

National News

'Carter has no policies'

During a recent discussion on U.S. foreign policy aired on New York City cable TV, Hans Morgenthau, a former presidential policy adviser, and Arthur Schlesinger, an aide to the late John Kennedy, ridiculed the current U.S. defense posture and Carter foreign policy. Schlesinger termed the idea of building a rapid deployment force a "fool's errand, a joke," part of an incorrect strategic doctrine known as "flexible response."

Schlesinger, who supported that doctrine while Kennedy's adviser, said the time has come "to repudiate it ... it was wrong when McNamara was pushing it and it is wrong now. We don't need to build up conventional forces for some theater deployment."

Morgenthau declared that the entire policy of the Carter administration is premised on an "incorrect assumption" that the Soviets will fight the United States in some kind of escalating conventional war, then a limited nuclear war. "That is totally wrong. Soviet doctrine is quite clear, and goes for the Persian Gulf or anywhere else a shooting war starts. They will fight only one kind of war with another superpower: all out, total nuclear war. If there is a war over the Persian Gulf, it means World War III." The chances of war, he said, "is absolutely not low because incompetents are now making our policy."

A startled and defensive Winston Lord, president of the New York Council on Foreign Relations and an adherent to the rapid deployment force strategy, insisted that the United States had failed "to use the Iran crisis properly" to build a consensus for "national sacrifice for energy self-sufficiency." The U.S. and its allies have failed to develop a "strategy for the long haul ... that goes beyond tomorrow and puts everything together."

Morgenthau was more blunt. "I am ashamed. The world is ashamed of U.S. foreign policy. The Carter administra-

tion has no policies, only symbols and hyperbole. Symbolic action has no effect on the Soviets and only hurts us with our allies. The U.S. should keep quiet when it doesn't have a policy and not confuse the Soviets. That could lead to war."

'They cheered Hitler in Berlin, too.'

The 11-day New York transit strike ended on April 11, when Transit Workers President John Lawe ordered his men back to work, pending the outcome of a rank and file mail ballot vote on a tentative contract.

According to well placed sources in the Koch administration, the terms of the final settlement, had they been offered prior to the strike deadline would have formed the basis for a settlement.

This source and others familiar with New York's peculiar mayor, say that he viewed the strike as necessary preparation for the next round of austerity cutbacks in city services. "The idea was to do something dramatic, to get people to acclimate to a severe psychological shock," said one individual who speaks regularly to the Koch "inner circle," which includes David Margolis of Colt Industries and Felix Rohatyn of Lazard Freres, the chairman of the Municipal Assistance Corporation.

"Koch sees himself as a salesman of austerity. He was deadly serious when he spoke about New York becoming like Peking. He really believes that stuff."

The lockout was carefully managed by Koch's crisis management command center, set up with a grant from the Federal Emergency Management Agency. All contingency plans were worked out well in advance. Koch's planners assured the mayor and everyone else who would listen that they could crisis manage the city for as long as it took to break the Transit Workers union.

The union was slapped with a million dollar fine and each worker lost two days of pay for every day on the picket

lines. Koch sat back and egged on the union, claiming that "New Yorkers back their mayor in his will to resist the strike."

For the first several days, despite massive traffic snarls on the east side of Manhattan, Koch appeared to have at least tacit support for his "project." But late last week, the mood began to change. Some people in Governor Carey's office began to pick up signals that trouble was brewing. "People started getting damn angry at Koch and his obstinance," said a source.

If the strike went on too long, no one would believe the MTA attempts to blame the union. Riots, especially in some of the ghetto areas paralyzed by the lockout, would have meant that "all bets are off," said a source who knows people in Governor Carey's circle.

So late last week, Carey went behind the back of Koch and produced a contract. Koch was furious. "Ed just doesn't know how far he can push things. He listens too much to his own PR," said someone familiar with the negotiations.

A Koch aide reportedly told a Carey aide that New Yorkers were still cheering the mayor for his "tough stand." The Carey aide replied: "They cheered Hitler in Berlin, too."

Carter advisory group says, 'don't fight drugs'

The Drug Abuse Council, a Washington-based thinktank that advises the White House on drug abuse, issued a report last week calling for public policy makers to accept the inevitability of continued, increasing drug abuse, particularly psychoactive drugs.

According to the *Los Angeles Times*, the report calls for "a basic rethinking of national goals, policies and strategies regarding the use and misuse of psychoactive drugs. ... To state it plainly, the challenge facing America regarding drugs is to determine how best to live with the inevitable availability of psychoactive drugs."

The report dismisses antidrug laws as useless, and calls for the President and the Congress to "encourage more realistic expectations" about what law enforcement agencies "can do and cannot do about drugs." It urges "new efforts to remove criminal penalties for private marijuana possession and use"—a proposal championed by both Senator Ted Kennedy and Jimmy Carter—and attacks as an "unrealistic expectation" the hope that drugs laws can "contribute substantially to ... social objectives, such as reducing crime, increasing employment or restoring family cohesion."

The report's authors term a "denial of history" any attempt to remove the use of mind-altering substances from American society. "Psychoactive substances have been available for use since the beginning of recorded time and will predictably remain so. ... Man will undoubtedly continue to use much substances for a variety of reasons: to relax, to escape, to enjoy, to worship, to delude, to destroy."

Finally, the report calls for the creation of a "concerted research program" to study "the possibility of providing heroin to addicts as a means of coping with addiction," a program first popularized in Great Britain.

The Drug Abuse Council has a straight line into the White House: Its board members include Dr. Peter Bourne, the psychiatrist said to have been responsible for Jimmy Carter's strange "born again" religion, and an official White House adviser on narcotics until he was forced to resign after writing a false prescription for quaaludes for a member of his staff. Its director, Dr. Thomas E. Bryant, is Rosalyn Carter's chief adviser on mental health issues.

Reagan to head national unity government?

Ronald Reagan is actively considering naming well-known Democrats to key Cabinet posts should he be elected Pres-

ident next November, sources say. Richard Allen, policy coordinator for the Reagan campaign, has been actively exploring the feasibility of such a move for the past few weeks. As a first step in that direction, Allen has recruited several prominent Democrats to serve on Reagan's issues advisory committee. So far, Dr. Ernest Lefever of Georgetown University's Ethics and Public Policy Center, and Jeanne Kirkpatrick of the American Enterprise Institute have agreed to sign on as foreign policy and defense advisors to the former California Governor. According to Lefever, who describes himself as a "life-long Democrat," many conservative Democrats, particularly the pro-Zionist grouping around the Jackson-Moynihan Coalition for a Democratic Majority, "will definitely be voting, if not actively campaigning for, Reagan. If anyone has the ability to forge a bipartisan government," continued Lefever, "it's Reagan. I would not be at all surprised if he named someone like Jackson or Moynihan as Secretary of Defense or some other cabinet-level post."

Senator Jackson publicly hinted that he would be willing to serve in a Reagan administration. Appearing on the April 13 Meet The Press, Jackson said he would not rule out the possibility of becoming Reagan's defense secretary. "If we were truly in a national emergency," he said, "everyone would serve his country where there is the need for unity."

A "bipartisan national unity" government is being touted by, among others, Henry Kissinger and James Reston of the *New York Times*. Kissinger—who a few weeks back announced that he would be more than willing to act as Reagan's Secretary of State—told the American Society of Newspaper Editors April 9 that the only way America could stand up to the Soviet menace would be through a bipartisan approach to foreign policy, while Reston, writing in the April 13 *Times*, said that a "non-partisan national government (could) help restore a sense of unity and purpose in the nation."

Briefly

● **BARRY COMMONER**, the Citizen's Party's newly nominated presidential candidate and the nation's leading advocate of windmills, waterwheels and solar power, has admitted that it would cost \$10,000 to run a toaster for a year. This prompted one Columbia University student to ask the environmentalist, who spoke there recently, how he planned to make solar energy a viable economic (if not political) option.

● **DR. STEPHEN BARDWELL**, director of plasma physics for the Fusion Energy Foundation, was presented with the keys to the city of Flint, Michigan by a representative of the Mayor's office April 10. The FEF is a private, non-profit institution dedicated to the most rapid possible development of all nuclear technologies including fission, fusion, fast-breeder and magnetohydrodynamic (MHD) systems. Participants at a meeting of the NAACP where the scientist received the award included Congressman Dale Kildee, and a regional director for the United Auto Workers political action committee.

● **JOHN MACY**, director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, helped create the "Delphi Technique"—a method of brainwashing which involves deliberate misinterpretation of concepts to mean something close to the opposite of their original content, according to an intimate. Macy helped found the First Future Institution with two members of the Rand Corporation who are usually credited with the Delphi Technique, Olaf Helmer and Olaf Dalkey. "Helmer and Dalkey wanted the Delphi Technique to receive the widest possible publicity and use throughout the U.S. government and industry, and founded IFF for that purpose," said the source.