

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.