



 &  COVID   

@Threadslrish

   on COVID

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1. Why Did The Rockefeller Foundation Publish A Document in 2010 That Is Eerily Similar To Events That Are Taking Place Today in Covid Times ?

Before we look at it we need to look at the other players involved to join the dots.

Buckle up. Lots of 🐰 🍊 ahead

New  1/29



2. The Rockefeller Foundation (RF) was founded in 1913 by John D Rockefeller & Frederick Taylor Gates.

1913 was also when the Federal Reserve was set up. The Fed controls the US money supply and whilst it doesn't actually print currency bills itself, it does determine how many..

3. ..bills are printed by the Treasury Department each year

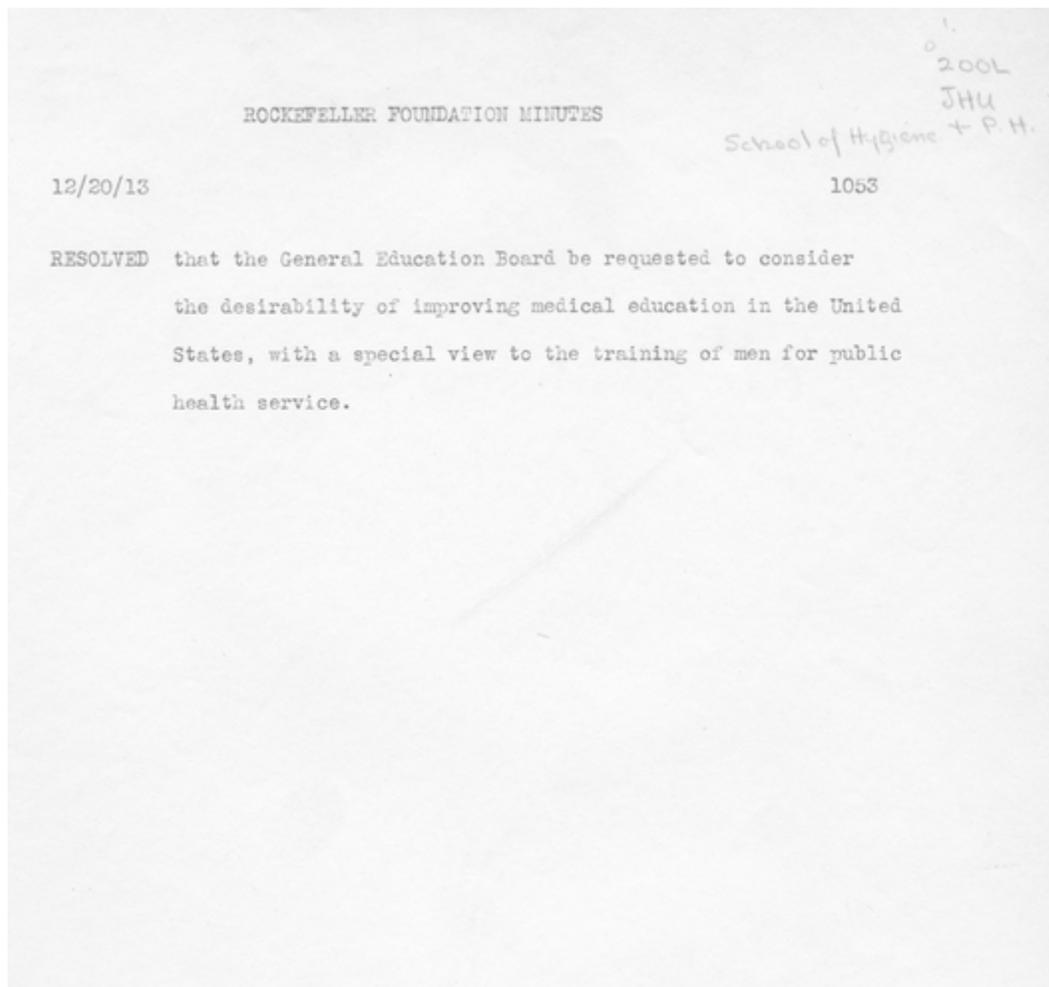
Rockefeller & JP Morgan were very influential setting it up. The Fed enjoys a unique

public/private structure that operates within govt yet is still independent of government. It is also owned by its member banks.

4. Also in 1913 in the RF minutes it said

"that the general education board be requested to consider the desirability of improving medical education in the US, with a special view to the training of men for Public Health Service.

We can see that not only did RF have an..



5. ..interest in banks but also in medical education.

In 1916 The School of Hygiene and Public Health at Johns Hopkins was founded with funding from RF.

The school was the first of its kind in the US and became enormously influential in

the field.

rockfound.rockarch.org/public-health-...

The first administrative records of the program reflect a sense of optimism about the institution's future. The school promised:

1. To offer all kinds of public health training
2. To work out standards of education
3. To promote research
4. To form connections with other training centers at home and abroad
5. To offer public health fellowships on an international scale
6. To co-operate with Government agencies
7. To render valuable aid to the International Health Board^[2]

6. In 1998 The Johns Hopkins Center for Health Security was set up. It is an independent, nonprofit organization of the Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health.

The Center works to protect people's health from epidemics and pandemics.

7. So far we have mentioned The Rockefeller Foundation, JP Morgan, Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School Of Public Health (JH)

Interestingly all are in the World Economic Forum as well.

I will come back to the Rockefeller banks connection later.



Rockefeller Foundation

The Rockefeller Foundation advances the new frontiers of science, data, policy and innovation to solve global challenges related to health, food, power and economic mobility. As a science-driven philanthropy focused on building collaborative relationships with partners and grantees around the world, the Rockefeller Foundation seeks to inspire and foster large-scale human impact that promotes the well-being of humanity around the world by identifying and accelerating breakthrough solutions, ideas and conversations.



Headquarters
USA

[Visit the Rockefeller Foundation website](#) →



JPMorgan Chase & Co.

JPMorgan Chase & Co. (NYSE: JPM) is a leading global financial services firm with assets of \$2.7 trillion and operations worldwide. The firm is a leader in investment banking, financial services for consumers and small businesses, commercial banking, financial transaction processing, and asset management. A component of the Dow Jones Industrial Average, JPMorgan Chase & Co. serves millions of customers in the United States and many of the world's most prominent corporate, institutional and government clients under its J.P. Morgan and Chase brands.



Headquarters
USA

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Johns Hopkins University

Johns Hopkins University seeks to cultivate in its students a capacity for life-long learning, to foster independent and original research, and to bring the benefits of discovery to the world. Founded in 1876, it was the first research university in the US.

Visit the Johns Hopkins University website →

Headquarters
USA

8. JH has also received hundreds of millions from BMGF over the years as well as \$400,000 from The Rockefeller Foundation in 2021 for Covid-19 research.

rockefellerfoundation.org/news/johns-hop...

GRANTEE Johns Hopkins University	DIVISION Global Health	DATE JUNE 2004	REGION SERVED GLOBAL +2	COMMITTED AMOUNT \$81,091,647
	GRANT TOPIC Tuberculosis	DURATION (MONTHS) 117	GRANTEE LOCATION Baltimore, Maryland, United States	
GRANTEE Johns Hopkins University	DIVISION Global Development	DATE NOVEMBER 2012	REGION SERVED GLOBAL +2	COMMITTED AMOUNT \$78,267,344
	GRANT TOPIC Family Planning	DURATION (MONTHS) 124	GRANTEE LOCATION Baltimore, Maryland, United States	
GRANTEE Johns Hopkins University Bloomberg School of Public Health	DIVISION Global Development	DATE JULY 2016	REGION SERVED GLOBAL +2	COMMITTED AMOUNT \$65,949,194
	GRANT TOPIC Family Planning	DURATION (MONTHS) 68	GRANTEE LOCATION Baltimore, Maryland, United States	
GRANTEE Johns Hopkins University	DIVISION Global Development	DATE AUGUST 2009	REGION SERVED GLOBAL +1	COMMITTED AMOUNT \$46,871,724
	GRANT TOPIC Family Planning	DURATION (MONTHS) 75	GRANTEE LOCATION Baltimore, Maryland, United States	
GRANTEE Johns Hopkins University	DIVISION Global Health	DATE NOVEMBER 2008	REGION SERVED GLOBAL +5	COMMITTED AMOUNT \$40,940,324
	GRANT TOPIC Pneumonia	DURATION (MONTHS) 119	GRANTEE LOCATION Baltimore, Maryland, United States	
GRANTEE Johns Hopkins University	DIVISION Global Development	DATE APRIL 2005	REGION SERVED GLOBAL	COMMITTED AMOUNT \$40,000,000

9. You are probably wondering how this all ties together. Let me explain

JH ran 4 pandemic tabletop exercises in the last 20 yrs. Operation Dark Winter, Atlantic Storm, Clade X & most recently Event 201 whose sponsors were BMGF,

Still with me I hope.



10. So what about the Rockefeller document itself.

Scenarios For The Future Of Technology & International Development Pandemic Scenario

The document outlined 4 pandemic scenarios called Clever Together, Hack Attack, Smart Scramble and Lockstep.

11. The one I am going to focus on is lockstep although its important to know what the other ones are. The pandemic scenarios were

“Analyzing emerging risks and opportunities and thinking imaginatively about how to respond to the complex, rapidly changing world around us”

12. CLEVER TOGETHER – A world in which highly coordinated and successful strategies emerge for addressing both urgent & entrenched worldwide issues

HACK ATTACK – An economically unstable & shock-prone world in which govts weaken, criminals thrive & dangerous innovations emerge

13. SMART SCRAMBLE – An economically depressed world in which individuals & communities develop localized, makeshift solutions to a growing set of problems

14. LOCKSTEP – A world of tighter top-down government control and more authoritarian leadership, with limited innovation and growing citizen pushback.

Sounds familiar doesn't it.

15. Let's first pull out from the document the most important points then you can read the whole lockstep section which is only a few pages long.

If you haven't seen this before be prepared to pick your jaw up off the floor.

Here we go

16. Excerpt 1 : "The pandemic also had the deadly effect on economies : international mobility of both people and goods screeched to a halt, debilitating industries like tourism and breaking global supply chains.

17. Even locally, normally bustling shops & office buildings sat empty for months, devoid of both employees & customers. The pandemic blanketed the planet"

Excerpt 2 : However, a few countries did fare better - China in particular. The Chinese government's quick imposition and

18. enforcement of the Chinese govt's mandatory quarantine for all citizens as well as its instant & near hermetic sealing off of all borders, saved millions of lives, stopping the spread of the virus far earlier than in other countries & enabling a swifter post pandemic recovery

19. Excerpt 3 - China's government was not the only one that took extreme measures to protect its citizens from risk and exposure.

During the pandemic national leaders around the world, flexed their authority and imposed airtight rules and restrictions.

20. From the mandatory wearing of face masks to body temperature checks at the entries to communal spaces, like train stations and supermarkets.

Excerpt 4 - Even after the pandemic faded, this more authoritarian control and oversight of citizens and their activities stuck

21. and even intensified in order to protect themselves from the spread of increasingly global problems. From pandemics and transnational terrorism, to environmental crisis and rising poverty, leaders around the world took a firmer grip on power.

22. Excerpt 5 - At first, the notion of a more controlled world gained wide acceptance and approval. Citizens willingly gave up some of their sovereignty and their privacy to more paternalistic states in exchange for greater safety and stability.

23. Citizens were more tolerant and even eager for top down direction and oversight and national leaders had more latitude to impose order in the ways they saw fit.

24. In developed countries, this heightened oversight took many forms, biometric IDs for all citizens, for example, and tighter regulation of key industries whose stability was deemed vital to national interests" END

25. Quite something isn't it. Amazing what was outlined. I've provided the document link which is worth reading. If you want to read just the lockstep section its pages 18-25.

Alternatively I have screen captured the relevant parts below.

riapriamolitaliainsalute.it/allegdenuncia/...

Scenario Narratives

Lock Step



LOCK STEP

A world of tighter top-down government control and more authoritarian leadership, with limited innovation and growing citizen pushback

In 2012, the pandemic that the world had been anticipating for years finally hit. Unlike 2009's H1N1, this new influenza strain—originating from wild geese—was extremely virulent and deadly. Even the most pandemic-prepared nations were quickly overwhelmed when the virus streaked around the world, infecting nearly 20 percent of the global population and killing 8 million in just seven months, the majority of them healthy young adults. The pandemic also had a deadly effect on economies: international mobility of both people and goods screeched to a halt, debilitating industries like tourism and breaking global supply chains. Even locally, normally bustling shops and office buildings sat empty for months, devoid of both employees and customers.

The pandemic blanketed the planet—though disproportionate numbers died in Africa, Southeast Asia, and Central America, where the virus spread like wildfire in the absence of official containment protocols. But even in developed countries, containment was a challenge. The United States's initial policy of “strongly discouraging” citizens from flying proved deadly in its leniency, accelerating the spread of the virus not just within the U.S. but across borders. However, a few countries did fare better—China in particular. The Chinese government's quick imposition and enforcement of mandatory quarantine for all citizens, as well as its instant and near-hermetic sealing off of all borders, saved millions of lives, stopping the spread of the virus far earlier than in other countries and enabling a swifter post-pandemic recovery.

wore bulletproof vests that sported a patch of their national flag. Strong technology regulations stifled innovation, kept costs high, and curbed adoption. In the developing world, access to “approved” technologies increased but beyond that remained limited: the locus of technology innovation was largely in the

Meanwhile, in the developed world, the presence of so many top-down rules and norms greatly inhibited entrepreneurial activity. Scientists and innovators were often told by governments what research lines to pursue and were guided mostly toward projects that would make money (e.g., market-driven product development) or

developed world, leaving many developing countries on the receiving end of technologies that others consider “best” for them. Some

“IT IS POSSIBLE TO DISCIPLINE
AND CONTROL SOME SOCIETIES
FOR SOME TIME, BUT NOT THE
WHOLE WORLD ALL THE TIME.”

– GK Bhat, TARU Leading Edge, India

governments found this patronizing and refused to distribute computers and other technologies that they scoffed at as “second hand.”

Meanwhile, developing countries with more resources and better capacity began to innovate internally to fill these gaps on their own.

were “sure bets” (e.g., fundamental research), leaving more risky or innovative research areas largely untapped. Well-off countries and monopolistic companies with big research and development budgets still made significant advances, but the IP behind their breakthroughs remained locked behind strict national or corporate protection. Russia and India imposed stringent domestic standards for supervising and certifying encryption-related products and their suppliers – a category that in reality meant all IT innovations. The U.S. and EU struck back with retaliatory national standards, throwing a wrench in the development and diffusion of technology globally.

Especially in the developing world, acting in one’s national self-interest often meant seeking practical alliances that fit with those

China's government was not the only one that took extreme measures to protect its citizens from risk and exposure. During the pandemic, national leaders around the world flexed their authority and imposed airtight rules and restrictions, from the mandatory wearing of face masks to body-temperature checks at the entries to communal spaces like train stations and supermarkets. Even after the pandemic faded, this more authoritarian control and oversight of citizens and their activities stuck and even intensified. In order to protect themselves from the spread of increasingly global problems—from pandemics and transnational terrorism to environmental crises and rising poverty—leaders around the world took a firmer grip on power.

At first, the notion of a more controlled world gained wide acceptance and approval. Citizens willingly gave up some of their sovereignty—and their privacy—to more paternalistic states in exchange for greater safety and stability. Citizens were more tolerant, and even eager, for top-down direction and oversight, and national leaders had more latitude to impose order in the ways they saw fit. In developed countries, this heightened oversight took many forms: biometric IDs for all citizens, for example, and tighter regulation of key industries whose stability

was deemed vital to national interests. In many developed countries, enforced cooperation with a suite of new regulations and agreements slowly but steadily restored both order and, importantly, economic growth.

Across the developing world, however, the story was different—and much more variable. Top-down authority took different forms in different countries, hinging largely on the capacity, caliber, and intentions of their leaders. In countries with strong and thoughtful leaders, citizens' overall economic status and quality of life increased. In India, for example, air quality drastically improved after 2016, when the government outlawed high-emitting vehicles. In Ghana, the introduction of ambitious government programs to improve basic infrastructure and ensure the availability of clean water for all her people led to a sharp decline in water-borne diseases. But more authoritarian leadership worked less well—and in some cases tragically—in countries run by irresponsible elites who used their increased power to pursue their own interests at the expense of their citizens.

There were other downsides, as the rise of virulent nationalism created new hazards: spectators at the 2018 World Cup, for example,

interests – whether it was gaining access to needed resources or banding together in order to achieve economic growth. In South America and Africa, regional and sub-regional alliances became more structured. Kenya doubled its trade with southern and eastern Africa, as new partnerships grew within the continent. China's investment in Africa expanded as the bargain of new jobs and infrastructure in exchange for access to key minerals or food exports proved agreeable to many governments. Cross-border ties proliferated in the form of official security aid. While the deployment of foreign security teams was welcomed in some of the most dire failed states, one-size-fits-all solutions yielded few positive results.

By 2025, people seemed to be growing weary of so much top-down control and letting leaders and authorities make choices for them.

Wherever national interests clashed with individual interests, there was conflict. Sporadic pushback became increasingly organized and coordinated, as disaffected youth and people who had seen their status and opportunities slip away – largely in developing countries – incited civil unrest. In 2026, protestors in Nigeria brought down the government, fed up with the entrenched cronyism and corruption. Even those who liked the greater stability and predictability of this world began to grow uncomfortable and constrained by so many tight rules and by the strictness of national boundaries. The feeling lingered that sooner or later, something would inevitably upset the neat order that the world's governments had worked so hard to establish. •

26. Hopefully you're now linking RF, JH, BMGF & WEF for the last 20 months.

Now the banks. Don't forget the Fed is connected to the banks & the likelihood of a digital currency being implemented will be through using the covid digital pass & ultimately social credit score system

27. But where does RF fit in. In 2019 The Commons Project Foundation was founded.

Projects include CommonHealth, COVIDcheck & CommonPass. Basically Covid Apps backed by RF.

Better still the domain was registered in 2018.

Interesting timing. Pre-covid.

thecommonsproject.org

The Commons Project Foundation and its first project CommonHealth were founded in 2019. More recently, The Commons Project developed CommonPass, an application and data-sharing structure that enables individuals to securely prove their COVID-19 health status for travel and other purposes, without revealing other, extraneous personal data.

ICANN | LOOKUP

Registration data lookup tool

Enter a domain name or an Internet number resource
(IP Network or ASN)

[Frequently Asked
Questions \(FAQ\)](#)

thecommonsproject.org

By submitting any personal data, I acknowledge and agree that the personal data submitted by me will be processed in accordance with the ICANN [Privacy Policy](#), and agree to abide by the website [Terms of Service](#) and the [registration data lookup tool Terms of Use](#).

The client was unable to process information from the Registrar RDAP server. The information provided by the TLD Registry RDAP service.

Domain Information

Name: thecommonsproject.org

Registry Domain ID: D402200000008426928-LROR

Domain Status:

[clientTransferProhibited](#)

Nameservers:

ns-1060.awsdns-04.org: 205.251.196.36

ns-688.awsdns-22.net

ns-317.awsdns-39.com

ns-2020.awsdns-60.co.uk

Dates

Registry Expiration: 2021-11-24 14:31:32 UTC

Updated: 2020-10-29 00:21:15 UTC

Created: 2018-11-24 14:31:32 UTC

Our highest loyalty is to the people we serve.

People first.

Our public trust governance structure is built to ensure that we serve people's interests above all.

Filling the void.

We build and operate the shared platforms and services that neither governments nor tech companies are well positioned to create.

Common ground.

Headquartered in Switzerland, we partner with public and private organizations around the world who embrace our values.

The Commons Project was established with support from the [Rockefeller Foundation](#).

28. As Columbo would say "Just one more thing"

On 27 Aug 2021 "The Digital Documentation of Covid-19 Certificates" was launched by the WHO (WEF member). The document was funded by BMGF and RF.

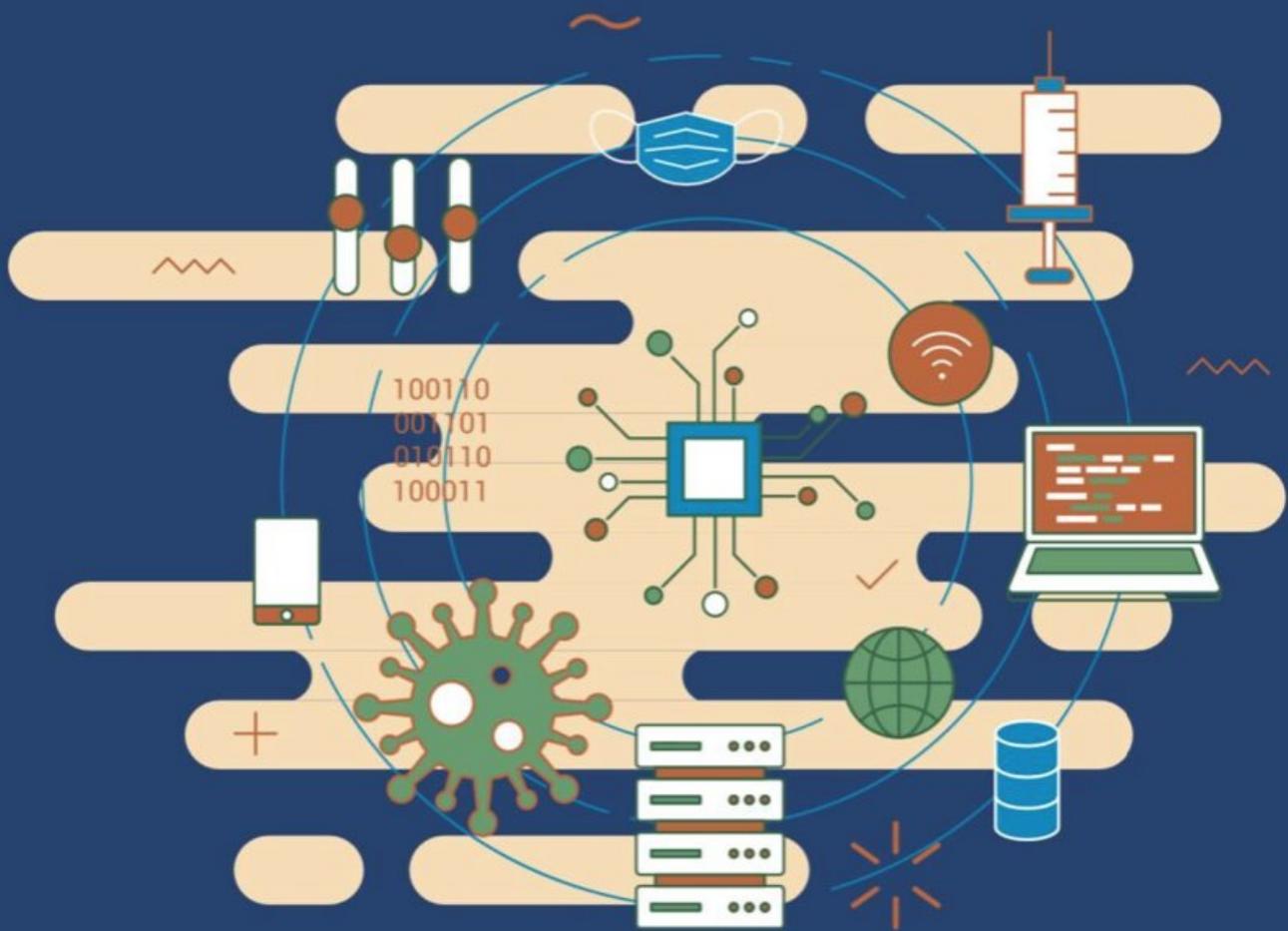
The WHO, BMGF & RF were also at Event 201. Pre-Covid.

Just one big coincidence.

Digital Documentation of COVID-19 Certificates: Vaccination Status

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS AND IMPLEMENTATION GUIDANCE

27 August 2021



(Center for Implementation and Innovation in Health Policies), Buenos Aires, Argentina), Elizabeth Peloso (Liz Peloso Consulting Inc.), Alain Poy (WHO), Magdalena Rabini (WHO), Maria Soc (PATH), Soumya Swaminathan (WHO), Martha Velandia (WHO), Petra Wilson (Health Connect Partners), and all members and observers of the Smart Vaccination Certificate Working Group.

This work was funded by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, the Government of Estonia, Fondation Botnar, the State of Kuwait, and the Rockefeller Foundation. The views of the funding bodies have not influenced the content of this document.

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World Health Organization (WHO)

The World Health Organization, the United Nations specialized agency for health, was established in 1948 with the objective of the attainment by all people of the highest possible level of health. Health is defined in its constitution as a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of illness or infirmity. It is governed by 192 Member States through the World Health Assembly, whose main tasks are to approve the World Health Organization programme and budget for the following two years and to decide major policy questions.

Headquarters
Switzerland

[Visit the World Health Organization \(WHO\) website](#) →

29. You know the drill 😊 I write these 🧵 in my spare time and would really appreciate if you could retweet the very 1st tweet. Likes are great but retweets are required to reach as large an audience as possible to expose what is really going on behind the scenes. Many thanks.