

The Shadows of 1914: Holbrooke, Karadzic, and British Geopolitics

by Elke Fimmen

On July 30, a high-ranking official of the Russian Foreign Ministry, at a background briefing to journalists, spoke in nearly apocalyptic terms about the state of U.S.-Russian relations and about the very survival of the United States in the current global crisis. He raised the prospect of a complete breakdown of those relations, and attacked the United States for selfishness at a moment of existential crisis for humanity, while warning that the U.S. itself is on the brink of collapse. According to *Izvestia* of July 31, he said that “America’s military is being built up at our expense, including the war in Iraq.” On the economy: “Nobody yet believes that the U.S. will default on its state debt, but when that happens, there will begin a flight out of bonds issued with U.S. government guarantees.” The diplomat also said that if the U.S.A. keeps pushing to be a sole superpower, “the time will come, when we cease to conduct a dialogue on essential questions of interest to the United States.”

Lyndon LaRouche commented on this very unusual address, by identifying the trigger for it in the continuing role of former U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Holbrooke in Balkan policy, as revived around the recent arrest of former Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadzic. In an Aug. 2 statement, LaRouche said: “The rage against the U.S.A. expressed at a meeting in Moscow represents an obvious shift from what had been Russia’s policy towards relations with the U.S.A, a rage prompted by the familiar Balkans issue posed to a large constituency in Russia by revival of the issue of the continuing role played by Richard Holbrooke, in the case of Radovan Karadzic.

“Shades of August 1914. Although Czar Nicholas II

was clearly aware of the intention of his uncle, Britain’s Edward VII, to trap Russia in an alliance against Germany, through Russian passions lured into a new Balkan war, the Czar sent Russia to its virtual doom, and that of his family, through allowing himself to be trapped by this British plot.

“Related passions over this same Balkan matter have been recently heated from London, and the passions this evokes among significant circles inside Russia, are still a strategic factor in the present global situation. Former Secretary of State Madeleine Albright’s avowed attachment to the (H.G.) Wells Association in the U.S.A., has been a key factor of her and Holbrooke’s role in this region, while she was Secretary, and now.”

Karadzic was arrested on July 21, and was shortly thereafter sent to the International Court on Former Yugoslavia (ICTY) in The Hague. In his first appearance in court, he accused Holbrooke, former U.S. chief negotiator in the Dayton peace negotiations of 1995, for

having broken a deal, according to which he, Karadzic, supposedly had been granted immunity. He said that he feared for his life, since the “long arm” of Holbrooke could reach to The Hague. Holbrooke had previously commented on the Karadzic arrest, that he regrets that there is no death penalty among the possible verdicts of the ICTY.

With Serbia having announced that it will place the issue of the status of Kosovo on the agenda of the UN General Assembly in September, a matter which deeply touches upon the principled question of national sovereignty, and with Russia and China strictly opposing Kosovo’s unilateral declaration of indepen-



Radovan Karadzic in the disguise (as a “New Age” healer) in which he was captured on July 18, 2008. All the relevant intelligence services knew where he was all along.



National Archives

An American soldier surveys the ruins of a church in France in 1918. World War I was sparked by a British-provoked incident in the Balkans; will a third world war start the same way?

dence from Serbia on Feb. 17, 2008, a minefield for further British manipulations of historic emotions is already prepared. It is thus to be feared, that the urgent debate on a new world economic and financial order is being pushed aside, and that geopolitical confrontation might evolve among the four key nations that have to collaborate towards a solution (the U.S., Russia, China, and India).

British Manipulations

Madeleine Albright, Secretary of State in the Clinton Administration, from 1997 to 2001, along with Vice President Al Gore, under the direction of British Prime Minister Tony Blair, were responsible for the completely unnecessary NATO war against Yugoslavia in 1999, and the political path which led this Spring to the unilateral declaration of independence by Kosovo. Holbrooke was Assistant Secretary of State for Canadian and European Affairs (1994-96) and was Clinton's chief negotiator during the 1995 Dayton talks, which finally ended the atrocious Balkan War (1991-95), with Bosnia-Herzegovina being the main battlefield. During Clinton's second term, Holbrooke was called in again as UN Ambassador (1999-2001), with the Kosovo War being used by the British and

their stooges Gore and Albright, to destroy U.S.-Russian relations.

Holbrooke points out his close relations with career diplomat Frank Wisner, the U.S. chief negotiator in the Kosovo status talks, which led to the recent British-backed provocation of Kosovan unilateral independence. In late February of this year, Holbrooke blamed Russia for backing "extremist elements" in Serbia that were inciting violence in Belgrade after the Kosovo declaration of independence, a claim which even the present U.S. State Department rejected, and which was sharply rebutted by the Foreign Ministry in Moscow. Holbrooke, throughout the last years, was known for his extremely provocative statements about Serbian leader Slobodan Milosevic, who later died under strange circumstances in The Hague, and now his statements about Karadzic.

Former Bosnian Ambassador to the United States Mohammed Sacirbey, as well as several other sources, have confirmed the existence of the alleged immunity deal for Karadzic, as part of the complicated Dayton negotiations. Whether this is true or not, Sacirbey and others have been attacking the United States and other Western nations, for not having delivered Karadzic, former Bosnian Serb Army Chief of Staff Ratko

Mladic, and others, to the ICTY earlier.

But the ICTY is a supranational policy instrument, which, since 1995, particularly under Carla del Ponte, was used time and again to apply political pressure on Serbia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, and for global geopolitical games. The role of the “big players” between 1991 and 1995, for example, Lord David Owen, Cyrus Vance, or François Mitterrand, was never meant to be the subject of these “trials.” Moreover, the ICTY is supported by megaspeculator George Soros and his “Open Societies,” which have positioned themselves in all of the Balkan countries.

A case in point is Soros’s leading Dutch collaborator, Mabel of Orange-Nassau, who conveniently had started an affair with then-Bosnian UN Ambassador Sacirbey during the Bosnian War, and whose dubious role around the events of the Srebrenica massacre (July 1995) has been frequently a subject of discussion in the Dutch press.

Holbrooke himself is an adamant supporter of these supranational “One World” criminal courts. On July 24, he wrote in the *Washington Post*, that Karadzic’s capture was “another reminder of the value of war crimes tribunals,” and warned Sudanese President Omar al-Bashir, who is being threatened with prosecution by the International Criminal Court, to “pay close attention” now.

Why Now?

Many observers have been puzzled about the “sudden” arrest of Karadzic. All the relevant intelligence services, and certainly the British, with their historical penetration of Yugoslav politics, knew his whereabouts all along. Yes, there was the minor factor that Serbia was pressured “to deliver,” as a price for entering the European Union. But LaRouche has identified the strategic setting of this event. In this context, there is one element in the Karadzic arrest, which is especially worth noting. When Karadzic accused Holbrooke and Albright of “broken promises,” he did so by specifically pointing out their institutional role within the Clinton Administration. This is indicative of a British hand behind the curtain, concerning the timing of this arrest, given the singular role that Hillary Clinton has to play now in the United States in this moment of great crisis, and the need for the next President of the United States to create an alliance among the Great Four nations, especially with Russia, as identified by LaRouche.

A brief historic review of the first phase of the

Balkan War, which formally ended in Dayton, is therefore necessary to set the record straight and to avoid the trap of “historic emotions,” which LaRouche referred to in his statement.

When President Bill Clinton came into office in 1993, he was faced with the horrors of a Balkan war that had started during the administration of George H.W. Bush, whose Secretary of Defense was Dick Cheney. This was right after the first Gulf War against Saddam Hussein had ended. Politically, in Europe, after the fall of communism in 1989, events were shaped by the mad determination of the “Entente Cordiale” between French President François Mitterrand and British Prime Minister Maggie Thatcher, to stop the peaceful development of sovereign nations in Europe and the economic development of Eurasia, in which a reunified Germany would have played a key role. The Balkan War which started in 1991, was thus the most welcome opportunity to attack Germany as the “Fourth Reich,” for its support of the declaration of independence of the former Yugoslav republics of Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina.

This rhetoric was repeated eagerly by the Greater Serbian leadership under Milosevic. Psychiatrist Radovan Karadzic, self-proclaimed leader of the “Bosnian Serb Republic,” was educated by the methods of psychological warfare pioneered by London’s Tavistock Institute,¹ had good relations with another psychiatrist, British Liberal Bosnia negotiator Lord Owen, who played a key role in prolonging the hideous war, and in the efforts to chop up Bosnia-Herzegovina along ethnic lines.

It was only when French President Jacques Chirac entered office in 1995, that the Clinton Administration had any chance of finding cooperation with continental Europe, to put an end to this horror show, which was dragging the region and Europe ever deeper into the abyss. This finally led to the complicated peace negotiations in Dayton, which certainly were flawed in many respects, but did end the war. The biggest mistake of Dayton and its aftermath was the lack of a great infrastructural development plan for the new nations of the region as a whole, a plan which could have offered a joint reconstruction perspective, after the horrible suffering and bloodshed on all sides.

From the beginning, the International Monetary

1. See Joseph Brewda, “Nazi Psychiatrists Behind Serbia’s Reign of Terror,” *EIR*, Feb. 12, 1993.

Fund and World Bank insisted on the priority of Bosnia's payment of its share of the debt of former Yugoslavia, and on strict adherence to privatization of state-sector enterprises, accompanied by an administrative straitjacket of ethnic districts, and the division between a Croat-Bosniak entity and the Republika Srpska. This all was to be overseen by European Union administrators, British Crown agents, and thousands of blood-sucking NGOs, which did their best to feed themselves and prevent any economic development.²

This was no surprise, really, since this had been the British geopolitical intention from the beginning, in setting off and prolonging this Balkan war. It was opposed by the concept of the Schiller Institute and its chairwoman, Helga Zepp-LaRouche, who repeatedly pointed out the crucial role of this part of southeastern Europe in the development of the "Eurasian Land-Bridge," starting in 1989. Back then, she had started campaigning for the concept of the "Paris-Berlin-Vienna Productive Triangle," as the locomotive to help the nations of both Western and Eastern Europe, and to revamp the shattered infrastructure of the former Com-econ countries; her organizing was opposed to the IMF shock therapy which instead was imposed by the likes of Al Gore, George Soros, and their imperial British "One World" backers.

Bill Clinton had tried to move along the path of economic development, by sending Secretary of Trade and Commerce Ron Brown to the region. However, Brown died in a mysterious plane crash, in April 1996, near Dubrovnik, Croatia, on his way to Bosnia-Herzegovina. Instead, it was left to the Schiller Institute to put forward the concept of economic development for the region, by organizing a visit of a large delegation of U.S. state legislators and former U.S. Senator Jim Mann to Sarajevo in April 1996, to be followed by many other such interventions in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, and Serbia.

Phase 2: Kosovo and Geopolitics

At an *EIR* conference in Bonn, in April 1999,³ which Lyndon and Helga LaRouche chaired, and which was attended by Russian and Chinese influentials, the issue again was the urgently needed collaboration for a grand

2. Elke Fimmen, "The Case of Bosnia-Herzegovina: How Reconstruction Does Not Work," June 1999, published in *EIR*, Aug. 13, 1999.

3. "EIR Bonn Forum: A Dialogue on Solving the World Crisis," *EIR*, May 7, 1999.

development strategy organized through the LaRouches' "New Bretton Woods" (see below). Sharply attacking Blair's, Gore's, and Albright's confrontationist policy against Russia and China, LaRouche published an article on "Peace in the Balkans and the World Economy," dedicated to the memory of Ron Brown, shortly thereafter.⁴ Helga Zepp-LaRouche and the former (1996) chief of staff of Bosnian President Alija Izetbegovic, Faris Nanic, on April 28, 1999, issued a dramatic appeal against the NATO war, which had worsened the global strategic crisis and created a catastrophic situation both for the Kosovo Albanians and the Serbian population, by destroying key infrastructure. This call, "Peace Through Development for the Balkans,"⁵ laid out detailed infrastructure programs for the region in the context of a Marshall Plan-type mobilization for Eurasian development as a whole. It was circulated internationally and received support from Russian, U.S., and many other prominent international signers.

Instead, British influence increased over the U.S. administration and London's stooges in Europe, such as German Foreign Minister Joschka Fisher (Greens), who, in 2007, initiated, with George Soros, the EU's military empire public relations project, the European Council of Foreign Affairs (ECFR), on whose board we find intelligence mole Mabel of Orange-Nassau.

The NATO war against Kosovo had the declared aim of being the "opening salvo" to end the Westphalian system of sovereign nation-states, as Tony Blair was proud to announce in his speech in Chicago in 1999, during the military campaign against Serbia and Montenegro, to open the way for "humanitarian" intervention worldwide.⁶

There is no question, that individual crimes have to be punished. But real justice for the victims of needless bloodshed and an escape route for today's civilization, can only be achieved on a higher level. This world cannot afford to again become a victim of the methods of British Tavistock psychiatrists and their masters, who know how to engineer a "controlled field" for their social and political "turbulence." Therefore, listen to LaRouche this time!

4. Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., "Balkan Peace and World Economy: The Case for a 'New Marshall Plan,'" May 1999, published in *EIR*, June 18, 1999.

5. Published in *EIR*, June 11, 1999.

6. Elke Fimmen, "The Kosovo Crisis: British Move To End Sovereign Nation-State," *EIR*, March 14, 2008.