The Knowledge Gap

In Houston, TX in 1990 at the G8 summit, our world changed forever. The commitments made at that summit - to allow the free flow of capital around the world for investment and to create an International Trading System were in effect, the decisions to create a system of global government by creating the conditions that would necessitate it.

Our government did follow through with those commitments and as a result, the relationship between the U.S. government and the international system changed. As a consequence, the relationship between the U.S. government and the States – and the relationship between the citizens of the United States and our various government entities changed.   When Washington DC agreed to integrate the U.S. government into an International System centered around trade and technology, they left America behind and the fall of the Republic began unbeknownst to the vast majority of Americans – including myself.
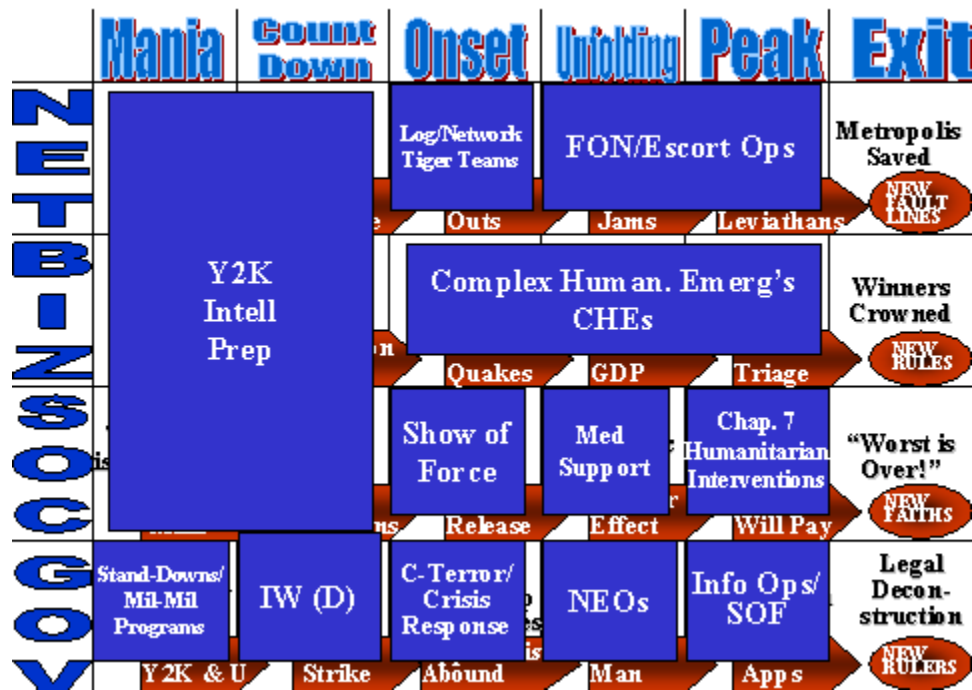
For those of us who get our information – both News and history from the Internet, we are living the nightmare of watching our country being destroyed, knowing why it's being destroyed and by whom it's being destroyed but without the means of communicating the full horror of it to our fellow citizen mushrooms.   We live in a disconnected world in which our friends and relatives call us Conspiracy Theorists, nut cases, terrorists and more.

A simple definition of the problem is that there is a Knowledge Gap between the people who read and think about things bigger than themselves – and those who do not. This Gap widens and deepens with time and there is no way to bridge it through the traditional information outlets – Newspapers and TV.   It has been the objective of this writer to capture and summarize the information in snapshots that the non-initiated need to give them glimpses of the past, present and future and the horrors that await if we – the American people – do nothing to save the future for our progeny. Toward that goal…

In 1992, George H.W. Bush signed Executive Order 12803 ordering the sell-off of U.S. government assets. In 1994, Clinton and Gore sealed the fate of our nation when they decided to redesign our government in the corporate model – harmonized with the United Nations international system. This was followed by the G8 agreement in Brussels in 1995 for the establishment of the Global Information Society which is a euphemism for a totalitarian global system of "governance" – controlled by networked, global systems of surveillance, monitoring, tracking and reporting.   The global systems collectively as they are being implemented are a virtual prison system for the masses – digital straight jackets for all. And that's not hyperbole.

Disintermediation is the process of eliminating middlemen through the implementation of technology. With the establishment of "global governance" through the use of technology, the lawful U.S. and state governments are targets for disintermediation. The Paperwork Reduction Act and the Clinger-Cohen Act, the redesign of government computer systems en mass, combined with Executive Order 12803 to sell off and privatize U.S. government infrastructure assets all contributed to the incremental weakening of the American government leaving it ripe for a coup d'etat.   The harmonization of regulations and administrative infrastructure decided upon by international commissions, councils and associations are making the U.S. government, the Congress, and our state governments superfluous.   [Note: The joke is on the people who wanted to "make government so small it could be drowned in a bathtub" because the "small" replacement government is the international, virtual prison system with the digital straight jackets as stated above.]

Between 1998 and 2001, Thomas P.M. Barnett led a couple of projects first to examine the National Security Implications of Y2k; followed by the New Rulesets Project. The initial justification for the redesign of government computer systems came from the Y2k date problem but this was just a smokescreen. The date problem was easily fixed without redesign. This diagram is from one of Barnett's presentations. Notice the bottom row is government and at the exit, there is legal deconstruction and "New Rulers".   The legal deconstruction is the disintermediation of the national government. The 'New Rulers' are difficult to identify specifically but they operate behind the curtain under the auspices of the United Nations through the U.S. State Department.

The Powell Manifesto

"In 1971, Lewis F. Powell, then a corporate lawyer and member of the boards of 11 corporations, wrote a memo to his friend Eugene Sydnor Jr., the Director of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce. The memorandum was dated August 23, 1971, two months prior to Powell's nomination by President Nixon to the U.S. Supreme Court." (Source: Reclaim Democracy – Powell Manifesto)

Powell's suggestion was that businesses act in concert through associations to obtain political power which would consequently give them the power to control the regulatory systems that govern them.   The organization he had in mind as the central organizing association was the National Chamber of Commerce.

Privatization of Government

In 1987, President Ronald Reagan appointed a new commission, the Commission on Privatization. Their purpose was to study the ways that government functions could be privatized "to end unfair government competition". A new position was created in the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). The title of the position was Associate Director for Privatization. Ronald Utt, an official of the Chamber of Commerce was appointed to fill the position. (NY Times, September 4, 1987)

In 1988, the Commission published their report: Privatization – Toward More Effective Government.

Timeline of Treason

1989	**Tech Industry Buys the Democratic Party**
	Hacking a Party Timeline of Clinton China Decisions Extremely interesting compilation of articles on Clinton, China, espionage, DNC and the sell-out of America Source – DLC website, January 31, 2001, Internet Archive Al From's bio Al From is founder and chief executive officer of the Democratic Leadership Council (DLC), a dynamic idea action center of the "**Third Way**" governing philosophy that is reshaping progressive politics in the United States and around the globe. He is also chairman of the Third Way Foundation and publisher of the DLC's flagship bi-monthly magazine, ***Blueprint: Ideas for a New Century***. Al From – DLC Founder As a founder of the DLC -- birthplace of the **New Democrat movement** and the Third Way in America -- and its companion think tank, the Progressive Policy Institute (PPI). …. **A member of the Board of Directors for the U.S. Chamber of Commerce National Chamber** Foundation, From was appointed by President Clinton to the U.S. Naval Academy Board of Visitors in 1999. He is also co-chair of the Charter Schools Development Corporation and a member of the board of the American Council on Germany. **Computer Systems Policy Project** (CSPP) CSPP was founded by Hewlett-Packard CEO John A. Young in 1989. He also served as a member of the Advisory Committee for Trade Policy and Negotiations with the Office of the United States Trade Representative. He was named co-chairman of the President's Committee of Advisors on Science and Technology in 1994.

1990	G8 Summit in Houston, TX. President George H.W. Bush
	Measures Aimed At Economic Efficiency 16. Considerable progress has been made over the past few years in supplementing macroeconomic policies with reforms to increase economic efficiency. We welcome the progress in the realization of the internal market in the European Community and the continuing efforts to reduce structural rigidities in North America and Japan. Nonetheless, we emphasize the widespread need for further steps to promote regulatory reform and liberalize areas such as retail trade, telecommunications, transport, labor markets, and financial markets, as well as to reduce industrial and agricultural subsidies, improve tax systems, and improve labor-force skills through education and training. 17. We welcome the major contributions of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) in identifying structural policy challenges and options. We encourage the OECD to strengthen its surveillance and review procedures, and to find ways of making its work operationally more effective. [Note: structural rigidities are things like borders, laws, national sovereignty, etc.] **Direct Investment** 30. Free flows of investment increase global prosperity by complementing the open international trade system. In particular, foreign direct investment can help restructure the economies of developing and Central and Eastern European countries, create new jobs, and raise living standards. **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. ## Computer Systems Policy Project – HPCC Background from Perspectives on the NII: CSPP's Vision In December 1990, the CEOs of CSPP met with Administration officials to discuss their public policy positions on technology issues. At that meeting, CSPP was asked to assess the High Performance Computing and Communications (HPCC) Program and to provide recommendations to increase industry's involvement and interest.
1991	Senator Al Gore succeeded in getting legislation passed to build out the Internet and to make it available for public and commercial use. S.272, **High Performance Computing Act of 1991**, sponsored by Senator Al Gore, became Public Law 102-194 on December 9, 1991. **1991 – The Year The World Changed** Vision for a National Information Infrastructure which Gore called the "information superhighway". The concept of the NII changed almost immediately to the 'Global Information Infrastructure' (GII) after passage of this legislation. Legislation for the international 'Intelligent Vehicle Highway System' (IVHS) was signed into law **Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991 (ISTEA)** SEC. 2. DECLARATION OF POLICY: INTERMODAL SURFACE TRANSPORTATION

EFFICIENCY ACT.

It is the policy of the United States to develop a National Intermodal Transportation System that is economically efficient and environmentally sound, provides the foundation for the Nation to compete in the **global economy**, and will move people and goods in an energy efficient manner.

The National Intermodal Transportation System shall consist of all forms of transportation in a unified, interconnected manner, including the transportation systems of the future, to reduce energy consumption and air pollution while promoting economic development and supporting the Nation's preeminent position in **international commerce**.

The National Intermodal Transportation System shall include a National Highway System which consists of the National System of Interstate and Defense Highways and those principal arterial roads which are essential for interstate and regional commerce and travel, national defense, **intermodal transfer facilities, and international commerce and border crossings.**

The National Intermodal Transportation System **shall provide improved access to ports and airports, the Nation's link to world commerce**.

The National Intermodal Transportation System shall be adapted to "intelligent vehicles", ``magnetic levitation systems'', and other new technologies wherever feasible and economical, with benefit cost estimates given special emphasis concerning safety considerations and techniques for cost allocation.

The GAO delivered a report to Senator John Glenn that was requested in December of 1990. The subject of the report was the study to determine the potential benefits of automating medical records to facilitate outcomes research. The recommendation was to support automated medical records.

1992	President George H.W. Bush signed Executive Order 12803

Executive Order 12803 orders the sell-off and privatization of U.S. infrastructure assets with infrastructure being defined as:

"infrastructure asset" means any asset financed in whole or in part by the Federal Government and needed for the functioning of the economy. Examples of such assets include, but are not limited to: roads, tunnels, bridges, electricity supply facilities, mass transit, rail transportation, airports, ports, waterways, water supply facilities, recycling and wastewater treatment facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, housing, schools, prisons, and hospitals.

See Reason Foundation – Privatization for Cities
    Reason Magazine – Annual Privatization Report – 20th Anniversary Edition

President George H.W. Bush signed the Land Remote Sensing Policy Act of 1992

Joe Biden Senate Floor Speeches (Research by D. Niwa)

In the summer of 1992 (June 29 - July 1), Delaware's Senator Joseph "Joe" Biden (D) delivered speeches to the United States' Senate. He titled them: "**The Threshold of the New World Order: The Wilsonian Vision and American Foreign Policy in the 1990's and Beyond**." and "American Agenda for the New World Order."

On the first day, Biden addressed the Senate President:

"Mr. President, I will this week, on three separate occasions, seek the indulgence of the Senate to speak for the better part of an hour on each occasion. The reason is that I believe we are on the threshold of a new world order, and the present administration is not sure what the order is. But I would like to suggest how we

	might begin to reorganize our foreign policy in order to realize the full potential embodied in the phrase `new world order.''
	
	 Joe Biden's New World Order Speech - 3 Parts, 1992
	
	 The Threshold of the New World Order - June 29, 1992
	         The Wilsonian Vision and American Foreign Policy in the
	            1990's and Beyond
	
	 American Agenda for the New World Order - June 30, 1992
	         A. Cementing the Democratic Foundation;
	         B. Forging a New Strategy of Containment
	
	 American Agenda for the New World Order - July 1, 1992
	         C. Organizing for Collective Security
	         D. Launching an Economic-Environmental Revolution

1993	February 10, 1993 – Clinton message to Cabinet: Revolution in Government President Clinton created the National Performance Review on March 3, 1993 with Vice President Gore as its leader. Their purpose was study government operations for the ultimate purpose of "reinventing government" utilizing the capabilities of the national – and then global telecommunications system (Internet). **March 11, 1993, Defense Conversion Policy Background Briefing** *"it is the strong belief of the President and this administration that **from soldiers to scientists**, it is morally right and economically right that we seek to redirect the energies and talents of people who are responsible for winning the Cold War to the new investments in a new economy that we need for national economic security, national security in the post-Cold War."* March 26, 1993, Clinton announced the "revolution appointments" – revolutionaries for reinvention of government. August 19, 1993, Clinton appointed William Daley (Chicago Daley) to be Clinton's Special Counsel to coordinate the campaign to pass NAFTA. **Third Way**. [Rahm] Emanuel become one of Clinton's key operatives in the fight to pass NAFTA. Emanuel worked closely with the so-called "NAFTA czar"–William Daley. [uh oh… what's this? The function of the Office of Special Counsel is **protect** whistleblowers. Need I say more?] **September 7, 1993** Al Gore released the results of a study known as the National Performance Review. The report from the study was titled, "From Red Tape to Results: Creating a Government That Works Better and Costs Less". It should have been titled, "How to set the conditions for chaos to enable an administrative coup d'etat". It was an inventory of the major systems from each of the agencies and it was the steering committee instructions for the initiation of projects to redesign the systems. The numbers in the table of savings to justify the redesign were completely made up. It would impossible to estimate costs or savings in a statement of intent to initiate a project of projects to redesign the administrative systems of government. It's pro forma to include tables like that but everybody who knows anything knows that they are meaningless. Partners with private corporations and special interest groups funded by corporations to work together to design integrated systems of government to serve corporate interests.

Reinvention Laboratories - Free For All – Do What You Want
Reinvention Labs
Coast Guard Deepwater Project   (look it up on youtube)

September 11, 1993 President Bill Clinton signed Executive Order 12862 setting 'Customer Service Standards' – business standards for government.

By Executive Order announced on September 15, 1993, Clinton established in the Commerce Department the "United States Advisory Council on the National Information Infrastructure"

> *…a new Administration began formulating a far-reaching communications policy and vision. President Clinton foreshadowed the breadth of interest in the National Information Infrastructure (NII) communications policy in his inaugural address: "Communications and commerce are global; investment is mobile; technology is almost magical; and ambition for a better life is now universal."(note 4) For the Administration the telecommunications superhighway is a goal that should be encouraged by government pump priming and the NII initiative, which is intended to provide a wide range of services on a universal basis .*

November 20, 1993, President Clinton convenes APEC Summit on Blake Island (Puget Sound, Washington)

> Attendees at the Blake Island meeting included Jiang Zemin, president of the People's Republic of China; Paul Keating, Prime Minister of Australia; Hassanal Bokiah, Sultan of Brunei who was the world's richest man (since surpassed by Bill Gates); Canadian Prime Minister Jean Chretien; Indonesian President Suharto; South Korean President Kim Young Sam; Philippines President Fidel Ramos; Japanese Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa; New Zealand Prime Minister James Bolger; Singapore Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong; Thailand Prime Minister Chuan Likpahl; and high officials from Taiwan and Hong Kong.

> President Clinton summarized the unique session by declaring, "We agreed that the Asian-Pacific region should be united, not divided." The APEC session ended shortly after and was deemed a success by most attendees. **In 1996, Seattle was selected for APEC's permanent U.S. headquarters.**

Blake Island Initiatives

> *Finance Ministers meeting* - convene a meeting of APEC finance ministers to discuss broad economic issues including macroeconomic developments and capital flows.

> *Pacific Business Forum* - establish a forum comprised of two private sector representatives (including one representing small and medium business) from each APEC member to identify issues APEC should address to facilitate trade and investment in the region. The forum should present its report in 1994.

> *APEC Education Program* - establish an APEC program to develop regional cooperation in higher education.

> *APEC Business Volunteer Program* - establish a volunteer exchange program to promote human resource development.

> *Small and Medium Business Enterprise Ministers Meeting* - convene a meeting of APEC ministers involved with small and medium business enterprises to discuss ways to improve the environment for the operation of these enterprises.

> *Investment Code* - develop a non-binding code of principles covering investment issues. *Energy, Environment and Economic Growth* - develop APEC's policy dialogue and action plan for conserving energy, improving the environment and sustaining economic growth.

	Technology Transfer Exchange Center - establish a center to facilitate the exchange of technology and technology management skills among APEC members. Executive Order 12881 – created National Science and Technology Council http://www.whitehouse.gov/administration/eop/ostp/nstc/about/executiveorder 1993 APEC Leaders Economic Declaration
1994	**Communism Defeats Capitalism and the Technocratic Tyranny is Unleashed** At the G7 Summit at Naples in 1994, the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs (GATT) was replaced by the World Trade Organization. Communique – Introduction 1. We, the Heads of State and Government of seven major industrial nations and the President of the European Commission, have met in Naples on 8th-9th July 1994 for our 20th meeting. 2. We have gathered at a time of extraordinary change in the world economy. New forms of international inter-action are having enormous effects on the lives of our peoples and are leading to the **globalization of our economies**. 3. 50 years ago, at Bretton Woods, visionary leaders began to build the institutions that provided our nations with two generations of freedom and prosperity. They based their efforts on two great and abiding principles -- **democracy and open markets**. As we approach the threshold of the 21st century, we are conscious of our responsibility to renew and revitalize these institutions and to take on the challenge of integrating the newly emerging market democracies across the globe. To carry out this responsibility, we have agreed that, in Halifax next year, we will focus on two questions: (1) how we can assure that the global economy of the 21st century will provide sustainable development with good prosperity and well-being of the peoples of our nations and the world? (2) what framework of institutions will be required to meet these challenges in the 21st century? How can we adapt existing institutions and build new institutions to ensure the future prosperity and security of our people? **Trade** 1. 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. 2. 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. 3. 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.

4. 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.

5. In our meeting next year we will review progress on these issues.

Background on GATT

[Wikipedia] The **General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade** (typically abbreviated **GATT**) was the outcome of the failure of negotiating governments to create the International Trade Organization (ITO). GATT was formed in 1947 and lasted until 1994, when it was replaced by the World Trade Organization in 1995. The Bretton Woods Conference had introduced the idea for an organization to regulate trade as part of a larger plan for economic recovery after World War II.

… The history of the GATT can be divided into three phases: the first, from 1947 until the Torquay Round, largely concerned which commodities would be covered by the agreement and freezing existing tariff levels. A second phase, encompassing three rounds, from 1959 to 1979, focused on reducing tariffs. **The third phase, consisting only of the Uruguay Round from 1986 to 1994, extended the agreement fully to new areas such as intellectual property, services, capital, and agriculture. Out of this round the WTO was born.**

More history on GATT

At the first World Telecommunication Development Conference in Buenos Aires, Argentina, Vice President Al Gore "introduced the U.S. vision for a Global Information Infrastructure".

Let us build a global community in which the people of neighboring countries view each other not as potential enemies, but as potential partners, as members of the same family in the vast, increasingly interconnected human family. Al Gore, March 1994

Agenda for Cooperation – Global Information Infrastructure
National Information Infrastructure becomes the Global Information Infrastructure

Communique - G7 Summit at Naples, 1994

Jobs and Growth

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

■ 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;

[Note: the Brussels meeting mentioned above was for the G7. The Brussels meetings mentioned below were EC meetings that relate directly to U.S. policies and support for the global information infrastructure].

Commission of the European Communities COM(94) 347 final: Europe's way to the information society: an action plan, 1994 Brussels

The report "Europe and the global information society - Recommendations to the European

Council", illustrates the search for a consensus on this issue and builds on the White paper's analysis. It highlights the need for an acceleration of the liberalisation process and the achievement and the preservation of universal service and the Internal Market principles of free movement. **Public authorities will have to set new "rules of the game", control their implementation and launch public interest initiatives. The deployment and financing of an information infrastructure will be the primarily responsibility of the private sector.** At a Community level, in addition to legislative initiative, it will be necessary to better target available resources to contribute to the new objectives.

[Bangemann Report – Recommendations to the European Council and the Global Information Society, 1994 Brussels](#)   (Global Systems)

[IITF Draft Report – Services and the National Information Infrastructure](#)

[IITF Report – Breaking the Barriers to the National Information Infrastructure](#)

[President Bill Clinton issues Presidential Decision Directive 23 (PDD-23)](#)

Foreign Access To Remote Sensing Space Capabilities

Remote sensing from space provides scientific, industrial, civil governmental, military and individual users with the capacity to gather data for a variety of useful purposes. The US Government operates very high resolution space- based reconnaissance systems for intelligence and military purposes. These systems are among the most valuable US national security assets because of their high quality data collection, timeliness, and coverage and the capability they provide to monitor events around the world on a near real-time basis. More nations have discovered the value of these satellites and are developing their own indigenous capabilities, or are seeking the purchase of data or systems.

Transfer of Sensitive Technology

The United States will consider applications to export sensitive components, subsystems, and information concerning remote sensing space capabilities on a restricted basis. Sensitive technology in this situation consists of items of technology on the Us Munitions List necessary to develop or to support advanced remote sensing space capabilities and which are uniquely available in the United States. Such sensitive technology shall be made available to foreign entities only on the basis of a government-to-government agreement. This agreement may be in the form of end-use and retransfer assurances which can be tailored to ensure the protection of Us technology.

Government-to-Government Intelligence and Defense Partnerships

Proposals for intelligence or defense partnerships with foreign countries regarding remote sensing that would raise questions about Us Government competition with the private sector or would change the Us Government's use of funds generated pursuant to a Us-foreign government partnership arrangement shall be submitted for interagency review.

[Ron Brown – 10 years after](#)

In 1994, Gen. Shen Roujun of China's People's Liberation Army led a successful penetration-and-collection operation directed against the U.S. space programs. Deals that Shen was alleged to have cut with Loral, Hughes Aircraft and Motorola saved the Chinese billions of dollars in research and development and turned their army into a deadly force equipped to wage thermonuclear war.

President Clinton -- against the advice of the Pentagon but with the full support of newly appointed National Security Adviser Sandy Berger -- plotted against the Pentagon naysayers and signed waivers for all three companies.

Defense Industry Conversion – Implementation IVHS Program Plan (1994)

*** Note: I'm not giving the link for this because it was created with a very old version of Adobe pdf maker. It locks up my machine so I'm sure it will lock up yours. The name of the report is:

Intelligent Vehicle Highway Systems Program Plan (IVHS), Report to Congress, June 1994. I'll have to see if I can fix it somehow with my old machine and old version of Adobe.

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[The] DOT and the Department of Energy (DOE) entered into a Memorandum of Understanding on August 6, 1993, that will promote the use of the defense technology expertise of DOE's national laboratories in DOT's IVHS program.

Discussions have also taken place between DOT and various elements of the Department of Defense (DOD) and the Advanced Research Projects Agency (ARPA) to convert applicable defense technologies to IVHS. Potentially applicable technologies include: high-definition imaging and displays, advanced sensors (e.g., infrared, microwave, acoustic), radar/lidar technologies, simulation modeling, telecommunications, advanced software (e.g., systems control, image processing, and data infusion), artificial intelligence technologies, and vehicle robotics and location systems.

The GPS system. with its network of satellites, IS already a component of many IVHS systems. DOT has been identified to work closely with DOD to facilitate the proper implementation of GPS for civilian use, and to ensure the long-term availability of GPS as a U.S. national asset that would be available to civilian users worldwide.

The defense industry already recognizes the potential of the IVHS program, and some 50 defense organizations are members of IVHS AMERICA, including ARPA, the U.S. Tank and Automotive Command (TACOM), Martin Marietta, and Hughes Aircraft, In addition, over 20 defense community contractors are participating in the AI-IS Precursor Systems Analyses studies and ten defense contractors are involved in the development of the national IVHS system architecture. Continued utilization of the resources represented by the defense and aerospace industry will be instrumental in advancing the national IVHS program and bringing IVHS systems to deployment.

Excerpt – "Developing Global IPTV Services, Anthony J. Pennings

In the mid-1990s, the international telecommunications world experienced a fundamental transformation. **With the introduction of the "Global Information Infrastructure" (GII) in 1994, Vice-President Gore fired a warning shot that was followed up with a series of reforms designed with the globalization of electronic commerce and services in mind. By 1995, a powerful redefinition was settling over the industry. "In successfully shifting the locus of international regulation away from the International Telecommunications Union (ITU), a European and developing-country power base, to the World Trade Organization (WTO), where its power reflects its huge, high-income market, the United States has also fundamentally shifted the conceptualization of telecommunications away from the postwar public utility, security related, monopoly model, to that of a customer driven, trade-related, service industry."1** The WTO met quickly in Singapore in 1996 and quickly resolved to reduce tariffs on the flow of information technologies. The next year it met in Geneva and established rules for the continued **privatization of national telecommunications operations. The telco environment moved from highly regulated bureaucratic telecoms united under the umbrella of the ITU to less regulated privatized telcos operating, however, within an international trade regime. They have shed their government PTT (Post, Telegraph, and Telephone)**

		bureaucracies only to find themselves embroiled in a larger net cast by the international treaties of dominant countries. However, these multilateral arrangements could break down another set of bureaucratic organizations, the broadcasters, and with it usher in a new age of television, characterized by a multiplicity of interactive services and new business models based more on e-commerce rather than mass advertising. Senate Debate and Statements on the WTO
1995	G7 – Ministerial – Brussels The European Union, chaired by President Jacques Santer hosted the G-7 Information Society Conference Feb 25-26, 1995, at Brussels, Belgium. Secretary of Commerce Ronald H. Brown led the U.S. Delegation. Vice President Gore delivered the keynote address. A detailed description of the plan for the GII was released in a paper titled "The Global Information Infrastructure: Agenda for Cooperation". [Ref. Vigdor Schreibman] Al "Gutenberg" Gore – Speech at Brussels ** Must Read **	

Moreover, moving forward aggressively on a GII is the best way to deal with concerns highlighted during the G7 jobs summit in Detroit last year. At that conference we confronted the central dilemma facing every government: how do we make sure our economies provide enough jobs?

The **initial OECD jobs study outlined the connection between jobs** and what we do here. **Those nations best able to adopt the new technologies for a knowledge-based economy have been the best at creating jobs**.

The fact is that government policies based on faulty assumptions that try to block change or protect the status quo have themselves become job destroyers. This time we have a chance to get it right. We can open markets to create job opportunities. We can use education and training to enable more workers to adapt to the new workplace.

The Clinton Administration is committed to the goal of connecting every classroom, every library, every hospital and every clinic to the national and global information infrastructures by the end of this decade.

Governments and industry need to work together to develop new technologies, new standards, and new policies that will provide privacy and financial transactions and ensure intellectual property rights, the GII must be secure and reliable. **The OECD should continue its leadership in the area of computer security.**

Gore – Global Information Infrastructure Background
Global Information Infrastructure – Agenda for Cooperation

Complete Report of Initial Global Systems

G8 ministerial meeting in Brussels, they decide on the final list of pilot (but not really) global systems. This list was published on an EU website in a report called simply, "The Complete Report". It was recovered from the Internet Archives.   G8 Bibliography of other reports from the ministerial meetings on global systems resides on the University of Toronto G8 Information Center website.

Pilot Project Systems for Global "Governance"

1. Global Inventory Project
   Infrastructure of decentralized national inventories
2. Global Interoperability of Broadband Networks
   Development of globally interconnected and interoperable broadband
   information infrastructure.
3. Transcultural Education and Training for Language Learning

Article - Making Way for the New by Destroying the Old Civilization

Moreover, in the United States, members of the **National Information Infrastructure Advisory Council**, have a lopsided membership of top CEOs from American industry. The NIIAC, together with private groups such as the **Computer Systems Policy Project**, **an affiliation of chief executive officers of the 13 largest American computer companies**, are advocating a strictly business perspective on development of the Global Information Infrastructure, together with a tough negotiating posture.

For example, recommendations of the NIIAC provided to Secretary Brown Dec 6, 1994, concerning the issues to be addressed at the G-7 Conference, staked out this position: While agreement on fundamental objectives and approaches to developing the GII will depend on multilateral initiatives, such as the G-7 Conference, there will remain a need to utilize bilateral and, in appropriate circumstances, unilateral measures to achieve specific objectives.

The "Perspectives on the Global Information Infrastructure," offered Feb 13, 1995, by business leaders of the CSPP, utterly disregards the primary leadership role actually played by the research and education community in development of the information infrastructure.

Moreover, they now call for "**Putting the Private Sector in the Driver's Seat**." CSPPs perspective says "The role of governments around the world is to nurture the GII by establishing policies that support and encourage private sector initiatives. Governments must also ensure that private sector views are fully represented in any international dialogue about the GII."

Computer Systems Policy Project (Note: CSPP changed their name to Technology CEO Council)

Launching the Global Information Infrastructure

The GII is not waiting for government action. Industry is creating and deploying many innovative, global applications. CSPP companies have established domestic and transnational applications to support electronic mail systems, distance learning projects, commercial networks, and interconnected libraries, medical facilities and service organizations, among others. Around the world, other companies are piloting similar applications and making them available to an increasing number of consumers. These applications represent the beginning of the GII. Much work remains to be done to ensure its long-term viability

Putting the Private Sector in the Driver's Seat

The private sector has taken the lead in creating and making available the networks, appliances, information services and applications that will constitute the GII. The role of governments around the world is to nurture the GII by establishing policies that support and encourage private sector initiatives. Governments must also ensure that private sector

views are fully represented in any international dialogue about the GII.

Going Beyond the Telecommunications Agenda

The GII is the integration and interaction of all five components mentioned above--networks, information appliances, information resources, applications and people. The GII will not thrive unless both the government and industry agendas for GII policy go beyond competition, privatization and market access in the telecommunications sector. The other components of the GII are subject to very different regulatory and policy treatment in the U.S. and abroad, and the issues affecting these components must also be addressed.

Advances Depend on Competition and Deregulation

Competitive markets and deregulation are the most effective mechanisms to stimulate innovation, expand customer choice and decrease costs. For example, in the U.S., demand for access to commercial on-line services and the Internet has resulted in a rapidly growing number of competitive on-line service providers. Consumers have experienced easier to use interfaces, reductions in prices and a huge expansion in the information available over computer networks.

Governments should identify and remove regulatory, trade and policy barriers that impede competition and limit widespread deployment of the GII. The U.S. government should work aggressively with other governments and within the appropriate international organizations to achieve competitive, deregulated markets.

CSPP Reports (Items on the agenda for the "real" government)

The Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995.

This Act amended the 1980 Paperwork Reduction Act. It revised "the authority and functions of the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs (OIRA) in the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), specifying information dissemination and related agency oversight responsibilities". **It gave the Office of Management and Budget the responsibility to develop a government-wide strategic information resource management plan and it required the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs to establish an interagency Council on Statistical Policy**.

[Note: It would be logical to conclude that it was the Council on Statistical Policy that approved the use of economic models for government statistics that gave the "wrong impressions" about the economic health of the nation. It is this Analyst's opinion that this was a strategic move towards the goal of disintermediation of the national government: lie about the economic condition for as long as possible and by the time the fraud is discovered, we have a crippled government and third world economy.]

Crimes Against Reality
Fabricated Statistics
Administrative Coup d'etat

Governor Tom Ridge of Pennsylvania outsourced state government IT systems to UNISYS after a KPMG study identifies "efficiencies" that can be achieved by consolidating functions thereby privatizing the control of state government and empowering the UNISYS to implement the global systems designs.

G8 Summit – Leaders Summit, Halifax

1. We, the Heads of State and Government of seven major industrialized nations and the

	President of the European Commission, have met in Halifax for our 21st annual Summit. We have gathered at a time of change and opportunity, and have reaffirmed our commitment to working together and with our partners throughout the world. 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.
1996	Information Technology Management Reform Act of 1996 aka the Clinger-Cohen Act. Executive Order 13011, July 1996 A Government that works better and costs less requires efficient and effective information systems. The Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 and the Information Technology Management Reform Act of 1996 provide the opportunity to improve significantly the way the Federal Government acquires and manages information technology. **Agencies now have the clear authority and responsibility to make measurable improvements in mission performance and service delivery to the public through the strategic application of information technology...** Sec. 4. Government Information Technology Services Board. (a) Purpose and Functions. A Government Information Technology Services Board ("Services Board") is established to ensure continued implementation of the information technology recommendations of the National Performance Review and to identify and promote the development of innovative technologies, standards, and practices among agencies and State and local governments and the private sector. It shall seek the views of experts from industry, academia, and State and local governments on matters of concern to the Services Board as appropriate. The Services Board shall also make recommendations to the agencies, the CIO Council, OMB, and others as appropriate, and assist in the following: (1) **creating opportunities for cross-agency cooperation and intergovernmental approaches in using information resources to support common operational areas and to develop and provide shared Government wide infrastructure services**; (2) **developing shared Government wide information infrastructure services to be used for innovative, multiagency information technology projects**; **Sec. 9. Department of State.** (a) The Secretary of State shall be responsible for liaison, consultation, and negotiation with foreign governments and intergovernmental organizations on all matters related to information resources management, including Federal information technology. The Secretary shall further ensure, in consultation with the Secretary of Commerce, that the United States is represented in the development of international standards and recommendations affecting information technology. In the exercise of these responsibilities, the Secretary shall consult, as appropriate, with affected domestic agencies, organizations, and other members of the public. (b) The Secretary of State shall advise the Director on the development of United States positions and policies on international information policy and technology issues affecting Federal Government activities and the development of international information technology standards. NYT Article, "WTO Nears Agreement on Information Technology Trade" Negotiators at the World Trade Organization ministerial conference here appear to be moving closer to a deal that would free most areas of global trade in computers,

telecommunications equipment and other information-technology products by 2000.

In a related effort to accelerate the conclusion of a global pact to deregulate basic telecommunications services, the United States will host a special meeting Monday of ministers from about 35 countries, mainly from the West and Asia, on the sidelines of the WTO meeting in Singapore.

He said such an accord and a proposed information-technology agreement were cornerstones of a U.S. drive to open up world trade in computers and telecommunications.

Trade in information-technology goods, valued at more than $500 billion in 1995, is growing faster than any other major trade sector and is expected to be worth $750 billion by the end of the decade, according to U.S. estimates.

[And all of it is going to Bill Gates, John Chambers, and a few other technology CEO's - the "New Rulers"]

Mr. Hundt said in Singapore this week that the ultimate aim was to break up monopolies, most of them state-controlled, that Washington believed were stifling international competition and keeping telecommunications prices artificially high.

[I hope you see what a joke this is... he said the goal was to break up monopolies. What they did actually was to break the publically controlled monopolies that operated in the public interest - and they set off the race for monopoly control by the private corporations like News Corp., Time-Warner, etc. And those private corporations provide us with such intellectually stimulating content don't they?]

WTO: Information Technology Agreement
MINISTERIAL DECLARATION ON TRADE IN INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY PRODUCTS SINGAPORE, 13 DECEMBER 1996

We exported technology – and they imported our jobs. What a deal for the American people….   Heads they win, Tails we lose.

Microsoft Statement on the Information Technology Agreement

U.S. Trade Compliance Center

The ITA was negotiated under the World Trade Organization (WTO) and was signed at a WTO Ministerial Conference in Singapore on December 13, 1996. It went into effect on March 13, 1997. It has no expiration date.

Digital Europe – European Technology Consortium   (EU Technology Gangsters)

The Information Technology Agreement (ITA) was concluded during the Singapore WTO Ministerial Conference of December 1996. After sufficient countries signed up to the ITA to reach the 90 percent global trade in technology threshold, the agreement eventually entered into force on 1 July 1997.

The ITA is a global trade agreement, signed by 71 WTO Members (soon to be 72). Together the signatories account for approximately 97 percent of world trade in technology products, which represents about 20 percent of world trade in manufactured goods. The ITA is intended to increase trade and competition through the promotion of free trade principles for information technology products. Though its only binding commitments are the elimination of tariffs on products covered, the agreement also provides for a review of non-tariff barriers (NTBs).

Signatories of the agreement are granted an extended implementation period for sensitive products. Further, the ITA is based on the Most Favored Nation (MFN) principle, implying that all WTO members are granted the same benefits.

G8 – Ministerial Conference, Information Society in South Africa -

1997	Clinton appointed William Daley to be the Secretary of Commerce. Daley then became the [Chairman of the nation's Information Infrastructure Task Force](#). That would have put Daley in the catbird seat for the rollout of the Fusion Centers and the integrated emergency, law enforcement, court system. http://www.channelingreality.com/ldx_fusion_centers.htm