

He has similarly advocated "cuts" in the defense budget, but his fiscal design is in keeping with Harold Brown's promise of military production increases, based on a single highly centralized procurement program for the armed services.

### Andrew Young U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations

Andrew Young, a Georgia Congressman, boasts that he is the only black man ever to be admitted "to the war room at Rockefeller Center." Young headed up Jimmy Carter's "Get Out the Vote" campaign, which bore direct responsibility for the hundreds of fraudulent votes in New York and the thousands in Ohio which gave Carter

his presidential victory.

Young was elected a Congressman in 1972, with the active support of Senators Kennedy, Humphrey, and McCarthy, and former Attorney General Ramsey Clark. Before that time he had spent 15 years as a "civil rights" worker, most of them on the payroll of the CIA's Field Foundation. He played a prominent role in the creation of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) by the Rockefellers' Institute for Policy Studies.

Young became nationally prominent during the CIA's involvement in the Angolan revolution last year; during the debate in Congress over Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's channeling of arms and other aid to the CIA's "liberation fronts" in Angola, Young, a member of the Congressional Black Caucus, denounced the Soviet Union as "more racist than South Africa."

## European Press Reaction to Carter Cabinet

### Italy

*L'Unita*, Dec. 17: Talks of the possible naming of James Schlesinger to the Carter Cabinet and says that Schlesinger, already "ousted" by Ford, would represent an armaments option, and would hold back dialogue with the Soviets. Schlesinger is supported by Eugene Rostow and Committee on the Present Danger, "an anti-Communist and anti-Soviet organization."

*Il Messaggero*: U.S. correspondent Lucio Manisco writes that Zbigniew Brzezinski is "one of the main enemies of the Soviet Union and a Cold War crusader." Manisco describes Brzezinski as intransigent on détente, and appreciative of Eurocommunism because it destabilizes the Eastern European states. On Georgia Rep. Andrew Young, Carter's appointee to the UN: Young is "anti-Martin Luther King and will not at all be a guarantee for blacks."

*Corriere Della Sera*, Dec. 27: Ugo Stille writes favorably of all the Carter appointments, but reports that there are "left liberal layers" who attack Carter and his Cabinet, noting especially Anthony Lewis of the *New York Times*, who calls Cyrus Vance a "man of yesterday," noting his previous government service in the Kennedy and Johnson administrations.

*Il Giorno*: *Il Giorno* depicts Carter's Cabinet as controlled by the Trilateral Commission, formed by billionaires whose "most successful product" is Jimmy Carter. Achille Lega, the author, says an unnamed source characterized Carter as a "robot, created by the Trilateral Commission."

*Il Messaggero*: The CIA, Pentagon and "independent experts," says correspondent Lucio Manisco, want to

impose on Carter a policy of "rearmament." Manisco cites the *New York Times* articles of the previous day on a CIA study saying the Soviets seek military superiority, stating the "experts" were Paul Nitze, Gen. Keegan and others.

*L'Unita*, Dec. 29: "The nominations to the Carter Cabinet do not reflect the struggle within the industrial-political complex. The calm climate of some weeks ago is not comparable with now," (referring to the opposition developing in the Democratic Party to the Carter appointments). Correspondent Polito also says that Defense Secretary designat Cyrus Vance is "advocating a return to the world of Johnson, McNamara and Rusk."

### France

*Le Figaro*, Dec. 28: In an editorial entitled "Carter comes on the scene" journalist Alain Vernay writes: "The designation of Professor Brzezinski, to occupy the post of Kissinger in the White House, and of Michael Blumenthal at the treasury, augurs an economic conception in the direction of international affairs inspired by the Trilateral Commission of which Carter is a member..."

*Le Monde*, Dec. 25: Journalist Henri Pierre comments that James Schlesinger, whose hard stand on the USSR has lead the Soviets to call him the number one enemy of détente, impressed Carter, "but the vigorous opposition of liberal Democrats fearing that this return to the defense department might compromise détente, prevented Schlesinger from getting back his old past... Because energy problems, in his (Schlesinger's - ed.) opinion are essentially defense problems, Schlesinger accepted the new post proposed by the President-elect.

*Le Monde*, Dec. 25: journalist Dominique Dhombres analyzes the nomination of Ted Sorensen as head of the CIA. Dhombres points to Sorensen's participation in the Kennedy Administration in the executive decision leading to the Cuban missile crisis and the Bay of Pigs invasion, and muses "Will Fidel Castro — the target of multiple attempted assassinations — be able to sleep quietly after Carter's nomination in the White House?"

*L'Aurore*, Dec. 29: "New boss of the Pentagon, Brown returns to 'the balance of terror'... The notion of 'flexible response' in case of a nuclear conflict, an option adopted by the U.S. for three years, will once again give way to the theory of massive retaliation which made the law during the Cold War... The differences between the two men (Schlesinger and Brown), who are finding each other around their new boss Jimmy Carter, seem more occasional than fundamental, especially in Brown's mind...."

## Britain

*London Times*, Dec. 17: Carter's National Security advisor, Zbigniew Brzezinski, "comes ready-made to the position like some Democratic Dr. Kissinger. He too fits the 'Dr. Strangelove' image of the professional strategist of the nuclear age, guttural accent and all." The article also explains that Brzezinski "invented the term 'trilateralism'" which was immediately picked up by David Rockefeller for his Trilateral Commission. Although "the results are not yet in," the Trilateral Commission membership list "begin to look like the pre-school for the Carter administration... whether by accident or prescience..."

*London Times*, Dec. 23: Dr. Harold Brown, nominee for Secretary of Defense, "is yet another of (Carter's) choices for Cabinet posts who is both an academic technocrat and a member of the Trilateral Commission." Brown "was heavily engaged in several bold new ventures which turned into debacles," while one of McNamara's "whiz kids" at the Pentagon in the early 1960s. Brown's nickname, "Bomber" takes on further significance given his support for "all the futile and devastating gradations of Vietnam bombing policy."

*London Times*, Dec. 4: greeted the appointment of Cyrus Vance as Secretary of State as an indication that the "Vietnam hawks" or at least the "less conspicuous of them" were being rehabilitated in the Carter administration. The newspaper also called Vance's decision to call in paratroopers to quell the Detroit riots in 1967 (as a personal trouble-shooter for then President Johnson —ed.) a "desperately dangerous move politically."

## West Germany

*Die Welt*, Dec. 15: "Carter has Three Trumps Against Moscow," by Kurt Leissler. "Carter is taking over the government at an extremely opportune moment. The United States is far superior to the Soviet Union. Its technology has broken through into a new dimension..."

This 'new dimension' has given Carter a good starting basis. It is hoped that he will not prematurely give way under the strong pressure from leftists and liberals in the Democrats' camp or get under the influence of Moscow's beckonings... Moscow has not fully recognized the situation..."

*Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung*, Dec. 18: "Brzezinski Does not Want to Play Kissinger's Role," by Jan Reifenberg. "The Polish-born Brzezinski makes no secret of his skepticism about Nixon's and Ford's policy of détente toward the Soviet Union. The new President must pursue a hard course, since détente only has meaning if it is based on strict mutuality." Brzezinski praises SALT, but says that the upper limit on strategic weapons agreed upon by Ford and Brezhnev at Vladivostok is "too high." Harold Brown is being criticized by Schlesinger and others from the Committee on Present Danger as a "dove," too willing to go for disarmament. "Thus, it is characteristic that Kissinger's top advisors are confirming in their discussions recently that a purely military manner of thinking about the Soviet Union is not sufficient. There are much greater dangers with the arms race than merely a certain numerical advantage held by Moscow. By naming Cyrus Vance as the new Secretary of State and Brzezinski as Chief of the National Security Council, however, Carter has set up a thoroughly security-conscious, cautious policy."

*Die Welt*, Dec. 23: "Brown: A Hawk in Dove's Feathers?" by Kurt Leissler. Brown's line is ambiguous; sometimes he seems like a hawk, sometimes like a dove. He is a specialist in small nuclear weapons and research on the devastating side-effects of nuclear bombings. "He has gone through the political establishment under the auspices of Kissinger and McNamara," and supports the MIRV idea. In the summer of 1968 he sided with McNamara against those military leaders protesting against MacNamara's decision to maintain the SAC Bomber Patrol.

*Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung*, Dec. 24: "Carter Names Schlesinger his Energy Advisor," by Jan Reifenberg. "... Schlesinger was being pushed by powerful groups to get renamed to his former post of Secretary of Defense. Carter, however, gave in to other pressures, particularly from the AFL-CIO... The stubborn professor, known for his capabilities for analytical thinking, his high intellectual and moral qualities, already recognized the future problems of energy policy when he was head of the Atomic Energy Commission. Carter will provide Schlesinger with the powers which will make him into an energy czar. He is leaving no doubt that he will emphatically push through a process of re-education, which is necessary to permanently acquaint the world's energy users that energy supplies are limited..."

*Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung*, Dec. 27: "Carter's Criterion: Desire for Productivity," by Jan Reifenberg. "From January, 1977 on, those occupying the key positions for foreign, security, defense and economic policy will be men who are all familiar with the period of the Cold War, the bitter experience of Vietnam and the uneasy period of the 1960s... American observers fear

that Vance, Brown, Sorensen and Brzezinski are inclined to correct the mistakes they made during the Johnson-Kennedy period, when they proceeded too cautiously."

*Frankfurter Rundschau*, Dec. 27: "Carter's Split Choice," by Dirk Cornelsen. Unfavorable coverage of Carter's appointments of Bell and Brown. "Carter's choice of the socially progressive scientist Ray Marshall was fortunate, however... He is an expert in the area of job creation for women and minorities... The successful manager Blumenthal is considered to be a socially conscious, liberal man, ... and appointing the economic expert Charles Schultze as his chief economic policy advisor was clever...Vance was McNamara's deputy during the worst years of the Vietnam war, but later he won the reputation of a clever mediator in difficult domestic and foreign policy situations. Vance is a pragmatist, and not a thinker... Brezezinski will bargain harder with the USSR."

*Süddeutsche Zeitung*, Dec. 28: "Instead of a group of new and 'fresh' faces from the anti-establishment, Carter has gathered around himself a number of establishment figures who have worked in previous administrations already, and who are partially compromised... Brezhnev has granted Carter a breathing space, but he will teach

Carter the same thing Krushchev taught Kennedy: 'Only two nations are powerful: the Soviet Union and the USA.' Such a lesson should be expected sooner if Carter looks upon his breathing space not as an offer, but rather carries out his election promises to be tough with the Soviet Union. The test of whether Carter will really carry out his promise to be tougher than Kissinger with the Soviet Union, will be whether or not he includes non-ballistic weapons in the negotiations and demands real concessions. The Carter-Brezhnev meeting is necessary. Before then the breathing space may already have ended — for example, with an unexpected accident in the Mideast."

*Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung*, Dec. 28: Commenting on the Committee on the Present Danger's input into the CIA annual assessment of Soviet strategy, the *Allgemeine Zeitung* warns that Carter's cabinet is "a return to the fantasies of the 1960s missile gap." The *Allgemeine* goes on to report that Carter is being pressured by such hardliners as Admiral Hyman Rickover and CPD leader Paul Nitze who oppose a SALT treaty with the USSR, and cautions: "If in the coming October SALT is not settled, the last chance will be lost to maintain the strategic balance."

## 'Legal' Drug Pusher Rumored for Top Carter Administration Post

Dr. Peter Bourne, a close personal friend of Jimmy Carter and a public advocate of the legalization of heroin, is expected to be named to a top post in the Carter Administration. According to informed sources in Washington, D.C., Bourne, a psychiatrist, will likely be appointed to head up HEW's Drug Abuse, Alcoholism and Mental Health unit where he will work arm-in-arm with HEW Secretary-designee Joseph Califano.

After graduating from Atlanta's Emory University in the early 1960s, and following psychiatric training at the Walter Reed Army Research Institute, Bourne deployed to Vietnam in 1966 to profile Green Berets under combat conditions. After returning to the U.S. in 1967, he founded the terrorist-oriented Vietnam Veterans Against the War and joined the board of the Institute for Southern Studies, the Southern outlet of the Institute for Policy Studies.

Bourne returned to Atlanta in the late 1960s where he quickly became involved in the mental health and "drug abuse" programs which were then proliferating under the guidance of chief conduit of OEO funds into that city, Economic Opportunity Atlanta (EOA). He and Carter became friends in 1969, and when Carter became governor in 1971, he appointed Bourne to head up the state's only mentadone program. In 1972, Bourne became second-in-command of the Special Action Office on Drug Abuse in the White House, where he had specific responsibility for overseeing all methadone programs in the country. Bourne is now working for the Drug Abuse Council, presently in the forefront of the campaign to make cocaine and heroin legal.

If Bourne does get a job with the Carter Administration, he will be the fifth top appointee named thus far with direct ties to the Coca-Cola Corp., which is headed by J.Paul Austin, a member of the Trilateral Commission and chairman of the board of the Rand Corporation. As a nervous reporter for the Washington Post pointed out last week, not only is Carter's Deputy Secretary of Defense, Charles Duncan, a former president of Coca Cola, but two other top appointees — Califano and Attorney-General designee Griffin Bell — have served with law firms who represented Coca Cola. Furthermore, Coke head Austin is a member of the board of directors of Cal. Tech, whose president is slated to become Carter's Defense Secretary.

Bourne's Coke connections have been primarily through the complex of Atlanta-based foundations which the company maintains. The Coke foundations' director, Mr. Boisfeuillet Jones, simultaneously headed up EOA during the 1960s. In that capacity, Jones worked closely with his friend, Bourne, in coordinating the Coke foundations' mental health and drug abuse programs with those run by EOA. Jones had known Bourne previously when he was dean of Emory University's Department of Health and Bourne a part-time instructor in Emory's School of Psychiatry. Jones informed a reporter recently that the Coke Foundations have funded Emory to the tune of more than \$80 million in the last ten years, and was instrumental in setting up its School of Psychiatry where got his initial training in brainwashing techniques.