

1. The destiny of the Reich
2. The Soros (Rothschild?) initiative
3. Are we facing a nuclear war soon?

GANPAC BRIEF

*The Newsletter
for politically
astute Americans
by Hans Schmidt*

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The Germans are fighting back & The Soros initiative

In the world of politics, things are getting more interesting everyday. Unfortunately, laymen such as us have to do too much guessing when trying to discover what the real rulers of the world are up to. You cannot imagine the amount of reading I have to do in order to bring you even the little information that you can eventually find in these newsletters. In addition, I am trying to act like a sieve, namely separate the truly important matter from the obfuscation that is so endemic in the Western media. (In politics it is like with sports *per se*: keep the masses mesmerized with trivia.)

You may remember that in recent Ganpac Briefs I have mentioned the German nationalist Horst Mahler, a man who in the late 1960s, at the time of the red student uprisings in the most important western countries, was an out-and-out Marxist, and a bosom friend of men like Gerhard Schröder, Joschka Fischer, and others of the current German top leadership. In other words, he manned the barricades with them.

Now Mahler is probably the best representative of German nationalism (patriotism) I can think of. For quite some time I have been receiving and reading Mahler's writings, and there is little I disagree with. Because he writes as open and honest as I do, he is presently on trial in Berlin for "incitement to hate", one of the Jewish laws to keep the Germans *mundtot*, namely silent by psychological and judicial terror. And, guess what: although Horst Mahler is undoubtedly a German national figure, the "free" media of the *Bundesrepublik* simply does not report on the trial, thereby using one of the Jewish tricks to keep the masses ignorant.

On the next page you will find an old article from more than a quarter century ago that was printed in a now defunct German-American publication. At the time, Manfred Roeder, like Mahler also a German nationalist (and an attorney), brought up the matter of the legally still existing German Reich, and that it would be good for Germany if more people became aware of this fact. Roeder's efforts were soon thwarted by the powers-that-be (including the United States,) and he ended up on trumped up charges, finally spending ten years (or thereabouts) in prison.

Although I had *never* any doubt that the Reich still existed, and as a Saarlander I was more aware than many other Germans of the importance of the *Reichsgedanke* (the manifest destiny of the German Reich,) I felt that in 1978 Roeder's actions were premature and suffering from extremely bad timing. You know from my writings that I count good timing as one of the major ingredients of all successful human endeavors. Contrary to 1978, and leaving the personalities of Roeder and Mahler completely aside, I believe that now the time has come to push forward with the initiative of "eliminating" the Allied construct called *Bundesrepublik*, and re-function the Reich. *Continued on page 2*

Voice

of German Americans

Liberty Movement of the German Reich

Declaration of Principle and Proclamation

After consultation with the last legal Chief of State of the German Reich, Grand Admiral Donitz, and in accordance with the valid international law, an agreement has been reached:

1. The German Reich did not perish, and therefore continues to exist.

2. On May 8, 1945 only the German *Wehrmacht* capitulated. The Reich and the Government were not legally affected, but only hindered in the execution of sovereignty. Also the occupation of the Reich did not change any of this legal condition.

3. All interference by the Allies in German affairs, and above all the removal of the Government of the Reich, and appointment of new partial Governments (Austria, West Germany, Central Germany) were and are null and void, because done under pressure. They are therefore illegal under international law.

4. The occupation and separation of territory of the Reich was and remains illegal and did not change anything in the legal continuance of the State as it existed at the end of the war.

5. There is only an armistice under the law. A peace treaty can be signed only with a war waging party, i.e. the Government of the Reich. On incapacity of the Reich, there is no peace treaty possible—an intolerable situation!

6. The so-called Federal Republic is not a State of Germans, but a provisional administration by the Allies. There is no people's state of Federal citizens and DDR citizens; there are only Germans, who were torn apart by arbitrary force. The top sovereign of these so-called State-structures, which are nothing more than a creation of the armistice, is not the German people, but the Allied governments, who have reserved the right any time of forceful and arbitrary interference. Therefore the Federal Republic can never be the legal successor of the German Reich—in spite of all declarations of the so-called Federal Constitutional Court.

Reading the text above, you must remember that it was written more than 26 years ago. Legally nothing has changed in Germany. The occupiers from the United States and other western countries are still there under the subterfuge of NATO and associated nonsense. But inside Germany the situation is much than worse before, the number of Turks (the largest alien minority in the country) has increased considerably, and the population of Germans and related Aryans is dropping steadily, undoubtedly the result of careful planning by the anti-Germans. If things go on like that, the Germans will be soon a minority in their own country.

JULY 1978

27th Year • Nr. 7

7. The so-called fundamental law is not a Constitution, but an organizational statute for a transition period. It was not commissioned nor sanctioned by the German people, but ordered by the victors (Gen. Clay) against the unanimous resistance of the recipients of the order, against the appointed government chiefs and also against the historically created provinces. The fundamental law contains no unalterable rights, but only licenses of the victors, which can be revoked at any time.

8. All the so-called elections have not changed a bit on this legal situation, because they take place under occupation rules and not under retention of the right for self-determination. German elections are not true elections, but only acclamations for the game-rules prescribed by the victors. No German has the chance to take part against the interests of the enemy states (with which there is still legally a state of war).

9. Every German, who intercedes for the Reich, is persecuted unmercifully as well in the BRD as in the DDR or Austria. This alone demonstrates the lack of freedom for all Germans and that no one of these three artificial structures of occupation can be the successor of the Reich.

10. The tensions and problems of the postwar period can only be overcome by a just peace treaty, not by a dictate as of Versailles! A 33-year-long armistice without a peace is a monstrosity and a violation of human rights and human dignity for an entire people. With this, every beginning is made impossible. The precondition for a peace treaty is the restoration of the German Reich, and the constitution of a free German Government.

The foregoing are based on generally recognized rights of peoples and were outlined substantially in July 1945 by Grand Admiral Doenitz in the name of the Government of the Reich. These have never been challenged nor retracted. The Grand Admiral as the only legal representative of the German Reich, for reasons of age, no longer desires to claim the position as Head of State.

He declared in writing to the Speaker of the Reichstag in Flensburg, Attorney Manfred Roeder, that Roeder is authorized to carry on from there the legal and political consequences.

This is herewith done with the following proclamation:

PROCLAMATION

In order to set an end to the unbearable situation of a 33-year-long armistice without a peace treaty and to prepare a just peace and to stop the disastrous development of three of the Reich's rivals in erecting separate state structures on German Soil, the LIBERTY MOVEMENT OF THE GERMAN REICH on the 33rd anniversary of the arrest of the last German Government, assumes on this date, May 23rd, 1978, the take-over of the Administration of the Reich.

On the following pages you will find reprints from the NYT pertaining to Germany. It is too early to assess the ramifications of the (unfortunately only) *partial* withdrawal of U.S. troops from Germany. But there is no question that in general the situation on Reich soil is deteriorating, and this provides hope for betterment. Now the timing for the resurrection of the Reich idea is right. From an objective point of view it is difficult to ascertain what is behind the U.S. strategy resulting from the move to Eastern Europe and toward the Mediterranean. Perhaps it is done to thwart an eventual Russian alliance with a resurgent Reich.

A PENTAGON PLAN TO SHARPLY CUT G.I.'S IN GERMANY

A GLOBAL REARRANGEMENT

Two U.S. Army Divisions
Would Be Withdrawn
From German Bases

NYT 6-4-04

By MICHAEL R. GORDON

WASHINGTON, June 3 — The Pentagon has proposed a plan to withdraw its two Army divisions from Germany and undertake an array of other changes in its European-based forces, in the most significant rearrangement of the American military around the world since the beginning of the cold war, according to American and allied officials.

Pentagon policy makers said the aim is to afford maximum flexibility in sending forces to the Middle East, Central Asia and other potential battlegrounds. But some experts and allied officials are concerned that the shift will reduce Washington's influence in NATO and weaken its diplomatic links with its allies, all at a time of rising anti-American sentiment around the world.

The proposal to withdraw the divisions comes at a time when the Army is stretched thin by deployments in Iraq and Afghanistan. But Pentagon officials said the move, which has been under consideration for some time and involves forces in Asia as well as in Europe, is unrelated to the current fighting.

Under the Pentagon plan, the Germany-based First Armored Division and First Infantry Division would be returned to the United States. A brigade equipped with Stryker light armored vehicles would be deployed in Germany. A typical division consists of three brigades and can number 20,000 troops if logistical units are included, though these two divisions have only two brigades each in Germany, with the other brigade in the United States.

In addition, a wing of F-16 fighters may be shifted from their base in Spangdahlem, Germany, to the Incirlik base in Turkey, which would move the aircraft closer to the volatile Middle East; a wing generally consists of 72 aircraft. Under the Pentagon plan, the shift would be

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Editors, The New York Times
229 W 43rd Street
New York NY 10036-3959

COPY

Dear Editors:

I read today's editorial, "A Hollow Sovereignty for Iraq" with great interest, and I agree with your stance. However, I have been a diligent, (and for many decades daily,) reader of the New York Times since my arrival in your fair city in July of 1949, and, just as now, I was always interested in matters of foreign policy, especially concerning your thoughts relating to the fate of my homeland. Unfortunately, I do not ever recall reading a NYT editorial questioning the to this day non-existing (true) sovereignty of Germany.

I am well aware that in the past 50 years, (the last time after the signing of the 2+4 Treaty,) there were numerous claims emanating from Washington, that "after the devastation of World War II, Germany is now again a sovereign nation" but a closer look always confirmed that the U.S. Government had made certain to keep a foot in the door, so to speak. There is absolutely no doubt in my mind that currently the German Bundesrepublik is still a vassal state of the United States, and far from sovereign.

Not very long ago I spoke with a Washington insider who insisted that Germany was fully sovereign. When I asked him whether the United States would be willing to abandon, upon German demand, and within a reasonably short time, the gigantic Air Force base Ramstein, or the Grafenwöhr training grounds (two bases very dear to the Pentagon,) he was almost apoplectic: How dare I even venture the thought! Did I not realize that the U.S. and Germany were now friends, and that, in any case, the bases named were there because of NATO, an alliance that (allegedly) binds Germany and the United States forever together?

Knowledgeable Germans know that NATO was formed to prevent an independent Germany. The German Bundesrepublik is an artificial construct similar to what the U.S. Government is now attempting in Iraq. There is no question that the U.S. Government is once again -and this time in the Middle East,- using true and tried methods at vassal (not "nation") building, that in the past have been so successful in Latin America.

Unfortunately for America, many intelligent Germans are now realizing that the legalities upon which the Bundesrepublik was founded are, according to international law, fraught with injustice. Some time ago even the Supreme Court of the Germany was compelled issue the judgment that the Bundesrepublik is but a temporary government installed by the victors, and that *ipso facto* the Reich is still the true ruler of the country, albeit currently without function. Now I wonder, what happens when, for numerous reasons, the situation in Germany deteriorates, and ever more Germans will turn to a Reich Government solution? How will Washington react when such German "dreams" come close to being realized? Will the Washington rulers acquiesce to such reasonable and just German desires and actions?

Sincerely,



A Pentagon Plan Would Sharply Cut G.I.'s in Germany

Continued From Page A1

carried out only if the Turks gave the United States broad latitude for using them, something that some officials see as unlikely.

The Navy's headquarters in Europe would be transferred from Britain to Italy. Administration officials are also discussing plans to remove some F-15 fighters from Britain and to withdraw the handful of F-15 fighters that are normally deployed in Iceland, though final decisions have not made.

Administration officials said Douglas Feith, the under secretary of defense for policy, recently briefed German officials on the plan. The Germans were told that the withdrawal plan had yet to be formally approved by President Bush and that the United States would listen to their concerns, an American official said.

Officials said they expected the major decisions on the rearrangement to be made in a month or two. But the main direction of the Pentagon plan appears to be set.

"Everything is going to move everywhere," Mr. Feith said a year ago, as the Bush administration was beginning to develop the details of its plan. "There is not going to be a place in the world where it's going to be the same as it used to be."

For Defense Secretary Donald H. Rumsfeld, the reasons for the reshuffling seem clear and compelling: that the purpose of military units is to fight and win the nation's wars, and they should be stationed in locations that enable the United States to use them most efficiently and with minimal political restrictions.

"It's time to adjust those locations from static defense to a more agile and a more capable and a more 21st-century posture," Mr. Rumsfeld told reporters on Thursday on a flight to Singapore.

Proponents of Mr. Rumsfeld's plan see little merit in keeping a large number of forces in Germany now that the cold war is over. They argue that the United States would be better off withdrawing most of them and establishing new bases in southeastern Europe, from which forces could be rushed if there was a crisis in the Caucasus or the Middle East.

"From a strategic point of view, there is more sense in moving things out of Germany and having something in Bulgaria and Romania," said Joseph Ralston, a retired general and a former NATO commander.

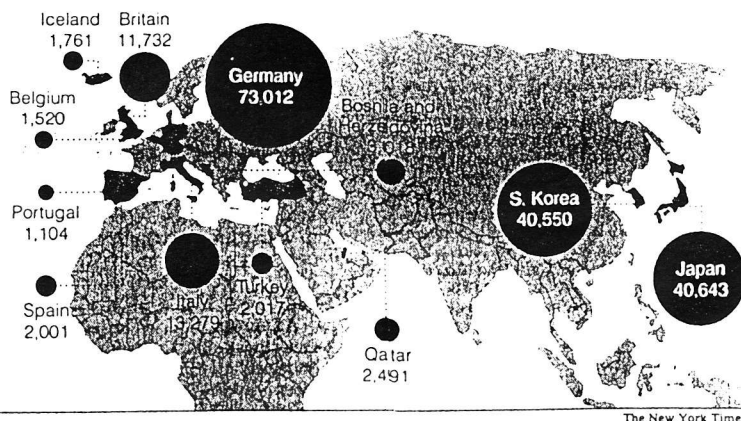
But some experts and allied officials are concerned that a substantial reduction in the United States military presence in Europe would reduce American influence there, reinforce the notion that the Bush administration prefers to act unilaterally and inadvertently lend support to the French contention that Europe must rely on itself for its security.

Montgomery Meigs, a retired general and the former head of Army forces in Europe, said substantial

Troops Overseas

With more than 250,000 United States troops stationed overseas, ranging from 73,000 in Germany to 1 in Mongolia, the Pentagon is planning a major overhaul. Here are the 12 foreign countries, excluding Iraq, Kuwait and Afghanistan, with the largest active duty military troop strengths, as of Dec. 31, 2003.

Source: Department of Defense



The New York Times

reductions in American troops in Europe could limit the opportunities to train with NATO's new East European members and other allies. While American forces can still be sent for exercises from the United States, he said, it will be more difficult and costly to do so.

"You will never sustain the level of engagement from the United States that you can from Europe," he said. "We will not go to as many NATO exercises or have as many training events."

Other specialists have warned that the greatest risk is the possible damage to allied relations.

"The most serious potential consequences of the contemplated shifts

The U.S. Navy would move its headquarters in Europe from Britain to Italy.

would not be military but political and diplomatic," Kurt Campbell and Celeste Johnson Ward of the Washington-based Center for Strategic and International Studies wrote in an article published last year in the journal *Foreign Affairs*, well before the extent of the changes now planned became known.

"Unless the changes are paired with a sustained and effective diplomatic campaign, therefore, they could well increase foreign anxiety about and distrust of the United States."

Gen. James Jones, the American commander of NATO, has supported the withdrawal of the two divisions from Europe on the understanding that American ground units would rotate regularly through Europe, allied officials say. But some allied officials believe it is less clear that the Pentagon will finance and organize the regular rotation of forces that are central to General Jones's vision, especially since so much of the United States' energy and effort is focused on Iraq.

Already, administration officials

have said a brigade of troops is to be shifted from Korea to Iraq. This reflects both the demand for additional forces in Iraq and the new thinking about positioning forces in Asia.

Pentagon officials insist they are effectively managing relations with key allies. "What we have been hearing from the allies privately and publicly is that they understand the U.S. is changing and want to stay connected," said Andy Hoehn, deputy assistant secretary of defense for strategy. "The real message is that we have been consulting with the allies and the result has been pretty positive."

The Pentagon plan was discussed at a May 20 meeting of top United States officials. Administration officials declined to comment on the record about the session. A State Department official said that the meeting was a "snapshot at a given time," and that some ideas have continued to be refined since then. In the meeting, Secretary of State Colin L. Powell, who was once the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, said he thought it was unlikely that the Turks would agree to allow the United States to operate freely from Turkish bases. General Richard B. Myers, the current chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, also said securing Turkey's agreement was a long shot and indicated that he favored keeping the F-16's in Germany, according to an account of the session that was provided.

No United States forces are to be removed from Italy. The Navy's European headquarters, however, is slated to move from London to Naples.

Earlier plans to move that headquarters to Spain have been dropped. While skeptics have wondered if the switch from Spain to Italy is related to the decision by Spain's new Socialist government to withdraw its troops from Iraq, Defense Department officials insist that it is being made on cost grounds.

Regarding Britain, administration officials are discussing a plan to remove some F-15 fighters. Some Defense Department officials have suggested moving an air command center to Britain from Germany as compensation if F-15's are removed. But General Myers indicated that he thought the F-15's should remain in

Britain, according to an account of the meeting.

Iceland has long been a sensitive matter, with civilian officials at the Pentagon pushing to remove the small number of F-15's that are regularly rotated through Iceland under a bilateral agreement reached during the cold war. That could upset a government that has been generally supportive of American policy and which relies on the F-15's for its air defense.

Condoleezza Rice, the national security adviser, told the May 20 meeting that Mr. Bush would not support the withdrawal of the aircraft until a way was found to mollify the Icelanders. One possibility is to make Iceland a "cooperative security location," Defense Department jargon for a base to which forces could rapidly deploy in a crisis.

The Caucasus has also figured into the Pentagon's calculations. Here the issue is not about moving out, but whether to move in. At the May 20 meeting, senior officials agreed that stationing troops in Georgia could be destabilizing, especially since Russia still has not withdrawn all its forces from that country, a former republic of the Soviet Union. The idea was dropped.

Civilian officials at the Defense Department have pressed for a presidential speech or announcement in mid-June about the new military posture. But State Department officials have argued that this would not leave sufficient time for consultations with the allies and would make the new policy appear to be a fait accompli.

Some officials have noted that the stationing of forces in past decades has entailed more flexibility on all sides than many people realize.

During the May 20 meeting, Mr. Powell is reported to have observed that Army troops like being stationed in Europe and noted that the Germans had never stood in the way when the United States wanted to send its German-based forces on other missions. The United States sent Army units in Germany to fight in the Persian Gulf conflict in 1991 and in the Iraq war in 2003.

6-5-04 NYT **Germans Are Wary of Plan to Cut Back G.I.'s**

By RICHARD BERNSTEIN

BERLIN, June 4 — A Pentagon proposal to redeploy thousands of American troops based in Germany and elsewhere in Europe did not exactly come as a surprise in Europe, but it has enhanced deep worries, especially in Germany, that the plans, if carried out, would widely be seen as a sign of a weakened American engagement in Europe.

"I can understand the United States," Frank Umbach, a military analyst for the German Council on Foreign Relations said in an interview on Friday. "We have a new strategic landscape since the end of the cold war. The borders of instability have moved eastward and southward, so from a purely military point of view, I can certainly understand redeployment."

But according to analysts in Germany and elsewhere in Europe, the Pentagon's proposal, reported in The New York Times on Friday, has still caused grave concern that a broad redeployment, coming so soon after fierce debates over the Iraq war, could weaken political will on both sides of the Atlantic to continue a half-century-old tradition of close military cooperation.

The Times article cited American and allied sources as saying that the United States was considering moving its two Army divisions and other forces stationed in Germany to other countries, including Turkey and some in eastern Europe.

"In fact, a good case could be made that new bases elsewhere in Europe, such as in the former Communist countries like Romania and Bulgaria, would mean that the American footprint in Europe is actually increasing, which would be a good message," said Jonathan Eyal, a military analyst at the Royal United Services Institute in London.

"The problem is that the political handling of this by the Americans has not been very good," Mr. Eyal continued. "They haven't succeeded in persuading people that it's actually a bigger involvement, and it has become hopelessly enmeshed in the bad feelings generated by Iraq."

In fact, there have been many announcements, and even more rumors, over the past year or so that the United States would eventually want to move some of the roughly 70,000 troops it maintains in Germany, which include the two Army divisions of the V Corps as well a contingent of 15,000 airmen stationed in several airfields throughout the country. The economic consequences for Germany and Europe, as well as the military ones, would be considerable, and discussions have been carried on delicately.

Information about the proposed redeployment emerged just as President Bush arrived in Europe for talks with government leaders and

A shift in U.S. troops is seen as a further threat to old alliances.

for 60th anniversary D-Day celebrations in France. Officials said that Mr. Bush has not yet signed off on the plans and that final decisions would be made in the next couple of months.

But the notion that two divisions now based in Germany are likely to be sent elsewhere was decidedly not well received in this country, where military analysts said they continued to hope that the Americans could be persuaded to retain a large military presence here.

"I hope the political decision has not yet been made," Christian Schmidt, the spokesman for defense policy for the opposition Christian Democratic Union said in a telephone interview, "and that at the D-Day talks and at the NATO summit in Istanbul at the end of this month there will be serious talks about the necessity to have the Americans politically and military engaged in Europe."

"I think that the American administration has not yet fully considered

the consequences of such a decision, which would basically wipe out the United States military presence in old Europe," Mr. Schmidt said, referring to an expression used by Defense Secretary Donald H. Rumsfeld to describe western European countries like Germany and France.

Withdrawing American troops from Germany would clearly upset many decades-old arrangements.

There is, for example, the economic importance to Germany of many thousands of American troops living in this country with their families. In addition, some analysts speak almost sentimentally about the usefulness for German-American relations of the personal ties that have been established over the years by American troops stationed here, and the damage that would be done if those ties were diminished.

"You wouldn't have these kinds of people in the Pentagon," Mr. Umbach said, speaking of the many servicemen who have come to know Germany and then returned to the United States to take policy-making jobs in the Defense Department. "One shouldn't underestimate these kinds of experiences."

The prospect of a major American troop redeployment was immediately seen here in the context of tense strains in the trans-Atlantic relationship, brought about by deep differences over the Iraq war.

"The Americans haven't managed to persuade the Europeans that this has nothing to do with disenchantment with the European performance," Mr. Eyal said. "The truth is that the timetables are very different. In order for the effects of the recent disputes to be out of the way one would need another year, but the Pentagon feels that that much time is a luxury it cannot afford."

Another worry is that a withdrawal of American troops could increase support in Europe for France's vision of a separate European defense force. France has promoted the idea of an independent European headquarters for the force, while Germany and Britain have insisted it be built in close cooperation with the United States and NATO.

my book *Hitler Boys in America*, undoubtedly did lasting harm to the German psyche. The best example for this is the present German chancellor (the successor of Hitler!) Gerhard Schröder himself. As you know, Herr Schröder accepted the French invitation to attend the Allied D-Day "victory" celebrations in the Normandy on June 6th of this year. It is my opinion that he should have declined. But read what Schröder had to say on this memorable day, and remember that his own father gave his life for Germany in April 1944:

"We all want peace. We Germans know that we unleashed this heinous war. We recognize the responsibility our history has laid upon us, and we take it seriously. "Thousands of Allied soldiers died on a single, atrocious day. They paid the ultimate price for freedom. German soldiers fell because they had been sent forth on a murderous campaign to crush Europe."

I intend to give Schröder the proper answer in an Open Letter but if I do this now, immediately, I may be too impolite. The man has no concept of history or freedom. That is why the U.S. rulers permitted him to take the post of vassal chancellor. I hope G.S. realizes that the BRD is at its end.

NYT 6-5-04 **U.S. Troops Needed, Iraq's New Premier Says**

By DEXTER FILKINS

BAGHDAD, Iraq, June 4 — In his

"Targeting the multinational forces, led by the United States, to

that power for the government that will take over after the January elections

Note the two headlines above. Thus are the actions of vassals both in Germany and Iraq (and elsewhere). It bears remembering that in spite of all the talk about "freedom and (real) democracy," most people prefer to be slaves. There is no doubt that after more than 50 years of occupation great numbers of Germans prefer the current Status quo. The Allied brainwashing which I described in

THE PHILANTHROPIST

And for His Next Feat, a Billionaire Sets Sights on Bush

By LESLIE WAYNE

Under the soaring dome of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine in Manhattan, the financier George Soros delivered a blistering attack on President Bush that was interrupted by applause from the graduating students at Columbia University's international affairs school. On finishing the commencement speech two weeks ago, Mr. Soros was greeted with a rousing standing ovation.

A day later, Mr. Soros's speech was soundly thrashed on the television show of the conservative Bill O'Reilly, where he was variously derided as a "left-wing loony," a "crusading atheist," a "dogmatic globalist" and, finally, a "madman."

Such are the polarizing responses elicited by Mr. Soros, who came to the United States with nothing decades ago and built a \$7 billion fortune based on market speculation. Now Mr. Soros has emerged as a financial backer of Democrats, becoming a welcome source of money and a lightning rod for criticism.

Yet for Mr. Soros, such attacks are nothing new. He has been accused of causing governments to fall and markets to crumble. He is famously known for betting against the Bank of England — and winning. Years later, he was an invisible hand behind the anti-Communist movement in Eastern Europe and then spent \$1 billion to help rebuild former Soviet republics.

Now Mr. Soros has turned his considerable energy and fortune to ousting an American president.

"I have come to the conclusion," said Mr. Soros, in a recent interview from his Manhattan office with its expansive view of Central Park, "that the greatest contribution I can make to the values that I hold would be to contribute to the defeat of George W. Bush in 2004."

From playing no prior role in partisan politics, Mr. Soros has given \$15.8 million to anti-Bush groups and has said he will give more if necessary. He has expressed his views in speeches, full-page advertisements, op-ed articles and a new book, "The Bubble of American Supremacy."

All that, of course, has made him a target for Republicans and campaign finance reformers who consider him as a shadowy figure trying to have an outside influence. "George Soros has purchased the Democratic Party," said Christine Iverson, a

spokeswoman for the Republican National Committee.

Mr. Soros says his motive is not power or position, but the decades and \$4 billion he has spent to promote civil liberties in former authoritarian regimes. As a child, he survived the Holocaust in his native Hungary by adopting an assumed identity and, later, he slipped away from the Communists. Those experiences shaped his world view, both as a financier betting on uncertainty and as a philanthropist.

Mr. Soros hardly minces words in his view that the United States is headed in a dangerous direction.

"The government of the most powerful country on earth has fallen into the hands of extremists," he said, referring to neoconservatives influential in the administration. "It didn't take long," he added, "for the Bush administration to get off the rails and produce disastrous results."

Mr. Soros's contributions have gone to several leading efforts: \$10 million to Americans Coming Together, which wants to raise \$75 million for grass-roots efforts; \$2.5 million to MoveOn.org, an Internet advocacy group that runs anti-Bush ads; and \$300,000 to Campaign for America's Future, a union effort.

This comes on top of \$3 million Mr. Soros is giving to a liberal research group, the Center for American Progress being started by John D. Podesta, a former chief of staff for President Bill Clinton.

By political standards, such numbers are big, but not for Mr. Soros.

Soros Fund Management, of which he is chairman, has \$13 billion in assets under management. Most of his \$7 billion net worth is held in the \$8.3 billion Quantum Endowment fund, which is part of the Soros financial empire.

And each year, Mr. Soros, 73, and his network of foundations give away \$450 million, putting them in the same league as efforts like the Ford Foundation, the Lilly Endowment and charities run by Bill Gates.

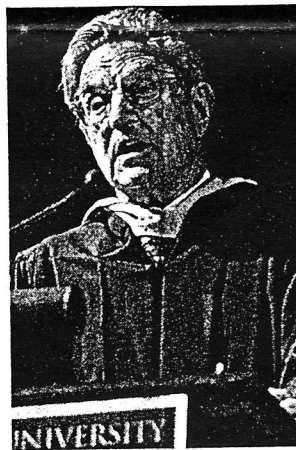
Starting from scratch, Mr. Soros became a billionaire by watching global economic and political trends and then placing huge bets in securities markets. The \$1 billion he won in 1992 by betting against the Bank of England that the pound would fall made him a tabloid fixture in London and earned him the title "The man who broke the Bank of England."

In 1993, Mr. Soros founded his

Open Society Institute and a network of smaller foundations, now active in 50 countries, including the United States. Initially, his goal was to promote democratic change — from financing anti-apartheid efforts to easing the transition of former Soviet bloc countries from Communism.

His money backed the Solidarity movement in communist Poland and Vaclav Havel's former dissidents in the Czech Republic. He even started a university in Budapest. Today, Soros foundations support thousands of projects involving public health, human rights and legal and economic reform.

In the United States, Soros foundations spend \$90 million a year on such efforts as distributing the



George Soros addressing graduates at Columbia University.

"morning after" pill to women to prevent unwanted pregnancies, opposing the death penalty, and financing post-Sept. 11 projects protecting the rights of immigrants.

Mr. Bush is not the only world leader Mr. Soros has taken on. He was blamed for the ouster last year of the Georgian president, Eduard Shevardnadze, who resigned amid mass protest. Mr. Soros, whose foundation supported democratic change there, denies the charge. Recently, right-wing Ukrainian students pelted Mr. Soros with mayonnaise as he spoke there.

These experiences, Mr. Soros said,

have strengthened his resolve. "The fact I'm vilified makes me stand up even more," he said.

Mr. Soros's involvement in the anti-Bush movement took form at his Southampton, Long Island, estate last July when he brought together political consultants, donors and Democratic activists and pumped life into Americans Coming Together, also called ACT, a get-out-the-vote effort led by Ellen Malcolm, the former Emily's List president, and Steve Rosenthal, the former political director of the A.F.L.-C.I.O.

Also at that two-day beachfront meeting were Peter Lewis, the Cleveland philanthropist, who contributed \$3 million, and Robert Glaser, the Seattle high-tech entrepreneur, who kicked in \$745,000.

"He approached it like a business," said Mark Steitz, a consultant Mr. Soros hired to advise him and who had worked with Harold Ickes, a former Clinton chief of staff. "It was like funding a start-up venture."

ACT is one of the groups known as 527 committees, after the section of the tax code that created them, that Republicans and many campaign finance advocates have said skirt new campaign laws and raise large sums of soft money. Ironically, Mr. Soros and his foundation had spent some \$18 million to support changes in the campaign finance law, even providing money to some groups now attacking him.

Mr. Soros steers clear of day-to-day management of ACT and keeps his distance from it and most politicians — partly for lack of time and partly to maintain distance between these groups and the official campaigns.

For instance, even though he and Senator John Kerry, the presumptive Democratic nominee, used to see each other socially in Sun Valley, where they both have homes, they have not talked recently.

MoveOn Org received money after Mr. Soros met with Wes Boyd, its founder, in what Mr. Boyd anticipated was a "get acquainted" meeting. Instead, he walked out with a major contribution — Mr. Soros and Mr. Lewis pledged \$1 for every \$2 raised by MoveOn.Org.

"I was caught flat-footed on how willing George Soros was willing to fund," Mr. Boyd said. "I'll never live it down that I asked for a one-to-two match. I wish now I had said one to one."

To this I have to say the following. I too have been watching the economic and political trends in the world for decades. And I also started from scratch. But I did not become a billionaire. I could never have bet in the securities' markets for the simple reason that it takes huge amounts of money to do so. Money that one could afford to lose. The very fact that the Rothschilds were (until recently?) part of the London money changers who every morning set the price of gold for the entire world (!?!), and thereby daily had the chance to manipulate the world's currencies, in their own favor, made betting in the securities' markets easy for them or their stooges.

If my assumption is correct that Soros is an agent for the Rothschilds, then this also indicates that he is acting in behalf of these Jewish "kings" as he is now trying to prevent a second term for George W. Bush. This again can be used as confirmation that my claim *may be* correct that in the field of American politics something is being played that is the opposite of what most people believe.

Russian Jews make Forbes list *WTW 5-20-04*

At least nine Jewish tycoons made a list of 36 Russian billionaires published by the Russian edition of *Forbes* magazine. Heading the Forbes ranking are three Jewish oil magnates, Mikhail Khodorkovsky, Roman Abramovich and Viktor Vekselberg. The total wealth of Russia's 36 billionaires is \$110 billion. The publication has drawn criticism from members of the business community for the methods it used in estimating the tycoons' wealth.

Please read the article above about George Soros, if you can, *in toto* and with diligence. I am sorry I had to reduce it to such a small type but there was no way of getting around this problem. If necessary, take the article to a copy place and enlarge it. It is important.

You may recall that in earlier Ganpac Briefs I expressed the opinion that George Soros is an agent for someone else, and since his dealings involve billions of dollars and the world's currency markets, I cannot think of anybody else but the Rothschilds, whom I consider the top royalty of the Jewish aristocracy. In a way, this article confirms my assumption. Note in column 2 at the bottom, where Soros' life story is dealt with, to wit: "*Starting from scratch, Soros became a billionaire by watching global economic and political trends and then placing huge bets in securities markets. The \$1 billion he won in 1992 by betting against the Bank of England that the pound would fall, made him a tabloid fixture in London and earned him the title, 'The man who broke the Bank of England.'*"

Amphib could boost Israel's power projection

May 2004

722

By Barbara Opall-Rome
SPECIAL TO THE TIMES

TEL AVIV, Israel — Israel's top military brass are debating the proposed purchase of a 13,000-ton amphibious assault ship that could carry tanks, troops, unmanned aerial vehicles and more on missions up to 2,000 miles from home.

Supporters say the Multi-Mission, Combined Arms Platform — an option referred to simply as Joint — would extend the nation's ability to project military power all over the Middle East. Detractors say the new vessel would require an expensive new fleet of ships to protect and supply it.

The Israel Defense Forces (IDF) General Staff could render a decision at a meeting in late June.

The ship would have a crew of about 115 sailors and a capacity for 600 troops, and would dwarf the 64-man, 1,200-ton Sa'ar 5-class corvettes, the next-largest surface ships in the Israeli fleet.

As envisioned by its chief sponsor, Vice Adm. Yedidya "Didi" Ya'ari, the commander of Israel's navy, option Joint would revolutionize IDF operations by allowing

the deployment of large forces beyond current tactical ranges.

The amphibious ship would support the emerging operation concept of strategic raids, according to a senior IDF strategist.

"The idea is to identify the problem, insert forces, deal with the problem and then exit," the strategist said. "We have no intention of conquering territory, but at the same time, we have no intention of demurring from problems that can threaten our national security in the decades to come."

The LPD-type platforms will be able to fight off air, surface, submarine and missile threats, including tactical ballistic missiles, he said.

The ship could support a short-takeoff-and-landing version of the U.S.-planned F-35 Joint Strike Fighter, although the strategist conceded that this issue opens up an entirely new argument with the Israeli air force, whose leadership is opposed to option Joint.

The strategist said Ya'ari's idea offers a way out of the "box" that has contained Israeli strategic planning for the past 35 years.

But detractors say the proposal

effectively creates an Israeli marine corps, with no budget to justify the plan.

Serving and recently retired general officers say the amphibious ship will require a small battle group to defend. The Israeli navy has 6,500 personnel, including 300 naval commandos. It has about 20 combat vessels, 32 patrol craft, five landing craft as well as auxiliary and special mission vessels, according to Tel Aviv University's Jaffee Center for Strategic Studies.

Moreover, critics say Ya'ari's concept ignores historic lessons, particularly the October 1967 sinking by Egypt of the destroyer Eilat.

"This proposal is entirely inappropriate from multiple parameters for the Israeli situation, and shows a woeful disregard for history," said Yitzhik Ben-Israel, former director of Israeli defense research and development.

If the IDF General Staff approves option Joint, it would supplant the navy's Sa'ar-5 II multi-mission combat program, an effort to build a surface warship that has been in the making for five years.

Competing proposals for the new Sa'ar 5 are being prepared by Lockheed Martin of Bethesda, Md., and Los Angeles-based Northrop Grumman. □

Barbara Opall-Rome is a staff writer for Defense News.

LOOKING AT OPTIONS

Israeli military planners weigh two proposals to achieve regional naval reach:

Multi-Mission Combined Arms Platform

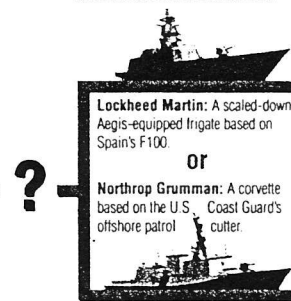
VS.

3,000-ton Sa'ar 5 II Advanced Surface Warship

A 13,000-ton amphibious ship with a large flight deck to carry helicopters, unmanned aerial vehicles, tanks, vehicles and hundreds of troops



Will have defenses against air, surface, submarine and missile threats including tactical ballistic missiles. Design could resemble Spain's Galicia-class amphib



Lockheed Martin: A scaled-down, Aegis-equipped frigate based on Spain's F100

OR
Northrop Grumman: A corvette based on the U.S. Coast Guard's offshore patrol cutter.

ISRAEL'S CURRENT FLEET

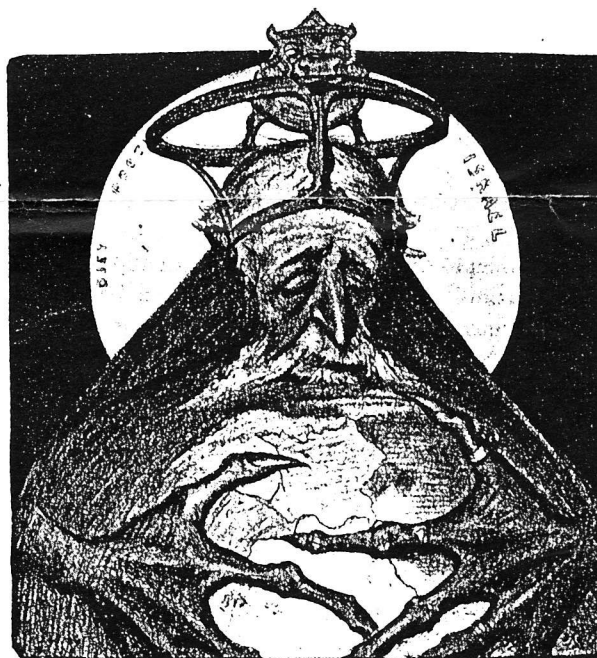
The proposed 13,000-ton amphibious ship would have nearly 10 times the displacement of any surface ship now in the Israeli navy.

- 3 Eilat-class (Sa'ar 5) corvettes, displacing 1,200 tons. Armed with Harpoon anti-ship missiles, 76mm naval gun, torpedoes.
- 3 Dolphin-class submarines; displaces 1,900 tons (dived), 10 torpedo tubes apiece.
- 1 Ashdod-class landing craft, tank; displaces 730 tons, fully loaded.
- 11 missile craft in three classes, displacing up to 500 tons. All carry Harpoons; some have 76mm guns.
- 39 shore patrol boats, displacing up to 50 tons. Some carry torpedoes.
- Sailors: 7,600, including 300 naval commandos.

Sources: International Institute for Strategic Studies, Times research

CHRIS BRUG,
TIMES STAFF

If I am correct, then there is no doubt that the top Jewish leaders in the world know that after a re-election of George W. Bush certain conditions will be imposed upon Israel that World Jewry cannot, will not accept. (Hence the Soros initiative.) Therefore there is a chance (not a certainty!) that early next year the world will face a nuclear danger not seen since the Cuban missile crisis. I stick by my prediction that the Zionists will rather unleash an Armageddon than give up their nuclear arsenal. I also believe that, no matter the election outcome, George W. Bush will still be president come March or April (the most dangerous time.)



Ill. 17. C. Léandre, "The House of Rothschild" (1898), from Eduard Fuchs, *Die Juden in der Karikatur* (British Library).

As you know, I never believed that George W. Bush is *really* as friendly toward the Zionists as he pretends to be. I also believe that Bush is president in name only, and that other people behind the scenes (men like V.P. Dick Cheney) are calling the shots.

I also could never accept that most people of the American non-Jewish ruling circles had never learned or forgotten the anti-Jewish animus that has existed in this nation for centuries. What was (is) much more likely is that most of these people are so cowered by Jewish psycho-terror that they are not able to function as freely as they would like to do. And this again must mean that the Jews have many more enemies in high places (in the U.S.) than they themselves care to admit.

As the Zionist power in and over the United States grew since the end of World War II, so did Jewish arrogance and their collective dangerous behavior. I still remember when AIPAC, the pro-Israel lobby in Congress, could for *decades* count "only" on about 83 U.S. Senators that were (one way or another) in their pockets, and when just over 2/3 of the members of the House of Representatives voted according to Zionist dictates. But less than ten years ago this changed, and there are now days when the U.S. Senate will sign pro-Jewish bills unanimously and without much discussion. This also means that *there must be* many influential people in the United States who pray for the day when the Jews are going to have their comeuppance.

The result of a recent poll in Europe indicates that most Europeans regard Israel as the greatest obstacle to peace. That by itself is a serious indictment. It also means that the Jewish state has but one dependable ally in the world, namely, the United States.

The article above (for which I am herewith thanking the Ganpac Brief reader who mailed it to me, unfortunately without a date and source,) is of extreme importance. It shows that Israel, which cannot exist without outside help, has now plans for serious expansion into areas far removed from Tel Aviv. The question must be asked whether the U.S. strategic moves away from Europe and into the Mediterranean are in reality counter moves in anticipation of international steps that must be taken to disarm the nuclear weapons of the Israelis.

FLOYD NORRIS

NYT 6-4-04

1970's Redux: Could a Mideast War Bring a New Oil Price Shock?

THE war had gone badly for the Arabs, who blamed the United States and lashed out at it in anger. To the shock of both the Arab and industrial worlds, it turned out that the Arabs had economic power that was far greater than anyone had suspected. The use of that power led to recessions and political instability in the West.

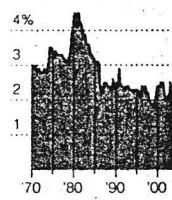
So it was in 1973, when Israel won a decisive victory in the Yom Kippur War, with some help from the United States. The question now is whether something similar is happening three decades later.

As oil prices have risen and stayed high this year, the Western world has looked for someone to blame. First the Western countries agreed that the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries should step up production, but it looks as if there is little they can do. Now the blame is being assigned to terrorists, for their attacks in Saudi Arabia, and to speculators, for overreacting to those attacks.

Little is heard of what was the accepted wisdom of a quarter-century ago: that oil is a scarce commodity that will inevitably run out as it is used up and that its price must accordingly rise over time. But that thesis may yet have a revival as the growth of Asian consumer economies, particularly China's, increases demand for oil.

Auto companies now have market forecasts showing soaring demand in China for years to come, but neither they nor the oil companies appear to expect that demand

Spending on gasoline as a percentage of disposable income.



will have any long-term effect on oil prices.

Yet the history of oil is of sudden price adjustments. The first great shock came in 1973, when an Arab oil embargo showed Western vulnerability. The second came after the Iranian revolution. The prospect of revisiting the 1970's is a sobering one, for that was a time when Western economies lost their self-confidence. In Britain, the Conservatives were thrown out in 1974 and returned in 1979. In the United States, the Republicans lost the White House in 1976 and reclaimed it four years later. There had been no similar rapid reversals in American politics since the late 19th century. One player then was Benjamin Harrison, a Republican who threw out the Democratic incumbent in 1888 and was himself defeated four years later. Mr. Harrison, the grandson of President William Henry Harrison, won in the electoral college in 1888 despite having won fewer popular votes than his Democratic opponent. No president since

then — until George W. Bush — had been either a presidential descendant or a winner who lost the popular vote.

Oil does not seem to have figured in Benjamin Harrison's problems, but it was very evident in Jimmy Carter's victory in 1976 and his loss in 1980. His troubles in pushing an energy policy through a Democratic Congress have a current echo in President Bush's inability to obtain energy legislation despite Republican control of both houses. This administration's effort to keep secret the names of oil executives it consulted is now before the Supreme Court, whose decision could cause problems during the campaign.

To be sure, oil prices are far lower in real terms now than they were in 1980, even though the dollar price is a little higher than the peak reached that year. And efforts to conserve oil in the 1980's have resulted in an economy far less dependent on energy than it used to be. Gasoline takes a smaller part of consumer budgets now than it did before the first oil shock, which helps to explain why gas guzzlers still sell. But the United States remains more dependent on energy than other economies and therefore relatively more vulnerable to rising oil prices.

Current oil prices do not seem to have alarmed Americans. But sharply higher ones could. The risk for President Bush is that, as in 1973, a Mideast war will reveal that the world oil supply situation is tighter than was realized — and that the government has no effective response.

The NYT news item above is noteworthy for two things:

1. Mr. Norris seems to anticipate a new Middle East War.
2. He mentions what everybody in America knows, but nobody of importance is allowed to say publicly, namely that the first great American oil/gasoline turmoil of the 1970s was the result of the one-sided U.S./Israeli "friendship".

Regarding a Middle East War in the not-too-distant future, the question must be asked, "against whom?"

An American occupation of Lebanon and Syria could be accomplished without war. Ditto regarding Libya. Egypt and Turkey are on the U.S. side anyway. So are (at this time still) Saudi Arabia and the other Arabian sheikdoms. There is U.S. pressure on Iran but I have the feeling that Moscow has told Washington, "Finger weg!" ("hands off") in regard to Persia because that would hit too close to Russia's soft underbelly. (In this context we also ought not to forget Holy Russia's centuries'-old aim to recapture Constantinople — lost in 1453 — for Christianity.) The situation in Iraq will be in flux for years to come (especially since the Kurds are now feeling betrayed) but as long as "some" U.S. troops will *always* be there to safeguard the oil fields for the world's secret masters, things will seem under control. Which still leaves the Jewish state whose hundreds of nuclear weapons are not only a threat to Israel's neighbors but also to most of the

Central European nations, a fiefdom the U.S. hierarchy is now regarding as its own, and does not want to lose. (There are psychological reasons for this "attachment".)

While most Israelis would probably not oppose a sudden occupation of their country by "coalition forces" (they have had their fill of Zionist militarism and constant strife,) the same cannot be said of the Zionist leadership. I maintain that they *will* use, Samson-like, "some" nukes before their artificial state goes down the drain of history. At any rate, I cannot see any other reason why Washington would want to pull out troops from Germany and S. Korea, and send them to the Middle East, but for steps to be taken *against* Israel.

There is no question that I can be dead wrong in this and that all current American actions are really taken in behalf of Israel. But I just don't believe so.

Regarding the Soros initiative I would like to point out that precisely because of President Bush's nearly insane, but also carefully orchestrated, support of the Zionists ("Sharon is a man of peace!") the Oberjuden like George Soros are unable to use their most non-lethal and most used weapon against Bush, namely, the accusation of "anti-Semitism." This means that those Christians upon whose sympathies the power of the Zionists over the United States is resting, cannot be swayed *not* to vote for Bush come November.

GANPAC (German-American National Public Affairs Committee) is, after 22 years of existence, still the *only* organization *politically* defending the interests of the 60 million Americans who have declared themselves "German-Americans", this nation's largest ethnic group. It is GANPAC's aim to fight and expose the never ending defamation of all things German by the U.S. media, for instance with the phony "Holocaust" claims; to inform the American public and the politicians of the great contributions by the German-Americans and Germans to the growth and well-being of this nation, and to help build a better society for all. The GANPAC BRIEF has appeared monthly since 1983. Donation /subscription rates are \$50 per annum (\$35 for students and Social Security recipients - U.S. and Canada addresses only.) All subscriptions are considered donations. Overseas addresses (air mail only) \$/€ 60 per annum. Unfortunately, due to a lack of finances we have to keep the number of free subscriptions to prisoners and indigents at a minimum. Personal correspondence is rarely possible.

Hans's new e-mail address (after 7/1/04): Schmidt1bks@citcom.net (Please no *long* essays, Hans won't read them!) Fax # 1-828-884-9140

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