

LaRouche: Milosevic Murder To Trigger East-West Conflict

by Jeffrey Steinberg

Lyndon LaRouche forcefully intervened on March 15 into the crises provoked by the sudden death of former Serbian President and accused war criminal Slobodan Milosevic, who was found dead in his prison cell on March 11, the victim of an alleged heart attack. Milosevic had been on trial at The Hague for the past four years, and had been complaining for months that he was being poisoned. On March 8, less than 72 hours before his death, the former Yugoslav ruler had written a note to the Russian Foreign Ministry, asking them to intercede to win permission from the Balkan War Crimes Tribunal to go to Russia for medical care.

In January, Tribunal officials had refused a similar request, on the grounds that they did not trust the Russian government to return Milosevic to The Hague after he had received treatment from Russian medical specialists.

When officials at The Hague scrambled to explain Milosevic's death—the sixth such mysterious death of an accused Serb war criminal while in their custody—Russian Foreign Minister Sergei Lavrov issued an angry public statement that he saw no reason to trust the Tribunal's account. Since the Tribunal had refused to trust the Russian government to secure Milosevic, he had no faith that the Tribunal was telling the truth about the Serb leader's death (see *Documentation*).

The March 8 Milosevic letter was not delivered to the Russian Foreign Ministry un-

til March 12—the day after the Serb leader was found dead in his prison cell.

A senior U.S. intelligence official contacted by *EIR* put the official responsibility for Milosevic's death on The Hague Tribunal, emphasizing that the harsh conditions of imprisonment alone, certainly constituted a “death sen-



Sgt. Mike Camacho

The European-centered Synarchist International, which is gunning for a showdown with Russia, controls Vice President Dick Cheney, through the offices of Britain's Tony Blair.

tence”—whether or not Milosevic’s medication had been tampered with. (By March 14, the Tribunal’s own forensic specialists were spinning wild stories about Milosevic having smuggled medication into prison, in a scheme to induce a heart condition to justify his transfer to a Russian hospital.)

LaRouche Weighs In

It was in this context that American statesman Lyndon LaRouche on March 15 declared that Milosevic had been murdered in order to create a grave crisis in relations between the United States and Western Europe on the one side, and Russia and Asian powers on the other. Not only does the Milosevic murder threaten to trigger a new Balkan crisis, it comes at a moment when Russia is playing a pivotal strategic role in seeking a solution to the so-called “Iran affair.”

LaRouche was equally blunt in identifying the Synarchist International as the author of the Milosevic murder. He named the current generation of Synarchists as the descendants of the London- and Paris-centered financier oligarchs who installed the Fascist and Nazi regimes in power in Europe during 1922-45. Today, this Synarchist International controls the European Central Bank, with its network of subsidiary private central banks. It is their Maastricht System that has all but destroyed the remnants of sovereign nation-states in continental Europe. Through the Blair government in Great Britain, they virtually control the Office of U.S.

Vice President Dick Cheney.

Now, through the contrived “Iran crisis,” and the Milosevic murder, these Synarchist circles are out to finish off the nation-state system itself, to unleash a post-Treaty of Westphalia world of global feudalism, headed by a private oligarchy of financiers and “title-holders” of the world’s strategic raw material wealth.

LaRouche warned that such utopian schemes are doomed to fail miserably, but they could trigger an out-of-control epoch of perpetual war, akin to the medieval Crusades and other religious wars that threw Europe into a centuries-long Dark Age.

It is in this context that the Milosevic murder must be understood. His death threatens to immediately inflame the Balkan conflicts that have been manipulated by the British and other European Synarchist factions for centuries. This month, negotiations under UN auspices are scheduled to take place about the future status of Kosovo, the 90% Albanian-populated province of Serbia. Just days before Milosevic’s death, a NATO-orchestrated government shakeup had occurred in Kosovo, which resulted in a Kosovo Liberation Army (KLA) military commander being installed as the new Prime Minister.

The KLA was the British and NATO intelligence-connected detonator for the late-1990s phase of fighting in the Balkans (see below). A turning point came in 1999, when U.S. Secretary of State Madeleine Albright and British Foreign

Secretary Robin Cook promoted KLA chief Hashim Thaci as Kosovo’s representative at “peace” talks held at Rambouillet, France. The young Thaci was leading an insurgency against the Kosovo Albanians’ elected leader, Ibrahim Rugova, and his NATO-backed ascendancy guaranteed the escalation of confrontation between his forces and the Milosevic regime. Within a year of KLA domination in Kosovo, the region had consolidated its reputation as “the Colombia of Europe”—a crucial junction in the drugs-and-weapons trade in Eurasia.

The latest leadership change in Kosovo could set the stage for a new eruption of conflict, as Kosovars press for full independence, as Serbian nationalism is inflamed by Milosevic’s death. Tens of thousands of people turned out for his funeral on March 18.

It was just such ethnic conflicts that Britain’s Club of the Isles apparatus of King Edward VII exploited to spark World War I. The parallel to the current situation, in which the Synarchist faction of today openly promotes a religious and ethnic “Clash of Civilizations,” is stunning.



“Mad Madeleine” Albright giving a press conference as Secretary of State, Dec. 15, 2000. Invoking H.G. Wells as her guru, she stoked the conflagration in the Balkans during her term in office.



French President François Mitterrand and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher joined forces to prevent the reunification of Germany. When that proved impossible, they rammed the Maastricht Treaty down the throats of Europeans, to curb the power of the nation-state—especially the German one.

The Lost Opportunity: 1989-99

LaRouche added a further dimension to his warnings about a Synarchist-orchestrated rift between the West and Russia.

During 1989-99, the London-Paris Synarchist axis, along with their assets inside official Washington, launched a succession of Balkan crises, to sabotage the opportunities for a new, post-Cold War era of East-West cooperation.

Those Balkan crises/provocations coincided with the assault by British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and French President François Mitterrand against a unified Germany (and all of Europe), through the Maastricht Treaty abomination. Europe, as the result of this Thatcher-Mitterrand scheme, has been put through 15 years of Synarchist economic deconstruction under the European Central Bank.

Europe's plunge into self-imposed economic and monetary suicide must be counterposed to the proposal, first presented by LaRouche in October 1989, for a European Productive Triangle, based on massive infrastructure development, to integrate continental Western Europe, Central Europe, and the states of Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union. The LaRouche proposal envisioned a high-speed rail corridor linking Paris, Berlin, and Vienna, and with spiral development corridors reaching into southern Europe and the Near East, and through Warsaw, east to St. Petersburg and Moscow. In the early 1990s, LaRouche expanded the Productive Triangle proposal to incorporate all of Eurasia in an integrated zone of high-tech agro-industrial development.

It was explicitly to defeat the notion of the Productive Triangle—particularly the idea of cooperation among a con-

cert of European sovereign nation-states, led by a unified Germany and a post-Soviet Russia—that the Thatcher-Mitterrand Synarchist forces orchestrated the first Balkan crisis of 1989-91. The breakup of Yugoslavia into warring ethnic and religious enclaves, a mirror of the Sarajevo events that sparked World War I, killed, for the time being, the prospects of a re-integrated, peaceful and prosperous Eurasian heartland.

From the Synarchist standpoint, the collapse of the Soviet Union and Warsaw Pact opened the prospect for a full-scale assault on the nation-state system—what today is promoted as “globalization.” This was the dream of H.G. Wells, whose “Open Conspiracy” for one-world oligarchical rule is documented elsewhere in this *Feature*.

The Kosovo War

A second phase of the Synarchist Balkan destabilization was launched in the late 1990s, and was very much directed against President Bill Clinton's efforts to address the global financial crisis of 1997-98. Reflecting the impact of LaRouche's January 1997 call for the convening of a New Bretton Woods Conference to replace the bankrupt dollar-based floating-exchange-rate system through bankruptcy reorganization, President Clinton and his Treasury Secretary Robert Rubin had launched a series of international initiatives, aimed at establishing a “new global financial architecture.” Following the Asian currency eruptions of 1997, Clinton and Rubin had created the Group of 22, a working group of leading developed and developing-sector governments, to craft a consensus for such a new financial system. In September 1998, President Clinton addressed the New York Council on Foreign Relations, and announced his intentions to establish a “new global financial architecture,” to curb the powers of offshore financial speculators. Seated in the audience of that September 1998 event, Lazard Brothers Synarchist banker Felix Rohatyn reacted violently to Clinton's reassertion of government control over credit and monetary policy, according to eyewitness accounts.

The Clinton-Rubin effort triggered a Synarchist attack upon the U.S. Presidency: Clintongate. As the President became more and more preoccupied with the impeachment fiasco, then reaching its culmination, he was simultaneously confronted with a Synarchist-ordered insurgency from within the administration and the Democratic Party. The two most visible culprits were Vice President Al Gore and Sen. Joseph Lieberman (D-Conn.), who attempted to induce Pres-

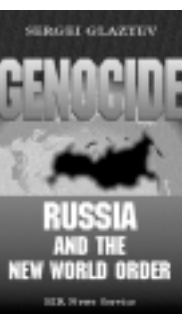
ident Clinton to resign from office, leaving Gore to serve out the final two years as President.

Even though the Rohatyn-Gore-Lieberman treachery was defeated—in no small measure due to Lyndon and Helga LaRouche's intervention to defend the Presidency—the final months of the Clinton Presidency were steered by Gore and a team of self-professed "Wellsian Democrats," led by Secretary of State Madelene Albright and Richard Holbrooke.

When a beleaguered President Clinton reached out to Russia's Prime Minister Yevgeni Primakov, in early 1999, in an effort to avert an East-West rift over the Kosovo crisis, Vice President Gore personally sabotaged the scheduled Primakov-Clinton meeting in Washington. Gore placed a call to Primakov—behind the back of the President, according to administration sources at the time—as the Russian Prime Minister was airborne over the Atlantic, and told him that the decision for NATO to bomb Yugoslavia (ostensibly to stop ethnic cleansing in Kosovo) had been made, and that Primakov risked being in the U.S. capital when the bombing would start. Primakov ordered his plane to turn around and go home. The last chance for a Russian-American war-avoidance concert was dashed, and NATO bombing of Belgrade began days later.

GENOCIDE RUSSIA AND THE NEW WORLD ORDER

Russia in the 1990s: "The rate of annual population loss has been more than double the rate of loss during the period of Stalinist repression and mass famine in the first half of the 1930s . . . There has been nothing like this in the thousand-year history of Russia."



—Sergei Glaziev

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Economist Dr. Sergei Glaziev was Minister of Foreign Economic Relations in Boris Yeltsin's first cabinet, and was the only member of the government to resign in protest of the abolition of Parliament in 1993.

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