

## Digital Fascism of the Dons of Davos

When the history is written, Americans will replace the Polish as the butt of all jokes. There was a coup d'etat in America without a shot being fired. The world's only superpower is being brought to it's knees by computer nerds. A PC and a fiber optic cable is mightier than the biggest bomber or most powerful nuke.

America - the American people - the mighty American middle class is being destroyed and our very own representatives in government are helping the traitors do it - because it's being done in the name of "it's just business".

Come on America, couldn't we have done better than this? There have been some great tyrants in history - just their names make you shudder: Stalin, Hitler, Mussolini. And who do we produce? Bill, The Weenie. But Bill, The Weenie should make you shudder because he and his Expert Techno-Thugs and are waging an intellectual war - Info War... and we are losing because most people kowtow to "experts" regardless of how ridiculous they are.



"Godfather"

In a previous paper, I documented the rise of the Technology Futurists with the trail leading to the counter-culture segment of society but there is another trail to follow that leads to Davos. Davos is where the Global Slave Masters congregate annually to lament the plight of the poor, celebrate their wealth and power in private parties, and plot their strategies to drive even more people into poverty in the coming year. If you've never seen the [World Economic Forum](#) televised sessions, you should make an effort to do it. The people are both obscene and absurd at the same time.

The following are snippets were taken from WEF webpages that had been archived. I found these pages by searching on the term "Global Digital Initiative"

### HISTORY

In **1970**, Klaus Schwab, Professor of Business Administration, took the initiative and the personal risk to convene Europe's chief executives to an informal gathering in the Swiss mountain town of Davos in January 1971, to discuss a coherent strategy for European business to face challenges in the international marketplace. He secured the patronage of the Commission of the European Communities, as well as the encouragement of Europe's industry associations. This is the beginning of the World Economic Forum.

### **1971**

Klaus Schwab founds the European Management Forum, a not-for-profit foundation, as a framework for further initiatives and activities. The foundation's Annual Meeting in Davos is now considered the global summit which defines the political, economic and business agenda for the year.

### **1973**

Country Forums are created, to bring together the international business community with the political and economic leaders of specific countries. By 1995, more than 500 such meetings have taken place - in some 30 capitals or at the foundation's headquarters in Geneva, making the foundation the leading interface for global business/government interaction.

After concentrating at first on management issues, the foundation increasingly integrates into its activities (after the oil shock) political, economic and social issues. It starts to play a major role in confronting environmental challenges as expressed, **for example, in its role as an official adviser to the Earth Summit in Rio in 1992.**

## [MISSION](#)

The World Economic Forum, based in Geneva, Switzerland, is an independent organization committed to improving the state of the world. **Funded by the contributions of 1,000 of the world's foremost corporations**, the Forum acts in the spirit of entrepreneurship in the global public interest to further economic growth and social progress. The Forum serves its members and society by creating partnerships between and among business, political, intellectual and other leaders of society to define, discuss and advance key issues on the global agenda.

Incorporated in 1971 as a foundation, the World Economic Forum is impartial and not-for-profit, and is tied to no political, partisan or national interests. In 1995 the Forum was awarded NGO consultative status with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations.

This one I find the MOST interesting because as we all know, September 11, 2001 was a stage play with New York as the stage. Yes, Yes... 3,000 people got killed, but "it's just business":

## [Global Agenda Atelier](#)

The Global Agenda Atelier is a new trend identification and analysis programme of the World Economic Forum. Atelier workshops lay the foundation for a systematic analysis of global dynamics and an assessment of their impact on business. The analyses of the Atelier suggest business-driven strategies for the resolution of challenges on the global agenda, inform the Forum's worldwide Summits and give impetus to Forum Task Forces and Initiatives.

At the Annual Meeting 2002, the Atelier will host private workshops in each global agenda area to facilitate the production of the final **report**, the *Global Agenda Monitor*. The *Monitor*, produced in cooperation with the [Financial Times](#) newspaper, will integrate and reflect on the many discussions and strategies expressed in the context of the Annual Meeting's **core themes**. The report will be widely distributed in early Spring. You will be able to **download** a copy of the monitor as of **15 April**.

Use the links on the left to learn about the Atelier's **Actors, Methodology, and Workshops and their outcomes**.

On the same archived webpages, I found the '[Global Governance](#)' report from the World Economic Forum so now we know the origin of that [Clinton treasonous act of betrayal](#):

[snippet] A variety of actors exist that can be called upon to help governments meet these lofty goals. Many inter-governmental organizations, from the United Nations to the growing number of regional organizations, provide venues through which the international community can act. Businesses are increasingly taking on a new degree of social responsibility, befitting their growing international presence. And civil society organizations have emerged as vital elements in a host of efforts to solve global problems.

[snippet - emphasis added] Perhaps the greatest cause for hope that the world's major problems can be resolved lies in **the emergence of partnerships among all sectors**. It is becoming clear that global decision-making will require the combined efforts of governments, business and civil society. The **private sector and civil society have already shown themselves capable of helping to devise and implement global rules that serve the broad public interest**. In some cases, businesses that started improving their environmental and social practices under pressure from NGOs have come to see partnerships with those same groups as serving the enlightened self-interest of the corporations. **Corporations and civil society organizations are beginning to join governments in setting transnational agendas, negotiating and implementing agreements (formal or informal), and monitoring and enforcing compliance with the standards of behaviour set by those agreements**. And these non-governmental actors are joining together with inter-governmental organizations in a variety of innovative efforts, such as the United Nations' Global Compact involving business, unions, and NGOs. Governments will retain their role as the ultimate regulators. But the greatest progress is occurring in the partnerships among governments, corporations and civil society. The Report will make it possible to assess where such partnerships are helping to achieve the goals laid out in the Millennium Declaration, spotlighting both successes that could be emulated and failures that need not be repeated.

And they are in fact, doing quite a job on us.... joblessness UP, poverty UP, debt level UP, bankruptcy UP, foreclosures UP, homelessness UP, **anger UP! UP! UP!** as these corporate leaders design a world suited to their interests and geared towards adding to their own personal wealth. They get together to figure out the best strategies for the snow job they need to give you to make you believe "they feel your pain".

["The World is a Business, Mr. Beale"](#)

[World Economic Forum Global Health Initiative](#)

## **Health Systems**

### **Rationale for Working on Health Systems Strengthening**

In recent years, much has been said about the shortcomings of focusing solely on vertical disease programmes at the expense of not addressing "**root cause**" **health system issues** such as **weak governance, information systems, poor infrastructure or human resource challenges**. Strengthening national and regional health systems calls for well coordinated partnerships between government, NGOs, development partners and other sector stakeholders such as private businesses.

Against this background, the GHI:

**Stresses global and regional efforts aimed at strengthening the management of health systems in Africa**



## Davos eWorld

**The SOLUTION to the world's problems is a PC in every hut, fiber optic cable and connections to the Global Network**

(and fattened our bank accounts)

[World Economic Forum Digital Divide Report, 2001-2002](#)

"One thing, however, did not change. There remains the stark disparity between two types of world citizens: one empowered by access to information and communication technologies (ICT) to improve their own livelihood; the other stunted and disenfranchised by the lack of access to ICT that provide critical development opportunities.

The Global Digital Divide Initiative reflects the high priority that the World Economic Forum and its members place upon bridging this disparity. In 2001, member companies, working in collaboration with NGOs and intergovernmental organizations, focused their efforts in three areas: education, entrepreneurship, and policies and strategies. We have also reached out to other similarly oriented initiatives to coordinate efforts."

**In the eWorld  
EVERYBODY can get  
on the Internet,  
hook into a supply  
chain and become an  
entrepreneur!**



Don't worry baby, Uncle Billy is bringing computer systems to save you!

## Gang of 8

The Gang of 8 (G8) Economic Summit meetings date back to 1975, not coincidentally shortly after the Start of the World Economic Forum, but we'll start with 1990 as the year that began reorientation of national economic policies towards a global system of disembowling the developed countries while simultaneously starving the least developed countries. The "Structural Adjustment" programs of the World Bank and IMF were to force debtor countries to privatize all state controlled resources and to reorient their economies to be exporters of their products to repay the vultures...I mean the lenders. And the multinationals would have open access to buy up their resources and to import goods to meet their domestic requirements. The idea behind this scheme was that their domestic populations would have to "do more with less", "make sacrifices", "tighten their belts". It was a great scheme for concentrating the wealth of nations into the hands of a few. The Davos Dons raked in the cash and grew fat and powerful.

The G8 Summits were where the decisions were made for the global economic and governing structures for ALL of the world's people. Funny, I don't recall being asked - as an American Citizen - whether I wanted to turn my country over to global "governance":

In [1990, the G8 Summit was held in Houston, Texas.](#)

### The International Trading System

18. The open world trading system is vital to economic prosperity. A strengthened General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) is essential to provide a stable framework for the expansion of trade and the fuller integration of Central and Eastern Europe and developing countries into the global economy. We reject protectionism in all its forms. (I bet that baby wishes somebody cared about protecting him)

20. We confirm our strong support for the essential broad objectives of the negotiations: **reform of agricultural policies**; a substantial and balanced package of measures to **improve market access**; strengthened multilateral rules and disciplines; the **incorporation of new issues of services, trade-related investment measures, and intellectual property protection** within the GATT framework; and integration of developing countries into the international trading system.

21. As regards agriculture, achieving the long-term objective of the reform of agricultural policies is critical to permit the **greater liberalization of trade in agricultural products. Experience has shown the high cost of agricultural policies which tend to create surpluses.** The outcome of the **GATT negotiations on agriculture should lead to a better balance between supply and demand and ensure that agricultural policies do not impede the effective functioning of international markets...**

22. **The achievement of this objective requires each of us to make substantial, progressive reductions in support and protection of agriculture...** The framework should contain specific assurances that, by appropriate use of the common measure as well as other ways, participants would reduce not only internal support but also export subsidies and import protection in a related way.

1990 was also the year that the discussions were being held to allow public access to the NSF Net - which we now know as the Internet. The purpose of allowing access was not for the public but rather to meet the information sharing requirements of the [Human Genome Project](#). In [1991, Senator Al Gore succeeded in getting legislation for the Internet](#). Also in 1991, President George Bush empowered

corporate "leaders" to redesign America's schools. This initiative was described in a report titled, "[New American Schools and the New World Order](#)" written by Douglas D. Noble.

In a 1992 report titled, "[Economic Change and the American Workforce](#)", produced by the U.S. Department of Labor:

Devising new answers to new problems has always kept the United States at the forefront of technological development. The difference this time is that today our economic difficulties are not self-contained. **In the parlance of the financiers of Wall Street, the American economy is in international play. American markets and jobs are up for grabs in a global economic struggle** in which keeping and creating good jobs in sustainable economies will depend on investing strategically, and learning and working smart.

Who gave them the right to turn you and your children into gladiator workers competing against the lowest cost labor in the world? And think about that while you're reading the latest stories on the 100's of BILLIONS of dollar YOU are being asked to pay to bail out the "financiers of Wall Street".

And, Marc Tucker of the National Center for Education and the Economy prepared a "[Human Resources Development Plan for the United States](#)". The design is exactly what the titled indicates except that they left out the word "**Management**" because it is a management system - school-to-work supply chain management system for the labor market.

The above system will make slaves out of your children. And that's a fact.

## **Global Information Society**

In my searching around on the Canadian website for information on the G8 Summits, I found a link to a document that I had to retrieve from the Internet Archive. It's the "[Complete Report of the Global Information Society](#)". I'm including the link where I found it so that you can find it yourself (until it disappears completely):

[http://web.archive.org/web/20040228110345/europa.eu.int/ISPO/docs/intcoop/g8/is\\_pp\\_compl\\_report.pdf](http://web.archive.org/web/20040228110345/europa.eu.int/ISPO/docs/intcoop/g8/is_pp_compl_report.pdf)

Excerpts:

National frontiers are losing their significance. We are becoming global players, and services and goods can be produced in any part of the world. **At the same time there is no aspect of human life and no group in society which is not affected by the new information networks** and their potential for growth, wealth-creation and prosperity.

In order to exploit this potential we urgently need international cooperation at all levels and on all factors which impede the full development of the Information Society.

In view of this challenge the German government has always placed great emphasis on global cooperation. **This was reflected in its active role in the Global Information Society initiative taken by the G 7 Heads of State and Government at the summit meeting in Naples in July 1994 and at the subsequent Ministerial meeting in Brussels in 1995 which launched eleven pilot projects for the Global Information Society.**

I am delighted to present the final report on this work to the public on the occasion of the Cologne

G 8 summit meeting, which is being held under the German presidency.

Every cross-border, integrated computer system that is implemented, DISEMPOWERS your country and your elected officials because the power hierarchy moves up above the computer systems to a committee of all "stakeholders". This was the strategy for the North American Union. Putting the computer systems in place, locks in the power of the [tripartite committees](#) in the case of the NAU and probably CERN for the global information systems.

And as a side note, while you are looking at the summit information concerning global information systems, look for information on the internationalization of our financial markets and (de) regulation thereof.

### [1994, Naples, Communiqué](#)

#### Jobs and Growth

We will concentrate on the following structural measures. We will:

- increase investment in our people: through better basic education; through improving skills; through **improving the transition from school to work**; through involving employers fully in training and -- as agreed in Detroit-- through **developing a culture of lifetime learning**;
- **reduce labour rigidities** which add to employment's cost or deter job creation, eliminate excessive regulations and ensure that indirect costs of employing people are reduced wherever possible;
- **pursue active labour market policies that will help the unemployed to search more effectively for jobs and ensure that our social support systems create incentives to work**;
- **encourage and promote innovation and the spread of new technologies including, in particular, the development of an open, competitive and integrated worldwide information infrastructure**; we agreed to convene in Brussels a meeting of our relevant Ministers to follow up these issues;
- **pursue opportunities to promote job creation in areas where new needs now exist**, such as quality of life, and protection of the environment;
- promote competition, through eliminating unnecessary regulations and through removing impediments to small and medium-sized firms;

#### Trade

Opening markets fosters growth, generates employment and increases prosperity. The signing of the Uruguay Round Agreements and the creation of the WTO are important milestones in postwar trade liberalisation.

**We are determined to ratify the Uruguay Round Agreements and to establish the WTO by January 1st, 1995 and call on other countries to do the same.**

**We are resolved to continue the momentum of trade liberalisation. We call on the WTO, IMF, World Bank and the OECD to cooperate within their own areas of responsibility.**

On new international trade issues **we encourage work under way in the OECD to study the interaction of international trade rules and competition policies. We support the further development of international investment rules in order to remove obstacles to foreign direct investment.**

**We welcome the work on the relation between trade and environment in the new WTO.** We call for intensified efforts to improve our understanding of new issues including employment and labour standards and their implications for trade policies.

1994 was also the year that the decision was made to "reinvent" our government and to create the '[Global Information Infrastructure](#)'.

[International Herald Article, "Building Global Infrastructure for a Real Information Society", 1995 G7 - GIS](#) get recovered page

[1995 Halifax, Communiqué](#)

## **GROWTH AND EMPLOYMENT**

7. Good fiscal and monetary policies will not on their own deliver the full fruits of better economic performance. We must also remove obstacles to achieving the longer-term potential of our economies to grow and create secure, well-paying jobs. **This will require measures to upgrade the skills of our labour force, and to promote, where appropriate, greater flexibility in labour markets and elimination of unnecessary regulations.** At Naples we committed ourselves to a **range of reforms in the areas of training and education, labour market regulation and adjustment, technological innovation and enhanced competition.** As we pursue these reforms, we welcome the initiation by the OECD of a detailed review of each member economy's structural and employment policies.

10. We welcome the results of the **G7 Information Society conference held in Brussels** in February, including the eight core policy principles agreed to by Ministers, **and encourage implementation of the series of pilot projects** designed to help promote innovation and the spread of new technologies. We also welcome the involvement of the private sector. **We encourage a dialogue with developing countries and economies in transition in establishing the Global Information Society,** and welcome the proposal that an information society conference be convened in South Africa in spring 1996.

## **MEETING THE CHALLENGES OF THE 21st CENTURY**

11. International institutions have been central to our pursuit of stability, prosperity, and equity for the past 50 years. Last year, in Naples, we called for a review of the international institutions to ensure that they are equipped to deal effectively with the challenges of the future. Today, in Halifax, we are proposing some concrete steps toward this goal. All countries have a stake in effective, efficient institutions. **We pledge our full energies to strengthening the institutions in partnership with their entire membership to enhance the security and prosperity of the world.**

### **Strengthening the Global Economy**

14. The growth and **integration of global capital markets** have created both enormous opportunities and new risks. We have a shared interest in ensuring the international community



remains able to manage the risks inherent in the growth of private capital flows, the increased integration of domestic capital markets, and the accelerating pace of financial innovation.

**22. Closer international cooperation in the regulation and supervision of financial institutions and markets is essential to safeguard the financial system and prevent an erosion of prudential standards.** We urge:

**a deepening of cooperation among regulators and supervisory agencies to ensure an effective and integrated approach, on a global basis,** to developing and enhancing the safeguards, standards, transparency and systems necessary to monitor and contain risks;

**continued encouragement to countries to remove capital market restrictions,** coupled with strengthened policy advice from international financial institutions on the appropriate supervisory structures;

Finance ministers to commission studies and analysis from the international organizations responsible for banking and securities regulations and to report on the adequacy of current arrangements, together with proposals for improvement where necessary, at the next Summit.

The G7 Information Society conference (Brussels) pilot projects for the Global Information Society include the following. The project in light gray are of lesser concern than the ones in bold/black. The webpage these were on had been archived. At the end of this document, you'll find a link where you can read the captured pages as they were found in the archive.

#### ***Global Inventory Project (GIP)***

was established linking and international Implemented as an infrastructure of decentralised national inventories, the Global Inventory Project has established a single access point for information on approximately 4000 projects and studies on the development of the global information society.

#### ***Global Interoperability of Broadband Networks (GIBN)***

This project has accelerated the development of globally interconnected and interoperable broadband information infrastructure, essential to the global information society of the 21st century.

#### ***Transcultural Education and Training for Language Learning (Tel\*Lingua)***

The project aimed to give producers, teachers, trainers and citizens a single access point to resources and experiences for language and transcultural learning through an international network of servers.

#### ***Electronic Libraries: Bibliotheca Universalis***

This cultural project has coordinated part of the digitization programmes of the participating libraries through an agreed theme for document digitization "Exchanges between people".

#### ***Multimedia Access to World Cultural Heritage***

The project has coordinated the combined experience gained by each country in the field of methodological and technological standards thus enhancing the international multilanguage heritage with specific projects such as the *Multilingual Thesaurus of Religious Objects of the Roman Catholic Church*.

#### ***Environment and Natural Resources Management (ENRM)***

The project created the necessary tools for establishing a "virtual library" of environmental and natural resources management using international standards for networked information, discovery

and retrieval. It reached an international consensus on a Global Environmental Information Locator Service for climate change, biological diversity and other resources.

### ***Global Emergency Management Information Network Initiative (GEMINI)***

GEMINI covered through demonstration projects and conferences the areas of networks, communication, support functions and specific hazards with the aim of taking advantage of information society tools to help in emergency management on a global scale. The project has been instrumental in laying the ground for a follow-up initiative to develop a Global Disaster Information Network.

### ***Global Healthcare Applications (GHAP)***

Subprojects demonstrated how medical databases, images, health cards and computer based training material can be used internationally, and how remote second opinions in the diagnosis and treatment of cancer and heart diseases can be achieved. The project contributed to the setting of global standards.

### ***Government On-Line (GOL)***

The project focused on ways of providing on-line services to citizens. Collaboration in 32 key subject areas has resulted in shared approaches, identified best practices, and given added impetus on the development of new policies and actions around the world.

### ***Global Marketplace for Small and Medium Enterprises (SME)***

Concentrating on increased competitiveness and participation in global trade for smaller companies, the project set up an international business information network on the Web. It successfully catalysed a common vision of electronic commerce policy development around the world, supported some thirty international testbeds and published a best practice guide for SMEs.

### ***Maritime Information Society (MARIS)***

MARIS supported applications of information technologies in the maritime sector - creating synergies and new solutions for the benefit of maritime industries. The project actively contributed to standardisation in the field and established global and regional maritime information and collaboration networks.

There is a lot you can find out about "your" government's activities by reading the [G8 Summit documents](#) but for now, I'm skipping ahead to the [Okinawa Summit in 2000 and the Ministers Summits](#) leading up to Okinawa. Consider all of these documents highlighted and blinking red.

[Okinawa Charter on Global Information Society](#)

[Okinawa G8 Communique](#)

[Building a Global Development Partnership](#)

This year, for the first time ever, G8 leaders met with leaders of developing nations, international institutions, the private sector, and civil society in support of global poverty alleviation. The Summit will create a framework for significantly increased **bilateral, multilateral, and private sector assistance to poor countries with effective policies in three interrelated areas: infectious diseases, basic education, and information technology**. The goal is to mobilize a more comprehensive response by the international community in support of developing countries

that exert leadership at home on these issues. [Side Note: Go back and take a look at the picture of that African baby and read the caption again.]

### [G-8 Collaborative Initiatives and the Digital Divide: Readiness for e-Government](#)

Excerpts (emphasis added):

In response to the **Global Digital Divide Initiative of the World Economic Forum Task Force**, the G-8 Okinawa Summit launched the **Digital Opportunity Taskforce (dot force)**, a collaboration among government, international organizations, industry, and the non-profit sector, to examine concrete steps to integrate the various efforts to bridge the international digital divide and prepare a report of recommendations for the next G8 Summit in Genoa, Italy in July 2001. The G-8 collaborative initiatives seek to prevent furthering widening of the digital divide between information technology-advanced countries and developing countries and create digital opportunities for both. This coordinated effort, we maintain, has the potential to assist developing countries in attaining e-readiness necessary for leaders and citizens to participate in the digital opportunity of e-government, which is defined here as the use of information and communication technologies (ICTs) to facilitate service delivery, citizens' participation, intergovernmental relations, educational developments, cultural exchanges, business and commercial transactions, and trade negotiations in multisectoral, multi-level, domestic and international arenas.

#### ***Dot force collaboration***

The **Okinawa Charter on Global Information Society defined the dot force** as "a high-level task force" to coordinate the G-8's efforts to expand **its international approach to the digital divide**, consider the best manner to engage the participation of stakeholders in bridging the digital divide, review inputs from other sectors, and report the findings and activities of the task force before the 2001 G-8 Summit in Genoa, Italy. It also mandated the dot force to seek measures for concrete plans on four priorities: "**Fostering policy, regulatory and network readiness; improving connectivity, increasing access and lowering cost; building human capacity;** and encouraging participation in global networks" [28]. The inaugural dot force consisted of forty-three representatives of four main stakeholder constituencies: government (17), international organizations (7), business groupings (11), and non-profit organizations (8). (Figure 1 illustrates the stakeholders of the G-8 dot force.)

[The Clinton/Gore Administration: From Global Digital Divide to Digital Opportunity](#) (Note: very important document - the H-1B's were no doubt intended to 'Bridge the Digital Divide' - but all that cheap imported labor was just too good to pass up.)

TODAY, THE CLINTON/GORE ADMINISTRATION WILL ANNOUNCE NEW EFFORTS BY THE PUBLIC AND THE PRIVATE SECTOR TO BRIDGE THE GLOBAL DIGITAL DIVIDE: The Clinton/Gore Administration will announce new public and private sector efforts to bridge the global digital divide and to create digital opportunity for the people of the developing world.

- **President Clinton and other G-8 Heads of State will support creation of Digital Opportunity Taskforce:** As part of the Okinawa Charter on the Global Information Society, which will be released at the G-8 Summit, President Clinton and the other G-8 leaders will establish a **Digital Opportunity Task Force, or "dot force."** The dot force will mobilize the resources and coordinate the efforts of governments, the private sector, foundations, multilateral and international institutions and others to bridge the international digital divide and create digital opportunity.

- **President Clinton will challenge private sector to join with him to close the Global Digital Divide:** President Clinton is also issuing a "Global Call To Action" to encourage the U.S. private sector to get involved. This "Call to Action" has already been endorsed by leading high-tech companies and non-profit organizations.

[World Economic Forum - Annual Report, "Global Digital Divide Initiative"](#)

[FCC Chairman William Kennard - Statement on Clinton's Global Divide Initiative](#)

[Markle Foundation - Dot Force Working Group](#)

[Zoe Baird - Statement on Dot Force Initiative](#)

I had the privilege of participating in the Heads of State meeting in Tokyo last July where this initiative was first discussed, and I must commend you for the leadership you have exhibited by expanding the participants and taking this forward with a sense of importance and urgency. And I look forward to hearing from the country leaders from outside the G-8 about how we can support your objectives.

Creating digital opportunity for all is a challenge of enormous magnitude. Many of us around this table know first-hand the economic, social and political benefits a networked world can provide. But, we also know that market forces alone will not drive these benefits to places where there are obstacles. Lack of infrastructure, human capacity, access to capital, or unprepared regulatory environments are clear obstacles for many countries to create their own participation.

Second, the very composition of this task force can be seen as a powerful standard for the new global policy-making bodies that are emerging as a result of globalization and the rise of the networked world. Many of our institutions are learning the hard way that all stakeholders must be represented at the table if they are to succeed. Placing non-profit organizations and developing countries at this table is necessary to the DOT Force's effectiveness and legitimacy. While the success of the DOT Force's work remains to be achieved -- and depends on our ability to work together to make something of it -- the equal representation of sectors will have lasting impact in setting standards for policy-making in the future.

Having co-led the U.S. private sector working group leading up to the G-8 Summit in Okinawa, we saw first-hand the desire of non-profits, businesses, and governments to work together. Our goal is to continue that trend by further bridging the non-profit community with the ICT strategies and applications that can support the goals of developing countries.

[Markle Dot Force Strategy](#) be sure to read the initiatives

**Initiatives to close the digital divide will only become self-sustaining when they tie in with this wider development agenda, and so generate real popular market demand, increases in wealth and quality of life, and as a consequence become a high political priority for developing nations.** In order to succeed, the G-8 Digital Opportunities Task Force (DOT) will need to gain and demonstrate a firm understanding of how ICT can be used to address these issues. It will need to use that understanding to mobilise the international community around practical approaches and realistic targets for closing the digital divide.

The *opportunITY initiative*, launched at the G-8 Summit in Okinawa, Japan today, sets out to lay the foundation for such an approach and should be seen as a critical supporting mechanism for the

creation and the success of the **G-8 DOT whose mandate is to promote the goal of achieving digital access and education for all before this decade is out.**

**A Global Strategy to Bridge the Digital Divide It is proposed that the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) works together with Andersen Consulting** and in cooperation with the Markle Foundation and all categories of development partners and others to build a global strategy for bridging the digital divide within ten years, and will seek to mobilise the global community to execute that strategy.

...

The **UNDP together with Andersen Consulting and in cooperation with the Markle Foundation will provide appropriate staffing and support from within their global organizations, and by agreement will co-opt project team members from other organizations.** Andersen Consulting will provide a full time ten-strong project team, with other senior involvement up to and including the firm's CEO and International Chairman. The combined UNDP, Andersen Consulting, Markle Foundation and other partner contributions are expected to total an initial commitment of at least \$5 million.

[UNDP and Andersen Consulting, in cooperation with Markle Foundation, Launch Project at G-8 Summit to Bridge the Global Digital Divide](#)

Note: Andersen Consulting was involved in the Enron meltdown. They were banned from doing business in the U.S. But, they just renamed themselves to Accenture and continue to do business in the U.S. to this day.

[Accenture, Markle Foundation and UNDP Release Findings of Digital Opportunity Initiative](#)

[2001, Summit at Genoa](#)

[Report of the Digital Opportunity Task Force \(DOT Force\) including a proposal for a Genoa Plan of Action](#)

This is as far as I'm going with the G8 Summits because it should be clear now who is behind the decline of our economy, the destruction of the American middle class - and the cause of it. Information systems make it possible for fewer people to more and more assets. A global information system directed and controlled by the Fascist Dons of Davos will produce a world in which freedom ceases to exist.

All of the "Information Technology" issues that we are fighting as separate issues should be considered as a single issue of the transformation of government "Of the People, By the People and For the People" to a fascist system of corporate control using technology to create an electronic prison to manage slaves. A corporate government is a [government for profit](#) and a government for profit doesn't recognize civil liberties or constitutional rights and it's past time for all of us to recognize that fact and act on it accordingly.

Vicky Davis  
March 9, 2009

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It would have saved me a lot of research time if I'd found this paper several years ago when it was written:  
[Legitimizing global governance: multinational corporations and the G8's multi-stakeholder approach](#)