
Profile: Madeleine K. Albright

A UN ambassador in the British tradition

by Scott M. Thompson

When Iraq revealed in June 1995 that UN-imposed sanctions were responsible for 100,000 dead or dying Iraqi children, Sir David Hannay, the United Kingdom's Permanent Representative to the UN, sneered at the Iraqis in the June 21, 1995 issue of the *New York Times*, "They're trying to do deals all the time. But we're not talking about buying carpets, we're talking about compliance with Security Council resolutions." U.S. Ambassador to the UN Madeleine Albright echoed that racist remark: "The Iraqis are acting as if they are in a position to bargain, as if they were in a bazaar."

Albright's political profile reveals her to be a "one world-ist" in the tradition of the evil Lord Bertrand Russell, who saw the development of nuclear weapons as providing a golden opportunity to build a world government that would destroy the nation-state.

This is the same U.S. ambassador to the UN who claimed that Sudan is a hotbed of terrorism, covering up for the British-instigated terrorist war in that country, when talking to the *New York Times* of April 3, 1996. Without a shred of evidence, she claimed that the Sudanese government in Khartoum had backed a phony attempt to assassinate Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak (the real terrorists were afghansi, centrally deployed from Britain). Speaking to reporters, Albright referred to Sudan as a "viper's nest of terrorists."

On Sept. 8, 1994, Albright drew an attack from Lt. Gen. Aleksandr Lebed, who said that her comments about the Russian decision to withdraw troops from Moldova demanded a response from the Russian Foreign Ministry. Lebed told Radio Free Europe: "I categorically oppose that some woman, whatever her rank, should make decisions for the Russian state. . . . [This is] yet another sign that they are openly and unceremoniously wiping their feet on us. . . . That statement is a link in the same chain as the plutonium scandal which aims to show the world that Russia can't control its nuclear weapons."

Albright's first speech at a National Press Club luncheon on July 14, 1994, was full of praise for the United Nations. This, at a time when the UN and the British government were doing everything in their power to prevent the Clinton administration from taking effective military action to stop



U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Madeleine K. Albright. Raised by an English nanny, she became friends with Pamela Churchill Harriman, and brings the racism and arrogance of the Anglophile "upper crust" to her UN post.

the Serbian aggression in Bosnia; at a time when the UN bureaucracy was gearing up for the September 1994 Cairo Conference, to ram through a radical Malthusian population-reduction program worldwide.

"I have decided to talk to you today about the future of one of the world's vital relationships: that between the United States of America and the United Nations," Albright said. "The opportunity we now have to reinvigorate the UN may not last long. The UN does not run on its own power. It must be fueled by the confident support and leadership of member states. Today the confidence is precarious, the backing shaky, and the leadership evermore dependent on the United States. . . . In each instance our purpose has been to make the UN more credible, efficient and successful. . . ."

"My point is not that all our hopes in Bosnia have been realized, they have not. Nor does it mean that the UN has been blameless in Bosnia. On the contrary, UN officials have made mistakes for which they have been criticized justly. . . . But by cooperating with, and at times pushing and prodding the UN, we have achieved important results."

That is the sort of speech you would expect, from somebody who hangs out with Churchills and Harrimans. Before she was nominated by President Clinton to be ambassador to the UN, Albright had been associated with British "mole" Pamela Churchill Harriman's "Democrats for the Eighties," a.k.a. "PamPac," along with Clinton's Secretary of State Warren Christopher. Before his election, President Clinton had made a bad deal with Pamela Churchill Harriman, serving for a time as chairman of her political fundraising com-

mittee. The deal between Clinton and a British baron's eldest daughter, the Honorable Pamela Churchill Harriman, has been documented in the book *Life of the Party: The Biography of Pamela Digby Churchill Hayward Harriman*, which also discusses the proximity of Madeleine Korbel Albright to the Harrimanites, especially in the 1980s.

The 'hard cop'

Albright, who holds cabinet rank, is ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the UN, and a member of the National Security Council staff. As a Presidential adviser on foreign policy, she attends a biweekly "principals meeting," along with the Director of Central Intelligence, the national security adviser, and the secretaries of state and defense.

The *Washington Post* reported on one of President Clinton's National Security Directives on Jan. 22, 1993, which reestablished the National Security Council on three levels of deliberative committees. The highest level was the "principals' committee," which was to be constituted by members of the main National Security Council, who will deal with security issues before they are formally presented to the NSC meetings.

Albright is known for her outspokenness and for "her willingness to wield the big stick whenever the President needs to make a point," as Kevin Fedarko put it in *Time* magazine of Oct. 31, 1994. He quoted Albright: "The people I work with appreciate the fact that I'm plugged into Washington. I'm in the inner circle. I'm involved in everything." But, she is also "a quintessential team player who hates to improvise and rarely says anything that isn't thoroughly vetted first in Washington," wrote Julia Preston in the Oct. 14, 1995 *Washington Post*.

A likely hypothesis is that Albright, who commutes up to five times a week between Washington and New York, is used by the Clinton administration as its "hard cop" on foreign policy. Otherwise, she would have been raked over the coals and fired.

Anglophile upbringing

Madeleine Korbel was born on May 15, 1937 in Prague, Czechoslovakia, to Josef Korbel and Anna Speeglova Korbel. Her father was a member of the pro-British comprador class. He served in the Czech diplomatic service in 1934-48, and from 1937 to 1948, the Korbel family lived successively in Belgrade, London, Prague, and then—during three years that Josef Korbel served as the ambassador to Yugoslavia—in Belgrade again.

While Britain's Neville Chamberlain had given Adolf Hitler the right to carve up Czechoslovakia for "peace in our time," Josef Korbel and his family lived in London during World War II, where he joined the British-backed Czechoslovak government-in-exile. Madeleine Korbel was raised there, until after the war, by an English nanny.

In 1940-42, Josef Korbel was personal secretary to Jan

Garrigue Masaryk, Commander of the British Empire (CBE), the son of T.G. Masaryk, who had been, from 1925 until 1938, Czechoslovak minister to Great Britain. Jan G. Masaryk was a classical British liberal affiliated with Freemasonry. In 1940-45, Korbel was head of the broadcasting department of the Czechoslovak government-in-exile, London. Upon the end of World War II in 1945, he became *chef de cabinet* to interim Prime Minister Jan Masaryk, in Prague. From 1945-48, he was Czechoslovak ambassador to Belgrade.

At the beginning of 1948, Korbel assumed the job of representing Czechoslovakia on the UN Commission for India and Pakistan, and began working on the Indian subcontinent, while Lord Louis Mountbatten was carrying out the bloody partitioning of India. His particular assignment was the Kashmir crisis.

In February 1948, the Czech government was overthrown in a Communist coup, and in that year or early in 1949, Korbel learned that the Communists had charged him *in absentia* with crimes against the state and sentenced him to death.

Shortly thereafter, he and his family received political asylum in the United States, and in 1949, after living in New York for some months, he secured a position as a professor of international relations at the University of Denver. He became the author of several books, and was eventually made dean of the university's Graduate School of International Studies.

Albright claims that her father was her principal mentor, and her present worldview consists of ideas "implanted" by him. (Her second mentor, Zbigniew Brzezinski, is a minor Polish nobleman, whose his father-in-law Edvard Benes, was the former liberal, freemasonic President of Czechoslovakia.)

Enter, Zbigniew Brzezinski

Madeleine Korbel went to Wellesley College, in Massachusetts, on a scholarship. She campaigned for Adlai Stevenson in the 1956 Presidential campaign, starting a long line of associations with Democratic Party Presidential candidates.

Three days after her graduation from Wellesley, Madeleine Korbel married Joseph Albright, a scion of the Robert R. McCormick-Alicia Patterson newspaper syndicate, whom she had met in 1957, when both were interning at the *Denver Post*. The couple settled in Chicago, where Joseph Albright began working as a reporter with the *Chicago Sun-Times*. (The editor of the *Sun-Times* discouraged Madeleine from working for the paper, because she was a woman.) In 1961, Joseph took a job as a reporter and executive with *Newsday*, the Long Island, New York daily founded by Alicia Patterson, and the Albrights moved to Long Island. Between 1961 and 1967, Madeleine gave birth to three daughters.

In 1961, she enrolled in the graduate program in public law and government at Columbia University in New York City. She studied under, among others, Zbigniew Brzezinski,

who at that time directed Columbia's Institute on Communist Affairs. Brzezinski was just about to write *The Technetronic Age*, before his selection as North American executive director of the Trilateral Commission formed in the early-1970s. In 1968, Albright earned an M.A. degree and a certificate in Russian studies from Columbia.

She then started work on her doctoral dissertation, which brought her closer to Brzezinski's shop. Her thesis was to be on the part played by the press in the abortive attempt by Czech dissidents in 1968 to loosen the grip of communism in their country through liberal reforms.

Meanwhile, in 1968, Joseph Albright was promoted to be Washington bureau chief of *Newsday*, and the family moved to the nation's capital. Among other volunteer activities in which Madeleine engaged after the move, she served on the board of directors of the Beauvoir School, a private school her twin daughters attended. It was through Beauvoir School social circles, that Madeleine Korbel Albright got involved with Edmund S. Muskie's 1972 campaign for the Presidential nomination. She divorced her husband sometime thereafter.

Madeleine Albright helped to raise funds for Muskie's unsuccessful bid for the 1972 Presidential nomination, and Muskie became a family friend. In 1976, Muskie put Albright on his payroll as his chief legislative assistant. This was just after she had received her Ph.D. under Brezezinski's tutelage. Muskie was a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and Albright spent a substantial portion of time working on foreign affairs.

In 1978, Brzezinski, by then Carter's national security adviser, asked her to join President Carter's National Security Council staff, serving as a congressional liaison, with a focus on foreign policy legislation. There is no public record of her role, if any, on such issues as the Iran hostage crisis, that is readily available, but this was her first known experience with the world of intelligence.

One possibly significant factor in her hard-cop approach to Iraq, is that Brzezinski popularized the Arc of Crisis, based upon British Arab Bureau agent Bernard Lewis's plan to foment fundamentalism and strife to destroy the nations of the Middle East.

The Reagan-Bush years

When Ronald Reagan was elected President in 1981, Madeleine Albright temporarily left government service. In 1981-82, she was a senior fellow in Soviet and Eastern European affairs for what was then the Georgetown Center for Strategic and International Studies. At CSIS she wrote *Poland: The Role of the Press in Political Change*, which was published in 1983. In 1982, the School of Foreign Service at Georgetown University appointed her to the dual positions of research professor of international affairs and director of the Women in Foreign Service Program. She remained in this position until 1993, when President Clinton appointed her

U.S. ambassador to the United Nations.

No sooner had she entered academia, than she opened a Democratic salon, which hosted, through the years, hundreds of Democratic politicians, professors, and theoreticians, among them Bill Clinton, when he was governor of Arkansas. "These were not mere social gatherings, but sessions aimed at laying the groundwork for a Democratic return to power," according to reporter Jacob Heilbrunn, cited in *Current Biography*.

During the 1984 Presidential race, Albright served as foreign policy coordinator for the Walter F. Mondale Democratic campaign, as well as for Mondale's running-mate, Geraldine Ferraro. Also, in that year, she was named vice-chairman of the National Democratic Institute for International Affairs, part of the "Project Democracy" apparatus which runs political intelligence operations under cover of "democracy." In 1987, she became Michael S. Dukakis's senior foreign policy adviser in his campaign for the Presidency.

Albright helped the Democratic National Committee formulate the party's platform in 1992, and, in collaboration with Warren Christopher, Anthony Lake, and Samuel R. Berger, she developed foreign policy position papers for Bill Clinton after he won the Democratic Presidential nomination. No sooner had Clinton won the nomination, than he introduced Albright as his choice for the UN post. The Senate unanimously confirmed Albright's nomination on Jan. 27, 1993.

In 1989, Albright took over as president of the Center for National Policy (CNP), a Democratic Party institution. In fact, it was the think-tank that was the action arm of Pamela Churchill Harriman's "Democrats for the Eighties." Albright's prominence grew, as the CNP was an interface between the liberal wing of the Democratic Party and labor. Edmund Muskie expressed the opinion that, were the party to regain control of the White House, Albright should be the Presidential national security adviser. Muskie wrote several books for the CNP. After the election of President Clinton, his administration had links, especially on economic policy, to the CNP. Albright gave a report on "U.S. Goals for the UN Fourth World Conference on Women," on Aug. 30, 1995, for the CNP.

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