# Inside Report . . . By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

## Go-Go Goldberg

INSIDE the White House the other day, Arthur J. Goldberg, the U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations, put forth an eloquent argument: After two years of dramatic changes at home, it is time to take the Great Society abroad.

What makes Ambassador Goldberg's thesis particularly significant is the way it was received by his audience: President Johnson.

Mr. Johnson was impressed as Goldberg, fresh off the U.S. Supreme Court, outlined his views of U.S. foreign policy and President Johnson's image and reputation abroad.

At home, said Goldberg, the President has written a masterful record in domestic legislation—breaking stalemates in half a dozen areas with enough momentum to carry through the rest of his first term.

But abroad, continued Goldberg in carefully chosen words, there have been no such breakthroughs.

ACCORDINGLY, the essential first step — mainly psychological—would be to carry the symbol of the Great Society overseas and portray the United States as committed to building a "Great Society" in countries that want our help.

Goldberg's second step: Funnel the Johnson Administration's largest energies into the foreign field next year.

A few days later, in the White House, Mr. Johnson declared publicly that the Peace Corps stands for patience, godliness, kindliness and love. He added: "That is what the Great Society is all about. That is what the foreign policy of the United States is."

This shows how the former lawyer for the Steel Workers Union is fast becoming the inspiration for foreign policy ideas in the Johnson Administration.

No one who knows him doubts that Goldberg intends to build high on the foundation he has laid down with the President in one month at the United Nations. Far more important, there is solid evidence that the President expects and wants Goldberg to keep building.

"JOHNSON has given Goldberg what amounts to a carte blanche commission to set up a center of U.S. foreign policy in New York," one U.S. diplomat told us.

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Thus, in the months ahead it is absolutely predictable that Goldberg will scurry out of New York on sudden trips to world capitals (Moscow not excluded), as the President's voice and ears. He already has been in private contact with Vietnamese business sources in order to promote Mr. Johnson's big peace campaign.

But beyond this, the test of Goldberg's success lies in his intimate knowledge of the Washington bureaucracy: where the power centers lie in the White House, the State Department and Congress and in the vital nongovernment centers of influence: the press, big labor and big business.

Once seized with an idea, Goldberg knows which buttons to press to get support and outflank opponents. He knows Washington in a professional way as his predecessor, the late Adlai Stevenson, never knew it. Moreover, he has access to Mr. Johnson that Stevenson wanted but did not possess.

Accordingly, Goldberg will spend more time in Washington than any previous U.S. ambassadors to the U.N. He is more aware of the importance of wooing Congress than Stevenson was. This was a main factor behind the appointment of Rep. James Roosevelt, an old hand in Congress, to the U.N.'s Economic and Social Council (a job at one time slated for brother Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr.).

ALL THIS spells trouble for Secretary of State Dean Rusk and the State Department. Although State Department experts concede the Goldberg-for-Stevenson switch has changed things a bit, they refuse to be alarmed. Outside the State Department, however, realists believe Goldberg's increasing use of the President will mean an inevitable erosion of influence in the State Department (where influence began declining long ago as a result of competition from Robert S. McNamara's Defense Department).

Goldberg is now regarded as the odds-on choice to become Secretary of State when Rusk finally steps down. Even before that far-off, fuzzy day, however, Arthur Goldberg will have taken over many of Dean Rusk's functions.

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