

IV. HUMAN POLITICS

For all their crisis-mongering and crisis-managing, the Rockefellers, their Trilateral Commission and their Murphy circle have not solved the essential problem — how to increase the rate of looting while faced with an unbroken working class. On top of that failure, the Rockefellers are facing a totally uncontrolled collapse of the world economy.

Government reorganization in this context is a hollow victory.

Within a reality determined by an awakening working class, not even the Rockefellers can brainwash an entire Congress or bureaucracy. It is the subjective, willful quality of human mentation, which the Rockefellers so frantically try to edit out of political life, that will be their downfall.

Notes

(1) For theoretical treatment of this concept see "Rockefeller's Fascism with a Democratic face," **The Campaigner**, Nov.-Dec. 1974.

(2) "The Commission's Study Program", (COG/FP D3), Murphy Commission, March 25, 1974.

(3) Robert Murphy, **A Diplomat Among Warriors**

Section II

(4) Zbigniew Brzezinski, Foreign Policy, Winter 1974, "Recognizing the Crisis."

(5) Senate Subcommittee on Government Operations, Subcommittee on National Security Staffing and Operations (1959-1962), "An Historical Overview: the Ambassador and the Problem of Coordination." (Includes reprint of Rockefeller's 1951 report).

Section III

(8) IPS has extensive documentation about the methods of brainwashing imposed on individuals under the cover of alcohol or drug programs, available on request.

Appendix

I. Murphy Commission Members

1. Robert D. Murphy, Chairman
Currently Chairman of Corning Glass International.
2. Senator James B. Pearson, (D-Kansas)
Vice Chairman
3. David M. Abshire
Chairman, Center of Strategic and International Studies, Georgetown University since 1962; member of Trilateral Commission; Assistant Secretary of State for Congressional Relations, 1970-73.
4. Vice-President Nelson A. Rockefeller
5. The Honorable William J. Casey
President and Chairman, Export-Import Bank of the United States, Washington, D.C.
6. Mrs. Charles W. Engelhard, Jr.
Far Hills, New Jersey
7. Mr. Arend D. Lubbers
President, Grand Valley State College, Allendale, Michigan.
8. Senator Mike Mansfield (D-Mont.)
Commission on Critical Choices
9. Dr. Stanley P. Wagner
President, East Central State College, Ada, Oklahoma.
10. Representative Clement J. Zablocki (D-Wisc.).

II. Murphy Commission Staff

1. Francis Wilcox, Executive Director
Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs (under Nelson Rockefeller) 1942; Associate Chief of the Division of Inter-

American Affairs (under Nelson Rockefeller) 1943; Chief of Staff, Senate Foreign Relations Committee 1947-55; Assistant Secretary of State (under John Foster Dulles) 1956-61; Johns Hopkins School for Advanced International Studies 1961-73; Murphy Commission; author of **Congress, the Executive and Foreign Policy**, reprinted by the Council on Foreign Relations.

2. Peter Szanton, Research Director
European Security Affairs section of Department of Defense 1962; Bureau of the Budget, Program Evaluation Staff; RAND Corporation 1967; President's Task Force on Government Organization; RAND, New York City 1971; Harvard, John F. Kennedy School of Government; RAND Corporation, Washington, D.C., Domestic Research Center; Murphy Commission.
3. Fisher Howe, Deputy Executive Director
Formerly with Johns Hopkins School for Advanced International Studies.

III. Murphy Commission Consultants

1. Samuel P. Huntington,
Research Associate in Defense Policy, Brookings Institution 1952-53; Member, Social Science Research Council 1954-57; Director of the Columbia Institute of War and Peace 1958-59; Harvard Center of International Affairs 1963 to present; one of originators of "strategic hamlet" program for Vietnam; proponent of "progressive" military governments for Third World; current

activities: Harvard Transnational Study Group, Council on Foreign Relations, International Institute of Strategic Studies, Chairman of Defense and Arms Study Group of the Democratic National Committee, member of Coalition for a Democratic Majority (co-member George Ball and Zbigniew Brzezinski of Trilateral Commission), editor of Foreign Policy journal, drafting paper on "The Problems of Governing Democracies" for the Trilateral Commission.

2. Graham Allison

Harvard Center for International Affairs and participant in May group (forerunner of the Murphy Commission) 1966-69; participated in Brookings Institution Study Group assisting Morton Halperin in drafting of recent book, **Bureaucratic Politics and Foreign Policy** 1969; currently with Harvard's Transnational Relations Study Group; author of **Essence of Decision: Explaining the Cuban Missile Crisis, 1971**.

3. Robert Richardson Bowie

Special Assistant to the Deputy Military Governor 1945-46; Director of task force on regulatory matters attached to the Committee for the Reorganization of the Federal Government 1946-48; Special Advisor to the U.S. High Commissioner 1950-51; head of Rockefeller Foundation (according to David Halberstam) between 1952-56; Director of the Policy Planning Staff, Department of State 1953; Assistant Secretary of State (under John Foster Dulles) 1955-57; first Director of the Harvard Center for International Studies 1958 to present.

4. Clark Clifford

Special Counsel to the President (during period when National Security Act and government reorganization plans drafted) 1946-50; oversaw transition between Eisenhower and Kennedy Administrations 1960; Secretary of Defense 1968; currently partner in Clifford, Warnke, Glass, McIlwain and Finney (Paul Warnke is member of Trilateral Commission); one of first to call for a "government of national unity".

5. Morton Halperin

Halperin was a protege of Henry Kissinger from 1960-1966 at Harvard University, the home base of his predecessor McGeorge Bundy. In 1966, Halperin was named Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs (ISA) in the ISA think-tank inside the Pentagon. In that capacity, he helped organize the CIA special task force which wrote the Pentagon Papers. In 1969, Halperin was shifted to the National Security Council staff as an advisor to NSC staff head Henry Kissinger. Later that year, Halperin joined a special study group at the Brookings Institution in Washington, D.C. where he compiled a profile of the foreign policy bureaucracy. He is presently an Associate Fellow at Brookings, and head of the Twentieth Century Fund's Center for National Security Studies in Washington.

6. Ray S. Cline

Deputy Director of Intelligence, CIA, 1962-64; Intelligence briefer to Secretary of State Henry Kissinger during 1973 Mideast War.