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The Global Elite: Who are they?



Introduction

There are two common misconceptions held by those who are critical of globalism.

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The first error is that there is a very small group of people who secretly run the world with all-powerful and unrestrained dictatorial powers. The second error is that there is a large amorphous and secret organization that runs the world. In both cases, the use of the word "they" becomes the culprit for all our troubles, whoever "they" might be. If taxes go up, it is "they" that did it. If the stock market goes down, "they" are to blame. Of course, nobody really knows who "they" are so a few figureheads (people or organizations) are often made out to be the scapegoats.

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Depending on a person's politics and philosophy, the scapegoats could be the U.S. President, the ACLU, the Ford Foundation, or Vladimir Putin. The point is, the real power structure is not correctly defined, and thus escapes exposure.

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These misconceptions are understandable because when things are wrong, we all have a driving need to know who to blame! In some cases, elitist slight-of-hand initiates and then perpetuates false assumptions.

This writer has never been accused of charging that all large corporations are guilty of initiating and perpetuating globalization. There are many businesses, including banks, who are led by moral, ethical and good-hearted businessmen or businesswomen. Just because a company might touch globalism does not mean it and its management or employees are evil.

Every bit of thirty-five years of research indicates that there is a relatively small yet diverse group of global players who have been the planners and instigators behind globalization for many decades. The primary driving force that moves this "clique" is *greed*; the secondary force is the *lust for power*. In the case of the academics who are key to globalism, a third force is *professional recognition* and *acceptance* (a subtle form of egoism and power.)

It is also important to understand that core globalists have full understanding of their goals, plans and actions. They are not dimwitted, ignorant, misinformed or naive.

The global elite march in three essential columns: Corporate, Political and Academic. For the sake of clarity, these names will be used herein to refer to these three groups.

In general, the goals for globalism are created by Corporate. Academic then provides studies and white papers that justify Corporate's goals. Political sells Academic's arguments to the public and if necessary, changes laws to accommodate and facilitate Corporate in getting what it wants.

An important ancillary player in globalism is the media, which we will call Press in this report. Press is necessary to filter Corporate, Academic and Political's communications to the public. Press is not a fourth column, however, because its purpose is merely reflective. However, we will see that Press is dominated by members of Corporate, Political and Academic who sit on the various boards of directors of major Press organizations.

This report will attempt to identify and label the core players in the globalization process. The intent is to show the makeup and pattern of the core, not to list every person in it. Nevertheless, many people will be named and their associations and connections revealed. This is done for two reasons.

First, it will equip the reader be able to accurately identify other core players as they are brought into focus. Secondly, the reader will be able to pass over minor players who may sound like "big fish" but in fact are only pedestrians.

Organizational Memberships

The old saying, "Birds of a feather, flock together" is appropriate for the perpetrators of globalism. Sociologically speaking, they are like any other people group with like interests: they naturally tend to form societies that will help them achieve their common interests. A side-benefit of fellowship is mutual support and encouragement. Once formed, such groups tend to be self-perpetuating, at least as long as common interests remain.

In modern history, the pinnacle of global drivers has been the [Trilateral Commission](#). Founded in 1973 by David Rockefeller and Zbigniew Brzezinski, this group is credited with being the founder of the New International Economic Order that has

given rise to the globalization we see today.

The Council on Foreign Relations

Prior to the founding of the Trilateral Commission, the Council on Foreign Relations ([CFR](#)) was the most significant body of global-minded elitists in the United States. As far back as 1959, the CFR was explicit about a need for world government:

"The U.S. must strive to build a new international order... including states labeling themselves as 'socialist'... to maintain and gradually increase the authority of the United Nations."

The site for the United Nations headquarters in New York was originally donated by the Rockefeller family, and the CFR world architects worked for many years to use the U.N. as a means to develop an image of world order. Indeed, the CFR membership roster has been, and still is a Who's Who of the elitist eastern establishment.

The first problem with the CFR is that it became too large and too diverse to act as a "cutting edge" in global policy creation. The second problem is that its membership was limited to north America: What group could effect global changes without a global membership?

The CFR continues to be significant in the sense that politicians often look to its membership when searching for people to fill various appointments in government. It also continues to be a policy mill through its official organ, Foreign Affairs.

While there are a several core global elitists in the ranks of the CFR, they represent a very small percentage of the total membership. Conversely, there are many CFR members who are only lightly involved with globalism. For this reason, we do not count the CFR as being central to globalization today.

The Trilateral Commission

David Rockefeller recognized the shortcomings of the CFR when he founded the Trilateral Commission in 1973 with Zbigniew Brzezinski. Rockefeller represented Corporate and Brzezinski represented Academic.

Together, they chose approximately 300 members from north America, Europe and Japan, whom they viewed as being their "birds of a feather." These members were at the pinnacle of their profession, whether Corporate, Academic, Political or Press. It is a testimony to the influence of Rockefeller and Brzezinski that they could get this many people to say "Yes" when they were tapped for membership.

Out of the 54 original U.S. members of the Trilateral Commission, Jimmy Carter was fronted to win the presidential election in 1976. Once inaugurated, Carter brought no less than 18 fellow members of the Commission into top-level cabinet and government agencies.

Perhaps no one has described the Trilateral operation as succinctly as veteran reporter Jeremiah Novak in the Christian Science Monitor (February 7, 1977):

"Today a new crop of economists, working in an organization known as the Trilateral Commission, is on the verge of creating a new international economic system, one designed by men as brilliant as Keynes and White. Their names are not well known, but these modern thinkers are as important to our age as Keynes and White were to theirs."

"Moreover, these economists, like their World War II counterparts, are working closely with high government officials, in this case President Jimmy Carter and Vice President Walter Mondale. And what is now being discussed at the highest levels of government, in both the United States and abroad, is the creation of a new world economic system - a system that will affect jobs in America and elsewhere, the prices consumers pay, and the freedom of individuals, corporations, and nations to enter into a truly planetary economic system. Indeed, many observers see the advent of the Carter administration and what is now being called the "Trilateral" cabinet as the harbinger of this new era."¹

The pernicious influence of the Commission and its dominance of the U.S. Executive branch remains unchallenged to this day.

Ronald Reagan was not a member of the Trilateral Commission, but his Vice President, George H. W. Bush, was a member. The Commission's influence was safely perpetuated into the Reagan years.

The 1988 election of George H. W. Bush to the presidency further consolidated Trilateral influence in the U.S.

In 1992, Trilateral member William Jefferson Clinton followed in the presidency and contributed greatly to the cause of globalization.

In 2000, George W. Bush assumed the presidency. While it can be demonstrated that Bush is closely aligned with and totally dedicated to Trilateral goals, he is not a member of the Commission. However, Vice President Dick Cheney is a

member of the Commission.

Obviously, Corporate's partnerships with Political, Academic and Press has been very successful.

The Original Membership: 1973-1978

A short look at the first U.S. membership list is instructive. We have taken [Liberty](#) to organize the names according to broad functions, which is not fully adequate to explain the interrelationships. As one examines the biographies of these individuals, one sees a "revolving door" phenomenon where people rotate in and out of government, business, think-tanks, etc., on a regular basis. This is one several tests used to identify a member of the true core of global elite.

Trilateral Commission Membership, 1973²

Banking Related

Ernest C. Arbuckle	Chairman, Wells Fargo Bank
George W. Ball	Senior Partner, Lehman Brothers
Alden W. Clausen	President, Bank of America
Archibald K. Davis	Chairman, Wachovia Bank and Trust Company
*Peter G. Peterson	Chairman, Lehman Brothers
*David Rockefeller	Chairman, Chase Manhattan Bank
Robert V. Roosa	Partner, Brown Brothers Harriman & Company
Bruce K. MacLaury	President, Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis
John H. Perkins	President, Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Company

Press Related

Doris Anderson	Editor, Chantelaine Magazine
Emmett Dedmon	Vice-President and Editorial Director, Field Enterprises, Inc.
Hedley Donovan	Editor-in-Chief, Time, Inc.
Carl T. Rowan	Columnist
Arthur R. Taylor	President, Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

Labor Related

*I. W. Abel, President	United Steelworkers of America
Leonard Woodcock	President, United Automobile Workers
Lane Kirkland	Secretary-Treasurer, AFL-CIO

Senate/Congress

John B. Anderson	House of Representatives
Lawton Chiles	United States Senate
Barber B. Conable, Jr.	House of Representatives
John C. Culver	United States Senate
Wilbur D. Mills	House of Representatives
Walter F. Mondale	United States Senate
William V. Roth, Jr.	United States Senate
Robert Taft Jr.	United States Senate

Other Political

James E. Carter, Jr.	Governor of Georgia
Daniel J. Evans	Governor of Washington
*William W. Scranton	Former Governor of Pennsylvania

Corporate

J. Paul Austin	Chairman, The Coca-Cola Company
W. Michael Blumenthal	Chairman, Bendix Corporation
*Patrick E. Haggerty	Chairman, Texas Instruments

William A. Hewitt	Chairman, Deere and Company
Edgar F. Kaiser	Chairman, Kaiser Industries Corporation
Lee L. Morgan	President, Caterpillar Tractor Company
David Packard	Chairman, Hewlett-Packard Company
Charles W. Robinson	President, Marcona Corporation
Arthur M. Wood	Chairman, Sears, Roebuck & Company
William M. Roth	Roth Properties
Academic	
David M. Abshire	Chairman, Georgetown University Center for Strategic and International Studies
Graham Allison	Professor of Politics, Harvard University
Robert R. Bowie	Clarence Dillon Professor of International Affairs, Harvard University
*Harold Brown	President, California Institute of Technology
Richard N. Cooper	Provost and Frank Altschul Professor of International Economics, Yale University
Paul W. McCracken	Edmund Ezra Day Professor of Business Administration, University of Michigan
Marina von N. Whitman	Distinguished Public Service Professor of Economics, University of Pittsburgh
Carroll L. Wilson	Professor of Management, Alfred P. Sloan School of Management, MIT
Edwin O. Reischauer	University Professor, Harvard University; former U.S. Ambassador to Japan
Law Firms	
Warren Christopher	Partner, O'Melveny and Myers
William T. Coleman, Jr.	Senior Partner, Dilworth, Paxson, Kalish, Levy & Coleman
Lloyd N. Cutler	Partner, Wilmer, Cutler, and Pickering
*Gerard C. Smith	Counsel, Wilmer, Cutler & Pickering
Cyrus R. Vance	Partner, Simpson, Thacher and Bartlett
*Paul C. Warnke	Partner, Clifford, Warnke, Glass, McIlwain & Finney
Associations	
Lucy Wilson Benson	President, League of Women Voters of the United States
Kenneth D. Naden	Executive Vice President, National Council of Farmer Cooperatives
Think-Tanks	
Thomas L. Hughes	President, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace
Henry D. Owen	Director, Foreign Policy Studies Program, the Brookings Institution
Miscellaneous	
Anthony Solomon	Consultant

** Indicates member of Executive Committee*

Rockefeller and Brzezinski's strategy was nefarious, yet brilliant.

The election of democrat James Earl "I will never lie to you" Carter was assured by delivering the mostly democratic labor vote. This was accomplished by adding to the inner core: Leonard Woodcock (UAW), I.W. Abel (United Steelworkers) and Lane Kirkland (AFL-CIO).

By 1977, three more labor leaders were added to the membership: Glenn E. Watts (Communications Workers of America), Martin J. Ward (president of United Association of Journeymen and Apprentices), and Sol Chaikin, president of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union.

Leonard Woodcock served as Chief Envoy to China under Carter, and was largely responsible for solidifying economic and political ties with Communist China. [Editor's note: Any reader who is or was a member of one of these unions will instantly have flashes of insight as to the enduring duplicity of labor management -- you were effectively "sold down the river" starting 1973 and continuing into the present.]

Those commissioners who Carter brought into his administration (the initial "steering committee", if you will) were Walter Mondale (Vice President), Zbigniew Brzezinski (National Security Advisor), Cyrus Vance (Secretary of State), Harold Brown (Secretary of Defense) and W. Michael Blumenthal (Secretary of the Treasury,) among others.

As the Washington Post phrased it:

"Trilateralists are not three-sided people. They are members of a private, though not secret, international organization put together by the wealthy banker, David Rockefeller, to stimulate the establishment dialogue between Western Europe, Japan and the United States.

"But here is the unsettling thing about the Trilateral Commission. The President-elect is a member. So is Vice-President-elect Walter F. Mondale. So are the new Secretaries of State, Defense and Treasury, Cyrus R. Vance, Harold Brown and W. Michael Blumenthal. So is Zbigniew Brzezinski, who is a former Trilateral director, and, Carter's national security advisor, also a bunch of others who will make foreign policy for America in the next four years."³

Before Carter's term was completed, no less than 18 members (thirty percent of the U.S. Commission membership) of the Trilateral Commission served in his administration. Coincidence? Hardly!

*This article purposely leaves out discussion of the non-U.S. membership of the Commission membership, which will be saved for another day. Suffice it to say that the European and Japanese contingents were just as powerful and effective in their respective home countries. Approximately one-third of the membership came from Europe and the other third from Japan. The joint membership met annually (no press allowed) to formulate policy and action plans for their respective regions. Many, if not most, of their policies were published in the Commission's quarterly journal, *Dialogue*.*

The most damning argument ever launched against the Trilateral Commission is the unconstitutional influence of other governments and forces upon the U.S. For instance, Commission members are not elected nor representative of the general population of the U.S., yet they effectively dominated the Executive Branch of the U.S. government. When the Commission resolved policies (behind closed-doors) with non-U.S. members, who were a mere one-third minority, could it be said that foreign influences effectively controlled U.S. policy?

These concerns were never addressed by Congress or the Judiciary. The Executive branch would have nothing to address because it has been continuously dominated by Commission members -- who repeatedly assured us that there was no such conflict of interest. Of course, the answer to these questions are self-evident: U.S. interests, economic and political, have been subverted.

The economic subversion of the U.S. was studied in The August Review's [America Plundered by the Global Elite](#) and was likened to the plundering of a nation, the likes of which have not been seen in modern history.

Current Trilateral Membership

The following list of north American members is not exhaustive. These are selected because of their high visibility in positions within Corporate, Political or Economic and Press. A future installment of The August Review will examine the entire membership list more carefully and completely. The purpose here is to show that the Trilateral Commission has grown, rather than declined, in strength over the years.

Keep in mind that there is no enrollment or application process to belong to the Trilateral Commission. One is invited to join in a manner similar to a college student being "tapped" for membership in a fraternity. Thus, the process is highly selective and discrete. Candidates are thoroughly screened before invitation is delivered. For this reason, one can be relatively sure that anyone who is or who has ever been a member of the Commission is in the core of the global elite. There are likely a few members who are not truly a part of the core, but for the sake of aggregate analysis, this is not an important issue.

U.S. Members who have been subsequently added to the Commission over the years include, in part, the following list.

Additional Trilateral Commission Membership through 2005⁴

Banking Related

Paul Wolfowitz

President, [World Bank](#)

Paul A. Volker	Former Chairman, Wolfensohn & Co., Inc., New York; Frederick H. Schultz Professor Emeritus, International Economic Policy, Princeton University; former Chairman, Board of Governors, U.S. Federal Reserve System; Honorary North American Chairman and former North American Chairman, Trilateral Commission
Alan Greenspan	Chairman of the Federal Reserve, Board of Directors of Bank for International Settlements
Geoffrey T. Boisi	former Vice Chairman, JPMorgan Chase, New York, NY
E. Gerald Corrigan	Managing Director, Goldman, Sachs & Co., New York, NY; former President, Federal Reserve Bank of New York
Jamie Dimon	President and Chief Operating Officer, JPMorgan Chase, New York, NY
Roger W. Ferguson, Jr.	Vice Chairman, Board of Governors, Federal Reserve System, Washington, DC
Stanley Fischer	Governor of the Bank of Israel , Jerusalem; former President, Citigroup International and Vice Chairman, Citigroup, New York, NY; former First Deputy Managing Director, International Monetary Fund
Richard W. Fisher	President and Chief Executive Officer, Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas, Dallas, TX; former U.S. Deputy Trade Representative
Michael Klein	Chief Executive Officer, Global Banking, Citigroup Inc.; Vice Chairman, Citibank International PLC; New York, NY
*Sir Deryck C. Maughan	former Vice Chairman, Citigroup, New York, NY
Jay Mazur	President Emeritus, UNITE (Union of Needletrades, Industrial and Textile Employees); Vice Chairman, Amalgamated Bank of New York; and President, ILGWU's 21st Century Heritage Foundation, New York, NY
Hugh L. McColl, Jr.	Chairman, McColl Brothers Lockwood, Charlotte, NC; former Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Bank of America Corporation
Robert S. McNamara	Lifetime Trustee, Trilateral Commission, Washington, DC; former President, World Bank; former U.S. Secretary of Defense; former President, Ford Motor Company.
Kenneth Rogoff	Professor of Economics and Director, Center for International Development, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA; former Chief Economist and Director, Research Department, International Monetary Fund, Washington, DC
John Thain	Chief Executive Officer, New York Stock Exchange, Inc.; former President and Co-Chief Operating Officer, Goldman Sachs & Co., New York, NY
Lawrence H. Summers	President, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA; former U.S. Secretary of the Treasury
Press Related	
David G. Bradley	Chairman, Atlantic Media Company, Washington, DC
David Gergen	Professor of Public Service, John F. Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA; Editor-at-Large, <i>U.S. News and World Report</i>
Donald E. Graham	Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, The Washington Post Company, Washington, DC
Karen Elliott House	Senior Vice President, Dow Jones & Company, and Publisher, <i>The Wall Street Journal</i> , New York, NY
Gerald M. Levin	Chief Executive Officer Emeritus, AOL Time Warner, Inc., New York, NY
Fareed Zakaria	Editor, Newsweek International, New York, NY
Mortimer B. Zuckerman	Chairman and Editor-in-Chief, <i>U.S. News & World Report</i> , New York, NY
Labor Related	
Sandra Feldman	President Emeritus, American Federation of Teachers, Washington, DC
John J. Sweeney	President, AFL-CIO, Washington, DC
Intelligence Related	
John M. Deutch	Institute Professor, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, MA; former Director of Central Intelligence; former U.S. Deputy Secretary of Defense
Henry A. Kissinger	Chairman, Kissinger Associates, Inc., New York, NY; former U.S. Secretary of State; former U.S. Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs

James B. Steinberg	Vice President and Director of the Foreign Policy Studies Program, The Brookings Institution, Washington, DC; former U.S. Deputy National Security Advisor
William H. Webster	Senior Partner, Milbank, Tweed, Hadley & McCloy LLP, Washington, DC; former U.S. Director of Central Intelligence; former Director, U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation; former Judge of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit
Susan Rice	Senior Fellow, Brookings Institution, Washington, DC; former Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs; former Special Assistant to the President and Senior Director for African Affairs, National Security Council
Senate/Congress	
Richard A. Gephardt	former Member (D-MO), U.S. House of Representatives
Jim Leach	Member (R-IA), U.S. House of Representatives
Charles B. Rangel	Member (D-NY), U.S. House of Representatives
John D. Rockefeller IV	Member (D-WV), U.S. Senate
Dianne Feinstein	Member (D-CA), U.S. Senate
*Thomas S. Foley	Partner, Akin Gump Strauss Hauer & Feld, Washington, DC; former U.S. Ambassador to Japan; former Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives (D-WA); North American Chairman, Trilateral Commission
Other Political	
George H. W. Bush	President of the United States
William Jefferson Clinton	President of the United States
Richard B. Cheney	Vice President of the United States
Paula J. Dobriansky	U.S. Under Secretary of State for Global Affairs
Robert B. Zoellick	Former U.S. Deputy Secretary of State, U.S. Trade Representative
Madeleine K. Albright	Principal, The Albright Group LLC, Washington, DC; former U.S. Secretary of State
C. Fred Bergsten	Director, Institute for International Economics, Washington, DC; former U.S. Assistant Secretary of the Treasury for International Affairs
William T. Coleman, Jr.	Senior Partner and the Senior Counselor, O'Melveny & Myers, Washington, DC; former U.S. Secretary of Transportation
Lynn Davis	Senior Political Scientist, The RAND Corporation, Arlington, VA; former U.S. Under Secretary of State for Arms Control and International Security
Richard N. Haass	President, Council on Foreign Relations, New York, NY; former Director, Policy Planning, U. S. Department of State; former Director of Foreign Policy Studies, The Brookings Institution
*Carla A. Hills	Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Hills & Company, International Consultants, Washington, DC; former U.S. Trade Representative; former U.S. Secretary of Housing and Urban Development
Richard Holbrooke	Vice Chairman, Perseus LLC, New York, NY; Counselor, Council on Foreign Relations; former U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations; former Vice Chairman of Credit Suisse First Boston Corporation; former U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for European and Canadian Affairs; former U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs; and former U.S. Ambassador to Germany
Winston Lord	Co-Chairman of Overseers and former Co-Chairman of the Board, International Rescue Committee, New York, NY; former U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs; former U.S. Ambassador to China
*Joseph S. Nye, Jr.	Distinguished Service Professor at Harvard University, John F. Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA; former Dean, John F. Kennedy School of Government; former U.S. Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs
Richard N. Perle	Resident Fellow, American Enterprise Institute, Washington, DC; member and former Chairman, Defense Policy Board, U.S. Department of Defense; former U.S. Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Policy
Thomas R. Pickering	Senior Vice President, International Relations, The Boeing Company, Arlington, VA; former U.S. Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs; former U.S. Ambassador to the Russian Federation, India, Israel, El Salvador, Nigeria, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, and the United Nations

Strobe Talbott	President, The Brookings Institution, Washington, DC; former U.S. Deputy Secretary of State
Miscellaneous	
Ernesto Zedillo	Director, Yale Center for the Study of Globalization, Yale University, New Haven, CT; former President of Mexico [Ed . Note: not an American citizen]
David J. O'Reilly	Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Chevron Corporation, San Ramon, CA

* Indicates member of Executive Committee

The More Things Change, the More They Remain the Same

The occupational makeup of the Trilateral Commission has obviously changed over time, but that only represents the maturing of the globalization process. What was needed in 1973 is not what is needed today. Still, there are some consistencies that are easily observed.

The most obvious consistency (and expansion) is the very large representation by the banking cartel: two chairmen and two board members of the Federal Reserve System, two presidents of the World Bank, director of the International Monetary Fund, and chairmen/CEOs of several prominent global banks. This does not take into account any linkages from Commission members who are also directors of commercial and investment banks. Financial representation is not incidental because money is the life-blood of globalism. The August Review's coverage in [Global Banking: The Bank for International Settlements](#) detailed the apex and makeup of global banking.

Through membership, the Trilateral Commission dominates the executive branch of the U.S. government, the Federal Reserve System, and is closely aligned with the Bank for International Settlements, which controls the world's currencies and money supply. This is seen even without analyzing the remaining two-thirds of Commission membership that resides outside of the U.S.

The Institute for International Economics (IIE)

The IIE is an example of a key organization in which one might identify other core members of the global elite. Founded in 1981, IIE is a small policy-wonk organization with only 60 employees and an annual budget of \$7 million. According to its own web site,

"The Institute for International Economics is a private, nonprofit, nonpartisan research institution devoted to the study of international economic policy. Since 1981 the Institute has provided timely, objective analysis and concrete solutions to key international economic problems.

"The Institute attempts to anticipate emerging issues and to be ready with practical ideas to inform and shape public debate. Its audience includes government officials and legislators, business and labor leaders, management and staff at international organizations, university-based scholars and their students, other research institutions and nongovernmental organizations, the media, and the public at large. It addresses these groups both in the United States and around the world."⁵

This would be easily overlooked unless you examine IIE's board of directors. Trilateralist Peter G. Peterson is chairman of the board. Anthony M. Solomon is honorary chairman of the executive committee. Solomon is the former chairman of Warburg (USA) Inc., former president and CEO of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and former Under Secretary of the Treasury for Monetary Affairs. Solomon was listed only as "Consultant" on the 1973 Commission membership list.⁶

There are 12 other Trilateral Commission members (including David Rockefeller) on IIE's board of directors! Having established Trilateral influence (if not total domination), consider the following non-Commission IIE board members who might well be candidates for inclusion in the core of the global elite:

- **Chen Yuan** - Governor, China Development Bank; former Deputy Governor, Peoples Bank of China.
- **Jacob A. Frenkel** - Former governor of the Bank of Israel and former [IMF](#) economic counselor and director of research.
- **Maurice R. Greenberg** - Chairman, American International Group.
- **David O'Reilly** - Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, ChevronTexaco Corporation.
- **James W. Owens** - Chairman and CEO of Caterpillar.
- **Lawrence H. Summers** - President, Harvard University; former Secretary of the Treasury.

These are just a few of the non-Trilateral board members, and are reviewed only to show the process by which one might identify additional global elite core members.

There are other organizations like IIE that could stand similar analysis of purpose, leadership and directorship.

Conclusion

As was declared in the beginning of this analysis, the stampede to globalism is conducted by a small group of individuals with aspirations for global dominance. It should be noted again that there are members of the global "core" who are not members of the Trilateral Commission.

In general, they are driven by lust for money and power. They have clearly made an end-run around the American people in order to achieve personal goals that, in many cases, are diametrically opposed to U.S. interests. If the American people fully understood the magnitude of the deception and power-grab, they would immediately and totally repudiate these individuals and their self-serving global schemes.

In 1971, Zbigniew Brzezinski wrote in *Between Two Ages: The Technetronic Era*,

"...the nation-state as a fundamental unit of man's organized life has ceased to be the principal creative force: International banks and multinational corporations are acting and planning in terms that are far in advance of the political concepts of the nation-state."⁷

Brzezinski could not have been more clear than this. Of the few people who paid attention to Brzezinski previously, only one person needed to receive his message fully: David Rockefeller, chairman of Chase Manhattan Bank and consummate globalist. When they teamed up to start the Trilateral Commission in 1973, the rest, as we say, "became history."

So, how can one determine if an individual is a member of the core of the global elite? There is a good chance that such a person will be:

- closely aligned with and accepted by many of the people already identified as core;
- often family-related to other core members (i.e., the Bush family, Rockefeller family, etc.);
- part of the "revolving-door" that switches them in and out of important and critical positions in government, academia and business;
- a member (director or high-level executive) of an organization identified as a core company, such as J.P. Morgan Chase, Citigroup, Caterpillar Tractor, etc.;
- educated at a prestigious and global-minded university;
- belong to one or more organizations that are dominated by people already identified as core.

This list is not comprehensive, nor is it meant to be some simplistic litmus test. It is important to realize that many names being bandied about are NOT part of the core of the global elite, but rather become decoys that shift the focus away from the real elite core. Discretion, common sense and study is required to understand the difference between the two.

Footnotes

1. Novak, Jeremiah, Christian Science Monitor (February 7, 1977)
2. The Trilateral Commission, Membership List, www.trilateral.org
3. Washington Post, January 16, 1977
4. op. cit.
5. About Us, <http://www.iie.com/institute/aboutiie.cfm>
6. Board of Directors, <http://www.iie.com/institute/board.cfm>
7. Brzezinski, Zbigniew, *Between Two Ages: The Technetronic Era*, (Penguin Books , 1971)

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