

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 apparat 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-

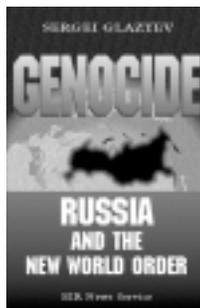
ident Clinton to resign from office, leaving Gore to serve out the final two years as President.

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 Glazyev



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Economist Dr. Sergei Glazyev 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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Documentation

Lavrov, Russian Doctors Dispute Hague Tribunal

Russian Foreign Minister Sergei Lavrov answered questions from the press on March 13:

Q: I would like to learn about the text of Slobodan Milosevic’s letter. Did he write about any attempts to poison him?

Lavrov: Slobodan Milosevic’s letter arrived yesterday. It is dated March 8, but arrived only yesterday. I do not know the cause of the delay. The letter is not addressed to me personally, but to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. It expresses concern that, in his view, some of the treatment methods applied to him by doctors of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia were having a ruinous effect on his health. He asked in this letter to again raise before the Tribunal the question of Russia’s readiness to accept Milosevic for treatment in Russia.

As you know, he had made such a request before. In response to it the Russian Federation gave the Tribunal 100% state guarantees that after taking the course of treatment, Milosevic would return to The Hague. These guarantees were examined at a special meeting of the Tribunal, which deemed them insufficient. That is, in fact, they didn’t trust Russia. This cannot but worry us. It cannot but alarm us that shortly afterwards, Slobodan Milosevic died. A forensic autopsy is now being carried out over there. We are in a situation where they did not trust us, and also have the right not to believe and not to trust those who are carrying out this autopsy. We asked the Tribunal to let our doctors take part in the autopsy or, at least, acquaint themselves with its results. Now a group of our doctors is getting ready to urgently go to The Hague.

Doctors’ Report

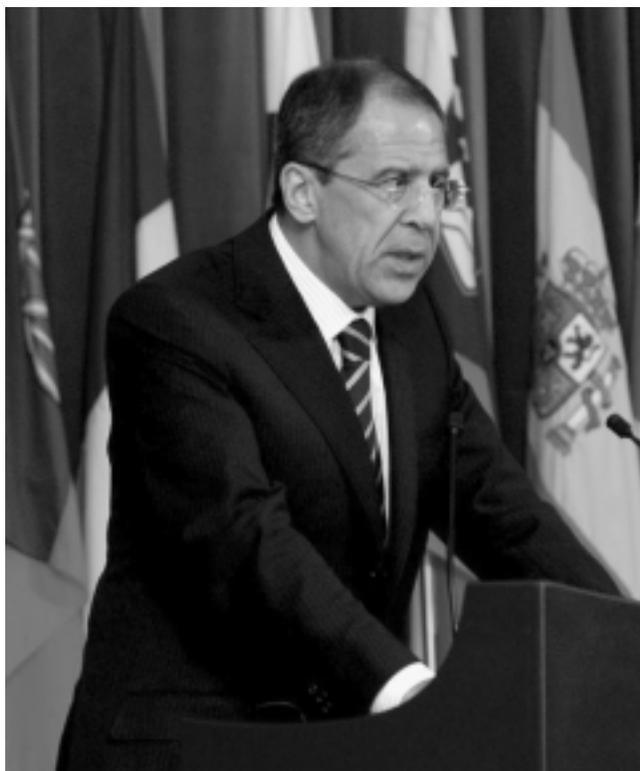
The delegation of four Russian physicians met in The Hague for several hours with doctors who had performed the autopsy on the body of Slobodan Milosevic. Delegation head Leo Bokeriya, head of the Bakulev Cardiovascular Surgery Center, afterwards told Russian Channel 1 TV that he was satisfied with the quality of the autopsy, which was documented with 12 hours of videotape, slides, and other physical data, but dissatisfied with the care Milosevic had received beforehand, and the refusal of Tribunal authorities to release him for treatment in Moscow.

According to Itar-Tass, Bokeriya said, “Milosevic belonged to the category of patients with a light coronary condition. He

had only one vessel affected. It could have been cured.” The news agency further summarized Dr. Bokeriya’s opinion: “If Milosevic had been taken to any specialized Russian hospital, the more so to such a hospital institution as ours, he would have been subjected to coronographic examination, two stents would have been made, and he would have lived for many long years to come. A person has died in our contemporary epoch, when all the methods to treat him were available and the proposals of our country and the reputation of our medicine were ignored. As a result, they did what they wanted to do.”

Bokeriya added that his team had requested that the materials from the autopsy, including microscopic examinations, be provided to the Russian experts when the overall investigation has been completed. On the question of toxicology, Bokeriya said: “The ongoing analysis may take up to three months, although I am almost 100% sure this was a sudden death, caused by Milosevic’s cardiopathology.” He said that the evidence he had viewed directly did not support the theory of direct poisoning, but he added, “Unfortunately, it is an absolutely banal fact that he died due to lack of medical treatment. That’s all.”

In remarks made March 17 after his return to Moscow,



Russian Foreign Minister Sergei Lavrov said, regarding the Tribunal’s refusal to allow Milosevic to receive treatment at a Russian hospital: “They didn’t trust Russia. This cannot but worry us.”

Dr. Bokeriya reiterated that the evident cause of death was “the narrowing of the main blood vessel, which brought about an infarction,” or heart attack. Itar-Tass reported: “Dr. Bokeriya admitted, however, that even this plain confirmation of the fact is tantamount to a slap in the face of the Tribunal for war crimes in the former Yugoslavia.” The Russian physician said, “We pressed them for three years to allow the man to get genuine hospital treatment so that the doctors could issue a diagnosis for him, but nothing of the kind was ever done.”

Explosive Legacy of The 1990s Balkan Wars

by Elke Fimmen

The death of Slobodan Milosevic occurred on the same day that Agim Ceku was elected Prime Minister of Kosovo. Ceku having been the commander on the Kosovo-Albanian side during Madeleine Albright’s unnecessary Wellsian war against Yugoslavia in 1999, the timing smacks of something more than coincidence.

Trained in the Croatian military by U.S. advisors, for operations at the end of Serbia’s war with Bosnia and Croatia in 1995, Ceku ended his service in Croatia as a brigadier-general in February 1999, then moving to the Kosovo Liberation Army. After commanding the KLA during the NATO war against Yugoslavia in 1999, Ceku was in charge of its demilitarization. Since then he has commanded the Kosovo Protection Corps (KPC). Ceku’s job in 1999 was to reorganize the KLA into a proper military structure, which then cooperated closely with the NATO forces, providing intelligence for bomb targetting, among other services.

Until the death of Milosevic, the Serbian government was very reluctant to comment on Ceku’s new designation, but this posture may now change. For some years, Serbia has been accusing Ceku of committing genocide against Serbs in Kosovo, during the 1990s fighting. There is no Hague indictment against him, unlike his predecessor, Ramush Haradinaj. The latter was released from The Hague, and is being allowed to await his trial (slated for this Summer) as a free man in Kosovo, a favor not granted to Serbs going on trial for genocide.

Elements of Tension

Kosovo is thus, once again, a current crisis point in the Balkans. But it is not the only one. A survey of the elements of tension around the Balkans, existing even prior to the death of Milosevic, reveals that the area is a basket of complicated issues, left over from more than a decade of geopolitical wars, shifting alliances, and other political games.

Each of these situations might be solved only through highly sensitive diplomacy, and, most of all, only under the condition that real economic development is the pathway of the future for all of those involved. At present, however, the region is in shambles. Kosovo, the rest of Serbia, and Bosnia are the worst off economically.

After the fall of communism in 1989, this region should have become one of the major area of development, defined by its bridge-function to the Near East, and by the major European waterway of the Danube—as the LaRouche movement developed it in the 1990 Productive Triangle program. Towards the end of the 1999 phase of Balkans warfare, Lyndon LaRouche updated this approach in a major article on the principles of physical economy of a Marshall Plan for the Balkans.

Instead came the geopolitical wars of the 1990s—unnecessary for any purpose other than to wreck the prospects for, first, all-European cooperation after the fall of communism, and, in the second phase, the Eurasian Triangle of Russia-India-China, and its potential cooperation with the U.S.A. and Europe for a new world economic architecture. Now, a new geopolitical game is being unleashed, again with major potential repercussions for world peace.

Kosovo status discussions have been going on for several weeks, after the death of former President Ibrahim Rugova in January. They are to determine, this year, whether Kosovo will be independent from Serbia, or remain a province with a high degree of autonomy, decentralization of administration, and guaranteed minority rights. European governments have generally favored the latter option, but this month at an EU foreign ministers meeting in Salzburg, British Foreign Minister Jack Straw commented provocatively to the effect, that independence of Kosovo is bound to come. South Eastern European Stability Pact coordinator, Erhard Busek, criticized Straw for damaging the diplomatic process.

Montenegro's independence referendum is scheduled for May. A republic within former Yugoslavia, Montenegro still forms one state, together with Serbia. The vote is expected to be very close. If the separation were to happen, Serbia would have no outlet to the Mediterranean Sea. If it lost both Kosovo and Montenegro, Serbia would be reduced to a landlocked rump of its former existence.

Reorganization of Bosnia-Herzegovina's structure is also to occur in 2006. Changes in this complicated construct are designed to dissolve the institutions of the Republika Srpska (Serb enclave) within Bosnia-Herzegovina, to create a single integrated state, but with decentralization at the local level. The Dayton Treaty of 1995 created three nominally independent entities (Croatian, Bosnian, and Serbian), and thus a major impediment for economic reconstruction. The Croatian and Bosnian units joined in a federation; finishing the reorganization of Bosnia-Herzegovina may be long overdue, but, coming now, will add pressure to an already volatile situation.

Yugoslavia is to go on trial for genocide and aggression in a case brought by Bosnia-Herzegovina in 1992-93 at the International Court of Justice (not The Hague Tribunal dealing with war crimes). Thirteen years later, the case is under deliberation. It is a complicated case, involving international law, which could potentially set a precedent regarding aggression against countries (including Iraq). At its initiation, the case was intended by the Bosnian government as a way to stop the war against Bosnia-Herzegovina, which had declared independence from Yugoslavia (today, Serbia-Montenegro); this independence had been recognized by NATO members, but Bosnia-Herzegovina was still under a weapons embargo and was officially not allowed to defend itself. Today, the case is seen by the Bosnians as a negotiating chip toward the government in Belgrade, to agree to the above-mentioned reorganization of Bosnia.

Greater Albania tendencies could be unleashed by an adverse outcome of the Kosovo status talks. Macedonia, another now independent former republic of Yugoslavia, has a large Albanian minority. So does Bulgaria. And Albania itself will react in one way or another. The potential remains for conflicting, intractable nationalist agendas to be activated here, as happened during the Balkan wars at the beginning of the 20th Century.

Hot Spots Flare in Russia's 'Near Abroad'

by Rachel Douglas

In Russian parlance the Near Abroad comprises countries that were formerly part of the Soviet Union. The Balkans region is not in the Near Abroad, but it, especially Serbia, is a traditional area of Russian interest—a factor that British and Venetian geopoliticians played on to embroil Russia in Balkan wars in the 19th Century and in 1912-14, on the eve of World War I.

Russian government officials, parliamentarians, and media are currently paying great attention to the situation in the Near Abroad, where several of the region's so-called frozen conflicts have flared into hot spots. The Belarus Presidential election is on March 19, and Ukraine votes for Parliament one week later, but those are not the only focal points. Here are the current situations:

Belarus: Stepan Sukhorenko, head of the Belarusian KGB, announced on March 16 that he had evidence of an American-backed plot to overthrow President Alexander Lukashenka's regime during the Presidential election, through "bombings and arson to sow chaos." Sukhorenko showed a



EIRNS/Dan Sturman

Zbigniew Brzezinski, one of the principal architects of the geopolitical “arc of crisis” policy for surrounding Russia (or formerly, the Soviet Union) with hostile powers, is shown here in Washington on March 16, 2006.

video of a man he said had been trained in the Republic of Georgia, with American instructors present, to bomb schools. He also accused staff of the Georgian embassies in Lithuania and Ukraine of being involved. This escalation came after ten days of arrests of opposition candidates and/or their staff coordinators, for holding unauthorized demonstrations and on other charges. The regime prepared the election in heavy-handed fashion; equally heavy-handed are calls from Project Democracy circles for Lukashenka to be overthrown, as “Europe’s last dictator.” On March 16, a delegation of election observers from the European Parliament was denied visas to enter Belarus.

Transnistria/Moldova: In a statement issued March 9, the Russian Foreign Ministry charged Ukraine and Moldova with “blockading” the Transnistria region of Moldova. New customs regulations require all cargoes moving from Transnistria into Ukraine, mostly en route to Russia, to have an official Moldovan customs stamp, for the stated purpose of curbing smuggling. Transnistria, a narrow strip of territory along the left bank of the Dniestr River in Moldova, borders Ukraine. Its population is mostly Russian ethnic. Russian forces have patrolled the area since fighting there in the early 1990s, and the local authorities do not answer to the Moldovan government in Chisinau. The Foreign Ministry statement, as well as a resolution passed the next day by the Russian State Duma, accused Ukraine of threatening the pop-

ulation of Transnistria with a “humanitarian disaster.” As of March 14, Russian Foreign Minister Sergei Lavrov said that the measures remained in effect, as a result of which “the social and economic situation in Transnistria is deteriorating.”

Ukraine: Victor Yanukovich’s Regions of Ukraine party is far ahead in all election polls, with President Victor Yushchenko’s Our Ukraine facing opposition also from several former allies. But Regions of Ukraine will not win a clear majority, and its vote will tend to be concentrated in eastern Ukraine. As one Ukrainian analyst told *EIR*: “It’s set up for ungovernability, with Ukraine’s fate then to be determined by outside forces.”

Meanwhile Russian state TV on March 12 aired an edition of its Special Correspondent program, which charged that the Makarov-1 military garrison in the Kiev Region was being used by U.S. special forces as a concentration camp for prisoners from various countries, and that this was arranged with Yushchenko by U.S. Director of Central Intelligence Porter Goss last Summer. On March 13, Ukrainian General Staff Chief Sergei Kirichenko categorically denied the Russian report.

Latvia: Police in Riga forcibly stopped a march to commemorate Latvian Waffen SS Legionaires’ Day, and also arrested anti-fascist counterdemonstrators, on March 16. A showdown over this commemoration takes place almost every year on this date, but these police actions were played up as a dramatic event, on Russian state TV. The Russian Foreign Ministry denounced the march, saying that it ran counter to recent UN resolutions against inciting racism and xenophobia.

Georgia: Organizations from the heavily Armenian ethnic Javakheti region in southern Georgia have petitioned President Michael Saakashvili to be granted autonomy, according to a March 10 Caucasus Press report monitored by RFE/RL. Saakashvili is already battling to restore Tbilisi’s control over South Ossetia and Abkhazia, which border the Russian Federation.

Kosovo: The situation in this Balkans hot spot has implications for Russia’s Near Abroad. As talks continue on the status of Kosovo within (or independent of) Serbia, Russian officials, including President Vladimir Putin, have drawn a parallel with potential developments in Near Abroad, like Transnistria in Moldova and the autonomous regions in Georgia. Asked during his Jan. 31 press briefing, what would happen if Kosovo independence were recognized, Putin said, “Principles have to be universal, otherwise they cannot inspire trust in the policy we are pursuing. . . . If someone believes that Kosovo can be granted full state independence, then why should we refuse the same to the Abkhazians or the South Ossetians? . . . I don’t want to say that Russia will also immediately recognize Abkhazia or South Ossetia as independent states, but such precedents exist in international life.”