

# THE KOREA TIMES

## Terrorists still creating wars from Iraq to Ukraine

By Doug Bandow  
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The conflict in Iraq started a century ago. So did the civil war in Syria. Along with Russia's dismemberment of Ukraine.

All of these conflicts, and much more, grew out of World War I.

At the turn of the 20th century Europe was prospering. But on June 28, 1914 19-year-old Serb nationalist Gavrilo Princip shot Franz Ferdinand, heir to the ramshackle Austro-Hungarian Empire, and his wife Sophie.

The following weeks were filled with ultimatums, plans, and pleas. Even after governments recognized the danger they found that "control has been lost and the stone has begun to roll," as German Chancellor Theobald von Bethmann-Hollweg put it.

Great Britain enjoyed the best reputation because it was on the winning side and ran the war's most brilliant PR operation. Germany's franchise was in fact broader, though Wilhelmine Germany's political structure was flawed.

Belgium looked to be the most innocent, but its rule killed millions of Africans in the Belgian Congo. France was a revenge-minded democracy. Austro-Hungary was less democratic, but the empire's complicated governing structure contained important checks and balances within.

Also a member of the Entente was the anti-Semitic despotism of the Tsar. Its protege, Serbia, backed Princip's act of state terrorism against Austro-Hungary.

On the side of the Central Powers was the Ottoman Empire, sclerotic, incompetent, and authoritarian. Bulgaria completed the Quadruple Alliance, while Romania, Italy, and Japan, joined the Entente.

The U.S. had no reason to associate with any of these disreputable combatants. Unfortunately, America's president, the haughty, sanctimonious, and egotistical Woodrow Wilson, imagined himself as God's anointed to bring peace to the earth.

With Germany facing defeat an armistice was reached in November 1918. The vainglorious Wilson enunciated high-minded principles for peace, but was outmaneuvered at the Versailles Peace Conference the following year.

The allies plundered the defeated while dictating a vengeful peace. Like the journey from Princip to World War I, the path from Versailles to Adolf Hitler was long but clear.

All of the major belligerents were foolish and myopic, but none more so than America. At least the European participants had recognizable interests at stake in the crisis.

Not so the U.S. Strategically the U.S. would not be threatened by whoever won, and would gain little by participating even on the victorious side.

Wilson's real objective was global social engineering. He wanted to reorder the world. Alas, his effort backfired spectacularly.

The potentially reforming empires of Austria-Hungary, Germany, and Russia all disappeared. Eastern Europe was filled with what Germans called Saisonstaaten, or "states for a season." The allies carved up the carcass of the Ottoman Empire, creating artificial entities like Iraq and Syria.

Economic and social crises afflicted even the victors, while the virulent bacilli of communism, fascism, and Nazism were loosed among the losers. The Great Depression spread immiseration widely.

A generation later Europeans went to war again, causing far greater death, destruction, and dislocation. Today territorial creations in the Balkans and Middle East continue to implode.

Winston Churchill observed in 1936: "America should have minded her own business and stayed out of the World War. If you hadn't entered the war the Allies would have made peace with Germany in the spring of 1917. Had we made peace then there would have been no collapse in Russia followed by Communism, no breakdown in Italy followed by Fascism, and Germany would not have signed the Versailles Treaty, which has enthroned Nazism in Germany."

The so-called Great War demonstrated that appeasement often works. Political figures routinely intone "Munich" without understanding that episode's unique circumstances. A little more "appeasement" in the summer of 1914 might have prevented World War I – and its many spinoff conflicts.

Using violence to achieve one's political ends usually backfires. Princip died in prison. Serbia was occupied by Austria-Hungary. Serbia's subsequent history has been tortured.

Alliances often accelerate hostilities rather than deter conflict. In World War I the two competing blocs became transmission belts of war rather than firebreaks to war. Two gunshots in Sarajevo triggered a conflict which eventually reached America.

War is no humanitarian exercise. Countries practiced "war socialism" and sacrificed civil liberties everywhere.

Intervention usually creates additional problems, begetting more intervention. Most every military step, from World War I to the Iraq invasion, spawned new geopolitical crises and demands for military action.

Today Washington, in particular, is filled with proposals for new interventions. Most seem unlikely to trigger a new world war. But a century ago no one expected a distant assassination to do so either. This is reason enough for Americans and other peoples to make war truly a last resort.

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