

BüSo Rallies Berliners To Stop Cheney's War Drive

by Muriel Mirak-Weissbach

What can you do to prevent a war against Iran?

This was the question at the center of a heated debate in Germany's capital on Aug. 22, at an election campaign event of the Civil Rights Movement Solidarity party (BüSo), titled, "Requirements for German Foreign Policy." As BüSo candidate for Chancellor Helga Zepp-LaRouche defined it, this question must be addressed politically, and in full cognizance of the military dimensions, as laid out at the meeting in dramatic detail by Col. Jürgen Hübschen (ret.), a former military attaché at the German Embassy in Baghdad.

Tragically, the threat of war with Iran, which should be at the top of the agenda of every government and legislature, is only being discussed in most major capitals behind closed doors. Forcing the issue out into the open—which also entails breaking through the criminal blackout by a corrupt press—is the most effective way of defeating the plans drafted by Vice President Dick Cheney, for a military attack, which would even include nuclear weapons, Zepp-LaRouche said.

The nature of the threat itself, as BüSo board member Frank Hahn said in his introductory remarks, is so frightening, that the common reaction is to block it out psychologically, out of fear. But, Hahn said, the purpose of such a discussion is not to spread fear. On the contrary, it aims at informing citizens, to take responsibility for political action. In such a situation of crisis, both Hahn and Zepp-LaRouche stressed, it is precisely small political parties, like the BüSo, which can catalyze an effective response, because they are not bound by taboos; they act on the power of their ideas, not on the number of their members.

Zepp-LaRouche opened the meeting, attended by 80 activists, supporters, diplomats, representatives of political institutions, and press, with a briefing on the war danger, and how to thwart it. After a former CIA officer reported in *The American Conservative* magazine Aug. 1, that Vice President

Cheney had ordered the Pentagon to have draft contingency plans in the Strategic Command (STRATCOM) for a military attack on Iran—including nuclear weapons—she said that Lyndon LaRouche issued a warning on July 27 on Cheney's "Guns of August," and his movement mobilized worldwide to distribute hundreds of thousands of leaflets. Key to Cheney's war plan, Zepp-LaRouche said, was the orchestration of a terrorist attack against U.S. targets on American territory, which would provide a pretext for aggression against the Islamic Republic. Massive propaganda, she said, like that we all—and especially the American people—were subjected to after Sept. 11, 2001, would blame Iran and set the stage for war.

Zepp-LaRouche reported that the FBI, and other agencies, have already issued several warnings of imminent attacks against the United States, and in the wake of the July 7 bombings in London, the propaganda machines are churning out stories of suspected Pakistanis, or Somalis—or, to be expected soon, Iranians.

Hübschen: Iran Is Not Iraq

What such an attack would provoke, was presented by Colonel Hübschen. Speaking as an independent, from no political party, Hübschen drew on his years-long experience in Iraq and his in-depth knowledge of the region, to emphasize that Iran is not Iraq, but "is another kettle of fish." From a military standpoint, attacking Iran would be "sheer madness," he said, and would unleash a "firestorm."

He located Iran in the context of the raging regional crisis, which was created, first, by the Afghan war, then by George W. Bush's war on Iraq. In a rapid overview of the region, he characterized the current Iraq situation as "catastrophic," and described the country's neighbors, one by one.

Turkey, he said, which should function as a transit corridor



EIRNS/Wolfgang Lillge

Chancellor candidate of the BüSo party, Helga Zepp-LaRouche, addresses a party forum in Berlin, Aug. 22. Seated (from left) are Col. Jürgen Hübschen (ret.), former German military attaché in Baghdad, and BüSo leader Frank Hahn. Small parties can change history, Zepp-LaRouche said. "These are not ordinary times."

for Iraq's trade, and also provide it with water for irrigation, is under attack by the terrorist PKK, a Kurdish separatist group.

Iran, having overcome the animosity of the eight-year war with Iraq, is now providing it with electricity, as is Syria. Iran's nuclear program, Hübschen said, is completely legal, and it could help stabilize Iraq.

Kuwait, under the pressure of the U.S. military presence, is basically off limits, except for 20% of its territory.

Saudi Arabia, once a leading U.S. ally, is fragile and subjected to terror attacks.

Jordan is sandwiched in, between the Iraq mess and the Israeli/Palestinian conflict, whose solution is a precondition for stability in the region.

Syria, which complied in record time with United Nations Resolution 1559, with a "logistical feat" of pulling its troops out of Lebanon, got nothing—or worse—as thanks. Syria's rapprochement with Iraq is also key for Iraq's stability, Hübschen said.

If there have been any positive developments with Iraq's neighbors, even against all odds, a new war targeting Iran, would explode the entire region.

An Insane Policy

Why would anyone seek to ignite such a conflagration? And who would be involved in such a mad adventure, characterized by all competent military experts as "insane"?

To answer this, Zepp-LaRouche related the incredible

(but true) story of the "spoon-benders," the faction of utopians which has infiltrated the U.S. military institutions, with its belief in parapsychological methods for waging "Mind War." Referring to the Aug. 26 *EIR*, "Cheney's 'Spoon-Benders' Pushing Nuclear Armageddon," she named the leading military kooks involved: former head of U.S. Army Intelligence Gen. Albert Stubblebine, Army Chief of Staff Gen. Peter Schoomaker, former Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Special Operations Command Gen. Wayne Downing, Deputy Undersecretary of Defense for Intelligence Jerry Boykin, and so on. And she gave the audience a sense of the mad fantasies this faction has imposed on military doctrine.

Such detailed documentation of the ideology and personalities of the network, which ultimately links up with names associated with the 9/11 airplane hijackings, is crucial in the campaign to prevent war, Zepp-LaRouche said. Thus, the importance of the mass distribution of the "Guns of August" warning, and related material throughout the world.

The urgency of escalating the mobilization could not be greater, the Chancellor candidate said, pointing to two key pressure points on the White House, which explain why Cheney et al. are being driven to a military option now. First is the growing Watergate-style scandal encroaching upon the White House, and especially the office of the Vice President. The

investigation led by Independent Counsel Patrick Fitzgerald into who "outed" Valerie Plame, the wife of former Ambassador Joe Wilson, as a covert CIA agent, is closing in on Cheney. Now word has it that a sealed indictment against Cheney's chief-of-staff, Lewis Libby, is ready to be served.

The other pressure point is the onrushing, global financial breakdown crisis, which could be triggered any day, anywhere, by the bursting of one of many speculative bubbles—in the housing or derivatives market, for example.

Thus, the drive for war.

Direct Questions

The debate that followed was anything but academic. First to speak from the audience, was the Ambassador from Syria, who wanted to know, point blank, if his country were also targeted, and how to stop the war drive. A related question from the floor was: How can we bring this into the public domain? Why is the press ignoring this?

Yes, Syria is on the target list, Zepp-LaRouche answered, and she reiterated the need to bring the full picture of the war threat to the public. To illustrate how corrupt the major media are in Germany, she recounted how one national TV network, ARD, has contacted the BüSo, asking for opportunities to film campaigners, and to interview the Chancellor candidate. The TV did film footage of the LaRouche Youth Movement in Leipzig, but used the occasion to ask provocative questions, alleging "anti-Semitism," "Holocaust denial,"

Zepp-LaRouche: 'I Know What Has To Be Done!'

This is the text of the one-and-a-half-minute television ad by BüSo chairwoman Helga Zepp-LaRouche, who is running for Chancellor in the Sept. 18 Federal elections. The ad, which the government will run four times, was first aired in prime-time on Aug. 24.

Back to the D-Mark! [Footage shows BüSo deutschemark leaflet and LaRouche Youth Movement banner]

Germany has no chance to overcome its mass unemployment of 10 million jobless, as long as we stay with the euro. For, a state that does not control its currency, controls nothing at all.

So back to the D-mark! We will be facing the greatest financial collapse of all time, when the global real estate

bubble bursts or the oil price hits \$80 to \$100 [per barrel].

This collapse is also the real reason why the Cheney-Bush Administration is holding "all options open" vis à vis Iran. But a new war, with the deployment of so-called "clean nuclear weapons," would trigger a global asymmetric war.

We must remove the war danger and overcome the world financial and economic crisis through a new financial architecture: a New Bretton Woods system in the tradition of Roosevelt and his New Deal.

For this, we need a new transatlantic partnership between Europe and the United States. This is not impossible, because a positive shift in Washington can emerge very quickly.

Therefore, back to the D-mark! Vote me in as Chancellor, and I will activate the Stability Law from 1967 and implement a state investment program, to create 10 million new productive jobs.

Trust me: I know what has to be done!

and similar slanders, against the BüSo, and then had the gall to recontact Zepp-LaRouche for an interview. "So we are dealing not only with a press blackout," she said, "but a targeted slander." She urged supporters to contact the press to force honest coverage.

To deal with the corruption of the press, especially in the United States (which Zepp-LaRouche compared to the Goebbels press under Nazism), she said one has to develop true citizens, "who not only go to vote, but who qualify themselves to be able to conduct foreign policy, as if they were to become ministers in government." It is fine, she added, that Chancellor Schröder has picked up on the Iran war danger, but that is not sufficient. Unless he also denounces the plans to orchestrate a terrorist incident, this is too little, Zepp-LaRouche said.

Hübschen also denounced those who remain silent in such a crisis, saying "to be silent is to play along." He further stressed that it is not enough to be "against" something, but one must also be "for" a positive alternative.

What the positive alternatives are, to Cheney's spoonbenders' fanatsies, were laid out extensively by both speakers. For Zepp-LaRouche, the underlying cause of war, the financial breakdown crisis, must be removed, by introducing a worldwide monetary reform (New Bretton Woods), parallel to which Germany must restore the D-mark, and with it, re-acquire sovereignty over its economic, financial, and monetary policy. These monetary measures she envisions as part of a new, worldwide Peace of Westphalia, in which the commitment of each is to promote the advantage of the other.

Hübschen's term of reference for a new ordering of world

affairs is a "code of conduct" among nations, whereby differences among nations and cultures are respected, and no pre-established models are imposed on others. He stressed the importance of eliminating the double standard, for example, whereby Pakistan, India, and Israel are allowed to have nuclear arms, without signing the Non-Proliferation Treaty, whereas Iran, which has signed the NPT, is denied fuel-cycle technology.

German Foreign Policy

As for the specific tasks of German foreign policy, Zepp-LaRouche recalled the missed opportunity of 1989-91. After the fall of the Berlin Wall, she recalled, there were two options for German foreign policy. One was proposed by LaRouche, in his 1988 Berlin speech, which was echoed by Deutsche Bank chief Alfred Herrhausen in 1989, for Germany to launch East/West development through credit allocation and cooperative industrial growth of Eastern Europe, beginning with Poland. That option was killed with the Herrhausen assassination in November 1989, and the "Soros" option of looting the East was imposed instead. As a condition for German reunification, then-Chancellor Helmut Kohl was forced to accept the European Monetary Union, Maastricht, and its austerity prescriptions.

This development perspective must be revived, she said, by reversing the Maastricht Treaty and other monetarist measures imposed on Germany, which are thwarting growth. The broader perspective for development is the Eurasian Land-Bridge, which has been progressing across the continent.

Hübschen's recommendations for German foreign policy contain concrete proposals, especially regarding Iraq and the

region. Calling for a “road map for Iraq,” he outlined steps to be taken as a precondition for re-establishing Iraqi independence and sovereignty: withdrawal of foreign forces, first to outlying areas, or for border protection; settlement of border questions with neighbors; elimination of military checkpoints; separation of the Iraqi government from the occupying powers; abrogation of economic contracts made under occupation; and a vast program of economic and technological help through “sponsorships” by various cooperating countries.

One point both speakers converged on, although from different points of emphasis, was the need to distinguish between a political regime (be it Saddam Hussein’s or Bush’s) and the country and people involved. “Saddam Hussein is not Iraq,” said Hübschen, and “Bush is not America.” He pointed to LaRouche as a “patriot” representing the best American tradition and referenced his own years-long experience of fruitful cooperation with the American military.

In this context, he also drew a devastating picture of the degeneration of the U.S. Army, in particular, as a result of the unjust war in Iraq. He compared the American system to the German system, whereby the American soldier is loyal to his President, regardless. “Such a system requires total trust in the President,” he said, “and now that trust has been shattered because of the fact that the President lied.” The case of war protester Cindy Sheehan, camping out at the President’s Crawford ranch, demanding to know the reason for the war in Iraq in which her son died, is becoming a cause célèbre, and the attempt to hide the growing number of casualties is failing, Hübschen said.

‘These Are Not Ordinary Times’

One participant raised the eerie contrast between the image of the United States in Europe 60 years ago as the “liberator,” to the image of America of Bush and Cheney today, whose crimes are threatening to surpass those of the Nazis.

Zepp-LaRouche developed this theme, in terms of the two historical traditions in America, “something which most Europeans do not understand.” She traced the history of the conflict between these two traditions, from the successful, unprecedented American Revolution against the British oligarchical system, through the centuries, to the present, showing how the British continuously intervened, with wars and assassinations, in order to re-establish imperial control. The continuing fight for the American System, as seen in the 20th Century achievements of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, Martin Luther King, and the LaRouche movement today, is what gives hope that the spirit of the American Revolution can be restored, and prevail.

Again, referring to the role of small political movements in this history, she said, “in times of crisis, these movements, like our own, can win. I, as Chancellor candidate, in ordinary times might have as much of a chance as a snowball in Hell,” she quipped, “but these are not ordinary times.”