whether this be under the excuse of protecting human rights, the environment, or other special interests. By organizing the forces of civil society, the NGOs create a fifth column, to be used against any government that dares offer resistance to the IMF/World Bank policies.

Gore issued a warning to any government having the audacity to limit the power of the NGOs. “Any government which wants to throw a dark cloak over its activities,” Gore said, “immediately tries to tie the hands and bind the feet of its NGOs. NGOs are a core component of civil society, and they bear a great share of the 24-hour, watchdog work of holding governments accountable.”

Gore also launched a proposal to have “monitors from different nations go into a country with World Bank diagnostic tests,” with which they can investigate the level of corruption there. This would be the insane UN monitor system as was imposed upon Iraq, a nation now effectively divided into three parts. Transparency International would then incorporate the results of these tests in their “Corruption Perception Index,” by which they rank the countries according to their supposed corruption level. These results are then used by the NGOs on the ground in the target country to rouse the population for either the overthrow or “reform” of the existing government.

In his final statement, Gore made a call to arms against any nation-state that moves to defend its national interests. “As we uncover the corruption, expose the crimes, and expel the criminals—our people will sense their own growing power to chase out corruption, and they will quicken their efforts.”

Most outrageous was the racist nature of the whole gathering. The African nations, for example, were pulled together to international financial powers or to the British empire could be branded as corrupt, and replaced, in a cold coup run by the financial oligarchy.

TI has long been known to readers of EIR, but it was catapulted into the international media spotlight with Gore’s “Global Forum on Fighting Corruption.” Jeremy Pope, TI’s managing director, from Berlin, shared the podium with Gore. TI’s “Corruption Perception Index,” which ranks nations by their “corruption,” making them fair game for denial of International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank loans, boycotts, sanctions, and even, perhaps in the future, invasions, was printed as part of the official U.S. government handouts.

Not only were the bureaucrats of TI on hand, but some of the leading figures in Prince Philip’s coterie were there, most notably, Sir James Wolfensohn, now head of the World Bank, and an Advisory Council member of TI, and Robert “Body Count” McNamara, the U.S. Secretary of Defense during the Vietnam War, who later served as a World Bank president. The reunion of these World Bank presidents was not accidental, since they are two of the “founding fathers” of Transparency International.

A glance at Transparency International

Officially created in 1993, TI’s origins date to several meetings beginning around 1984, organized by Prince Philip, about spiritualism, the environment, and the danger of sovereign nations. By 1993, Philip and his closest collaborators, such as Sir James Wolfensohn, now head of the World Bank and an Advisory Council member of TI, invented the sledgehammer of “corruption,” whereby a government troublesome to international financial powers or to the British empire could be branded as corrupt, and replaced, in a cold coup run by the financial oligarchy.

TI has long been known to readers of EIR, but it was catapulted into the international media spotlight with Gore’s “Global Forum on Fighting Corruption.” Jeremy Pope, TI’s managing director, from Berlin, shared the podium with Gore. TI’s “Corruption Perception Index,” which ranks nations by their “corruption,” making them fair game for denial of International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank loans, boycotts, sanctions, and even, perhaps in the future, invasions, was printed as part of the official U.S. government handouts.

Not only were the bureaucrats of TI on hand, but some of the leading figures in Prince Philip’s coterie were there, most notably, Sir James Wolfensohn, whom Gore helped into the position of World Bank president in 1995; and Robert “Body Count” McNamara, the U.S. Secretary of Defense during the Vietnam War, who later served as a World Bank president. The reunion of these World Bank presidents was not accidental, since they are two of the “founding fathers” of Transparency International.
ferring in the internal affairs of virtually every country in the
world.

TI is based in Berlin, but is effectively run from London, and functions as a supranational force, using the power of the British-controlled media cartel and other “inside” operatives to impose its so-called anti-corruption agenda.

These anti-corruption crusaders are run and funded by some of the most corrupt British operations: Its chairman, Peter Eigen, is himself a former World Bank official; its Advisory Council includes Sir John Wolfensohn, president of the World Bank; Peter Berry, the managing director of Crown Agents, a leading agency of Britain’s “Invisible Empire”; as well as John Brademas, the head of the George Bush-linked National Endowment for Democracy.

The funders of TI include some of the most brutal attack-

ers of the nation-state on the planet:
The Open Society Institute, created by financier of drug legalization, George Soros. Soros has been under investigation for illegal financial activities in countries ranging from Croatia, Belarus, and Italy, to Taiwan.

Crown Agents, which is the key instrument for direct operations of British Special Air Services and other commando forces into the countries of the British Commonwealth, especially Africa. Since 1833, when the British opium trade flourished, CA has provided logistical and technical services to British Crown colonies, especially the procurement of weapons. CA’s primary client is the British Overseas Development Administration, which also finances TI.

The British mineral cartel’s Rio Tinto, which has looted and depopulated Africa for most of the post-World War II period;
The Ford Foundation, which pioneered U.S. domestic counterinsurgency, and covertly financed the terrorist Weather Underground, in the late 1960s.

Today, TI has operations in more than 70 countries, including the United States, and is committed to an agenda dictated directly by Prince Philip, who is cited in TI literature.

In its “Source Book” (known as the “Anti-Corruption Bi-

Jeremy Pope: a gnome for Transparency International

Transparency International Managing Director Jeremy Pope, based in Berlin, is a life-long servant of the British Empire. Before being picked for TI in 1994, he worked from 1977 to 1994 for the British Commonwealth Secretary in London, as director of its Legal and Constitutional Affairs Division and Legal Adviser to the Commonwealth Secretary. He was also one of the co-authors, for the World Bank’s Economic Development Institute, of the absurd paper praising the dictatorship of Uganda’s Yoweri Museveni, “Good Governance in Africa: A Case Study from Uganda.”

For Pope to be speaking at the opening session of the Global Forum on Feb. 24 alongside the U.S. Vice President, was a big boost for the little-known TI and for Pope, who passionately attacked sovereign governments as inherently “corrupt.” An excerpt from Pope’s speech follows.

[The] issue of corruption is much too important for us all to be able to leave to governments. . . .

Corruption threatens and diminishes us all. Even those who seem to gain must live, increasingly, with the risk of detection and a final day of judgment—in the press if not before the courts—even before they meet their Maker. . . .

Our organization, Transparency International (TI), was formed some six years ago at a time when a meeting such as this would have been inconceivable. The thought of sharing a table such as this would have been too bizarre even to contemplate. There was an absolute taboo against discussing the topic, in private sector circles let alone in official fora. The subject was just too delicate—and too embarrassing—to mention. It was a question of “culture”; of people doing things differently abroad. The Europeans were too moral to countenance corruption, but were driven to accommodate the demands of less scrupulous societies.

The World Bank was just one of the many who felt that it was a topic that was off limits. The word “corruption” could not even be uttered—in fact it was the “C” word. TI was mad, bad—and dangerous to know.

How the world has changed since those comparatively recent days! TI has blossomed to have over 70 national chapters around the world, in every continent and in countries great and small. The number grows quite literally by the month. Under the leadership of a number of key actors—our Chair, Peter Eigen; Olusegun Obasanjo of Nigeria; Oscar Arias of Costa Rica; Jim Wolfensohn, happily now of the World Bank; and feisty members of U.S. admin-

istrations to name but a few—a grand global coalition has been forged. One which brings together governments, development agencies, international agencies, the private sector, and civil society in a powerful movement the likes of which has seldom, if ever, been seen. . . .

Let us also ensure that the international community does not tire in its efforts, as it has elsewhere, and leave the processes unsupported when the job is half done. . . .

We must learn to stay with transition processes and to support them until institutions are firmly in place and operating effectively.
ble”), TI reveals its spiritual foundations, going back to a series of “interfaith” meetings started and led by Prince Philip in 1984. The meetings included representatives of the three monotheistic religions, Christianity, Judaism, and Islam. In a blasphemous parody of religion, Christianity was represented by Prince Philip and Judaism by Sir Evelyn Rothschild. In 1993, Prince Philip and colleagues issued an “Interfaith Declaration: A Code of Ethics on International Business for Christian, Muslims, Jews.” They proposed an “ethics” alliance between financial institutions and the mass of the citizens against the “corruption” of the nation-state and especially the industrial sector.

An informal version of TI had been operating in the bowels of the World Bank since at least 1989, when Peter Eigen established a leadership group inside the Bank, which decided to intervene to replace governments of countries the World Bank did not like. But since that policy violated the international understanding that the World Bank, authorized under the UN charter, was prohibited from interfering in the internal affairs of a nation, a front group had to be created—and TI was officially born in 1993.

TI operatives use the atmosphere created by the economic depression, underemployment, poverty, and insecurity, to direct the fear and rage of the population at targets defined by London. This neatly prevents people from identifying the real cause of their problems: the usury of the British-sponsored financial oligarchy. Transparency International, with the help of controlled media, makes sure that rage hits political leaders who are an obstacle to the British Empire’s march toward the destruction of the nation-state. “Corruption” is used as the code word, for this assault.

But the real power surge came later, as documented by EIR author Umberto Pascali (see “Prince Philip Deploys ‘Anti-Corruption’ Weapon,” EIR, July 25, 1997, and “Transparency International’s Strategy to Reestablish the British Empire,” Sept. 26, 1997). Pascali reported that on July 31, 1997, the IMF announced that it could withdraw a loan already allocated “on account of poor governance.” Governance is a word that is supposed to mean, according to the World Bank, “the action or manner of governing” or “the manner in which power is exercised in the management of a country’s economic and social resources.” According to the new IMF/World Bank doctrine, if the manner of governing is “poor,” then the IMF has the right to take over.

On that same day, July 31, 1997, TI published its 1997 Corruption Perception Index, and with its release bragged that this index—the CPI—had brought down the government of Pakistani Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto. In 1998, TI claimed credit for leading to the overthrow of Indonesian President Suharto. At Gore’s conference in 1999, TI’s Jeremy Pope bragged that TI Advisory Council member Gen. Olusegun Obasanjo’s ascension to the Presidency of Nigeria was also the work of TI.

The parameters used to elaborate the Index couldn’t fool a baby, but the power of TI’s propaganda machine is huge, and its banking connections allow it to enforce its will by withholding credit.

The CPI is used to punish those countries which show some tendency to resist. As an addendum to the release of TI’s first index, it presented a few examples on how the CPI can be used to destroy countries by depriving them of multilateral loans, because of the perception of corruption. The same day, the 1997 CPI was used for the first time by the IMF, which withdrew an already-approved loan to Kenya, alleging “corruption.” Kenya is on the list of countries in Africa targeted by the British for destruction.

In September 1997, Wolfensohn’s World Bank announced “new guidelines,” whereby companies tendering for business funded by World Bank loans would have to sign an “anti-corruption pledge.”

One World Bank official stated, “This does not mean World Bank officials are going to parachute into their borrowing countries with a laptop in one arm and a pair of manacles in the other to hunt down corrupt officials, . . . [but] by designing effective anti-corruption strategies.”

The next time you hear media reports of “crony capitalism” and “corruption” in Third World countries, remember Al Gore’s secret cronies, hiding behind the misnamed Transparency International.