

faction of the CPUSA, who had become agents of Soviet intelligence. Hook later brought Karl Korsch to the United States, and attempted to introduce him to radical American philosophical circles. Considering Hook's close friendship, this may have included Albert Wohlstetter.

A year later, Hook received the singular right to study at David Ryazanov's Marx-Engels Institute. Sorge also followed this path, from the Frankfurt School to this institute. Ryazanov was a leading Soviet member of the Anglo-Soviet Trust. Although Hook, today at the Hoover Institute, is known to be anti-Soviet, he was so pro-Soviet in the 1930s, when he became the teacher of Albert Wohlstetter, that he was asked by Earl Browder, the general secretary of the CPUSA, to found a "spy apparatus" for the Soviet Union in the "centers of scientific and industrial research." Browder motivated Hook to set up this Soviet espionage network, based upon the fact that Hitler's rise to power meant Germany would attack the Soviet Union.

Passing the mantle

Just as Albert Wohlstetter was steeped in Marxist doctrine by a network of socialist philosophers that spans three generations, so he, too, has been the godfather of a wide-ranging network that has burrowed into the U.S. defense establishment and other policymaking circles of government. Apart from Fred Iklé and his RAND colleagues, this network includes Richard Perle, the former assistant secretary of defense for international economic, trade, and security policy. Perle is another suspected member of the Pollard "Mr. X" committee, who narrowly escaped arrest in 1970 for espionage on behalf of Israel when wiretaps on the Israeli embassy showed Perle leaking highly classified information from his position on the staff of the late Sen. Henry "Scoop" Jackson, probably in association with Helmut Sonnenfeldt, whose appointment as undersecretary of the Treasury was held up in 1973 for this reason.

Perle met Wohlstetter as a teenager in California. He dated Wohlstetter's daughter, Joan. Perle described himself at the time of this meeting as a "socialist." In an article on Richard Perle appearing in the Nov. 24, 1987 issue of the *Washington Post*, this lifelong relationship between Perle and Wohlstetter is described as follows:

"Wohlstetter's ideas became Perle's ideas; his network Perle's; and, as Perle traveled through the bureaucratic catacombs of Washington, his first mentor remained his intellectual Virgil—always 'enormously helpful,' says Perle. He himself was never an original strategist. His views were mostly elaborations of Wohlstetter's."

It is therefore doubly significant that Richard Perle is the architect of the "zero option" policy, sold to the Reagan administration for the 1986 Reykjavik summit, which underlies the INF Treaty's step toward the decoupling of the United States from NATO. The next step is to be found in the the Iklé-Wohlstetter *Discriminate Deterrence* report.

Bush seizes the reins of government

by Nicholas F. Benton

Vice-President George Bush was publicly handed control of the White House on July 7, in a widely overlooked but extraordinary move which effects the closest thing to a direct transfer of power, short of the death of the President or invocation of the 25th Amendment against the chief executive.

Characterized by White House spokesmen as merely an effort to gear up for the Bush presidential campaign, a two-hour meeting was held over lunch July 7 in which the initiative for presidential policymaking was shifted from the aging President Reagan to Bush.

The following institutional changes were made which effectively implemented the transfer:

1) The creation of a "small group of staff members" from the top echelons of the White House staff, chaired by the President's Chief of Staff Ken Duberstein, and the Bush campaign, led by Bush's Chief of Staff Craig Fuller, to meet regularly and "ensure close coordination." This group will essentially set White House policy, filling the role vacated by the departure in June of Howard Baker.

2) The formation of a "shadow staff" of Bush personnel to monitor the daily activities of the President's staff. This means that Fuller now attends the daily staff meetings with Duberstein; a member of Bush's press staff attends all the staff meetings of White House press spokesman Marlin Fitzwater; and Bush staff people "work closely on a continuous basis" with White House Political Director Frank Donatelli.

3) President Reagan's role will be reduced to that of a public spokesman for the election of Bush between now and the election. White House spokesman Fitzwater said during a July 7 briefing announcing these changes, that Reagan's schedule includes, effectively, only three weeks of even apparent governing of the nation between the time of the Republican National Convention in mid-August and the November election. The rest of the time will be taken up by vacations and, from Oct. 1 onward, spending "at least two days a week" (half or more of his work schedule time) campaigning for the vice president.

Within a week of this development, Bush's enhanced role was clearly evident in the choice of former Pennsylvania Gov. Richard Thornburgh to become the new attorney general. Bush announced ahead of time that if the choice was to his liking, he would consider keeping the man on in the next administration if he were elected.

As a result, any impulse, as discussed around Washington, that Reagan might choose a conservative like Robert Bork to fill the post, was immediately ruled out, and the "moderate" Thornburgh chosen. Fitzwater was quick to point out, on the day that the Thornburgh announcement was made, that "of course, the vice president was consulted prior to the decision."

Thornburgh is cut from the Bush mold of the consummate Eastern Establishment liberal, and said his priority as attorney general will be to "go after organized crime," which, in today's Justice Department, is code language for using the RICO ("racketeering") statutes to go after political enemies, whether they be labor unions or defense industry contractors.

In another move demonstrating the upper hand Bush has attained in the administration, he was handed the limelight to debate Iran in the United Nations Security Council on July 14, while Reagan was trotted off to Iowa for a nostalgic visit to the radio station where he did his first sports broadcast.

Lame duck period

Judging from the White House's schedule, President Reagan will give a whole new meaning to the term, "lame duck." The remainder of his time as titular head of state will be composed of the following:

July 17-24: Vacation in Santa Barbara, one week.

Aug. 13-Sept. 5: Vacation in Santa Barbara, following a stopover at the Republican National Convention in New Orleans, three and a half weeks.

Oct. 1-Nov. 8: Campaigning "at least two full days a week" for Bush, five and a half weeks.

Nov. 8-Jan. 20: Official "lame duck" period begins, with the President engaged in the transition to the new administration, 11 weeks.

Out of this entire period, there will be only three weeks between July 25 and Aug. 13, and another three-and-a-half week period from Sept. 6-Oct. 1, when Reagan will be fully occupied, at least ostensibly, with the function of President. That totals six and a half weeks out of the remaining 27 weeks of the administration!

During this period, the key policymaking institution within the White House will be the Duberstein-Fuller committee, just as, from the beginning of the Reagan presidency, the President has relied on his key advisers to run the show.

In the first Reagan term, White House policy was set by the "troika" of Chief of Staff James Baker, Michael Deaver, and Edwin Meese, with both Deaver and Nancy Reagan usually siding with Baker to tilt the balance decisively. In the second term, the job fell to Chief of Staff Donald Regan, who clashed with Nancy, and then to Regan's replacement, Howard Baker, who functioned as effective President until his resignation in June. Now, with lightweight Duberstein in the key White House job, the burden for policymaking has shifted to the new committee, whose mandate is to do only those things which will help Bush's chances in November.

Teamsters' takeover judge refuses DOJ

by Edward Spannaus

The U.S. Justice Department's effort to impose a government dictatorship over the International Brotherhood of Teamsters was stalled on July 7, when a federal judge in New York denied the government's motion for a preliminary injunction against the union.

United States District Judge David N. Edelstein, in refusing to grant the injunction, noted that the case is "unique . . . in scope" and that it "requires determination of important issues of fact and law." He consolidated the request for the preliminary injunction with the trial of the entire case, which was set for Feb. 27, 1989. The suit was filed by the Justice Department on June 28 under the sweeping provisions of the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations (RICO) Act.

Two days after the injunction was denied, IBT General President Jackie Presser died. Presser's role as an FBI informant will still be a major issue in the RICO case, since many of the acts of "racketeering" of which he was accused took place while he was, in the words of his lawyer, "a cooperative citizen of the FBI."

Setback for Justice Department

The denial of the preliminary injunction is clearly a major setback for the Justice Department and Rudolph Giuliani, the U.S. Attorney in Manhattan. The injunction would have allowed the appointment of one or more "court liaison officers" to oversee all activity of Teamster officers with respect to expenditures of union funds and appointments. These "liaison officers" would have the power to take over any local of the IBT and appoint trustees to run the locals.

If and when the full trial of the RICO case actually takes place, the issues of the preliminary injunction will be consolidated with those of the permanent injunction sought by the Justice Department. Additionally, the preliminary injunction would have enjoined the 26 alleged Mafia defendants from any participation in the affairs of the Teamsters or any other union, and from having any dealings with any union officers or employees whatsoever. It also would have barred any of the members of the IBT general executive board from acts of "racketeering."

The permanent relief which the Justice Department is seeking from the RICO suit at trial also includes: