state of health care, at the 112th German Medical Assembly in Mainz on May 19-22, Prof. Jörg-Dietrich Hoppe, president of the German Medical Association, deliberately unleashed a heated controversy when he pointed out that, in reality, for quite some time now, there has been inadequate provisioning, and rationing, of health care in Germany. He wanted to provoke a discussion on this, in order to force political leaders to show their true colors, and to spark a public discussion on how much we are prepared to spend on health care. Professor Hoppe is to be lauded for his courageous honesty. Yet, the reportage in most of the media is a prime example of their habitual Orwellian distortion of the truth.

Contrary to what most media claimed, and also to the hypocritical show of outrage from Health Minister Ulla Schmidt—whose policies are co-responsible for the current sorry state of our health-care system—Hoppe did not call for rationing or prioritization; rather, he simply pointed out that this is what already exists. In his opening address, he stated: "We doctors in Germany—let me say this once again clearly—do not want rationing; we do not want any cuts in medical services. But we also do not want to continue to be held responsible for the state-decreed shortages in doctors' offices and clinics."

Germany's health-care system is on the verge of collapse, as the result of dramatic under-financing, Hoppe continued, and there must be a public debate over how much shall be spent on our health-care system, or, whether the prevailing public opinion is that health care is a lower priority—but then, we would have to speak openly about a prioritizing of treatment.

The blinding of the public, by fooling them into thinking that the health-care system is secure, must stop.

Members of the Free Medical Community, a grass-roots movement, who had organized protests through-out the week of the Assembly, with nationwide closures of doctors' offices, went so far as to speak of fraud. Patients are being lured into believing that they are receiving all the requisite care, while the doctors are financially strangled, which makes *them* sick. Community president Martin Grauduszus likewise termed it a fraud, that the insured are being charged higher rates, while the funds flowing into actual health care are steadily dwindling. Above all, the availability of care near to the patient's residence is currently severely threatened. And the so-called private medical centers, which are run by corporations, wouldn't change the picture one bit.

The Rationing Policy

In a separate talk on patients' rights, which are now threatened because of the national health-care policy on mandatory health insurance—and not by doctors' choice—Hoppe painted a dramatic picture of the extent to which rationing is already being practiced. The result: insufficient investment in modern medical technology, personnel cuts, overworked personnel, increasingly long waiting periods, and a lower standard of hygiene as the result of cost cutting—all of which is being covered up by political leaders. Especially odious for doctors, is the fact that patients who are diagnosed with the exact same malady, must receive a different quality of treatment depending on their insurance status, especially with regard to the spectrum of care provided.

The under-financing of in-patient psychiatry, and of care for dementia patients, only allows for a "keep them fed, quiet, and clean" policy. In nursing homes, adequate medical care is no longer guaranteed; rescue

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Prof. Jörg-Dietrich Hoppe, president of the German Medical Association, presses a point with Federal Health Minister Ulla Schmidt, at the 2008 German Medical Assembly. Hoppe is calling for a halt to the rationing of health care based on cost considerations.

squads are being cut, the quality of medical supplies is being degraded, and the number of hospitals will be down by 20%. Over the past ten years, approximately 50,000 health-care jobs have been eliminated. The list of concealed, yet incontestable rationing could be extended with many more examples. The long and short of it, is that our health-care system is on the verge of collapse.

At the Medical Assembly, participants did not even remotely comprehend the effects of the current breakdown of the financial system, or the magnitude of the looming threat of a new influenza pandemic on the scale of the Spanish flu epidemic of 1918-19. And yet, Hoppe's intervention made it clear that things cannot continue as they have heretofore. The paradigm-shift introduced in 1992, by then-Health Minister Horst Seehofer and Social Democratic Party social policy expert Rudolf Dressler, which imposed the now massively escalated cost-benefit thinking on the health-care system, which policy the current Federal Health Ministry fully backs, has brought about today's catastrophic situation.

Since 1991, the number of hospital beds in Germany has declined from 665,565 to 510,767. By 2006, the number of beds had dwindled from a ratio of 8.3 per 1,000 inhabitants, to only 6.2 per 1,000. In the mean-

time, at the statutory health insurance funds, economic criteria have increasingly come to be the determining factor in decisions as to what therapies can be prescribed. In reality, for some time now, Germany has had a three-class medical system: While wealthy private patients are treated quickly and at a high level, care provided to insured patients, who still have the financial means to make the now-considerable supplementary payments, has been seriously degraded, while the situation for the socially disadvantaged, the chronically unemployed, welfare recipients, and the poor generally, has already become intolerable.

It is indisputable, that cuts in health care and social services go hand-in-hand with reduced life expectancy. In Germany, on average,

poor people live seven fewer years. The American economist James Galbraith recently pointed out once again, that in Russia, life expectancy of males has declined from 65 to 58 years, as the result of cuts in living standards following the collapse of industry since 1991. In countries such as the United States, Great Britain, the Netherlands, and Switzerland, there has been an open debate on the economic benefits of physician-assisted suicide.

It is therefore all the more important that the German Medical Association heed Professor Hoppe's call, and summarily reject any and all attempts to make physician-assisted suicide into a socially acceptable practice. It is all the more shocking, that the 66th German Congress of Legal Professionals took the position that assistance provided by a physician in killing a patient is not only permissible legally, but is an ethically defensible form of terminal care. Hoppe stressed that this runs profoundly contrary to the spirit and content of the physician's mission: "To state it as clearly as possible: Assisted suicide is not a physician's task, nor, my dear colleagues, should it ever be so."

'Unprofitable' Patients Will Be Dumped

Thanks to the Health Ministry's policies, Germany's health-care system now faces an array of addi-

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Marburger Bund

German doctors demonstrate against cost cutting, in Marburg in 2006, with signs such as "A Doctor's Life—From Trauma Job to Job Trauma."

tional threats. The medical centers which are run by non-physician managers not only constitute an assault on the role of resident physicians; they currently can only turn a profit because they accept only "profitable" patients. It is obvious what will happen with all the others, once the resident physicians have all disappeared. Private hospital companies such as Rhön, Asklepios, Helios, and Sana, which go in the direction of the U.S. HMO model, are making inroads. One could hardly be more cynical than Rhön's CEO Wolfgang Pföhler, who speculates that, because of the escalating economic crisis, tax revenues of municipalities are going to collapse by the end of this year, at the latest, and that municipalities will then be forced to divest themselves of those operations, such as public hospitals, that are losing money. But in order to turn money-losing operations into profitable businesses, unprofitable patients will simply have to be dumped.

The public discussion which Hoppe is calling for, is urgently necessary if, under the current conditions of an escalating financial and economic crisis, we are ever to prevent the spread of bestial ideas such as the debate now going on in the United States and Great Britain on

the "Quality Adjusted Life Year" (QALY). President Barack Obama recently touched on this when he commented that his own grandmother's hip operation may have been unnecessary in view of her advanced age.

If cost-benefit thinking in health care ever becomes acceptable, then, amid a collapse crisis, there is the danger that under increasing pressure to reduce costs, there will be a return to the triage and euthanasia that existed under the National Socialists. It is therefore all the more worrisome that after Professor Hoppe issued his wake-up call, he was fiercely attacked as being absurd, by economic spokesmen such as German Employers Asso-

ciation president Dieter Hundt, and Florian Lanz, spokesman of the Central Association of Health Insurance Funds.

The current health-care financing gap—especially when, as a consequence of growing unemployment, the number of people paying into the mandatory health insurance funds continues to decline—must therefore be closed with an even larger percentage of tax revenues. And that is why we need a public discussion. But it is also clear, that this will only be possible if we master the present crisis as quickly as possible. And that, in turn, is only possible if we finally stop refinancing the banks' worthless financial toxic waste, clean out the banks by means of an orderly bankruptcy procedure, and equip those which remain operational with new credits for productive investment.

No one can doubt that the monetarist model of "money makes money," under which human beings are reduced to mere commodities, has been a miserable failure. If we once again create full productive employment, as is possible by implementing a New Deal policy and a New Bretton Woods system in the tradition of Franklin D. Roosevelt, then we will be able to finance a top-quality health-care system, too.

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The German Health-Care System: 'Make the Secret Rationing Public!'

During the 33rd German Medical Assembly in Mainz on May 19-22, 2009, Helga Zepp-LaRouche interviewed the president of the German Medical Association, Prof. Dr. Jörg-Dietrich Hoppe. The interview has been translated from German.

Zepp-LaRouche: The online edition of *Die Welt* reported very critically about the first day of the Medical Assembly, and only talked about "setting priorities" as the demand of the doctors lobby. However, I have understood you differently: namely that what you really want to do is to call more attention to the current inadequate care, so as to influence policymakers so that more money will be forthcoming. Is that correct?

Hoppe: There is secret rationing, and what we want is to make it public. We want to pose the policy alternatives: Either to improve financial support for health care



Dr. Hoppe says that either the government should improve the financing for public health insurance, so it can actually do its job, or it should admit publicly what it is doing secretly: rationing medical care.

within the public, statutory health insurance, or to transparently and publicly accept the expert recommendation that we prioritize medical care.

Zepp-LaRouche: I noticed at the Medical Assembly, the lack of discussion of the fact that we are faced with a pandemic. I refer to the French virologist Bruno Lina, of the French Reference Center in Lyon, who says that we face the possibility, not of 60,000 infected people, but of 2 billion; and with a mortality rate for the virus of 1 in 1,000 in France, there could be between 20,000 and 30,000 deaths. Shouldn't we launch a crash program and ramp up the expenditures?

Hoppe: When the avian flu hit a few years ago, Germany worked out a pandemic plan, and this pandemic plan applies to the federation, the states, and the health-care institutions. Should it really come to a pandemic—that is, to distinct and widespread human-to-human contagion in Germany, which puts the sick in mortal danger—we would be prepared for it.

Zepp-LaRouche: In the original resolution of the Medical Assembly, which was voted up, you made a connection between the rapid allocation of large sums of money to banks that had gambled away their resources, and the relatively small sums that are made available for health. How do you see the connection between the underfinancing of health care and the collapse of the financial markets?

Hoppe: Of course, there is no direct connection. But one has to acknowledge that the collapse of the financial system made it politically necessary to grant one-time, quite sizable financial support—in whatever form. However, our health-care system has been underfinanced for decades, since we spend only 6% of our domestic product on statutory health insurance, while countries such as Great Britain, Sweden, and others spend 9%. We point out that, in view of this huge gap,

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the German health-care system should be looked at more closely, rather than being continually criticized, to determine whether it is collapsing simply for lack of funds.

Zepp-LaRouche: You have often said that the system is on the brink of collapse. The problem, however, remains, that not only are banks worldwide sitting on an enormous amount of "toxic waste," while the whole policy of the G20 in the past two years boils down to honoring the toxic waste; but meanwhile, the collapse of the real economy worldwide is proceeding apace. Those who are now saying that the crisis is already over, are the same people that absolutely failed to foresee the crisis in the first place. Would it not make sense to say that we need a different policy?

Hoppe: We will probably have to accept lower living standards in Germany, as well as a higher number of unemployed, and we will probably also be calling for more money for health care for a while. That's also why it is necessary to have a debate in Germany about the fair apportionment of money for the sick. That is a discussion that simply does not occur, because the politicians insist that there is enough money, but it's just not being correctly administered. That simply doesn't add up.

The U.S. 'Model'

Zepp-LaRouche: By the end of June, U.S. President Obama wants to pass a comprehensive health-care reform, and he has said, as has Treasury Secretary Geithner, that discussion of the Social Security and Medicare systems cannot be taboo. Obama explained in New Mexico that difficult decisions are necessary, and that he is ready for them. Do you not see the danger, that this could be interpeted as a signal from the U.S.A., and that here, too, people would come to the same idea?

Hoppe: No, I do not see this as a danger, because America is no model for us in this matter. On the contrary, the Americans are rather jealous of us; so I think that Germany will not copy such a policy. The problems could more likely come with respect to classical ethical questions. I am concerned more about that, but not about the whole subject of providing for social needs.

Zepp-LaRouche: Even under conditions in which the financial collapse continues?

Hoppe: I don't think America will ever be a model for us, because the health-care system in the U.S.A. has a bad reputation in Germany. People know that there are

40 million people in the U.S.A. who have no insurance, and that those insured under Medicare and Medicaid are in a worse situation than our people who have public health insurance. Even should further budget cuts be made, it is certain that this presents no option for us.

Zepp-LaRouche: Is there not the danger, that if the financial and economic crisis massively increases, a sort of triage or rationing in health care, based on cost considerations, would again lead to euthanasia—as with the Nazis? In America and also in Great Britain, "assisted suicide" is quite openly discussed, and Obama advisor Ezekiel Emanuel has written about how much money could be saved, if doctors were allowed to actively assist suicide. I find this monstrous!

Hoppe: Yes, it certainly is. I made that very clear in my opening speech; the Medical Assembly approved it, and we will also craft a resolution on this topic. I believe that the Medical Assembly will absolutely stick to its guns on this, defending the position that we have adopted. Among our neighbor countries—one in the north, one in the west, one in the south—there are examples which show us how we do not intend to do it.

Which Way to Reform?

Zepp-LaRouche: In your view, how can the health-care system be reformed, so as to return to the Solidarity principle of Bismarck's original social security?

Hoppe: We can hardly turn back the clock; we must move forwards in our reform, and that may not work any longer according to classical Bismarckian principles. During Bismarck's era, and also long after the War, much more than 90% of Germany's national income was gained by wage labor or other human work. But today, only 70% is earned this way; the rest is generated by machines and by making money with money. It is this latter model that has somewhat taken a hit at the moment—on that point we do agree. But I believe we will retain a system financed by fees, which, however will increasingly be funded by tax revenues, so that also the portion of the German population that has private health insurance will be helping to finance the statutory health insurance.

Zepp-LaRouche: There is enormous anger in the population about the collapse of health care. And many people fear for their lives, if they can no longer obtain the best medical care. In Holland, some of the elderly and sick are being killed without their consent,

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Cutting back health care: Shown here are German hospitals that were abandoned in the 1990s. On the right, the beautiful Beelitz Heilstätten tuberculosis sanitorium in Berlin was built around 1900. A complex of 60 buildings, it was taken over by the Soviet Army after World War II, and became the best-euipped military hospital outside the Soviet Union. After the Russians departed in 1994, the property was sold; today, part of the grounds have become an "adventure" theme park.

if they are over a certain age. How does this cohere with the physician's Hippocratic Oath?

Hoppe: Not at all!

Zepp-LaRouche: How can enough political pressure be applied to force [German Health Minister] Ulla Schmidt to resign?

Hoppe: I don't think this will happen before the next parliamentary election. Then we will see how the political constellation forms, whether she will be health minister again or not. But we have to live with whatever health minister we have: and if Ulla Schmidt returns to office, we would also conduct rational discussions with her in relevant non-public meetings. That has been quite effective up to now.

Zepp-LaRouche: You have often said that 1992 was a turning point. Are you referring to [German Health Minister Horst] Seehofer's health-care reform?

Hoppe: Seehofer and Dressler. Although at that time we had a CDU/CSU1 coalition government with the FDP, Seehofer reached an agreement with the SPD social expert, Rudolf Dressler. That laid the groundwork for changing our health-care system, in the sense

> that it introduced the first steps toward budgeting. In particular, it announced that there would be competition in the statutory health insurance system, which lead to the introduction of an instrument called "risk structure compensation"; today this has become a bureaucratic Molloch, which costs a lot of money and causes

a lot of trouble.

Zepp-LaRouche:

What role do private clinic corporations play today, and medical centers funded by private investors? Don't they tend to squeeze out the current system?

Hoppe: They

have the good luck that they don't have to earn their money through health care, so if they want to invest in it, they can use funds that they earned elsewhere and invest them in their own institutions; this accords them advantages, compared to free, non-profit institutions, compared to self-employed physicians' practices, and also compared to the municipalities that are so strapped for cash, that they have to sell clinics. (Indeed, it's not really a question of selling: They give them up to busi-

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^{1.} The government included the Christian Democratic Union (CDU), the Christian Social Union (CSU), and the Free Democratic Party (FDP), with Christian Democrat Helmut Kohl as Chancellor. The Social Democratic Party (SPD) was in the opposition.

nesses that are, as a rule, oriented toward making a profit.) Nevertheless, that is a model of success, since health care is an economic factor that probably has the best future ahead of it, and in which plenty of money can be made. Unfortunately, policymakers have not yet figured this out.

Zepp-LaRouche: Don't you mean that if non-medical managers ultimately decide what the doctors in these medical centers do, things will ultimately go in the direction of the HMO system such as the U.S.A. has?

Hoppe: Yes, it certainly does. And that is just what we are complaining about, which the others are denying; but de facto, it is the case. Perhaps not for every individual medical procedure, but generally, the patients that are accepted into these institutions, have been checked out first to see whether caring for them will be profitable or not. That can scarcely be denied, since it is simply a fact. But those who are admitted are given the standard treatment; the accommodations are usually also good; and those who work there and those who are treated there are satisfied. But there are many who have no chance at all to be accepted there.

Zepp-LaRouche: In the U.S.A., the doctors are complaining that in this HMO system, 35% of the costs incurred are for bureaucracy, whereas in state programs it is only 5%—an enormous discrepancy. Then it also came out that information about disease patterns was not kept confidential, so that, for example, people could not get a job, because their files included reports of a family history of a chronic disease.

Hoppe: Right, the HMOs are closed systems. With them, the medical care institution and the insurance provider are closely intertwined, and the caregivers—the doctors who work in this system—have to consider the interests of the insurance company. They have to mind the regulations; and the 35% that you mentioned, includes not only bureaucracy—that is, administration—but also the profit made by the operators of the HMOs, the insurance carriers—and this is substantial: 14-18% is actually the norm. Any business that goes below that is considered unsuccessful.

Morality vs. Money

Zepp-LaRouche: Do you have an idea of how the globalized pharmaceutical companies could be brought back to responsible business practices?

Hoppe: These are not benevolent institutions, but market participants, like the auto industry and other industries. All I expect from them, is to also concern themselves with those who have rare diseases, which might not necessarily make any money for the company. I understand when the pharmaceuticals firms take in more money for medications that have long been on the market, in order to finance research and development for patients who would otherwise have no chance of having such medications developed for them.

The pharmaceutical companies find themselves somewhat between Scylla and Charybdis: They are acting in the system as pure, profit-oriented businesses, but it is a system that also has a benevolent side, and, if you will, a compassionate foundation. So that makes it an ambivalent business. We should never forget that if money competes with morality, morality is seldom the winner.

Zepp-LaRouche: That is why I really believe that the health-care system is so fundamental to the common good, that it should not be allowed to be privatized, but should be protected by the State.

Hoppe: That is the old approach, which we pursued in the past, and that is the basic idea that the State should concern itself with the welfare of the population, since the State has a protective function. It took care of this welfare protection by making sure that there were enough facilities available for ambulatory and inpatient care; but the parties directly involved should take care of things on the micro-level—and the State was really quite good at handling this. Only when the whole system was begun to be centralized, with Berlin concerning itself with what goes on in the very remotest corner of the Republic, did our health care go through a radical change.

Zepp-LaRouche: In the course of the paradigm-shift according to which money makes money, real production was more and more neglected, and speculation was fostered; this also caused a change in values, such that man was increasingly looked at as a commodity. I am of the old-school belief that human life must be held sacrosanct. What more could the doctors do, to make sure that in this enormous economic crisis, our high ethical level is maintained? Should this not be given more attention?

Hoppe: We have our medical council system for that, since it's undeniable that even doctors can be led

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astray. There are some who are more market-oriented than benevolent, and so we have to see to it that in our own domain, our ethics prevail and not those exceptions that are mammon-oriented. We do that as well as we can. The classical example are the so-called Individual Health Benefits [IgeL—care which is not paid by insurance, but by the patient privately—ed.]; here the limit of merely selling benefits is sometimes exceeded; our job is to put a curb on that, and we hope that we do a pretty good job.

Zepp-LaRouche: Thank you for letting us speak with you.

EU Countries Take The Ax to Health Care

by Elke Fimmen and Rene Noack

This article appeared in Neue Solidarität of May 27, and was translated from German.

The discussion at the 112th German Medical Assembly on May 19-22 set into motion a long overdue public debate about the "shortage of care" and "secret rationing of medical services." The delegates expressed their astonishment at the "speed and political facility with which billions are spent to bail out a failed financial policy, and to consolidate banks and corporations, while patients, physicians, and citizens of our country have had to struggle mightily for years for comparatively small increases in the financing of statutory health insurance."

For years in Germany, in hospitals for example, this situation has led to drastic underfunding and worse patient care. Due to austerity policies in the delivery of health care, the number of hospitals sank to 307, a drop of 12.7%, from 1991 to 2006. Since 1991, it has been the declared policy to remove an ostensible "overcapacity" in the hospital system.

According to a study produced for ver.di² in the

Summer of 2008, from 1995 through 2006, 95,650 full time hospital positions were cut, or 10.8% of the total, causing, above all, a sharp reduction in the scope of care. And that, despite rising numbers of patients, as between 1995 and 2006, the number of inpatient admissions rose by 12.2%. Between 2002 and 2006 alone, the number of partial hospitalizations increased by 66%, the number of pre-admission cases by 94%, and the number of outpatient surgeries by 162%. The ver.di study points to the sharp decline of the very foundation of health-care financing, namely the development of taxable revenue of members of the Statutory Health Fund (GKV) as a proportion of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), and stresses that the principal problem is with income, not with distribution. Primarily the high unemployment, which has been persistent and climbing since 1980, as well as the very insignificant growth of wages and salaries, and an increasing gap between higher and lower income levels, have made this foundation shrink more and more.

Declining Revenues

The GKV members' income that is subject to taxation, which amounted to 47.387% of GNP in 1996, had sunk by 2005 to 43.255%. The solution to this problem on the income side can be shown with a simple computational model: Had the basis for the GKV's revenue not shrunk over this period, the Health Fund would have had 10% more funds at its disposal, even without increasing premiums.

Thankfully—contrary to all the balanced budgetfixated monetarists—this study points out, moreover, the absurdity of setting up monetarist accounting criteria to measure health care. Until now, there has been "no generally accepted definition of 'profitability' in social law." Back in 1991, the Council of Experts for Concerted Action in Health Care had determined: "Owing to the heterogeneity of cases, the medical benefit of a hospital can be no more defined from available global data, than its social benefit: It is impossible to compare the total expenditures with all the efforts used to bring about the results, and to conclusively determine the benefits of inpatient care as a whole." Therefore, it is just as impossible to arrive at a verdict concerning profitability, "whereby profitability understood as the quotient of medical and social benefit (yield) and general expenditure."

Instead of placing the primary accomplishment in

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Citations and statistics from "Sixteen Year Cap on Hospital Budgets: a Critical Review," by Prof. Michael Simon, FH Hanover, for ver.di, June, 2008.

the center, namely the cure and treatment of diseases, quantifiable, monetary "operating figures" are employed (length of stay, number of cases and operations, diagnostic procedures, etc.), which then are instituted to determine ostensible yet-unrealized "further profitability reserves" in hospitals, with strict cost-cutting. Hence the care provided to the population is continually shrinking, and the central principle of the German public healthcare system is blatantly violatednamely, that all insured will have an unrestricted claim to all necessary medical services, in case of need.

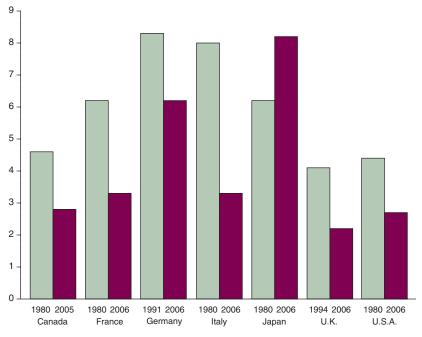
According to Eurostat, there has been a considerable decline in the overall number of hospital beds in most member states of the European Union (EU) since 1980. In the EU of 15 member states, this contraction from 1980 to 2000 was greater than 30%, owing to, among other things, the shorter and shorter inpatient stays, because of cost considerations. The average length of stay fell from 17.4 days in 1980 to under 11 days in 1997.

If now, through the new EU directives on the socalled "Application of Patient Rights in Cross-Border Provision of Health Care"—which was just sanctioned by the European Parliament—a new "Internal Health Market" is to be established based on Article 95, with dumping prices, we will see a new wave of privatization and destruction of the national health-care systems. In 2005, due to massive resistance by the trade unions, the inclusion of health-care delivery provisions had still been excluded from the EU's Bolkestein Directive on "free movement of service providers."

Still more "cost savings" under conditions of economic collapse, the massive decline of tax revenue, and in the face of the danger of global pandemics (such as swine flu), pose broader existential questions: For example, does the medical infrastructure actually exist on the scale anticipated in the German Federal pandemic plan adopted in 2007? If there were to be be a pandemic infecting around 30% of the population in eight weeks, this would lead to 13 million additional doctor visits and 370,000 additional hospital admissions, according to official calculations.

A look at the situation in leading OECD countries,

FIGURE 1 Ratio of Hospital Beds to 1,000 Population



Source OECD.

Note that not all the years are the same from country to country.

after 20 years of privatization and cost-cutting, reveals that all the nations considered here have reduced their hospital beds for inpatient care. The figures come from the OECD:

Canada: 113,278 (1980) to 89,491 (2005) France: 334,796 (1980) to 224.168 (2006) **Germany:** 665,565 (1991) to 510,767 (2006) **Italy:** 444,143 (1980) to 190,561 (2006) **Japan:** 1,534,900 (1994) to 1,051,107 (2006) **U.K.:** 237,500 (1995) to 135,380 (2006) **U.S.A.:** 992,075 (1980) to 804,491 (2006)

These countries have reduced their hospital capacity by between 30 and 50%. Considered as a ratio of hospital beds to 1,000 population, the scope of the reduction becomes even clearer, as shown in Figure 1.

In several of the countries shown in the graph, the bed count was halved. It is doubtful whether the population is being protected—particularly under conditions of a very possible general medical emergency.³

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^{3.} OECD statistics published at www.gbe-bund.de.

Business Briefs

Power

Fight Over Nuclear At G8 Energy Summit

The final statements of the Group of 8 "energy summit," held on May 24 in Rome, are heavily tainted by malthusian "climate change" ideology and the push for "renewable energies," but some countries succeeded in introducing a section in favor of nuclear energy, and including nuclear technology in the list of "low carbon" systems to be promoted.

There were two releases, one by the G8 plus the European Union Energy Commissioner (G8+EU), and one by the G8+EU plus Brazil, China, Egypt, India, Korea, Mexico, Saudi Arabia, and South Africa. The latter reads, in Section 5: "We note that, in the opinion of a growing number of countries, nuclear power can contribute to diversify the energy mix, increase power generation security and to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. We reaffirm that the fundamental prerequisite for the peaceful use of nuclear energy is the international commitment to safety, security, and safeguards for non-proliferation (3S), while supporting the work of the International Atomic Energy Agency."

The G8+EU release has an additional section: "We encourage all countries interested in the civil use of nuclear energy to engage in constructive international collaboration. To this end we support international co-operation to ensure the highest possible available technical standards including safety, cost-benefit analysis, research programs and frameworks, plant construction, operation, decommissioning, and waste treatment."

California

Arnie Cuts 2 Million From Health-Care Rolls

The Health Access Foundation, a California advocacy group, reports in its latest analysis that the most recent budget cuts

proposed by California's fascist governor, Arnold Schwarzenegger, could leave 2 million Californians without health-care coverage, facing severe health and financial hardship as a result.

The latest proposal includes a plan to eliminate the Healthy Families program, which provides health coverage to 910,000 children. While the cut would "save" \$387 million in general revenue funds, it would also result in a loss of \$712 million in Federal funds. Schwarzenegger is also proposing to cut \$750 million from Medi-Cal, which would mean the loss of another \$1.2 billion in Federal matching funds. This plan proposes to revisit previous unsuccessful efforts to deny coverage to 978,500 children, their parents, seniors, and people with disabilities.

Altogether, Health Access estimates that 1.5 million children, 433,600 low-income parents, and 73,364 seniors would lose coverage under Schwarzenegger's budget plan, which the Governator put forward despite these same measures, and others, being rejected by voters in a May 19 referendum.

Drug Money

Senate Panel To Probe Corporate Laundering

John Kerry (D-Mass.), chairman of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee, has formed a panel and hired staff to conduct global investigations into money laundering. In the 1980s and 1990s, Kerry conducted similar investigations into Iran-Contra, drug trafficking, and the collapse of the Bank of Credit and Commerce International.

Kerry's hires include Heidi Crebo-Rediker, who has worked at banks such as Bear Stearns, Lehman Brothers, and Merrill Lynch; and John Kiriakou, a retired field agent with the CIA, who headed the team that captured al-Qaeda leader Abu Zubaydah in Pakistan in 2002.

Kerry said: "There are lots of big pieces out there that depend on money mov-

ing. For the last eight years, we've had an administration that has done its utmost to protect, hide, obfuscate, neglect, void, simply not even care about these issues." Of Crebo-Rediker he said: "She can look at these financial instruments that traverse around the world. She can look at interlocking directors and boards and corporate entities, look behind sham transactions." Kerry also made it clear that the Treasury Department is "inadequately resourced" to pursue these inquiries.

Among the targets of his inquiries will be gun-running on the Mexican border, terrorism, narcotics, and human trafficking.

Finance

Primakov: Downgrading Dollar Is 'Not Rational'

Amid continuing official enthusiasm from the Kremlin, as well as Brazilian and Chinese officials, about setting up "multiple reserve currencies" and moving toward George Soros's "supranational currency" scheme, senior Russian figure Yevgeni Primakov has thrown some cold water on these notions. Addressing a meeting of the Mercury Club of his Chamber of Commerce and Industry at the end of May, Primakov said, "It would be counterproductive to return to the previous world financial and monetary system," but he scolded people who have fantasies about an overnight leap to "multipolarity."

Said Primakov, "A rational approach to world financial reform is not compatible with the notion that it would be possible to downgrade the U.S. dollar, in the near-term post-crisis perspective, to a regional currency or to create a new international supercurrency. In the future, this obviously will happen, but not when the U.S.A. remains a leading power in international economic relations. The situation will change, but gradually. One should not strive to turn the ruble into a reserve currency without first advancing Russia to the status of a leader in sectors of the world economy."

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INCLIPATION AL

Mumbai II: Pakistan Faces Multiple Challenges

by Ramtanu Maitra

May 27—Today, terrorists struck viciously in Punjab's most important city, Lahore, where they targeted the provincial headquarters of Pakistan's Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI), detonating an explosive-laden car, leaving at least 35 people dead and over 250 wounded. The Lahore police rescue building, and the Capital City Police Office (CCPO) collapsed in the attack. TV channels reported that approximately 40 vehicles were destroyed in the blast, which also caused considerable damage to nearby buildings.

The accuracy and size of the attack indicate that the attackers belong to the same group that carried out the assault on Mumbai, India last November. At that time, Lyndon LaRouche warned that there could be more Mumbai-style hits. The Lahore attack, although in Pakistan, can be ascribed as Mumbai II. In fact, Punjab Gov. Salman Taseer of Pakistan said the terrorists who attacked the Sri Lankan cricket team last March, were the same as those who had struck in Mumbai in November 2008. He said: "It was a planned terrorist act on the pattern of the attack on Mumbai. I believe the same terrorists are involved in both the incidents."

The terrorist hit squad headed their vehicle towards the two buildings located just off Lahore's famed Mall Road, where they were stopped by heavily armed guards; at that point, they exchanged fire with the guards, before setting off a massive blast. District coordination officer of Lahore Sajjad Ahmed Bhutta said a car loaded with explosives rammed into the barriers on the road leading to the buildings housing ISI and the Lahore police office. The attack came one day after Taliban spokesman Maulvi Mohammad Omar threatened strikes across Pakistan, if the military operation in the Swat Valley was not stopped immediately

Helplessness and Confusion

The Obama Administration has established a special \$400 million annual fund to help Pakistan fight the extremists. The Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capabilities Fund (PCCF) will provide the Pakistani military with equipment and training for counterinsurgency missions. The PCCF was added to the war supplemental that the U.S. House of Representatives passed on May 14 and the Senate approved on May 21. U.S. officials say that the PCCF will also allow Centcom chief Gen. David Petraeus to press for additional Pakistani acceptance of U.S. training.

Beyond allocation of money from the safe confines in Washington, the helplessness and confusion that prevails in the corridors of the Obama Administration over its Afghanistan-Pakistan policy cannot be overstated. The *Los Angeles Times* reported on May 25 about a



UINHCR/A. Fazzina

The Pakistani Army attack on the Taliban in the Swat Valley has caused more than 2.5 million residents to flee, as the terrorists melt away into the surrounding hills and forests. It is feared that thousands of terrorists may be hiding among the refugees. Shown, Swat refugees, at a World Food Programme warehouse in Mardan.

recent visit which Richard Holbrooke, the Administration's special representative for Afghanistan and Pakistan, made to China and Saudi Arabia; he appealed to China to provide training and even military equipment to help Pakistan counter a growing militant threat, U.S. officials said.

The American appeal to China underscores the country's importance in security issues. However, China has never dealt with an insurgency of any strength or duration. Anyone who follows the Chinese methods of internal security would know that, in the Chinese assessment, there are two "terrorist/ insurgent" organizations that pose a threat: the Tibetan Youth Congress (TYC) and the Islamic Movement of East Turkestan (IMET) of the Uighurs. In dealing with these insurgents, who cannot really be compared with what Pakistan is facing today, China has adopted conventional warfare methods combined with heavy restrictions on political activity. The Obama Administration does not understand that if Pakistan has to adopt even some of these methods, it will soon be ruled by a combination of al-Qaeda and the Taliban. The insurgents are now everywhere within the country. They, as well as a large section of the population, have become anti-American, and many have turned against the Pakistani Army.

Target: Lahore or ISI?

What happened in Lahore was unique, but not altogether unexpected. Lahore was also the scene of an attack on the visiting Sri Lankan cricket team on March 3, in which eight people, including six police officials, were killed, and six cricketers were injured. A police source informed the Indian news agency PTI that some suspects involved in the attack on the cricket team were being interrogated in the ISI building.

On March 4, 2008, the Taliban attacked another Pakistani military target outside of the tribal areas. That suicide bombing occurred inside the Pakistani Naval War College in Lahore. Seven were killed and 21 wounded; it was reported that most of those killed were military officers and enlisted men.

Some suspects involved in the Naval War College attack were being interrogated at the Federal Investigation Agency building. On March 11, 2009, after the passage of almost a year, the seven-storey building of the FIA was attacked, when a mini-truck full of explosives struck it, leaving at least 30 people, including 13 FIA officials, dead at the spot, and over 200 injured.

The targeting of security offices in Lahore indicates that terrorism has sunk its roots deep inside Punjab. Two other Punjab cities, the capital city of Islamabad and the garrison-city of Rawalpindi, have already been attacked on a number of occasions. This poses a serious threat to Pakistan's stability, since as many as 75% of its military, and ISI agents, hail from Punjab.

Following the attack on the CCPO and the ISI building, President Asif Ali Zardari's government has decided to summon a national security conference to be attended by the chief ministers, interior ministers of the four provinces, and other top officials. The decision was taken in a high-level meeting on May 27 chaired by Zardari. In a briefing to the press afterwards, the Federal Minister for Information and Broadcast, Qamar Zaman Kaira, said that the meeting also decided to constitute a national security committee that would review police and prison reform.

The attack on the ISI provincial headquarters in Lahore brings to the fore the validity of fresh reports

about the tussle in progress between the ISI and Pakistan's Intelligence Bureau (IB), which comes under the Ministry of the Interior, led by Rehman Malik, perhaps the closest confidant of Zardari.

The IB was marginalized by the ISI over the years, thanks to military rule in Pakistan. The ISI took control of not only foreign intelligence, which is its assigned task, but also domestic intelligence. In addition to the military rulers, former Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif played a major role in undermining the IB. This was perhaps because he was helped in the parliamentary elections in the 1990s by the ISI.

But in recent days, a change has begun to occur. According to a senior Indian analyst, since the Pakistan People's Party (PPP)-led coalition government came to office in March 2008, there have been indications that Zardari has wanted to implement the ideas of the late Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto for the reorganization of the IB and strengthening of its role in internal security. He appointed Rehman Malik, a retired police officer, who had served under Benazir Bhutto in the Federal Investigation Agency (FIA) during her second term as prime minister, as the Advisor for Internal Security with the rank of a Cabinet minister. He now coordinates all internal security matters and the IB work.

Zardari has restored the practice of having a senior police officer head the IB, and reportedly wanted all those recruited to the IB during Bhutto's second term, to be reappointed. PPP sources told the analyst that Prime Minister Yousef Raza Gilani, a Punjabi who has the backing of the ISI, has been dragging his feet in the implementation of Zardari's orders to reappoint those recruits who were sacked or kept out by earlier regimes. As a result, differences between Zardari and Malik on the one side, and Gilani and the ISI on the other, regarding the relative roles of the IB and the ISI, are hindering a proper investigation into the role of the five detained activists of the Lashkar-e-Toiba (LET) in the conspiracy to carry out the terrorist attack in Mumbai Nov. 26-29, 2008. According to these sources, while Zardari and Malik are in favor of a more energetic investigation and prosecution to please the U.S., Gilani and the ISI have been opposing it.

The Emerging Threats

Pakistan has long been facing serious security threats. But the threats have multiplied many-fold fol-

lowing the Army's assault on militants in the Swat Valley, which began in late April. Using conventional warfare, Pakistani Army went into the Valley with all guns blazing, causing more than 2.5 million residents to escape helter-skelter. Although Army spokesmen continue to announce "success" in its mission, it is most unlikely that the terrorists, who belong to a slew of groups, directly confronted the Army. It is more likely, as we have seen before, that they melted away into the hills and forests that dot the Valley. Needless to say, such military operations have limits, but what is worse, is that millions of refugees were left with inadequate attention, and it is anybody's guess how many thousands of terrorists have joined the refugees fleeing out of Swat.

A Taliban spokesman told AFP on May 25 that commander Maulana Fazlullah has asked his fighters to stop battling Pakistani troops in Mingora, the capital of northwest Swat Valley. Pakistani security forces have been pounding Taliban positions in three northwest districts, and on May 23, moved into Mingora, the business and administrative hub of the Swat region. "Maulana Fazlullah has bravely directed all his mujahideen to stop resistance in Mingora and its surroundings to avoid hardships to the people and losses to the civilian population," spokesman Muslim Khan told AFP. "Most of our mujahideen have already left Mingora," he told another news agency by telephone, from an undisclosed location, saying only that he was speaking from a mountain top.

Previous Pakistani efforts against the militants have faltered on the military's over-reliance on heavy artillery barrages—a symptom of its training and equipping primarily for conventional warfare against India. The inevitable civilian casualty toll from such operations has quickly eroded local support, alienating even those who had initially welcomed the Army's arrival in Swat. Moreover, the Pakistani authorities' handling of the displaced population may exacerbate the security situation. Nine months after the military moved against militants in the Bajaur Tribal Agency, tens of thousands of displaced people still languish in squalid camps around the northwest, with little prospect of returning home any time soon.

Pakistan's Quaid-e-Azam University professor and a physicist of international repute, Pervez Hoodbhoy, recently led his students and other faculty members to provide help to the refuges from Swat. He wrote in his

blog: "The bad news is that Swat, Buner, Dir, etc. are drowning in children. Every family to which we supplied provisions had 7 or more children. One man scratched his head—he thought he had 16 or 17 kids, but could not quite remember. In the school-housed community of 300 refugees, housed at 40 per classroom, 4 kids had been born in the last 20 days, and more were on the way. If this pace continues, the world will run out of oxygen.

"Swat refugees told us that they had fled both because of Taliban atrocities and army action (F-16's, tank and mortar shelling). Many blamed the Taliban for their predicament, but said they actually fled because of the military action. Nevertheless, perhaps out of fear of talking to strangers like us, they were not prepared to condemn either side."

According to other Pakistani observers, the crisis of the displaced persons not only threatens to turn public opinion against the government, it also creates a political opportunity for extremist groups. In the aftermath of the 2005 Kashmir earthquake, the government proved ineffective in delivering relief to those affected, and the vacuum was filled by Jamaat-ud-Dawa—deemed a front organization for the LET, and since banned; the group won considerable prestige for its relief efforts, which raised the political risk of clamping down on it. "The longer the crisis continues, the more difficult it will become," says Hasan Askari-Rizvi, a respected military analyst. "It will make the humanitarian problem more acute and criticism of the operation will rise."

Sindh Destabilized

The refugee crisis has begun to destabilize Pakistan's other province, Sindh, as well. Reports indicate, in Karachi, Pakistan's biggest city and the Sindh provincial capital, Pushtun refugees coming in from Swat and Bajaur agency were pitted against the city's majority Urdu-speaking population and Sindhis. The Jeay Sindh Qaumi Mahaz (JSQM) has threatened to demolish the relief camp for the Swat displaced, set up by the Sindh government on the outskirts of Karachi, if the authorities did not wind it up in 24 hours, a private TV channel reported on May 24.

Asia Times reported that the fleeing refugees spent the night at the provincial border with the North West Frontier Province (NWFP), as Sindh's PPP-led government succumbed to political pressure to prevent their entry, from Sindhi nationalist parties and the Muttahida Qaumi Movement (MQM), which represents urban Sindh's Urdu-speaking population. The MQM, which raised the danger of the "Talibanization" of Karachi several months ago, has already demanded an end to "unchecked" Pushtun migration, alleging that Taliban terrorists were using this method to infiltrate the city.

An alarmed Prime Minister Gilani urged Pakistanis to "embrace the refugees, don't shun them." Sindh Chief Minister Qaim Ali Shah, on May 23, allowed the refugees into the province. But, there has already been violence. A senior activist of the Sunni terrorist group Sipah-e-Sahaba Pakistan (SSP) was gunned down on May 24. He was in charge of the banned religious outfit, and had earlier worked for another Sunni-terrorist group, Lashkar-e-Jhangvi (the LeJ (SSP and the LeJ are linked). Area Superintendent of Police Javed Akbar Riaz said the SSP's rival Shi'a groups had claimed the SSP workers were targeting them and the imambargah (Shi'a mosque).

In the front-line state NWFP, bordering tribal agencies and Afghanistan, and which includes the Swat Valley, the Taliban insurgency has crippled the economy, left thousands unemployed, and exacerbated the poverty that produces fundamentalism, business leaders have said.

The NWFP is rich in agriculture, minerals, scenic beauty once popular with tourists, and multiple local industries. However, the 21st Century has brought decline due to extremist violence in the adjacent tribal areas and Swat districts, where the Taliban launched an uprising two years ago. "Around threequarters of our industries have closed since the war in Afghanistan started, but most have closed in the last two to three years," Sharafat Mubarak, president of the local Chamber of Commerce and Industry, said. Before the U.S. invasion of Afghanistan and ensuing Taliban insurgency, 2,254 industries were functional in NWFP, of which just 594 operate today, he said. "We had more than 100,000 people employed in those industries but now just 18,000 are there and the rest have lost their jobs." The decline has accelerated over the past six months, during which Pakistan battled Taliban fighters, agreed to a ceasefire in part of the NWFP, and last month, launched a renewed offensive as the Taliban advanced further towards Islamabad.

Mattei and Kennedy: The Strategic Alliance Killed by the British

by Claudio Celani

A renewed public interest in Italy in the post-war industrial and political leader Enrico Mattei has put a focus on the evidence linking Mattei and U.S. President John F. Kennedy in a strategic alliance to eradicate the power of British colonialism worldwide. Contrary to public mythology, the reconstruction of the Kennedy-Mattei alliance shows that after World War II, the main divide in the world was never the conflict between "communism" and the "free world," but that between the American System and the British Empire—even if the truth has sometimes been obscured by the British-instigated Cold War.

The assassinations of Mattei in 1962 and Kennedy in 1963, bear the fingerprints of the British Empire. The defeat of the American System, following Kennedy's assassination, has brought upon us the domination of British imperial policies that have caused the current world financial and economic collapse. Reconstructing the Kennedy-Mattei alliance is essential if we are to understand that the British imperial system must be eliminated if we are to overcome the crisis, and establish a new era of peace and prosperity.

On May 3 and 4, a two-installment dramatization of the life of Mattei was broadcast on the Italian national television station Raiuno. The movie, produced by veteran TV producer Ettore Bernabei, scored the highest audience rating both evenings, and provoked renewed interest in Mattei, and in the dirigistic, anti-free-market policies of Mattei and his allies. Italians were reminded of a period in which government cared about building the nation, and compared this with the impotence of today's governments, which have sold out their sovereign powers to oligarchical financial interests.

Coordinated with the movie, the daily *La Repub-blica* published, on May 3, declassified British Foreign Office papers, showing that Mattei was viewed as Enemy No. 1 by the British Empire. On the eve of his assassination, Mattei was described by the Foreign

Office as endangering British economic and foreign policy interests in the world. On top of those papers, *La Repubblica* reminded readers that a *Financial Times* article published Oct. 25, 1962, two days before Mattei's murder, asked: "Will signor Mattei have to go?"

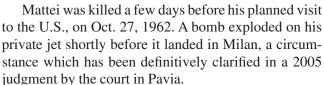
Mattei was viewed by the British as a threat because he was helping African and Middle Eastern countries to achieve independence from colonialism, through transfer of technology and fair trade relations among equals. He was doing this through revolutionary trade and economic deals that threatened British control of oil resources and the very system of colonial relationships which the British wanted to maintain, even after the formal dissolution of the Empire. Furthermore, Mattei had demonstrated that peaceful cooperation with the Soviet Union and China were possible, thus opening the way for overcoming the East-West conflict, artificially maintained by the British-created Cold War policy.

The point of no return for the British arrived when Mattei reached an agreement with President Kennedy. In 1961, with the inauguration of the Kennedy Administration, the policies of Mattei and Kennedy converged. The Kennedy Administration resumed, on a strategic scale, the fight against British and European colonialism which President Franklin Roosevelt had declared against Churchill during the Second World War, and Eisenhower had announced in 1956, during the Suez Crisis.

Kennedy changed the way the U.S. would look at the "neutralism" of newly independent countries in Africa. For the Kennedy Administration, "neutralism" was synonymous with "independence" and had to be encouraged by the United States. By 1962, the U.S.A. was looking for allies in Europe, and had found them in the Mattei faction in Italy. At the end of that year, the alliance between Kennedy and Mattei was to be officially declared with a planned visit of the Italian leader

to the United States, where he would meet with the President, and be publicly honored, with, among other things, an honorary degree at Harvard University.

According to former Mattei collaborator and historian Benito Livigni, the Kennedy Administration had reached the conclusion that Mattei should become the head of a new Italian government. Whereas evidence has yet to surface in support of this proposition, Kennedy's support for Mattei's policy shift in Italy, namely a government alliance between the Christian Democrats (DC) and the Socialist Party, is a matter of historical fact.



Mattei's Struggle for Independence

Enrico Mattei was born 1906, in Acqualagna, in the central Italian Marche region. His father was a Carabiniere (police) undergraduate, who gained fame—but no reward—for capturing a famous bandit, Musolino. Seeking better economic conditions, Mattei's family soon moved to another town in the Marche region, Matelica, where it settled, and which Mattei always considered to be his hometown. Matelica is today the home base of a Mattei Foundation.

A self-made man, Mattei set up a chemical firm in Milan in the late 1930s, and joined the antifascist Resistance at the fall of the Mussolini regime in 1943, becoming the leader of the Christian Democratic wing of the Resistance.

At the end of the war, in 1945, Mattei received from the Comitato di Liberazione Nazionale (the provisional government) the task that changed his life, and Italy's history: that of dismantling the state petroleum agency Agip. Instead of dismantling it, Mattei rebuilt it and enlarged it into the Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi (ENI), and began an intensive search for oil in Italy and internationally. While he did not find significant oil resources in Italy, he did find large gasfields in the northern Po



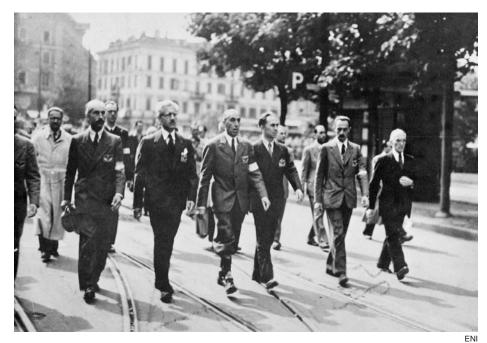
National Archives

Mattei's commitment to help developing nations achieve independence from colonialism, through a revolutionary policy of trade and economic deals, threatened British control of oil resources and the very system of colonial relationships which the British wanted to maintain. The point of no return for the British arrived when Mattei reached an agreement with President Kennedy.

plane (Pianura Padana), which he exploited by building a 6,000 km-long network of pipelines.

Mattei recognized the problem, that Italy did not have a real industrial class. Industry was still dominated by trusts which were in the hands of the same powerful and wealthy families that had brought Fascism to power. Italy's "industrial" leaders were more interested in managing parasitical rents from their monopolies, than promoting industrial innovations and increasing productivity.

Thus, Mattei conceived of a revolutionary role for state agencies such as ENI, as trust-busters. For instance, ENI built a fertilizer plant in Ravenna, which began producing fertilizers at low prices, breaking the private trusts. ENI's gas was key for providing Italian industry with a cheap energy source, thus breaking the electricity trusts. However, Italian families still paid



Mattei joined the anti-fascist Resistance at the fall of the Mussolini regime, becoming the leader of its Christian Democratic wing. Here, Mattei (second from right) marches in Milan with Resistance leaders on Italian Liberation Day, April 25, 1945.

high prices for domestic gas, which at that time was provided in bottles. The market for bottled gas was also in the hands of a trust. Mattei decided to produce bottled gas and to deliver it with ENI ships, reaching out to the whole Italian peninsula.

Although Mattei aimed at providing Italy with cheap and secure oil and gas supplies, he understood, even then, that the future belonged to nuclear energy. Thus, he foresaw as early as 1956 that Italy's energy needs would soon exceed what oil and gas would be able to satisfy, and founded Agip Nucleare, as a first step towards the construction of Italy's first nuclear power station. The nuclear plant was ready to go on line in 1963, unfortunately, too late for Mattei to see it.

Mattei was a member of Parliament from 1948 to 1953, the year he founded ENI. He had already become the most powerful man in Italy. His faction was hegemonic in the Christian Democratic party, Italy's largest, and he had influence with all the other political parties. His allies in the government established a dirigist system of economic reconstruction through the Ministry for State Participation, which coordinated policy for the large industrial conglomerate IRI (and other state-owned corporations which were leftovers of the 1933 bailouts). For a decade, this policy made good use of Marshall Plan credits, to generate national reconstruc-

tion and economic growth at a sustained rate of 6% annually, which was called Italy's "economic recovery."

Mattei's search for oil, however, soon led him into a confrontation with the Britishdominated international cartel. This system was still operational after the Second World War, when Mattei started to look for oil concessions in Southwest Asia and Northern Africa. The British Empire, although in a process of formal dissolution under American pressure, intended to maintain its power in the world through its financial empire and control of oil and other raw materials.

To understand how important this was for London, here is how a British historian de-

scribed Britain's strategic policy in the 1950s:

Britain pursued a reactionary financial economic goal of re-establishing the former glory of [the pound] sterling as an international currency via sterling-dollar convertibility ... thus it was financial policy which was the true motor of Britain's attitudes towards western European integration. London had no desire to play a role equal to that of its European partners in new, possibly supranational European institutions, because of its greater aims of creating a "one world economic system" in which sterling would be second to the dollar as an international currency.¹

In order to pursue this strategy, Britain would concede formal independence to former colonies, while maintaining privileged economic and trade relationships with them. Oil was a keystone of the British Empire. Before World War II, Iraqi and Persian oil fields fueled the British fleet. After the war, they fueled

^{1.} James R.V. Ellison, "Explaining British Policy Towards European Integration in the 1950s"; in *European Union Studies Association (EUSA), Biennial Conference, 1995 (4th)*, May 11-14, 1995, Charleston, S.C.

the Bank of England. In 1961, 40% of sterling reserves were held by Kuwait, at that time, a protectorate of Her Majesty. British control over oil was regulated by the famous "Red Line Agreement," established as part of the Sykes-Picot colonial arrangements.²

When Mattei asked a place for ENI in the consortium, he was summarily rejected. At that point, he decided to go to war with the oil cartel, which he nicknamed "the Seven Sisters." He went directly to producing countries with competitive offers, such as a 75/25 share of profits (75% for the producing country and 25% for ENI), instead of the 50/50 normally offered by the cartel. Additionally, he offered *inloco* refineries, and education of local labor forces, from the workers to the engineering cadre to the managers. Soon, Mattei was able to sign spectacular concession deals with Morocco, Libya, Egypt, and Iran. Nonetheless, these agreements brought little quantitative results.

In 1955, the election of Mattei's ally Giovanni Gronchi as Italian State President greatly boosted Mattei's opportunities. With Amintore Fanfani as DC party secretary, Mattei now had significant command of Italy's domestic and international policy. He was now looking for an alliance with the Eisenhower Administration, in order to break the oil cartel system.

The chance came in 1956, in the famous Suez Crisis, when Eisenhower ordered the troops of the "Tripartite Alliance" (Britain, France, and Israel) to stop the military invasion of Egypt. Egypt's new nationalist leader, Gamal Abdel Nasser, had nationalized the Suez Canal, and the European colonial powers France and Britain, in concert with Israel, had reacted by launching an invasion. But the U.S. intervention forced the troops to withdraw. Eventually, a U.S.-led UN resolution condemned the invasion.

FIGURE 1



www.israelipalestinianprocon.org

The Sykes-Picot agreement of 1916 divided up oil-rich Southwest Asia among the imperial powers, Britain, France, and Russia.

Italy was the only European nation that voted for the resolution. In 1957, Mattei, who had already signed a 75/25 deal with Nasser (in fact, ENI's drilling equipment on the Sinai peninsula was destroyed by the Israeli Army), pushed President Gronchi to make an official offer to Eisenhower for a strategic alliance with Italy, a sort of Special Relationship in the Mediterranean and in relations with North Africa and the Near East. Eventually, Gronchi's letter was stopped by Foreign Minister Antonio Martino, a pro-British reactionary, and Mattei's effort failed.

The Italian support for U.S. anticolonialist action did not go unnoticed by the American administration, and especially by what Lyndon LaRouche calls "the Institution of the Presidency." This institution, which is larger than the government per se, is what effects long-term policy in constitutional terms, even when the President himself is deficient or even unviable. Thus, even when post-FDR U.S. Presidents, such as, Harry Truman, were steered by British policies, the Institution of the Presidency often acted to avoid the worst disasters. Under Eisenhower, the U.S. had a viable President, but with a strong element of British influence, represented, above all, in the State Department, under Wall Street banker John Foster Dulles. The process steered by the

^{2. &}quot;After the fall of the Ottoman Empire in the Middle East, oilmen sat down and agreed on how the region should be shared among them, using a red pen to indicate the divisions. The members of the Turkish Petroleum Company (TPC: Royal Dutch/Shell, British Petroleum and CFP) bound themselves not to operate, except through the company, within the area marked on the map by the red line. This area included almost all of the former Ottoman Empire (except Egypt and Kuwait): In areas within the red line, companies from the United States could bid on subleasing a territory, but essentially had to seek permission or include TPC in their activities. In July 1928, the Red Line Agreement was formally signed. This agreement granted, unknowingly at the time, the largest oil-producing region (primarily Saudi Arabia and Iraq) to non-U.S. companies. Only after the U.S. government intervened did the other companies allow Exxon into their plans." From Toyin Falona and Ann Genova, The Politics of the Global Oil Industry, (Greenwood Publishing Group, 2006).

Institution of the Presidency had a breakthrough beginning in 1960, with the Kennedy Administration.

In a 1958 intelligence report entitled "Neo-Atlanticism as an Element in Italy's Foreign Policy," the Mattei faction in Italy was identified as the one supporting the U.S. action at Suez and, in general, anticolonial policy.³ The two main competing factions which emerged at the time of the Suez Crisis were described as the "Atlanticists" or "Europeans" (supporting the Franco-British axis), and the "neo-Atlanticists":

The "neo-Atlanticists," who include President Giovanni Gronchi, Enrico Mattei, the head of the state petroleum monopoly, Christian Democratic party chief Amintore Fanfani and Foreign Minister Giuseppe Pella, have been accused by the "Atlanticist" opposition of wanting to carry out an aggressive Middle Eastern policy that will antagonize Italy's allies and undermine NATO unity.

But, in fact, "neo-Atlanticism," so-called, as carried out by Foreign Minister Pella, has differed in only one substantive and one propaganda aspect from the "Atlantic" policy of his predecessors: Italy is more actively attempting to expand its influence in the Moslem world; Italy's national interests are being stressed more than the free world's ideological struggle with the Soviet bloc....

These groups, which got the nicknames "Americans," "neo-Atlanticists" and "Demo-Mussulmen," leaned to the view that the U.S. role in frustrating the Anglo-French military venture against Egypt might cause an irreparable split in NATO, and that Italy should support the United States as the strongest power. Close collaboration with the United States, the "neo-Atlanticists" held, would permit Italy profitably to pursue its traditional interests in the near and Middle East.

Contrary to the spin contained in the report, written by the Dulles State Department, Italy's neo-Atlanticists did not lean toward support for the U.S.A. because it was "the strongest power," but rather, out of a principled policy. As reported in the same paper, an editorial published in the DC party daily *Il Popolo*, as a comment to Eisenhower's Jan. 5, 1958 speech (the "Eisenhower Doctrine"), said:

Italy, while cordially close to its continental allies, is not deaf to the aspirations and requirements of the peoples of the Asiatic and African shores of the Mediterranean, and must recognize in President Eisenhower's proposals measures appropriate to the maintenance of peace amongst the populations of the Mediterranean, and for the guarantee that peace for all will also signify progress for all.

The report then, in a chapter titled "Mattei's views," states:

Mattei told a senior American Embassy officer on August 28 that he felt that a new approach was called for in North Africa on the part of the Western powers. He said that Morocco, Tunisia, Algeria, and possibly Libya, should join a pool or loose federation that would then associate itself with a pool of Western European countries ... and the United States to devise and carry out a long-range economic development project aimed at raising the standard of living of those countries, thus also achieving political stability. The creation of such a partnership, Mattei said, would also serve the useful purpose of creating a counterweight against Nasser's aspirations to lead a unified Arab world.

Italy could be extremely useful to her allies, including France and the United States, in finding a rational solution to a situation that at present seems hopeless. He asserted that the French were unable to maintain their position in North Africa, that the British were unpopular there and that, while Americans were "less disliked" than the British or the French, their intentions and actions were nevertheless viewed with suspicion, a suspicion that did not attach to Italy, whose counsel and assistance were accepted without reservations by the Arabs.... Mattei also said that Nasser and Egypt were not lost to the West, although Nasser had acted badly in recent months. He felt that the time was ripe for new overtures to Nasser.

^{3.} Intelligence Report N. 7641, "Neo-Atlanticism as an Element in Italy's Foreign Policy," Jan. 10, 1958, in NAW, RG 59, Reports of the Bureau of Intelligence and Research, quoted, in Leopoldo Nuti, *Gli Stati Uniti e l'apertura a sinistra* (Bari: 1999).



In 1957, Mattei (left), signed a deal with Egyptian President Nasser (right) for ENI to develop Egypt's oil. At the same time, Mattei proposed to President Eisenhower that the U.S. and Italy, along with other Western European countries, carry out a long-term economic development project to raise living standards in North Africa.

The report then concludes:

Probably all "neo-Atlanticists" have some neutralist tendencies. Undoubtedly, if frictions between the U.S. and its European allies were to develop to the point where NATO would break up and Italy would have to choose between them, Italy would at first tend to side with the U.S. But this pro-American orientation would probably endure only if Italy were to derive a material benefit from it, as for example, American financial support for Italy's interests in the Near East. If the U.S. were to rebuff Italy, then the neutralist tendencies of the neo-Atlanticists might prevail over their current pro-American orientation.

The report correctly identifies the pro-U.S. orientation of the Mattei faction, even if it is flawed by a utilitarian interpretation of a choice otherwise dictated by principles. The report is also affected by British propaganda on Mattei's so-called "neutralism" and describes it as a negative potential. This hostility was steered by the British, who portrayed Mattei as "anti-American," and prone to lead Italy out of NATO into the neutralist camp. Unfortunately, the U.S. Embassy in Rome, under

Clare Booth Luce, was prone to accept this slander.

In the middle of the Cold War, this was a terrible accusation. The British campaign against Mattei as "anti-Western" increased when Mattei, in December 1958, signed a deal with Moscow for a supply of 800,000 tons of crude oil in exchange for synthetic rubber produced by ENI's plants in Italy. Mattei was accused of "making deals with the enemy," despite the fact that many Italian private and state firms were already doing business with the Soviet Union, not to speak of other European countries, who were doing the same.

President Eisenhower viewed Mattei differently. First, Eisenhower was aware of the problem represented by the British Empire. His eyes had been opened by the developments of 1956, and the confrontation over Suez. Here is how he lectured British

Prime Minister Winston Churchill, in a letter dated July 22, 1954:

Colonialism is on the way out as a relationship among peoples. The sole question is one of time and method. I think we should handle it so as to win adherents to Western aims. We know that there is abroad in the world a fierce and growing spirit of nationalism. Should we try to dam it up completely, it would, like a mighty river, burst through the barriers and could create havoc. But again, like a river, if we are intelligent enough to make constructive use of this force, then the result, far from being disastrous, could redound greatly to our advantage, particularly in our struggle against the Kremlin's power.... If you could say that twenty-five years from now, every last one of the colonies (excepting military bases) should have been offered a right to selfgovernment and determination, you would electrify the world.

Secondly, Eisenhower admired Mattei personally. On Sept. 23, 1957, when Dulles organized a meeting between the President and the oil companies which had



National Archives

President Eisenhower's views on British colonialism converged with those of Mattei. His eyes had been opened by the confrontation over Suez in 1956. Even earlier, in 1954, Ike had lectured Churchill, "Colonialism is on the way out as a relationship among peoples." The President is pictured here with his anglophile Secretary of State, John Foster Dulles.

objected to Mattei's "unfair" tactics with oil-producing countries, Eisenhower, in the presence of Dulles, told them that the issue was of no interest to the U.S. government; that if Mattei could establish relations with Arab countries, this was positive, especially since other Western countries were not even able to start a dialogue; and that he appreciated Mattei as the archetype of the self-made man.⁴ A similar statement by Eisenhower on Mattei is reported in the minutes of a National Security Council meeting.⁵

Giuseppe Accorinti joined ENI in 1956, and was appointed by Mattei as director of Agip Commerciale in North Africa in 1962. In commenting on the above epi-

sode in a recent discussion with this author, he said: "Mattei probably never knew about this reaction by Eisenhower, because it was not published until recently, when the records were declassified. Had he known it, history might have been different."

Compare Eisenhower's admiration of Mattei, and his disregard for the sorrows of the oil cartel, with the British government attitude, as evidenced in declassified records.

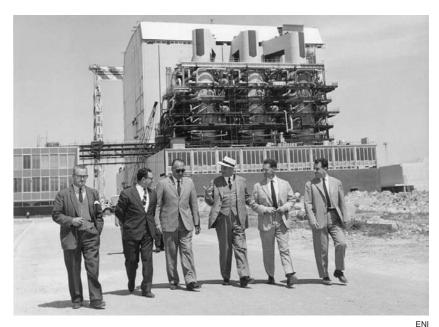
A confidential report from the U.K. Embassy in Rome to the Foreign Office, dated Aug. 8, 1961, states that "Mattei can create problems for us in the Arab world.... Mattei intends to enter the African market." In doing that, Mattei is confident that African countries will get rid of colonialism and "cut their traditional ties with Great Britain. At that point, Mattei will enter the scene." Mattei's theories are coming true, the paper says, "for instance in Iraq and Algeria." It seems that Mattei had succeeded in "infiltrating" Iraq, and establishing contacts with the FLN (National Liberation Front) in Algeria. If the current situation of hostilities between Mattei and "Western oil companies" continues, "problems will become of a political nature."

A paper written by a Foreign Office official, A.A. Jarrett, on Aug. 7, 1962, says that Mattei's ENI "is becoming an increasing threat to British interests, not in the commercial sense, ... but in the political sense of playing on the latent distrust of Western companies in many parts of the world and in encouraging oil autarchy at the expense of British companies' investment and trade.

"...There is no doubt that ENI's influence and offers of assistance have spread considerably during the last 18 months, particularly in Africa; that the Group has continued to make the lot of Western companies in Italy as uncomfortable and as unremunerative as possible and that they intend to expand their activities in this direction into the [European] Community as a whole as well as the UK; that they are still attached to Russian oil and are one of the main obstacles to securing a sensible agreement on Russian oil in the Six [European Community]; and that they are having their influence on Community thinking about future relationships with the producing countries of a kind that could only be detrimental to the Western oil companies. Our ideas for introducing stability into the European oil market will not reach fruition if ENI extends its present practices unchecked, whilst their intervention in other parts of the world could be at least

^{4.} Giuseppe Accorinti, Quando Mattei era l'impresa energetica, io c'ero (2007).

^{5.} Eisenhower commented that Mattei simply followed the inexorable law of competition. See Minutes of 337th NSC Meeting, Sept. 22, 1957. Reported in Alessandro Brogi, "Ike and Italy: The Eisenhower Administration and Italy's 'Neo-Atlanticist' Agenda," *Journal of Cold War Studies*, Summer 2002. The date differs by one day with the date reported by Accorinti. It might have been a NSC briefing to the President preparatory to the meeting with the oil companies, or one of the two authors made an error.



A paper written by a British Foreign Office official, in August 1962, states that Mattei's ENI "is becoming an increasing threat to British interests..." Shown: Mattei (third from right), inspects works at the first Italian nuclear power station, in Latina, 1962.

as damaging to Western oil interest as the activities of the Russians themselves."⁶

Kennedy, and the 'Opening to the Left'

By no later than 1957, Mattei had concluded that the Christian Democratic alliance with the small centrist parties was a non-starter. The DC had only 42% of the vote in Parliament, and could rule only through coalition governments. However, the small centrist parties, the Liberal Party (PLI), the Social Democrats (PSDI), and the Republican Party (PRI), demanded roles disproportionate to their electoral strength. Often they acted in a reactionary way. For instance, Foreign Minister Antonio Martino, from the small Liberal Party, had blocked President Gronchi's letter to Eisenhower. Martino's PLI, but also the PRI and even the PSDI, would team up with pro-free-market factions in the DC and block social reforms.

Thus, Mattei and his faction moved to accelerate the project of "opening to the left," i.e., a government alliance with the Socialist Party (PSI). The PSI alone, with 14%, had more popular votes than all centrist parties together.

The problem was that the Socialists were allied with the Italian Communist Party (PCI), and very much pro-Soviet. The PSI, indeed, received money from Moscow. However, PSI leader Pietro Nenni was in favor of an "autonomist" policy vis-à-vis the Communists, and of a clean break with Moscow. Mattei began to finance the Socialists, and to promote a process of full integration of the PSI into the Western camp.

This policy was backed by the Kennedy White House, and involved members of the Kennedy team, such as John Kenneth Galbraith and Arthur Schlesinger, and also United Autoworkers leader Walter Reuther and others. Their contact in the Kennedy Administration was Attorney General Robert Kennedy.

Even before appointing an ambassador to Rome, President Kennedy decided to send Averell Harriman on a Eu-

ropean tour, with special emphasis on Italy.

In Rome, Harriman had official talks with President Gronchi, Prime Minister Fanfani, Foreign Minister Antonio Segni, and the economics ministers. But he also had a secret meeting with Mattei. This talk made a great impression on Harriman. As reported by Leopoldo Nuti,⁷ Mattei complained to Harriman about U.S. oil companies, and addressed the issue of decolonization. Mattei characterized this as the new "battlefield" between East and West, criticizing the policy of Western countries towards newly independent nations. When it came to the Italian situation, Mattei told Harriman that the electoral growth of the Italian Communist Party was due to the fact that social reforms in Italy had been blocked by large "institutionalized interests," and that it was necessary to bring Nenni's Socialists into the democratic camp. Mattei said he had worked for some time on this project, adding that he was confident he could carry 40% of the party in support of Nenni.

In his report to Kennedy, Harriman stressed that, "In my opinion, we have contributed to the strength of Communism ... because we have not been able to insist enough on social reforms at the time of the Marshall

^{6.} Copy of the original published at http://casarrubea.wordpress.com/ 2009/05/02/anche-senza-mattei/mattei-pdf-documenti/.

^{7.} Memorandum of conversation, March 10, 1971, in JFKPL, NSF, in Nuti, op. cit.

Plan, and recently because the last two American ambassadors have been identified with aristocracy and large industry."

However, Harrimann added, the moment is now very favorable in Italy. There is significant sympathy for the new American administration. Italians are seeing Kennedy as a potential new Roosevelt, not least because of his human side, similar to Roosevelt, who could speak both to the common people and to governments.

The problem represented by the Rome Embassy was solved with the appointment of Frederick Reinhardt, a career diplomat who was personally selected by Kennedy. Significantly, in a critical juncture in 1962, he defended Mattei from allegations that Mattei was planning to lead Italy out of NATO. As usual, this allegation was spread by British intelligence, as documented in a later report, classified "strictly personal and confidential," sent by Foreign Office official A.A. Jarrett, and dated Aug. 7, 1962. The report says:

Someone recently had a conversation with "a leading personality in the oil industry" who had recently been in touch with Mattei and who stated that Mattei had said to him: "It has taken me seven years to move the Government to the 'apertura a sinistra' [opening to the Left]; I can tell you it is not going to take me seven years to move Italy out of NATO and to become head of the neutralist states."

There is no reason to doubt that this statement was, in fact, made.⁸

It is to be presumed that the British were constantly feeding the State Department with such slanders against Mattei. At one point, to calm down Secretary of State Dean Rusk, Reinhardt wrote that it was true that Mattei had supported the "opening to the Left," but that this policy was supported by a large sector of Italian politics, and that the embassy had no evidence that Mattei wanted to lead Italy out of NATO. Reinhardt also

ENI

Mattei's oil deals with Russia, an aspect of the Christian Democracy's policy of "opening to the Left," caused apoplexy, not only in London, but among anglophile circles in the U.S. State Department as well. Here, Mattei signs an oil deal with the Soviet Union in 1960.

calmed Rusk down on the nature of ENI oil deals with Russia.

Reinhardt then decided to go to Washington to discuss the subject personally with the Secretary of State. As a result of a meeting on March 17, 1962, it was decided that Undersecretary of State George Ball would go to Rome and meet Mattei. Before this took place, Mattei sent an emissary, Vincenzo Russo, to Washington to discuss possible dates for a Mattei trip to the U. S.A. Russo explained that Mattei wanted to discuss with Kennedy "issues that went beyond the oil question." Following that meeting, George McGhee, who was present, met with W.R. Stott of Standard Oil of New Jersey (later Exxon) to discuss a deal with Mattei.

Meanwhile, in Rome, in February 1962, the first government with half an "opening to the Left," i.e., external support of the Socialists, had been formed, led by Fanfani. The U.S. administration's approval of this move was signalled by the presence in Rome of Bobby Kennedy and Arthur Schlesinger the day before the cabinet was sworn in.

Finally, on May 22, Ball met Mattei in Rome. They presumably discussed details of Mattei's upcoming visit to the U.S.A. and his meeting with Kennedy. Ball

^{8.} Cf. Casarrubea, op. cit.

also met PSI leader Nenni and, briefly, Pope John XXIII. He wrote a general report of his visit to Rome, describing a situation in positive evolution, both politically and economically. Interestingly, Ball was very much impressed by the Vatican II Ecumenical Council, as an historical shift of the Catholic Church in favor of people's development. He hinted that Italy could be the "ally that we are looking for:

One of the fascinating elements involved is that although Italy was a colonial power like all the rest of them, in fact, a much more recent colonial power than France or England or Holland, and became a colonial power through some fairly brutal methods like the Ethiopian War, in spite of all of this, the people around the Mediterranean on the African and Middle Eastern side simply do not consider Italy an ex-colonial power and they have a tremendous advantage. I would not be at all surprised if Italy did not become the dominant business nation around the African and Middle Eastern rim of the Mediterranean, extending all the way into Somaliland and even Ethiopia.

...London is of tremendous importance, so is Paris, so is Bonn, so are a number of other places. In fact, today we can no longer say that any capital of any country, any area is without importance and significance to the Unite States. All I'm trying to say is, we should not allow ourselves to be mesmerized by place names with which we have become so familiar in terms of crises and problems, to the exclusion of Italy, from which may emerge an element, a factor, a technique, a dynamic of tremendous value to all of us. Watch Italy... Out of this ancient country may come quite unbeknownst to us, not unbeknownst but unnoticed by us, the thing, the element, the ally that we are all looking for."

To understand what Ball meant by the expression "the ally that we are all looking for," we must go back to the 1958 paper on "neo-Atlanticism." Formally, the U.S. had plenty of "allies" in Europe. Wasn't NATO an alliance, the "Western Alliance"? You read that in text-books today. In reality, on the main strategic front, the

abolition of colonialism and the establishment of a community of independent nation-states in the world, the U.S. had very few allies.

Author Benito Livigni is convinced that the Kennedy Administration and the Mattei faction were planning a wide-ranging strategic alliance. In 1962, Livigni was working for ENI in Sicily, and reported regularly to Mattei on oil development on the island. "In one of our last meetings, at lunch, Mattei hinted at his imminent deal with Kennedy. 'Things will change with the new U.S. administration', Mattei said."

Mattei was negotiating a deal with the newly independent Algerian government, to be signed in November, and a secret deal with Iraq. In 1958, a military coup had overthrown the monarchy and established a government led by general Abdul Karim Qassim. Qassim's government immediately began negotiations with ENI, aimed at freeing the country from dependence on the British Oil deal with Iraq. In December 1961, the Qassim government enacted a bill which cancelled 99% of the territories conceded to the Iraq Petroleum Company, the British consortium. In reviewing the concession, the Iraqi government had been technically assisted by ENI experts.

This decision rang all the alarm bells in the British Foreign Office. British Ambassador Ashley Clarke, in a recently declassified document, reports that he was instructed by Her Majesty's government to put official pressure on the Fanfani government, to tell Mattei to stay away from Iraq. Fanfani capitulated to the British, and again put pressure on Mattei on Soviet oil, after which, Mattei "was very clear and told Fanfani that from that moment on, he would withdraw any political support" for him. According to Livigni, Mattei shifted his financial support to Aldo Moro, whom he considered more capable and independent than Fanfani (Moro eventually led the first center-left government, with the PSI in the cabinet). Mattei, Livigni writes, was confident that with Kennedy's support already achieved, he could now dispose of Fanfani.10

Then, on Sept. 30, the Iraqi government announced the formation of the Iraq National Oil Company (Inoc). Livigni remarks that this had to remain secret, as the next step was a joint venture between Inoc and ENI, called the Iraqi Italian Oil Company, which would develop, explore, and produce 20 million tons of oil yearly.

Less than one month later, Mattei was assassinated.

^{9.} George Ball's report, made available in facsimile to the author, by Benito Livigni.

^{10.} Livigni, In nome del Petrolio (Rome: 2006).

Still, in 1963, when it was not yet clear who his successor would be, the British Foreign Office was writing:

Apart from the relinquished territory available in the Middle East there is the dangerous possibility that ENI might seek concessions from oilproducing contracts in the territory in Iraq which was taken from the IPC [Iraq Petroleum Company] by the late president Qassim. If they were to do so, their feud with the international oil companies would enter an altogether more serious phase.¹¹

After the death of Mattei, the Kennedy Administration continued to support the "opening to the Left" project, culminating in JFK's meeting with Nenni in the U.S. Embassy in Rome, on July 1, 1963. In the briefing prepared by the CIA for Kennedy, while Nenni was described as courageous man who had made a clean break with the Communists, and maybe the most popular politician in Italy, Aldo Moro was described as the most powerful political leader for the future, if the center-left project were successful.

Moro did become Italy's most powerful politician, and the British killed him too, in 1978, using the terrorist group, the Red Brigades.

Kennedy's Confrontation with the British

Everyone speaks about the "Special Relationship" between Washington and London in the post-war period. That expression was invented by Winston Churchill, but, at best, corresponded only to the way the British wished to shape their relationship with the U.S.A. A frank account of the British view is delivered by Harold Macmillan, the man who replaced Anthony Eden as Prime Minister after the Suez Crisis and who tried to engage Kennedy in a strategic partnership.

We ... are Greeks in this American empire. You will find the Americans much as the Greeks found the Romans—great big, vulgar, bustling people, more vigorous than we are and also more idle, with more unspoiled virtues but also more corrupt. We must run AFHQ [Allied Force Headquarters] as the Greek slaves ran the operations of the Emperor Claudius.¹²

In reality, the implementation of this modern version of the Athens-Rome scheme proved to be arduous. Declassfied papers and other historical material show that the United States, with the exception of the Truman Administration, found itself always in conflict with the aims and policies of the British Empire, sometimes in a spectacular form, as in the Suez crisis. This is proven also in the case of the Kennedy Administration, at least over two major points of conflict: the Congo crisis, and the nuclear deterrent issue.

Kennedy's policy on Africa is usually described as a half-failure. Instead, it represented a real change of the U.S. policy in the direction of an uncompromised rejection of the European colonial system, regardless of the threatened implication for East-West relations. Kennedy had chaired the Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee on Africa and had made dramatic gestures to demonstrate his interest in the continent. During the year of his 1960 election campaign, 17 African nations had become independent. Kennedy had criticized the Eisenhower Administration for its reluctance to support African independence movements. Kennedy's first announced appointment, even before the Secretary of State, was Mennen Williams as Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs. Similar to the political divide in Italy between "Europeans" and "neo-Atlanticists," the Kennedy Administration included "Europeans" and "Africanists."

Throughout 1962, Kennedy had to deal with the chaos the Belgians had left in Congo, where a transition to independence had not been prepared at all. Despite the complication of the Cuban Missile Crisis, which kept the U.S. administration totally occupied in October-November of that year, Kennedy succeeded in defeating the British-supported secession of Katanga, the region of Congo rich in mineral resources.

According to one historian:

Over the Congo crisis, British and American approaches had diverged further and further during 1961-62. The British believed that any firm action by the United Nations to end the secession of the mineral-rich Katangan province of the Congo might serve to destabilize the fragile Central

^{11.} Casarrubea, op. cit.

^{12.} Quoted in Nigel John Ashton, Harold Macmillan and the 'Golden

Days' of Anglo-American relations revisited, 1957-63 (online). This passage is from a conversation between Macmillan and journalist Richard Crossman at Allied Forces Headquarters in North Africa during the war.

America's sale of the Sergeant missiles to NATO, and Hawk missiles to Israel, undercut British attempts to sell their Blue Water systems. Prime Minister Macmillan's (inset) reaction, denouncing President Kennedy for "trickery," backfired. Macmillan later wrote, "All our policies are in ruins."

African Federation, which they had established to the south. They were also worried by the potential

implications for their other colonial possessions of either the imposition of economic sanctions or the intervention in force by the UN in Katanga.¹³

This was occurring against the background of another development that caused U.S.-British relations to deteriorate, nearly to the breaking point. The U.S. government had started a systematic policy of excluding the British from the Western arms market, in a series of unilateral actions, so that the British at one point suspected—maybe rightly so—that the U.S.A. aimed at undermining the British nuclear deterrent.

First, NATO partners were convinced by the U.S. to buy the American *Sergeant* surface-to-surface missile instead of the British-designed *Blue Water* system. Then, the U.S. decided to sell *Hawk* missiles to Israel, undercutting the sales chances of the British *Bloodhound* system. In reaction to this, Macmillan sent one of the most extraordinary personal messages ever sent by a British Prime Minister to an American President:

I cannot believe that you were privy to this disgraceful piece of trickery. For myself I must say frankly that I can hardly find words to express my sense of disgust and despair. Nor do I see how you and I are to conduct the great affairs of the world

13. Ibid.

on this basis.... I have instructed our officials to let me have a list of all the understandings in different parts of the world which we have entered into together. It certainly makes it necessary to reconsider our whole position on this and allied matters.¹⁴

The crisis culminated when the U.S. administration announced, in November,

the cancellation of the *Skybolt*, an air-launched ballistic missiles, on which Britain had relied as its future and only nuclear carrier. London was caught by the belief "that the cancellation of the Skybolt might be part of an American plot to undermine the British nuclear deterrent.... The danger of a lasting rupture in Anglo-American relations over the issue was thus real."¹⁵

Ultimately an agreement was reached at the Nassau conference in December, by which the U.S. promised to provide Britain with the new Polaris launch system. However, the U.S. demanded that this be part of a multilateral NATO force, while Britain maintained that there should be no dual key on the warheads. Despite what looked like a British success in the negotiations, Macmillan was afraid that the administration might renege on the agreement.

While this was occurring, the new French President, Charles de Gaulle, blocked Britain's request to join the European Economic Community. After de Gaulle's announcement in January 1963, Macmillan wrote:

All our policies at home and abroad are in ruins. Our defence plans have been radically changed from air to sea. European unity is no more; French domination of Europe is a new and alarming feature; our popularity as a Government is rapidly declining. We have lost everything, except our courage and determination.¹⁶

The attempt to have the American "Emperor" run by the Greek slaves on the Thames had catastrophically failed. Due to his personal failure, Macmillan had become useless to the British Empire, and he was dumped through the famous Profumo scandal. For the "Emperor," they applied the "Mattei solution" that same year.

^{14.} Ibid.

^{15.} Ibid.

^{16.} Ibid.

Editorial

Nero's First 100 Days

The Roman Emperor Nero is reported to have been obsessed with maintaining his popularity, to the point of staging public performances, where he sang; wooing the masses with bread and circuses; and repaying perceived slights with violent retribution. Ultimately, however, he found himself accused of treason, and chose to commit suicide, rather than face a death sentence levied by the Senate.

Is this really a model which President Obama wants to follow?

The Administration's public celebrations of the President's first 100 days, certainly indicate that he is moving on that track. Taking the cake was the President himself speaking in Beverly Hills on May 28, where, according to the *Los Angeles Times*, he told supporters that he would "stack his first four months in office against any president going back as far as Franklin D. Roosevelt," and bristled when someone asked if he couldn't have done more, as FDR had.

Does the President really think people are that stupid? Putting aside the total lie that the financial system, much less the real economy, is showing signs of recovery, let's look at the following parameters:

• **Banks:** Since Obama's inauguration, this Administration has poured *trillions* of dollars, in one form or another, into financial institutions of all sorts, including the most predatory of hedge funds. While speculative markets (take oil, for example) have clearly begun to soar again, the banking system remains bankrupt.

This contrasts sharply with FDR's decisive move to put *all* banks under Federal audit (the famous one-week bank holiday), to sort out the bad debt, and then reopen the banks on a sound basis, under Federal regulation. Among the major pieces

of legislation was the Glass-Steagall Act, which also established Federal Deposit Insurance.

• **Jobs:** Obama brags that his Recovery Act has "created or saved" at least 150,000 jobs. Even if that's true, that measures against the reality that at least 2 million jobs have been *lost* since the President took office.

In the case of FDR, the specific numbers are not available, but within the first 100 days, the President launched the Tennessee Valley Authority and the Civilian Conservation Corps, and appointed Harry Hopkins to administer his emergency relief program, which began handing out money within 24 hours of set-up. FDR was not about to accept a "jobless recovery."

• Housing: Everything which the Obama Administration has done so far to allegedly stop fore-closures, has failed miserably, as the frequency goes up and up. Recent figures report that one in every eight families with a mortgage, is either in foreclosure, or delinquent, and all expectations are that the rising unemployment will lead to new increases.

By contrast, within the first 100 days, FDR secured passage of legislation to provide funds for saving both farmers and other homeowners from losing their homes. The Home Owners Loan Act kept at least 1 million people in their homes through refinancing between 1933 and 1935.

And Obama thinks he looks good?

It's time the American people disabused this Nero of that illusion. They went to the polls last November to elect a new Franklin Roosevelt, not an Adolf Hitler. And so far, Obama's priorities resemble the latter, to an ominous degree. Either he's forced to reverse course quickly, or, like Nero, he also may find a charge of treason coming his way.

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- Web (Pacific Time). Ch.23: Wed. 7 am Ch.77: Mon. 11 am
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ALASKA

ANCHORAGE GCI Ch.9: Thu 10 pm

CALIFORNIA

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- COSTA MESA TW Ch.35: Thu 5:30 pm
- LANCASTER/PALMDALE TW Ch.36: Sun 1 pm
- LONG BEACH CH Analog Ch.65/69 & Digital Ch.95: 4th Tue 1-1:30 pm
- ORANGE COUNTY (N) TW Ch.95/97/98: Fri 4 pm

COLORADO

DENVER CC Ch.56 Sun 10 am

CONNECTICUT

- GROTON CC Ch.12: Mon 5 pm NEW HAVEN CC Ch.23: Sat 6 pm
- NEWTOWN CH Ch.21: Mon 12:30 pm; Fri 7 pm
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DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON CC Ch.95 & RCN Ch.10: Irregular

FLORIDA

ESCAMBIA COUNTY CX Ch.4: Last Sat 4:30 pm

ILLINOIS

- CHICAGO CC./RCN/WOW Ch.21: Irregular
- PEORIA COUNTY IN Ch.22: Sun 7:30 pm
- **QUAD CITIES** MC Ch.19: Thu 11 pm
- ROCKFORD CC Ch.17 Wed 9 pm

IOWA

QUAD CITIES MC Ch.19: Thu 11 pm

KENTUCKY

- BOONE/KENTON COUNTIES IN Ch.21: Sun 1 am: Fri Midnight
- JEFFERSON COUNTY IN Ch.98: Fri 2-2:30 pm

LOUISIANA

ORLEANS PARISH CX Ch.78: Tue 4 am & 4 pm

MAINE

PORTI AND TW Ch.2: Mon 1 & 11 am; 5 pm

MARYLAND

- ANN ARUNDEL CC Ch.99; FIOS Ch.42: Tue & Thu: 10 am; Fri &
- P.G. COUNTY CC Ch.76 & FIOS Ch.42: Wed & Fri: 6 pm
- MONTGOMERY COUNTY CC/RCN/FIOS Ch.21: Tue 2 pm

MASSACHUSETTS

- BROOKLINE CV & RCN Ch 3: Mon 3:30 pm; Tue 3:30 am; Wed 9 am & 9 pm;
- CAMBRIDGE CC Ch.10: Tue 2:30 pm; Fri 10:30 am
- FRANKLIN COUNTY (NE) CC Ch.17: Sun 8 pm; Wed 9 pm;
- QUINCY CC Ch.8: Pop-ins.
- WALPOLE CC Ch.8: Tue 1 pm

MICHIGAN

- BYRON CENTER CC Ch.25: Mon 2 & 7 pm
- DETROIT CC Ch.68: Irregular
- GRAND RAPIDS CC Ch.25: Irreg.
- KALAMAZOO
- CH Ch.20: Tue 11 pm; Sat 10 am
- KENT COUNTY (North) CH Ch.22: Wed 3:30 & 11 pm
- KENT COUNTY (South)
- CC Ch.25: Wed 9:30 am LAKE ORION
- CC Ch.10: Mon/Tue 2 & 9 pm
- LANSING CC Ch.16: Fri Noon
- LIVONIA BH Ch.12: Thu 3 pm
- MT. PLEASANT CH Ch.3: Tue 5:30 pm; Wed 7 am
- SHELBY TOWNSHIP CC Ch.20 & WOW Ch.18: Mon/Wed 6:30 pm
- WAYNE COUNTY CC Ch.16/18: Mon 6-8 pm

MINNESOTA

- ALBANY AMTC Ch.13: Tue & Thu: 7:30 pm
- CAMBRIDGE
- US Ch.10: Wed 6 pm
- COLD SPRING
- US Ch. 10: Wed 6 pm
- COLUMBIA HEIGHTS CC Ch.15: Tue 9 pm
- DULUTH CH Ch.20: Mon 9 pm;
- Wed 12 pm, Fri 1 pm MARSHALL Prairie Wave & CH
- Ch.35/8: Sat. 9 am
- **MINNEAPOLIS** TW Ch.16: Tue 11 pm
- MINNEAPOLIS (N. Burbs) CC Ch.15: Thu 3 & 9 pm
- NEW ULM TW Ch. 14: Fri 5 pm
- **PROCTOR**
- MC Ch. 12: Tue 5 pm to 1 am
- ST. CLOUD CH Ch.12: Mon 6 pm
- ST. CROIX VALLEY
- CC Ch.14: Thu 1 & 7 pm; Fri 9 am ST. LOUIS PARK CC Ch.15:
- Sat/Sun Midnite, 8 am, 4 pm ST. PAUL CC Ch.15: Wed 9:30 pm
- ST. PAUL (S&W Burbs) CC Ch.15: Wed 10:30 am; Fri 7:30 pm
- SAULK CENTRE SCTV Ch.19: Sat 5 pm

WASHINGTON COUNTY (South) CC Ch.14: Thu 8 pm

NEVADA

- **BOULDER CITY**
- CH Ch.2: 2x/day: am & pm WASHOE COUNTY
- CH Ch.16: Thu 9 pm

NEW HAMPSHIRE

- CHESTERFIELD CC Ch.8: Wed 8 pm
- MANCHESTER CC Ch.23: Thu 4:30 pm

NEW JERSEY

- BERGEN CTY TW Ch.572: Mon & Thu 11 am; Wed & Fri 10:30 pm
- MERCER COUNTY CC Trenton Ch.26: 3rd & 4th Fri 6 pm Windsors Ch.27: Mon 5:30 pm
- MONTVALE/MAHWAH CV Ch.76: Mon 5 pm
- **PISCATAWAY**
- CV Ch.15: Thu 11:30 pm UNION CC Ch.26: Irregular

NEW MEXICO

- BERNALILLO COUNTY CC Ch.27: Tue 2 pm
- LOS ALAMOS CC Ch.8: Wed 10 pm
- SANTA FE
- CC Ch.16: Thu 9 pm; Sat 6:30 pm SILVER CITY
- CC Ch.17: Daily 8-10 pm
- TAOS CC Ch.2: Thu 7 pm

NEW YORK

- ALBANY TW Ch.18: Wed 5 pm. **BETHLEHEM**
- TW Ch.18: Thu 9:30 pm
- BRONX CV Ch.70: Wed 7:30 am **BROOKLYN**
- CV Ch.68: Mon 10 am TW Ch.35: Mon 10 am RCN Ch.83: Mon 10 am FIOS Ch.43: Mon 10 am
- **BUFFALO** TW Ch.20: Wed & Fri 10:30-11pm
- CHEMUNG/STEUBEN
- TW Ch.1/99: Tue 7:30 pm ERIE COUNTY
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- TW Ch.15: Mon/Thu 7 pm JEFFERSON/LEWIS COUNTIES
- TW Ch.99: Irregular MANHATTAN TW & RCN Ch.57/85 Fri 2:30 am
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- PENFIELD TW Ch.15: Irregular QUEENS
- TW Ch.56: 4th Sat 2 pm RCN Ch.85: 4th Sat 2 pm
- **QUEENSBURY** TW Ch.71: Mon 7 pm
- ROCHESTER
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- ROCKLAND CV Ch.76: Tue 5 pm SCHENECTADY

TW Ch.34: Sat 8 am

- TW Ch.16: Fri 1 pm; Sat 1:30 am STATEN ISLAND TW Ch.35: Mon & Thu Midnite.
- TOMPKINS COUNTY TW Ch.13: Sun 12:30 pm; Sat 6 pm

- TRI-LAKES
- TW Ch.2: Sun 7 am, 1 pm, 8 pm
- WEBSTER TW Ch.12: Wed 9 pm
- WEST SENECA TW Ch.20: Thu 10:35 pm

NORTH CAROLINA

- HICKORY CH Ch.6: Tue 10 pm
- MECKLENBURG COUNTY TW Ch.22: Sat/Sun 11 pm

OHIO

- AMHERST TW Ch.95: 3X Daily
- **CUYAHOGA COUNTY** TW Ch.21: Wed 3:30 pm
- OBERLIN Cable Co-Op Ch.9: Thu 8 pm

OKLAHOMA

NORMAN CX Ch.20: Wed 9 pm

PENNSYLVANIA

PITTSBURGH CC Ch.21: Thu 6 am

RHODE ISLAND

- BRISTOL, BARRINGTON, WARREN
- Full Channel Ch.49: Tue: 10 am EAST PROVIDENCE
- CX Ch.18; FIOS Ch.25: Tue: 6 pm STATEWIDE RI INTERCONNECT

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- KINGWOOD CB Ch.98:

Wed 5:30 pm; Sat 9 am VERMONT

- BRATTLEBORO CC Ch.8: Mon 6 pm, Tue 4:30 pm, Wed 8 pm
- GREATER FALLS
- CC Ch.10: Mon/Wed/Fri 1 pm MONTPELIER CC Ch.15:

Tue 10 pm; Wed 3 am & 4 pm

- ALBEMARLE COUNTY
- CC Ch.13: Sun 4 am; Fri 3 pm ARLINGTON CC Ch.69 & FIOS Ch.38: Tue 9 am
- CHESTERFIELD COUNTY CC Ch.17; FIOS Ch.28: Mon 1 pm
- FAIRFAX CX & FIOS Ch.10: 1st & 2nd Wed 1 pm; Sun 4 am. FIOS Ch.41: Wed 6 pm
- LOUDOUN COUNTY CC Ch.98 & FIOS Ch.41: Wed 6 pm ROANOKE COUNTY

CX Ch.78: Tue 7 pm; Thu 2 pm

- WASHINGTON KING COUNTY CC Ch.77: Mon 11 am, Wed 7 am
- BS Ch.23: Mon 11 am, Wed 7 am TRI CITIES CH Ch.13/99: Mon 7

pm; Thu 9 pm

WYOMING

- MARATHON CH Ch.10: Thu 9:30 pm; Fri 12 Noon
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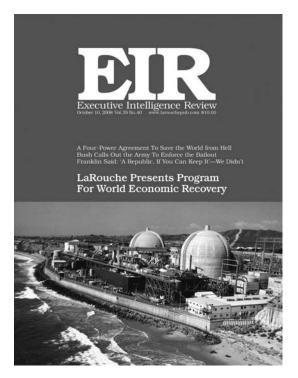
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