

Gore conference lays out 'Brave New World' strategy

by William Jones

Speaking at a conference on corruption in Washington in February, Daniel Kaufman, the new guru of "corruption studies" at the World Bank, told the story of how the taxi driver who drove him to the State Department commented on all the diplomatic limos standing outside. When Kaufman told him that official representatives from some 80 nations were coming to discuss the issue of corruption, called there by Vice President Al Gore, the taxi driver broke out in laughter. Up to his neck in scandals involving fundraisers at Buddhist temples and dirty dealings with Russia's Viktor Chernomyrdin (perhaps the real godfather of the Russian mafia), Gore might do best, from his own point of view, to focus attention elsewhere than on corruption.

But in Washington, as in Alice's Wonderland, things are not always what they seem, and words do not always mean what they seem to. The conference wasn't really about corruption at all—except perhaps tangentially. It was about the policing of the international economy by multinational institutions, and about destroying all vestiges of nationhood in one country after another.

With the onset of the present global financial crisis, a major flaw in the workings of the international financial system became obvious to a large majority of the world's population. There followed urgent cries to change that system. More and more, these demands have focussed around the proposal by economist Lyndon LaRouche, for the creation of a New Bretton Woods system, with fixed exchange rates backed up by a gold standard. The leading international financial institutions were increasingly discredited. The solutions they attempted to impose on nations hard hit by the crisis, were worse than the disease itself. Things were so bad that even the International Monetary Fund (IMF) had to admit that its advice had been wrong! Countries like Malaysia were starting

to take matters into their own hands by imposing currency and exchange controls to prevent the rampant speculation against their battered currencies by predators like multibillionaire George Soros.

The fear that such measures could well become the norm, thus impinging on the workings of the sacrosanct free market system, sent the international financial oligarchy into a rage. Such assertion of national sovereignty could not be left unchallenged. So, the U.S. Vice President, a very reliable tool of the financial elites, was called into service.

Gore's debacle in Malaysia

Gore got his big opportunity in November 1998. President Clinton, locked into an insane military operation against Iraq concocted by the Vice President and his co-conspirators in the Principals Committee, was asked to attend the annual summit of the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation forum (APEC), to be held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. Ironically, it was this organization whose stature President Clinton, anxious to launch a better working relationship in the Asia-Pacific region and as a bridgehead to a strategic partnership with China, had raised to the heads-of-state level. It was at the APEC meeting in 1994 where President Clinton first met Chinese President Jiang Zemin, who was to be the President's chief counterpart in that partnership.

The Vice President threw a monkey-wrench into the President's policy, however, by his outrageous speech on Nov. 16, in which he effectively called on the people of Malaysia to join in a revolt against the duly constituted government of Prime Minister Dr. Mahathir bin Mohamad. "Democracy confers a stamp of legitimacy that reforms must have in order to be effective," he said. "And so, among nations suffering economic crises, we continue to hear calls



Vice President Al Gore addresses the Global Forum on Fighting Corruption. In Gore's New World Order, the sovereign nation is no longer allowed to serve its function of protecting the interests of its people; instead, a supranational bureaucracy enforces a regime that defends the interests of investment bankers and Malthusian oligarchs.

for democracy and reform in many languages—‘people’s power, *doi moi, reformasi*’ [the Malaysian word for reform]. We hear them today, right here, right now—among the brave people of Malaysia.” The Vice President’s call, in the midst of the social turmoil sparked by the financial crisis, was a virtual declaration of war against the host country of the APEC summit. At that very same time, a neighboring country and fellow APEC member, Indonesia, was being torn apart by social upheaval sparked by the same financial crisis. Not only the Malaysians, but most of the countries attending the conference, in particular, the Chinese, were appalled at the arrogance of the Vice President’s speech.

Looking for a scapegoat

But, there was method in Gore’s madness. The next lines of the Vice President’s Kuala Lumpur speech revealed the real agenda: “Citizens who gain democracy also gain the opportunity and the obligation to root out corruption and cronyism.” “Corruption” and “cronyism” were the code-words in the IMF/World Bank newspeak for national sovereignty. In fact, the concept of crony capitalism became the scapegoat, on which responsibility for the global financial crisis would be laid. Not the pernicious speculators, not the dictates of the IMF, not the workings of that oh, so marvelous free market system, had led to global collapse. Rather it was the machinations of “crony capitalism,” the relationships between the business community and the governments in the affected countries, which caused the crisis, according to this propaganda.

Therefore, argued the apologists for the bankrupt free

market system, we must launch a crusade against “crony capitalism and corruption,” and for “good governance”—on our terms—in order to restore health to the financial system.

IMF beats the drums for war

The campaign had begun long before the Vice President was called on to do his part. In February 1997, the IMF had issued its Economic Issues Report #6, entitled “Why Worry About Corruption?” The report argues that certain measures by governments can cause distortions in the economy, creating the possibility for rents or payoffs to certain parties, and thus breed corruption.

And what are the measures which cause these distortions? Imposing tariffs, price and exchange controls, protective subsidies to strategic industries—the whole panoply of measures that national governments use to protect or to promote their own industrial development and raise living standards. Here lies the basis of “corruption” in the view of the IMF monetarists: the protectionist system! Ironically, that “corrupt” protectionist system was precisely the one which gave us Presidents Abraham Lincoln and William McKinley, while the “incorruptible” working of the free market gives us such predators as George Soros, J.P. Morgan, or even a Simon Legree (“free trade,” after all, was the rallying call of the slave South against the protectionist North).

In its 1997 World Development Report, the World Bank also vowed a war against the nation-state. “The State in a Changing World” called for “rethinking” the role of the state. In its new guise, the state is to provide a “non-distortionary

environment” for the free flow of capital, the report recommends. In addition, the state is encouraged to “make regulation more flexible”—for the speculators, no doubt. The nation-state, in the World Bank’s Brave New World, is no longer the protector of national interests, but is rather a caretaker for the interests of the multilateral institutions, the investment bankers, and the British free trade system.

It was on behalf of this program, as well as on behalf of his own political ambitions, that Gore launched a two-month mobilization, centered around a series of conferences. In February, he chaired a conference on “Reinventing Government”—that name given to his slash and burn program for “downsizing” the Federal government. Gore prides himself on having put 350,000 workers on the street in his efforts to pare down the Federal bureaucracy. Gore claims that he has not thereby impaired the workings of the Federal machinery, as he has also gotten people to work harder, all on behalf of “good governance.” “Let this be a first principle of 21st-century government,” Gore proclaimed in his opening remarks, “that economic prosperity demands political legitimacy.”

Gore’s cronies

In February, as *EIR* reported last week, there were several conferences in Washington, D.C. on the issue of corruption. First was one sponsored by the misnamed Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) on Feb. 22-23. The United States had been long complaining that U.S. trade was handicapped by a recent U.S. law prohibiting businessmen from bribing foreign officials, and that this law was putting U.S. businessmen at a disadvantage. Under pressure from the United States, the OECD signed an anti-bribery convention, which still remains unratified by 22 of the 34 OECD nations. Nevertheless, this convention was made the centerpiece of a conference, in order to get other regions of the world to agree to similar conventions. Of all people, George Soros had been scheduled to give a keynote luncheon address at the OECD event, but, perhaps not wanting to undermine the “anti-corruption” campaign by associating his notoriously corrupt personality with it, he declined to appear.

Of more significance was the conference organized directly by the Vice President’s office on Feb. 24-26, entitled “A Global Forum on Fighting Corruption.” According to organizers before the conference, it was hoped to showcase Yoweri Museveni’s Uganda for the conference (see box). Museveni, who has been up to his neck in the genocide in Rwanda, the Congo, and at home, and who has publicly praised Adolf Hitler, had a saving grace in the eyes of the IMF/World Bank bureaucrats: He embraced the free-market system. On Feb. 7, the *Washington Post*, for some unknown reason, ran an article in its widely read Sunday edition depicting the rampant corruption in Uganda. The Ugandans did participate, and one of the more remarkable moments

of the conference occurred when the Ugandan representative went into a tirade about how *other* African representatives were corrupt and shouldn’t even be there!

Representatives from nearly 80 countries attended the event, far more than at the earlier conferences. Some countries that were not invited even insisted on coming, for fear that their non-attendance would endanger their bilateral relationship with the United States. Each representative was given a chance to speak, and either gave a laundry list of the problems that they had had with corruption and the solutions they had implemented to combat it, each performing the necessary *mea culpa* with regard to the issue of the day. The Vice President sat in on most of the sessions, pompously performing alternatively as a judge and jury and occasional counsellor on the subject. Only one delegate had the audacity to mention some of the problems of corruption in the United States, pointing somewhat cautiously to the Olympic Committee bribery scandal in Salt Lake City. But the general discussion focussed solely around corruption in Africa or Asia or Ibero-America or the states of the former Soviet Union.

New Age kookery

In his opening speech, Gore cited Confucius, Moses, existentialist Chilean poet Pablo Neruda, the Koran, Victor Hugo, and the 13th-century Persian poet Saadi. He called on religious leaders to serve as a “force of change” in fighting corruption. “Our priests, ministers, monks, nuns, mullahs—who represent God in society—they are the public voice of conscience,” Gore intoned. “They command enormous respect throughout society. They have immense power to tilt the scales toward good in public life.” Gore personally arranged to have, as one of the conference panels, religious figures from various denominations to speak about the dangers of corruption, transforming the conference into something like a New Age revival meeting.

There was, however, a plan in adding this religious dimension to the corruption agenda. Gore made this very clear in his remarks following that session, when he railed against the very idea of scientific reason, with its origins in the Golden Renaissance. In contrast to religion, Gore referred to “that other belief system in our world today . . . which arose in the West with the Renaissance and the scientific revolution, which reduces the problems we confront to their smallest components, and then tries to deal with the component parts.”

“This system has imposed tremendous power upon us,” he continued. “We see it in the technological developments in many individual fields. But one component of this modern approach was a rejection of, and even disdain of religion. Atheism and modernity were related in many people’s minds. But this missed the connection between the various parts of the whole. Our values are, however, rooted in the whole. [Religions] speak to us of values that are hard to

dissect or describe in scientific terms, or examine with the microscope.”

The New Age agenda, which, under the watchful eye of Gore’s friend Sir James Wolfensohn, has transformed the World Bank into the most important proponent of New Age destruction of the nation-state, is a key tool for undermining a population’s belief in scientific reason and the notion of progress. The introduction of New Age elements into all the major religions has helped undermine the principle of *imago viva Dei*, that man is made in the living image of God, which has characterized the development of society and the progress of man since even before the Renaissance. By equating man with the beast, as they always do, these ecologists destroy the very philosophical basis for the development of science and the technological progress associated

with it. This has been the singular goal of the environmentalist movement, which at the highest level is controlled by the British “one world” faction headed up by Gore and Wolfensohn’s collaborator, Prince Philip, the protector of the World Wide Fund for Nature and its offshoots.

A supranational fifth column

Non-governmental organizations were also heavily represented at the Gore event. Transparency International, one of the more important NGOs that came out of the British Commonwealth gaggle of supranational institutions, was given almost a role of honor by Gore. The NGOs are the key groups which serve to monitor the actions of governments and, when so desired, foment and organize political opposition in the countries where they are allowed to operate,

Ugandan dictatorship model backfires on Gore

Observers at Vice President Al Gore’s Global Forum on Fighting Corruption reported that he was at his imperial best, triumphally presiding over a week-long exercise in “world government” and “globalism.” But, behind the scenes, the fact that two of Gore’s prize pupils, speculator George Soros and the dictator of Uganda, Yoweri “Hitler” Museveni, have been exposed for corruption, may have caused some shifts.

Soros, who was scheduled to give the luncheon plenary address at the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development’s anti-corruption conference on Feb. 22, didn’t show up. He was replaced by State Department official Stuart Eizenstat, without explanation. Washington sources know that Soros is disliked and distrusted in some circles in the Clinton administration because of his support for legalizing psychotropic and addictive drugs, and for financing pro-drug efforts, such as giving out free hypodermic needles for heroin users. But despite that friction, Soros has been repeatedly linked to Gore, and is one of his leading Wall Street boosters.

More noticeable was the “back seat” treatment given to Uganda, which had been trumpeted as the model for fighting corruption. All 500 participants from 89 countries invited by Gore were urged to study a World Bank paper called “Good Governance in Africa — A Case Study from Uganda.” But a few weeks before the conference, the Uganda fairy tale began to disintegrate.

EIR has been exposing Museveni’s crimes against his people and other nations for years, but on Feb. 7, the *Wash-*

ington Post, in an article entitled “Uganda’s Glow Fades — Corruption Tarnishes Advances in Economy and Democracy,” detailed the latest attempts by Museveni to crush all opposition. According to informed African sources, Museveni was so incensed and frightened by the article that he called in top Ugandan ministers, to scream at them for tarnishing his image in Washington. That session coincided with other reports that Museveni was being pressured by Washington over corruption in his Armed Forces, as well. Sources say it is apparent that Uganda’s military presence in the Democratic Republic of Congo is based on interests which are not “security, but economic.”

The *Post* quoted one Ugandan official, who estimates that \$200-300 million a year is siphoned off through corruption — as much as the World Bank alone spends in the country, it is noted. “There’s a feeling that corruption is much worse than it was,” one anonymous diplomat said. “It’s at a higher level with much higher amounts.” While the economy has grown by 6% annually, the article claims, aid dollars have followed, premised on an assumption of “good governance,” the watchword for the World Bank’s “ethics in government” standard of good behavior.

As *EIR* had already detailed, Museveni’s brother, Gen. Salim Saleh, when he was defense adviser to the President, had been caught as the secret owner of the Uganda Commercial Bank, which had been “privatized” by the Museveni government.

Ugandan “Minister for Ethics and Integrity” Miria R-K-Matembe, who did address Gore’s conference, confirmed that the corruption is taking place, but gave a paper-thin excuse: that Museveni (who tolerates no political parties that can oppose him, runs a “law and order” dictatorship with no free elections, and has been in power for years) hasn’t been able to stop the corruption from “previous regimes.” — *Michele Steinberg*

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 on the final day of the conference to establish a "corruption convention" to which all the nations of the continent must conform. The aged Robert Strange McNamara, the author of the Vietnam "body-count" policy and former head of the World Bank, was in attendance and could hardly contain himself with joy. "The African nations have never even wanted to mention the word 'corruption' before," McNamara bubbled. "And now they're working to set up a convention. That's a real breakthrough." McNamara was appointed U.S. facilitator for the African discussion about the corruption convention.

In conclusion, Gore made reference to "our beloved President, Abraham Lincoln," who, according to Gore, had said that "the only thing necessary for the triumph of evil is for good people to do nothing." The quote was actually from British conservative ideologue Edmund Burke, and not from Lincoln at all!

More appropriate still would have been a quote from George Orwell's *1984*, since after the experience of the Gore corruption extravaganza, one sees the onset of an Orwellian world with Big Brother and his mind control. For, unlike President George Bush, Al doesn't have a problem with "that vision thing." The bad news is that Al Gore's "vision" would mean a nightmare for America.

Transparency International

Prince Philip's weapon against nation-states

by Michele Steinberg

Not since King George III ruled the American colonies, has any American leader so served the interests of the British Empire as Vice President Al Gore. At his "Global Forum on Fighting Corruption" on Feb. 24-26, Gore made an open declaration of his alliance with Prince Philip's war against the nation-state, by his close collaboration with a little-known, but powerfully connected organization, "Transparency International: the Coalition against Corruption."

Officially founded 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 conference. 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.

A glance at Transparency International

Officially created in 1993, using mostly personnel taken from the World Bank (with which TI has a symbiotic relation), the organization has grown to become a gigantic octopus financed and sponsored by the biggest banks and multinationals in the world, and capable of blackmailing officials and inter-