

A Brief to Congress

The Murphy Commission

Preface

The Commission on the Organization of Government for the Conduct of Foreign Policy, commonly known as the Murphy Commission, was spawned by the Rockefeller forces to help transform the United States government into an efficient tool for their supranational looting policies. Besides the recently self-appointed Nelson Rockefeller, the Commission is composed variously of the men who oversaw the post-war occupation and looting of the European working class, and of a younger generation of academic automatons who think that "tinkering" with governmental structures is the sum total of human political activity.

The current CIA scandal, which has as its immediate targets the Congress and the Office of the Presidency, is a well-worn Murphy Commission operation. Since at least 1966, the key operatives now in and around the Murphy Commission have been churning out governmental crises one after the other and then stepping in with solution after solution in a Mad Hatter's drive to make democracy safe for fascism. Nelson Rockefeller and his in-house academics hope that fascist looting policies can be implemented once the U.S. government is safely out of the unpredictable clutches of democratic influences and is transformed into an obedient implementor of supranational policy. The canceling out of messy democratic and subjective influences from government operations is labelled a "surprise-free" system by think-tank creature Herman "Megadeath" Kahn.

This brief is one of many surprises which the International Caucus of Labor Committees and the international working-class have delivered to Mr. Rockefeller and his planners over the past year.

Section I of this brief lays out the international context in which Rockefeller developed the Murphy Commission.

Section II traces the development of the "Murphy Commission" idea through a small group of men from 1966 up to Dec. 1974. The "crisis management" approach of the Murphy Commission (that is, create a crisis and then manage it) will be detailed in the context of specific "crises" such as the Pentagon Papers and Watergate.

Section III assesses the current activities of the Murphy Commission (Dec. 1974 to the present). Particular attention will be paid to the operation of the Intelligence subcommittee of the Commission and its relationship to the ongoing CIA scandal, and the subcommittee on Congressional-Executive Relations as the spearhead of the

hoped-for cancelling out of democratic influences in the governmental process.

In summation, Section IV isolates the elementary yet devastating flaw in the Murphy Commission's "failsafe" approach.

I. THE INTERNATIONAL SETTING

"U.S. officials most sensitive to world needs will find themselves advocating policies whose short-term effects, for example, will be ... the ceding of national sovereignty to international entities which alone will be able to make and monitor the necessary decisions concerning world allocation and control of populations, food, non-renewable resources, oceans and the like.

"This is a most unattractive environment for responsible elected officials.

"Congressional difficulties in accepting such sacrifices will be severe."

from The Future World Environment: Near-Term Problems for U.S. Foreign Policy, published by the Murphy Commission, June 1974

During Fall 1973, the Rockefeller family and its political and financial allies kicked off a Mideast War and the First Great Oil Hoax. They simultaneously established the supranational Trilateral Commission. And they set into motion an obscure U.S. body known as the Commission on the Organization of Government for the Conduct of Foreign Policy, or the Murphy Commission.

The huge hike in the world price of oil, made plausible by the "spontaneous" war, laid the economic basis for a massive looting operation against the world's population; the loot ended up in the coffers of the Rockefeller-controlled banks, primarily in the United States.

David Rockefeller's establishment of the non-governmental Trilateral Commission (so-called because is composed of leading Rockefeller agents from the United States, Western Europe, and Japan) gave the Rockefellers an organization from which to formulate and implement the **supranational** policies of looting and reinvestment made possible by increased oil prices. These policies are characterized by a redevelopment strategy which isolates certain regional concentrations of raw materials and extracts them by relocating both population and finance capital to these development projects. The looting process is two-fold — both mineral and human wealth is extracted in the form of slave-labor conditions of work. This strategy systematically abandons the rest of the world to starvation and pestilence.

The simultaneous activation of the already established Murphy Commission within the United States government during the same

months in Fall 1973 was no coincidence. The singular problem was how to convince the international working class to stand for this accelerating looting process without having to resort to naked repression. As conceived by the Rockefellers, the optimal governmental form for this looting is "fascism with a democratic face." (1) The hollowed-out form of democracy is to be maintained in hopes that the working class will not notice that anything has gone amiss, while the actual government is consolidated as an efficient subcommittee responsible only to the Trilateral Commission and its policies. This is the job of the Murphy Commission in the United States.

The Trilateral Commission refers indirectly to the Murphy Commission in a flow chart of marching orders (see Chart I, p. 3). During the time span stretching from Fall 1974 to Spring 1975 (in other words, the present), Mr. Samuel P. Huntington is to "study" the "Problems of Governing Democracies." To those unfamiliar with the parlance used by the Trilateral Commission, "to study" translates into "to deal with." While engaged in this Trilateral Commission project, Mr. Huntington (of Harvard's Transnational Relations Study Group) has been working as a consultant for the Murphy Commission on precisely the same "problem of governing democracy."

The Murphy Commission was officially established on July 13, 1972 as a rider to the Foreign Relations Authorization Act of 1972. It was prodded into existence by Rockefeller-leaning Senators Mike Mansfield and William Fulbright. The law (PL 92-362) states, "there is established a Commission on the Organization of the Government for the Conduct of Foreign Policy." However as Peter Szanton, research director of the Murphy Commission and formerly on assignment to the Defense Department and the RAND Corporation, states, "in the Commission's work generally, the words 'organization,' 'foreign,' and 'policy' are all used broadly." (2)

A brief glance at the program schedule of the Commission confirms that the entire United States government is nominally under study (see Chart II, p. 6). In actuality, the entire United States government is the subject of (ironically) a Congressionally-created, Trilateral Commission reconnaissance mission. The Murphy Commission is doing the groundwork for the supranationally-directed transformation of the U.S. constitutional democracy into "fascism with a democratic face." As this brief will describe, this advance work has been carried on by various "proto-Murphy" Commissions since at least 1966.

Robert Murphy

The background of the Murphy Commission's chairman illustrates the political point to be made. Robert Murphy, while hardly a dynamo at the age of 80, is probably better versed in occupying forces than any other man alive.

In the 1920s Murphy lived in Munich, directly across the street from Adolf Hitler, whom he knew personally and whose behavior he observed closely. While in pre-fascist Germany he established close contacts with

James Loeb of the Rockefeller investment house of Kuhn, Loeb and Company and with the soon-to-be Pope Pius XII whose activities as a Nazi collaborator are well-documented. Murphy then moved on to France during the 1930s, while serving the State Department. After the defeat of France, he briefly served as the U.S. representative to the Nazi puppet regime at Vichy. (3)

He was soon assigned to North Africa, where he served as the "personal representative" of President Roosevelt and de facto head of the OSS section (Office of Strategic Services, the intelligence office which preceded the CIA). Murphy worked with ex-members of a right-wing French political movement known as the Cagouille in a plot to make the reactionary General Giraud the head of the puppet government being set up in North Africa by the United States and the British. This was a direct attempt to undercut the Communist and Gaullist resistance movements, by pawing off Giraud as the leader of the French resistance. General De Gaulle until his death maintained an intense hatred for Murphy.

When his Giraud scheme went slightly awry, Murphy made Admiral Darlan, one of the most hated of the Nazi collaborators at Vichy, the French figurehead in North Africa. Under Darlan's regime in North Africa, Jews were persecuted using the anti-Semitic Vichy decrees; concentration camps remained filled with Vichy's prisoners, and fascist political groups flourished.

After the war, Murphy, acting as U.S. political advisor to occupied Germany from 1944 to 1949, implemented the Marshall Plan's mass starvation and psychological terror campaign against the German working class. In 1952, he moved on as the first U.S. Ambassador to occupied Japan. Murphy later played an active role in the Suez affair of 1956 and the invasion of Lebanon in 1958. In 1961 he was appointed, along with Allen Dulles and others, to the newly created President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board.

Another Murphy Commission consultant, Robert R. Bowie, had a similar post-war background. He served as Special Assistant to the Deputy Military Governor in Germany from 1945-46, director of the task force on regulatory matters attached to the Committee for the Reorganization of the U.S. Federal Government in 1948, Special Advisor to the U.S. High Commissioner in Germany between 1950-51, and head of the Rockefeller Foundation from 1952 to 1956.

The participation of Murphy and others in the pre-war, war, and post-war looting and psychological warfare operations against the industrialized sector is representative of the political-economic underbelly of the current Murphy Commission. Only, now, the occupying force is not the United States, but the private supranational Trilateral Commission of the Rockefellers.

With this appropriate international setting in mind we can properly locate the specific machinations of the Murphy Commission within the United States political arena.