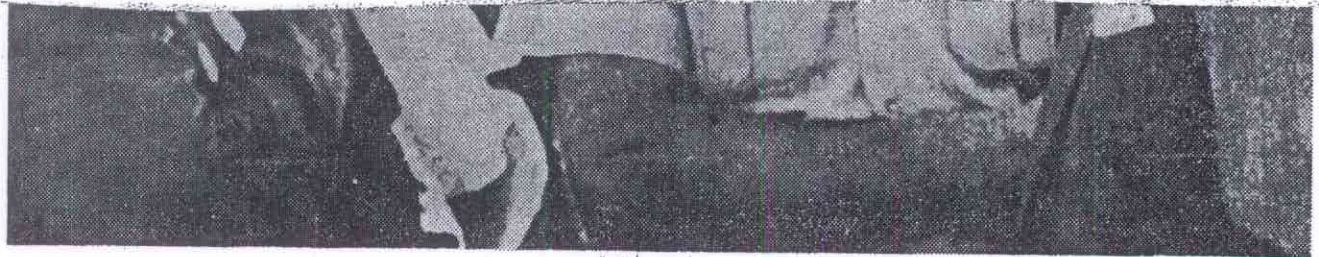


Please return this also when you can. If I find time and can remember I'll write Dick Harwood further about Ambrose/ Harper. Harper and his wife Conchita are in George deMohrenschildt's testimony but there are no FBI reports of interviews with them. Please leave this attached so that I'll know to copy that story and put in the separate file I have. Perhaps by the time you return it JM will have found that turtles are faster than they and I'll have the paper now several weeks travelling 50 miles.

Interesting that the people not consulted about foreign-policy structure begin with the man in charge of it.
(marked) HW



President Nixon's envoy, Gen. Haig, left, ^{over} talks with Gen. Weyand and Ambassador Bunker in Saigon. Associated Press

Nixon Assessing Foreign Policy Agencies

By Spencer Rich

Washington Post Staff Writer

KEY BISCAVNE, Fla., Nov.

10—President Nixon has begun a major reassessment of the functions of all U.S. foreign policy agencies, the White House announced here today.

Deputy press secretary Gerald L. Warren told reporters that the key question is the interrelationship between the State Department, which deals with foreign policy only, and other agencies such as the Treasury and Commerce de-

partments that deal primarily with other matters but also have considerable influence over foreign policy questions.

Warren said, "It's a review of the basic organization and relations . . . it involves organization, budget, personnel—all along the line."

Warren said Henry A. Kissinger, the President's assistant for national security affairs, had met with White House aides H. R. Haldeman and John Ehrlichman "into the night" Thursday on "the foreign policy structure." Neither Secre-

tary of State William P. Rogers nor any other State Department representative was present.

Kissinger, Haldeman and Ehrlichman were part of the presidential party that flew here Wednesday for a stay of several days at the President's Key Biscayne retreat.

The foreign policy review is part of a broader reassessment of the functions of all federal agencies that Mr. Nixon has ordered to start off his second term. "The basic thing we're talking about is how to make

government operate better," said Warren.

In order to give himself a free hand to realign functions and get rid of personnel unresponsive to his policies, the President has demanded that all persons holding direct presidential appointments to federal jobs, and all persons appointed to Schedule C jobs by Cabinet and agency heads submit pro-forma resignations.

Warren emphasized again that no decisions had been made. See **PRESIDENT**, A7, Col. 5

Foreign Policy Units Studied

PRESIDENT, From A1

made yet on which of the resignations would actually be accepted, or what plans for reorganization would actually be adopted. White House press secretary Ronald L. Ziegler said Thursday that the President's thinking on these matters would be "quite far along" by mid-December.

Warren said that he couldn't quarrel very much with newspaper estimates that the total of persons required to submit pro-forma letters of resignation was about 2,000, although he said this might be a bit high. It is estimated that at least 1,400 to 1,800 persons hold Schedule C jobs alone.

Warren said letters of resignation aren't being requested of regulatory agency appointees with fixed tenures, but he believed they are being sought from "Foreign Service officers at home and abroad if appointed by the President" and all U.S. attorneys.

Warren said the President "will operate within the confines of existing legislation" and "intends to make use of all the machinery available to the federal government to make it more efficient."

Coordination Problem

The problem of foreign policy coordination in recent years has been a substantial one. Although the State Department traditionally is the arbiter of overseas and diplomatic policy, other agencies have enormous influence over foreign policy and the White House has increasingly taken a direct role in foreign policy through such powerful aides as Kissinger, who has been the President's chief negotiator on Vietnam affairs.

Decisions made by the Treasury Department on international currency matters, by the Commerce Department on trade matters, by the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, the Agency for International Development, the Defense Department and the Export-Import Bank may have as much or more impact on the

U.S. image and real position in the world as anything the State Department does at a given time. The realignment of Western currencies forced by the United States on Treasury recommendation after the August 1971 economic crisis, for example, was a foreign policy act of the most critical nature.

The objective of the foreign policy reassessment, Warren indicated, is to obtain better coordination and execution of broad foreign policy questions.

Warren said Mr. Nixon had met with Haldeman this morning to discuss various matters and had talked on the phone with Kissinger. He said Gen. Alexander Haig, Kissinger's deputy who has just arrived in Saigon, is expected back in Washington "sometime this weekend." He refused to dis-

cuss the contents of a letter which news stories had said Haig was carrying to South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu and said he had "no information" on whether Kissinger will be leaving shortly for Paris or Hanoi.

Returning to the reorganization theme, Warren said stories that the President's reassessment of government functions is designed "to arrogate more power to the President" aren't correct. "That's not the case at all," said Warren. "The reason for this reassessment is to make government work better."

Report on Academy

On another matter, the White House released a summary of the April 1972 report of the Board of Visitors to the U.S. Air Force Academy. A

similar summary on the U.S. Military Academy had been released a day earlier. The Air Force report called the cadet honor code "a viable working part of cadet life," but called for care "to insure that the individual rights of cadets undergoing investigation under the honor code be scrupulously protected." Higher pay for permanent professors, and improved runway and storage areas were also recommended.

The report also recommended that if the constitutional amendment requiring equal rights for women is approved by the necessary 38 states, "the Air Force be prepared to comply . . . and that planning for the admission of women be based on the premise that existing admission and graduation standards be maintained."