

Third Way Revolution

From 1987 forward, the people in government and in Congress knew that they were going to negotiate the creation of the World Trade Organization. That was probably one of the most monumental decisions in our country's history. The preparatory work for the redesign of government systems began in some agencies almost immediately but for now, I'm going to skip ahead to when the work actual began when Clinton and Gore took office.

The effect of opening the nation's telecommunications system to the public and government was that the Internet became effectively a corporate backbone for government. By that, I mean that it enabled the centralization of power for administrative management in the same way that the IT Department of a large corporation centralizes the administrative power (control over all assets, processes and personnel) of the corporation's operations – except that a government with that kind of administrative access and power has the potential to become a totalitarian system of control. Evidence the nationalization of medical records, law enforcement systems, education records, etc.

On February 22, 1993, the White House released a report titled, [Technology for America's Economic Growth, A New Direction to Build Economic Strength](#). This report outlined a comprehensive strategy for technology as the basis of a new economy for the United States and that strategy is still in effect today and it's why our economy is failing – but I'll get to that later.

On March 3, 1993 the White House Office of Domestic Policy issued a [press release](#) that began:

"The people demand and deserve an active government on their side. But they don't want a government that wastes money, a government that costs more and does less. They voted for change. **They wanted a literal revolution** in the way government operates, and now, you and I must deliver.

President Bill Clinton
Remarks to the Cabinet
February 10, 1993

Today, the President has asked Vice-President Gore to **lead a revolution** in Washington that will change the way government does business. The American people deserve a government that treats them like customers.....

On that same day, Al Gore kicked off the National Performance Review project. This was a six-month review of all government systems. Experienced employees from all agencies were organized into teams to identify systems and issues that cut across agency boundaries.

"The goal: identify problems and offer solutions for ideas for savings. In addition, the President asked each cabinet secretary to organize a 'Reinvention Team' to work from within each agency to create 'Reinvention Laboratories' where experiments in new ways of doing business could begin immediately.

That might sound innocuous but it wasn't. It was the beginning of the consolidation of power as evidenced by some of the initiatives outlined in the above referenced report:

- Support for the High-performance Computing and Communications Initiative that is developing new technologies for our most powerful computers, supercomputers that are able to rapidly process enormous quantities of information and for a national, high-speed network (“information superhighways”) to make this high-performance computing more accessible.
- Developing new applications for high-performance computing and networking in health care, lifelong learning, and manufacturing
- Creating pilot projects to demonstrate these technologies in schools and other nonprofit entities.
- A task force of the National Economic Council which will work with the Congress and the private sector to develop policies needed to accelerate the deployment of a **National Information Infrastructure**

The Information Infrastructure Task Force (IITF) was formed under the aegis of the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy and the National Economic Council. Ron Brown, Secretary of Commerce was the Chairman and the staff work was done by the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) of the Department of Commerce.

A high-level Advisory Council on the National Information Infrastructure has been established by Executive Order to provide advice to the IITF. It will consist of representatives of the many different stakeholders in the NII, including industry, labor, academia, public interest groups, and state and local governments. The Secretary of Commerce will appoint the 25 members of the advisory committee. [Jonathan D. Blake, University of Indiana, Law School]

Politics

It's easy to get lost in the technical details of the 'reinvention of government' but there were significant political activities going on at the same time. It should be noted that Al Gore was one of the original 'Atari Democrats'. You may or may not remember that Atari was the first real computerized game device. It was developed in Silicon Valley. Atari, the company, threatened to move to China to produce their games if they didn't get government support for the technology industry which would cause the United States to lose its lead in Technology. Young Democrats formed a group to support and promote the tech industry. This group led to the creation of the New Democrat Network, The Democratic Leadership Council (DLC), the Progressive Policy Institute (PPI) and "Third Way" doctrine. [Al From](#) was the Founder of these groups and the promoter of the doctrine.

Here is a write-up on Third Way.

http://www.sourcewatch.org/index.php?title=Third_Way

They don't describe it well because it defies simple without giving away the truth of it which is that it is corporatism – corporate management enabled by networked computer systems. “Self-Government” for them means self-regulation of corporations through their associations and self-regulation of labor through unions and with non-profits being the change agents and leaders within the “community”. It is my belief that this is the same concept that [FDR tried to implement with the National Industrial Recovery Act](#), parts of which were found to be unconstitutional in a case titled, Schechter Poultry Corp v. United States. Regardless,

the ultimate in "self-governing" is to have computer systems managing everything the irony of which is that freedom would no longer exist under such a system.

The reason for bringing that up is to demonstrate the fact that Al Gore very knowledgeable about technology and technology issues and to link the concept of Third Way as a replacement for our constitutionally authorized framework of government. ***Third Way was the Revolution Clinton was talking about in the March 3, 1993 press release and it is a silent revolution because the "weapons" are technology and management systems.***

As as the leader of the Senate and as Vice President, Al Gore knew about the Uruguay Round of trade and the impact it would have on our country. Both he and President Clinton, during their first 100 days in office, made contact with all of the major world leaders that history shows were critical foreign policy contacts having to do with the globalization of the telecommunications system – going from a National Information Infrastructure to a Global Information Infrastructure in 1994.

Al Gore – First 100 Days, See April 2, 1993, Forest Conference in Portland Oregon.
http://www.channelingreality.com/Clinton_Gore/1993_Gore_First_100_Days.pdf

You'll notice at the bottom of each page the source of the information is listed. I say that because this note is really out of context in Gore's first 100 days because it refers to Clinton's announcement:

Remarks at Forest Conference⁷⁵ APRIL 4, 1993
Commission on Russian Technological Improvements The President announces the Vice President will co-chair, along with Russian Prime Minister Chernomyrdin, a commission on Technological Improvements on Russian energy and space sectors.

Clinton's First 100 Days in Office lists an April 4, 1993 meeting with Yeltsin
http://www.channelingreality.com/clinton_gore/1993_Clinton_archives_100_days.pdf

This is a press release from the Vancouver meeting with Yeltsin
http://www.channelingreality.com/Clinton_Gore/1993_Clinton_Yeltsin_Vancouver_Summit.pdf

Having met in Vancouver, Canada on April 3-4, President Bill Clinton of the United States of America and President Boris Yeltsin of the Russian Federation declared their firm commitment to a dynamic and effective U.S.-Russian partnership that strengthens international stability. The two presidents approved a comprehensive strategy of cooperation to promote democracy, security, and peace. President Yeltsin stressed his firm commitment to fostering democratization, the rule of law, and a market economy.

...

The Presidents agreed that **Russia's harmonious integration into the community of democratic nations** and the world economy is essential. They therefore called for **accelerated G-7 development of substantial and effective new economic initiatives** ... The United States announced its support for Russia's intention to become a **full member of GATT** and to begin, in the near future, official talks on the conditions of Russia's accession to GATT.

The Presidents agreed to give fresh impetus to development of the U.S.-Russian relationship in all its dimensions. To coordinate and direct this effort and to activate a comprehensive and intensive dialogue, they agreed on measures to improve the mechanism for mutual consultations. **In particular, working groups will be set up involving high-level officials of both governments with broad authority in the areas of economic and scientific and technological cooperation. The Presidents agreed to establish a United States-Russian Commission on technological cooperation in the fields of energy and space. They intend to designate Prime Minister Chernomyrdin and Vice President Gore to head this commission.**

In 1986, China announced they wanted to join the global economic system. It is not known if that announcement was before the Uruguay Round was initiated or if the Round was initiated because of China's announcement. I suspect later. Regardless, that fact becomes important in 1993. On November 20, 1993, President Clinton convened a summit on Blake Island in the state of Washington with 13 leaders of the APEC countries. APEC – Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation. The government attendees were:

Attendees at the Blake Island meeting included Jiang Zemin, president of the People's Republic of China; Paul Keating, Prime Minister of Australia; Hassanal Bolkiah, 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.

The outcome of the Blake Island Summit was defined in a Leader's Declaration – the important one being "technology transfer". Obviously, to create a globally integrated telecommunications system for internet, they had to give the telecommunications and computer technology to both the Russians and the Chinese – neither of which were/are friendly or compatible nations with our political and economic systems.

In 1993, we still had laws against selling technology to communist countries.

[Timeline of Clinton's China Decisions](#) – posted on the website of the Federation of American Scientists.

[June 20, 1995 – Fact Sheet on the status of cooperation for the Gore-Chernomyrdin Commission.](#)

[May 1, 1999 DLC article about NATO's New Role as protector for Third Way](#)

[On September 12, 2001, NATO invoked Article 5 of the Washington Treaty](#)

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