

Albright, Rice, and foreign policy: Even the Addams Family would blush

by Scott Thompson

From the early 1970s to the recent period, the “Tweedle Dum” and “Tweedle Dee” among British assets steering U.S. foreign policy along geopolitical lines, contrary to American interests, have been Zbigniew Brzezinski and Sir Henry Kissinger. Now, there is a transition of power under way that presents an even more convoluted picture of how the British have influenced U.S. foreign policy, through the strange-bed-fellow relationship between Texas Gov. George W. Bush’s chief foreign policy adviser, Condoleezza Rice, who is mooted as the next Secretary of State or National Security Adviser if Bush is elected President, and the current Secretary of State, Madeleine “Madmeddling” Korbelt Albright.

EIR has learned that Rice was a protégé of none other than Albright’s father, former Czechoslovak geopolitician and diplomat Josef Korbelt. Further, Madeleine Korbelt Albright’s first major job in the U.S. government was as a member of Carter National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski’s National Security Council staff, after many years as his protégé. Brzezinski married one of the daughters of the late Czechoslovak President Eduard Benes, in whose government Josef Korbelt served as a special assistant to Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Jan Masaryk.

What emerges is the picture of a veritable “Addams Family” of witches and ghouls — on the model of the Charles Addams cartoon series.

‘It’s all in the family’

All this recently led Presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche to ponder: “What is kookier than the ‘Addams Family’? What is a real life ‘Dallas’? We have the chief foreign policy advisor of George Bush and George W. Bush, Condoleezza Rice, who says that her mentor is Josef Korbelt. That’s on the Republican side. And on the Democratic side, we have Brzezinski, as the mentor of Korbelt’s daughter, Madeleine Korbelt Albright. It’s all in the family.”

For more on Condoleezza Rice, see “The Sins of the Father: Condoleezza Rice and the Team Behind George W. Bush’s Campaign” (*EIR*, Sept. 24, 1999). For present purposes, it is sufficient to note that Rice’s first “big break” was as Soviet Desk officer on the National Security Council of

President George Bush. National Security Adviser Gen. Sir Brent Scowcroft admired her work so much, that he had President Bush appoint her as a Special Assistant to the President.

In the recent period, Condoleezza Rice has won kudos from the British establishment. The Sept. 27 London *Guardian* boosted her as “The Iron Lady Behind Bush’s New Cold War.” According to the *Guardian*, Rice took up the study of Russia and Communism at the University of Denver, where her father, Dr. John Rice, went to work after he took the family out of Alabama. The *Guardian* reports that, in Denver, “her professor was Josef Korbelt, a refugee from both Communism and the Third Reich, of whom Rice says: ‘I adored him, I really did.’ Korbelt had a daughter, older than Rice, whom she befriended. Her name was Madeleine — later Madeleine Albright.”

The *Guardian* went on:

“Condoleezza Rice is black, sleek, and has the kind of sex appeal Diana Ross had until she got into that confrontation with security guards at Heathrow. And she has what the editor of the journal *Foreign Affairs* calls ‘a disciplined, steely intelligence’ — all of which is the cause of bitter dismay among her opponents in the Democratic Party.

“Rice, 44, is George W. Bush’s not-so-secret weapon. And as the aspirant President’s foreign policy guru, she is set to become the world’s most powerful woman, the next Secretary of State or National Security Adviser, should Bush continue on his apparently unstoppable course to the White House.

“‘She’s going to be big,’ says one observer, ‘rock star big.’”

Who was Josef Korbelt?

According to his friends, writing in *Czechoslovakia: The Heritage of Ages Past—Essays in Memory of Josef Korbelt* (Boulder, Colo.: East European Quarterly, 1979), Josef Korbelt was a 19th-century British liberal in the tradition of Thomas Hobbes, whose book *The Leviathan* depicted life as “nasty, brutish, and short,” and described politics as “pitting each against all.”

Born Sept. 20, 1908 in Kysperk, Czechoslovakia into a

Jewish family, Korbel later converted to Christianity, reportedly to avoid persecution during the Holocaust (others in his family did not). He was the son of Armost Korbel, a businessman, and Olga Ptackova Korbel. Josef Korbel's family had the money, so that he could spend his 20th year at the Sorbonne, and, returning to Prague, he received his J.D. from Charles University, in 1933.

Following a year's stint as a first lieutenant in the Czechoslovak Army, he joined the Czechoslovak Diplomatic Service. Within five years, he was appointed personal secretary to Foreign Minister Jan Masaryk (whose father, T.G. Masaryk, had earlier been President of Czechoslovakia), in the government of the Anglophile, British liberal Freemason Eduard Benes, with whom he remained until what he terms the "Munich maelstrom."

After British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain signed the 1938 Munich Treaty, allowing Adolf Hitler to take over Czechoslovakia without a shot being fired, Benes resigned as President and set up his government-in-exile in London. In his book *Twentieth Century Czechoslovakia: The Meanings of Its History* (New York: Columbia University Press, 1977), Josef Korbel described all the humiliations that this "provisional" government-in-exile was subjected to at the hands of "appeasers," such as Lord Halifax. Benes and company accepted these indignations with barely a complaint.

Korbel relocated his family to London, where he became head of the broadcasting department of the London-based government-in-exile. Korbel had a British nanny raise his daughter Madeleine—which may help explain her later Anglophile behavior.

Returning on the first plane to Prague in 1945, Korbel's assignment as Foreign Minister Masaryk's Chief of Cabinet was to help organize and rebuild the Foreign Ministry. But, his principal responsibility in the postwar Benes government was as ambassador to Belgrade, where he had served as a press attaché in 1936-37. He later wrote *Tito's Communism* (Denver, Colo.: University of Denver Press, 1951).

Shortly before the Communist seizure of power in Prague, in February 1948, Ambassador Korbel was named chairman of the United Nations Commission on India and Pakistan, the Security Council's first efforts to mediate the explosive Kashmir crisis. Under Ambassador Korbel, the situation remained as unresolved as the Last Viceroy to India, Lord Louis Mountbatten, had intended it to be. (Later, Korbel wrote *Danger in Kashmir* [Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1954], whose second edition had a forward by Adm. C.W. Nimitz and a final chapter by Madeleine Korbel Albright, who at the time was doing graduate work under Brzezinski at the Russian Institute, Columbia University.) While working on this UN effort, Josef Korbel learned that he had been sentenced to death *in absentia* by the Communist government to which Benes had turned over power.

Josef Korbel emigrated to the United States, where he received help from Columbia University's Soviet specialist Philip E. Mosely, who in 1949 found Korbel a placement

for what was to have been a year with the Social Science Foundation and the University of Denver's Department of International Relations. However, Korbel stayed on and became Dean of the Department of International Relations until he retired from that position in 1969. During the intervening years, he received fellowships at Harvard, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Columbia, and Oxford, as well as substantial financial support from the Rockefeller and Guggenheim foundations. It was under his direction, after raising some \$3 million, that the Denver Department of International Relations became one of the most prestigious schools of its kind west of the Mississippi. And, it was during these years that Condoleezza Rice became one of his protégés.

Korbel died in July 1977.

Full circle

Zbigniew Brzezinski, who would be Madeleine Albright's second mentor after her father, in 1955 married a daughter of Eduard Benes, Emilie Anna Benes. One of the major patrons of Brzezinski, after he left his post as founding director of the Trilateral Commission to become Trilateraloid President Jimmy Carter's National Security Adviser (with Madeleine Albright as a subaltern), was Averell Harriman. To understand the import of this, one must look at a string of historical "begats."¹

King Edward VII and Edwina Cassel Mountbatten's grandfather, the banker Sir Ernst Cassel, begat the "robber baron" banker E.H. Harriman, in a union with Jacob Schiff. E.H. Harriman allegedly begat Averell Harriman. Through the contribution of massive funding, Averell Harriman, in union with Bank of England head Montagu Norman, helped beget Adolf Hitler. Averell Harriman was assisted in this operation to install Hitler as a "marcher lord" for a drive east against Soviet Russia, by Prescott Bush, the grandfather of Texas Governor George W. Bush.

And, Averell Harriman helped promote Brzezinski to a major position within the Carter administration. Thus, through the Harriman connection to Brzezinski, Madeleine Albright had a tie to the same Anglophile oligarchical families that had, with British acquiescence, helped Hitler to conquer Czechoslovakia.

But, the ironies do not stop there. As this author documented in "A UN Ambassador in the British Tradition" (*EIR*, July 5, 1996), after President Carter and Brzezinski had been thrown out of office by the electorate, Madeleine Korbel Albright went to work for the late Pamela Churchill Harriman, Averell's promiscuous British widow, in "Democrats for the Eighties," a.k.a. "PamPac." Her ties with Pamela Churchill Harriman are documented in *Life of the Party: The Biography of Pamela Digby Churchill Hayward Harriman*.

Thus, the story of this "family," which would make even the Addams Family blush, comes full circle.

1. See Webster Tarpley and Anton Chaitkin, *George Bush: The Unauthorized Biography* (Washington, D.C.: Executive Intelligence Review, 1992).