



THE TRILATERAL COMMISSION

STUDY GUIDE

BOSCO MODEL UNITED NATIONS 2017



Respected Elitists of the Modern World,

It gives us great joy to welcome and at the same time invite you to one of the most anticipated committees of Bosco Model United Nations 2017 - The Trilateral Commission .

As a secret conference, few committees match the enigma that Trilateral Commission carries. The Trilateral Commission has come a long way to currently hold a place amongst the world's most influential conferences. Our world faces a plethora of problems and a multitude of maladies in its journey to the empyrean edifice that it is actually meant to be. For this, not only strong economic development, but also advances in fields of medicine, technology, military strategy and even ethnical identity are essential.

Yet the world continues to be differentiated in its quest to world harmony. Harmony that is yoked together with chaos is worthless. At The Trilateral Commission, we do not address opinions or solutions; we address change - change that enables our world to transcend ordinary boundaries of divided thought and move into exemplary perception, change that finds us in better situations and with better prospective than what we were in possession of yesterday.

Members of The Trilateral Commission you are given power to change the world and to change mankind's course for the future. Not only that, you also get an opportunity to don the suit of some of the most influential men and women that the planet has. Let us be united as we embark on this mission of peace and harmony for the future.

Your Chairperson for The Trilateral Commission shall be, Yashvardhan Jain requires no introduction. He is very popular and successful MUNner. Besides these, he is also an integral part of the School Dance Team and has topped our school in the ICSE examinations. With his flair at speaking in public and his unquestionable aptitude be assured that his talent will leave you cerebrally as well as aesthetically enriched. Yashvardhan a.k.a YVJ has promised to make the first ever simulation of The Trilateral Commission to surpass all that you have ever seen in the past when comes to Model UN.

Assisting Yashvardhan through thick and thin, The Co-Chairperson of The Trilateral Commission shall be Yash Maniramka. Yash is a very calm and composed person who seems to have mastered every skill when it comes to public speaking. He is a very approachable person as well and is a genius when it comes to playing the keyboard too. A haughty debater, he is sure to make committee enriching for you!

Your Directors for The Trilateral Commission shall be Shreyans Vasa and Somok Sur. If you have to make a mistake, don't make it in front of Somok, because no matter what be the situation, he will correct you and embarrass you. He is passionate about many things but football and food are his life. A quizzier through and through, and an avid Model UN enthusiast he is sure to do well. Shreyans Vasa, an 11th grade student who has great political interests and inclinations. Having had many laurels attached to his name and an aspirant to the coveted batch of the School Captain for his house. He knows quite well how to strike a balance between his studies and extra curricular's. Both of them shall have you spell bound with their rarest elán when they take the proscenium.



Rik Mukherjee will be your Rapporteur and resident comedian in-committee, although he's promised not to make any of his usual bad puns while the proceedings are on. He quizzes, debates, acts, MUNs and very occasionally attends classes. A huge fan of memes ! If you require information about your committee, dank memes, or pop-culture references, Rik's your 'go-to' guy.

Powers of TLC

Perhaps the most striking feature of the new Administration is the role played in it by the Trilateral Commission. The mass media had little to say about this matter during the Presidential campaign — in fact, the connection of the Carter group to the Commission was recently selected as “the best censored news story of 1976” — and it has not received the attention that it might have since the Administration took office. All of the top positions in the government — the office of President, Vice-President, Secretary of State, Defense and Treasury — are held by members of the Trilateral Commission, and the National Security Advisor was its director. Many lesser officials also came from this group. It is rare for such an easily identified private group to play such a prominent role in an American Administration.

The Trilateral Commission was founded at the initiative of David Rockefeller in 1973. Its members are drawn from the three components of the world of capitalist democracy: the United States, Western Europe, and Japan. Among them are the heads of major corporations and banks, partners in corporate law firms, Senators, Professors of international affairs — the familiar mix in extra-governmental groupings. Along with the 1940s project of the Council on Foreign Relations (CFR), directed by a committed “trilateralist” and with numerous links to the Commission, the project constitutes the first major effort at global planning since the War-Peace Studies program of the CFR during World War II.

The new “trilateralism” reflects the realisation that the international system now requires “a truly common management,” as the Commission reports indicate. The trilateral powers must order their internal relations and face both the Russian bloc, now conceded to be beyond the reach of Grand Area planning, and the Third World.



In this collective management, the United States will continue to play the decisive role. As Kissinger has explained, other powers have only “regional interests” while the United States must be “concerned more with the overall framework of order than with the management of every regional enterprise.” If a popular movement in the Arabian peninsula is to be crushed, better to dispatch US-supplied Iranian forces, as in Dhofar. If passage for American nuclear submarines must be guaranteed in Southeast Asian waters, then the task of crushing the independence movement in the former Portuguese colony of East Timor should be entrusted to the Indonesian army rather than an American expeditionary force. The massacre of over 60,000 people in a single year will arouse no irrational passions at home and American resources will not be drained, as in Vietnam. If a Katangese secessionist movement is to be suppressed in Zaire (a movement that may have Angolan support in response to the American-backed intervention in Angola from Zaire, as the former CIA station chief in Angola has recently revealed in his letter of resignation), then the task should be assigned to Moroccan satellites forces and to the French, with the US discreetly in the background. If there is a danger of socialism in southern Europe, the German proconsulate can exercise its “regional interests.” But the Board of Directors will sit in Washington....

The Trilateral Commission has issued one major book-length report, namely, *The Crisis of Democracy* (Michel Crozier, Samuel Huntington, and Joji Watanuki, 1975). Given the intimate connections between the Commission and the Carter Administration, the study is worth careful attention, as an indication of the thinking that may well lie behind its domestic policies, as well as the policies undertaken in other industrial democracies in the coming years.

The Trilateral Commission represents a skillful, coordinated effort to seize control and consolidate the four centres of power — political, monetary, intellectual, and ecclesiastical. All this is to be done in the interest of creating a more peaceful, more productive world community. What the Trilateralists truly intend is the creation of a worldwide economic power superior to the political governments of the nation-states involved. They believe the abundant materialism they propose to create will overwhelm existing differences. As managers and creators of the system they will rule the world. There are three main facets of Commission activity. First are annual plenary meetings of the Commission, which are three-day conferences rotate among the three Trilateral regions.

Each region also meets annually to consider topics of concern within the region and their significance to global relationships. In addition, each region holds other events on its own.



The reports of the plenary meetings have been published in different places.

One other principal activity of the Commission is the publication of task force reports written by experts from the three regions. The authors of each report work together for about a year, consult with others inside and outside the three regions, and then present a draft for discussion at one of the Commission's annual meetings. The final version of the report is published as part of the Commission's Triangle Papers series. The most recent reports are The Global Economic Crisis and Nuclear Disarmament and non-proliferation. Other recent reports include Engaging Iran: And Building Peace in the Persian Gulf region; Energy Security and Climate Change; and Nuclear Proliferation: Risk and Responsibility . So far, 64 task force reports have been published.

Formation

In 1970, David Rockefeller became Chairman of the Council on Foreign Relations, while also being Chairman and CEO of Chase Manhattan. In 1970, an academic who joined the Council on Foreign Relations in 1965 wrote a book called *Between Two Ages: America's Role in the Technetronic Era*. The author, Zbigniew Brzezinski, called for the formation of "A Community of the Developed Nations," consisting of Western Europe, the United States and Japan. Brzezinski wrote about how the traditional sovereignty of nation states is becoming increasingly unglued as transnational forces such as multinational corporations, banks, and international organizations play a larger and larger role in shaping global politics. David Rockefeller had taken note of Brzezinski's writings, and was getting worried about the deteriorating relations between the U.S., Europe, and Japan, as a result of Nixon's economic shocks. In 1972, David Rockefeller and Brzezinski presented the idea of a trilateral grouping at the annual Bilderberg meeting. In July of 1972, seventeen powerful people met at David Rockefeller's estate in New York to plan for the creation of the Commission. Also at the meeting was Brzezinski, McGeorge Bundy, the President of the Ford Foundation, (brother of William Bundy, editor of *Foreign Affairs*) and Bayless Manning, President of the Council on Foreign Relations. So, in 1973, the Trilateral Commission was formed to address these issues.

A 1976 article in *Foreign Affairs* explained that, Trilateralism as a linguistic expression—and the Trilateral Commission—arose in the early 1970s from the reaction of the more Atlanticist part of the American foreign policy community to the belligerent and defensive unilateralism that characterised the foreign economic policy of the Nixon Administration. The Commission's major concerns were to preserve for the "industrialised societies," in



other words, seek mutual gain for the Trilateral nations, and to construct a common approach to the needs and demands of the poorer nations. However, this should be read as, constructing a common approach to [dealing with] poorer nations. As well as this, the Commission would undertake the coordination of defence policies and of policies toward such highly politicised issues as nuclear proliferation, terrorism, and aerial hijacking, and such highly politicised geographic areas as the Middle East or Southern Africa.

The end of the link of the dollar to gold meant that, the US was no longer subject to the discipline of having to try to maintain a fixed par value of the dollar against gold or anything else: it could let the dollar move as the US Treasury [and ultimately, the Federal Reserve] wished and pointed towards the removal of gold from international monetary affairs. This created a dollar standard, as opposed to a gold standard, which places the direction of the world monetary policy in the hands of a single country, which was not acceptable to Western Europe or Japan. Addressing this issue was among the reasoning behind the creation of the Trilateral Commission.

The main motive for setting up of the Trilateral Commission was to increase the lacking communication between Europe, Asia and North America to discuss issues that concern the world as a whole. The Trilateral Commission now has more participating members and endeavours to resolve the world crises at hand. The economic and political elites of America and Europe seek international political power in order to provide a stable investment climate. Ranging from influential politicians to powerful businessmen and companies, the Trilateral Commission can take almost any action it wishes to, and it acts more like a mini-United Nations though distinguished leaders replace country representatives in the committee meetings.

History of The Trilateral Commission

The Trilateral Commission was formed in 1973, and is widely considered as a derivative of the Council on Foreign Relations as it was formed by David Rockefeller who was the Chairman of the Council of Foreign Relations that time. David Rockefeller became the founding Chairman of the Trilateral Commission, which consists of leaders in business, banking, government and mass media from North America, Europe, and Japan invited to join by Rockefeller himself. The word Trilateral means three-sided - the three sides in this case being North America, Europe, and Japan. North America, Europe and Japan have several things in common. Most important is their wealth, which is derived primarily from



industrial production. Even agriculture is industrialised in the sense that farmers in the Trilateral countries use large amounts of machinery. As noted, the Trilateral Commission was founded in 1973, in the midst of the Middle East oil crisis. The ostensible cause of the oil crisis was a decision by the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries to dramatically raise the posted price for oil, with the price hike enforced by limited production quotas for each member country. The fact of the matter is that OPEC had never before been able to enforce either its posted price for oil, or production limits on its member countries. In 1971, President Nixon, trying to deal with inflation, imposed price controls on oil and gasoline produced in American wells and sold in the United States. The natural result was that the multinational oil companies increased their imports of oil for the U.S. market, since imported oil was not subject to price controls. At the time price controls were imposed, the United States was importing 15% of the oil used in this country; within two years, imports accounted for 50% of U.S. oil needs. The increase in demand for oil in the worlds largest market enabled OPEC to allocate generous production quotas to member countries while enforcing a succession of price hikes. The sales of increasing quantities of oil at increasingly higher prices generated tens of billions of dollars in income for the royal families of Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, and for state-owned oil companies in Iran, Iraq, Algeria and other countries. This money ended up largely in American and European banks. The other side of the coin is that developing countries in Asia and Latin America which lacked domestic oil deposits had to borrow large amounts of money to finance oil imports. The same banks that were taking in billions of Petrodollars from OPEC countries were lending out the same billions to other countries to finance imports. A related purpose of the Trilateral Commission was to promote cooperation among the industrialised countries in the face of an emerging bloc of Arab, African and Asian states which had come to dominate the General Assembly of the United Nations. The emergence of the Afro-Asian bloc was not foreseen by the founders of the United Nations. In 1945, when the UN was founded, most of Africa and much of Asia remained in subjugation to British and French imperialism. As colonies, these countries were not even considered for UN membership. As the countries of Asia and Africa gained political independence, it was expected that continuing economic dependence would cause the former colonies to align politically with the former colonial masters. Instead, nationalist pride, along with a heavy dose of Marxism imbibed at British and French universities, caused the new leaders in Africa and Asia to line up against America and Europe. In the case of the Arab countries, the U.S. alliance with Israel provided additional encouragement for their anti-Americanism. The voting majority held by the radical Arab, African and Asian states in the UN General Assembly did not in reality threaten America or Europe. America, Europe and Japan provide the bulk of funding for the UN and its agencies. A cut-off of funds from the Trilateral countries would render the UN an empty shell.

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approach to the needs and demands of the poorer nations. However, this should be read as, “constructing a common approach to [dealing with] poorer nations”. As well as this, the Commission would undertake the coordination of defence policies and of policies toward such highly politicised issues as nuclear proliferation, terrorism, and aerial hijacking, and such highly politicised geographic areas as the Middle East or Southern Africa. Bi-Partisan Support for New World Order

Conspiracy theories regarding The Trilateral Commission

The Trilateral Commission was founded in 1973 by David Rockefeller and Zbigniew Brzezinski. It is a private organization consisting of about 300 members from the United States, Europe, and Asia. They discuss public policy and work toward greater economic cooperation among the three regions. It is largely an outgrowth of the Council on Foreign Relations and shares overlapping membership with them.

The Trilateral Commission became a campaign issue in the 1980 elections because Jimmy Carter, independent candidate John Anderson, and presumed Republican frontrunner George H.W. Bush (who was later defeated by Ronald Reagan in the primaries), were all members.

Much of the early criticism of the group came from the left, with Holly Sklar's book *Trilateralism* remaining a notable primer on moonbat criticism of them. However, the Trilateral Commission also loomed large in the paranoid end times fantasies of some evangelical Christians who saw in them the potential laying the stage for a world government, a major bugaboo of the evangelical Christian world because they see it as leading to the rise of the Antichrist. Some of the wackier end-times gurus like Mary Stewart Relfe and Hal Lindsey also noted the Trilateral Commission logo looks like a stylized '666' (if you stare at it long enough and use your imagination). Another prominent early critic was Lyndon LaRouche, who as early as 1976 who accused them of plotting to depopulate the third world using global thermonuclear war. Even Barry Goldwater and Noam Chomsky have screeched about Trilateral's supposed evil motives.

The group continues to be referenced in the context of New World Order conspiracy theories, and sometimes claimed by conspiracy theorists to be a modern incarnation of or front for the Illuminati.

The Watergate scandal was derided as a bunch of made-up political attacks and lies against Nixon and the GOP, when it was being investigated and media reports were making claims



and so on. So this counted as something once considered a conspiracy theory but eventually proven to be true.

The October Surprise related to operations by supporters of Ronald Reagan to assure his election in 1980, including contacts with Iran to convince them to hold the hostages until after the election (to deny Carter a last-minute political "win" that could swing the election his way, thus "October Surprise") and laid the groundwork for the subsequent Iran-Contra scandal. The evidence proving this is not even a big secret (among other things, it includes Bill Casey's credit card bill during his travel on meetings to arrange the deals), but it's still not well known to most of the public despite the evidence being overwhelming and glaringly obvious.

Iran-Contra is a big one, and the true depths of it are rarely appreciated by most people, actually, in part the origins mentioned above related to the hostages in Iran.

Rex 84 is one of the least-known but most shocking government conspiracies in U.S. history, and one created in part by Oliver North. Many people don't even realise this is a documented part of history, but it was very real indeed. Basically, it was the plan to suspend the U.S. Constitution and enact martial law, round up people considered "subversive," and defend the government against any mass uprising of the citizens in opposition to something like an unpopular foreign war for example. Rex 84 was part of the broader Operation Garden Plot, which is the U.S. military plan to respond to civil unrest in the U.S.

➤ Some other projects are as follows:

- Business Plot
- Operation Ajax
- P2
- MKULTRA
- Tuskegee Experiment
- Operation Snow White
- PRISM
- Tehran Project

Most people were shocked by the extent to which such plans involve erasure of civil liberties, rounding up of subversives or even potentially large numbers of certain ethnic groups (some of the plan is based on plans to target black citizens), to impose a complete military dictatorship, and the extent to which the plans remain in place today under different names and with updates by the DHS and FEMA (this isn't just paranoid talk, the



Senate Appropriations Committee has explicitly mentioned DHS's role in Garden Plot and retention of the model plans in the modern era, openly stating such in public published documents for example).

Past Members of The Trilateral Commission

David Rockefeller: Founder of the Commission; Chairman of the Chase Manhattan Bank board from 1969 to 1981; Chairman of the Council on Foreign Relations from 1970 to 1985; a life member of the Bilderberg Group.

Dick Cheney, William Cohen, Dianne Feinstein, David Gergen,

Henry Kissinger, National Security Advisor and later concurrently United States Secretary of State in the administrations of presidents Richard Nixon and Gerald Ford. Kissinger left office when Democrat Jimmy Carter defeated Republican Gerald Ford in the 1976 presidential elections. Kissinger continued to participate in policy groups, such as the Trilateral Commission, and to maintain political consulting, speaking, and writing engagements.

Federal Reserve Chairmen Alan Greenspan and Paul Volcker

Caspar Weinberger: Secretary of Defense under Reagan

William Jefferson Clinton George Bush Presidents George H.W. Bush, Jimmy Carter, and Bill Clinton

Yotaro Kobayashi, (chairman of the Fuji Xerox company),

John H. Bryan (former CEO of Sara Lee bakeries, affiliated with the World Economic Forum and part of the Board for Sara Lee, Goldman Sachs, General Motors, British Petroleum and Bank One). Henry Paulson, Secretary of the Treasury

Due to Goldman Sachs secretive culture and revolving door relationship with the Federal government, Goldman has recently been referred to as Wall Street's secret society, with former Goldman employees currently heading the New York Stock Exchange, the World Bank, the U.S. Treasury Department, the White House staff, and even rival firms such as Merrill Lynch. Its landmark profits during the 2007 Subprime mortgage financial crisis led the New York Times to proclaim that Goldman Sachs is without peer in the world of finance.

James E. Burke (CEA of Johnson & Johnson from 1976 to 1989)



Hank Greenberg (former chairman and CEO of American International Group (AIG), the world's largest insurance and financial services corporation). It should come as no surprise that when AIG faced huge investment losses that threatened its solvency in 2008, the American government stepped in with billions of dollars of taxpayer money to keep the company afloat.

Lee Raymond (ExxonMobil (Former CEO and Chairman, vice chairman of the Board of Trustees of the American Enterprise Institute, director of J.P. Morgan Chase & Co., director and member of the Executive Committee and Policy Committee of the American Petroleum Institute), and others.

Close Connections to Banking Industry

The economic chaos in the world today is a direct result of policies set in motion to foster a New International Economic Order (NIEO), according to Patrick Wood writing in the August Review. The NIEO was the explicit creation of the Trilateral Commission, founded by David Rockefeller and Zbigniew Brzezinski in 1973, and their early papers and task force reports clearly asserted their NIEO plans.

Actions taken by the Trilateral Commission generally help the banking industry. Jeremiah Novak, writing in the July 1977 issue of Atlantic, said that after international oil prices rose when Nixon set price controls on American domestic oil, many developing countries were required to borrow from banks to buy oil, many of them with doubtful repayment abilities. All told, private multinational banks, particularly Rockefeller's Chase Manhattan, have loaned nearly \$52 billion to developing countries. An overhauled IMF would provide another source of credit for these nations, and would take the big private banks off the hook. This proposal is the cornerstone of the Trilateral plan.

There is mounting evidence, according to Wood, that there is a plan underway to corner the global supply of gold, thus laying the groundwork for a global currency exclusively controlled by Trilaterals and their friends. By extension, economic and political mechanisms would be controlled to the same extent. From a Trilateral perspective, the Bretton Woods system had two flaws: Gold was rapidly being decentralized into non-Trilateral hands and it limited the arbitrary creation of paper money to finance projects launched by Trilateral-related global companies. Since 1973, there has been an overarching plan to quietly centralize gold into private hands, using incrementally created wealth made possible by rapidly inflating paper currencies.



In 1976, Antony Sutton wrote, “The assault on gold today is an integral part of a planned move into a new economic order under the dominance of a single country. It was Nazi Germany in the 1940’s; it is the United States in the 1970’s. In brief, the war on gold that we observe today, and discuss below, is dollar imperialism, designed to maintain the U.S. dollar as the only world currency without competitors. The purpose is the formation of a world totalitarian state under Wall Street dominance.”

Secrecy in Meetings

Despite public denials, the Trilateral Commission certainly counts as a secret society as its meetings are not open to public scrutiny. The minutes of meetings are not recorded and thus are not open to any media persons and other non-members as it most certainly represents an extension of the even more secretive Council on Foreign Relations, as all eight North American representatives to the founding meeting of the Trilateral Commission, were CFR members.

An example stated below will illustrate this sub topic in a better way:

Date: Tue, 05 Feb 2002

From: belfast.gazette@pop.net.ntl.com

To: tony@gaia.org

Recent events in the Irish republic concerning the corrupt activities of various politicians and businessmen have resulted in the establishment of various tribunals to investigate their activities. one politician who has been jailed as a result of not co-operating is a dublin T.D.(member of the Irish parliament) L. Lawlor.

In a profile feature of Liam Lawler in the Sunday Business Post a Dublin based newspaper published on 3rd of February 2002 it revealed that liam lawler was a member of the Trilateral Commission. this is the only reference I have seen to this piece of information and it might be of information to you .

keep up the good work all the best



(EU) EU/UNITED STATES/JAPAN: Annual meeting of the Trilateral will cover "globalisation and governance" - Peter Sunderland President

Paris, 26/02/2001 (Agence Europe) -

The next annual meeting of the Trilateral Commission (which gathers together leaders from the European Union, Japan and the United States) will take place from 9 to 12 March, in London, and will concentrate on issues concerning "Globalisation and Governance".

Among the main speakers will be the Secretary of State for the Foreign Office Robin Cook, the European Commissioners for External Relations Chris Patten and the Internal Market Frits Bolkestein, the WTO Director General Mike Moore, the Speaker of the National Assembly of South Africa Frene Ginwala, the Special advisor to President Putin Serguei Yastrzhembesky, the former Mexican President Ernest Zedillo, the former Korean Prime Minister Lee Hong-Koo and the former American Ambassador to the United Nations Richard Holbrooke.

In London, Peter Sunderland (acting President of BP Amoco and former European Commission, as well as former GATT Director General) will take-over from the former German Finance Minister Otto Graf Lambsdorf as chairman of the Trilateral.

Questions Paperwork must answer

Respected Invitees of The Trilateral Commission if you feel that a resolution or a directive or any paperwork can solve the geopolitical fallout that is about to take place right now, then you may move forward with it but we need to act now, if not now then never. With this The Executive Board of The Trilateral Commission wishes you to best of luck to attain to the maximum capacity your Agenda.