

# Resignations

## Pentagon Shift Spurs

### 'Politics' at CIA Feared

By Walter Pincus and Laurence Stern

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Warnings that the appointment of George Bush could lead to election-year manipulation of the supposedly nonpartisan Central Intelligence Agency were sounded yesterday on Capitol Hill and within the intelligence community.

Indicative of the reaction was the comment of Sen. Frank Church (D-Idaho):

"Once they used to give former national party chairmen postmaster generalships—the most political and least sensitive job in government. Now they have given this former party chairman the most sensitive and least political agency."

Church, chairman of the Senate CIA investigating committee, said he would be obliged to vote against the confirmation of Bush, GOP national chairman during the 1972 presidential campaign, "based on my present

knowledge of his background and experience in this field."

He said Bush's appointment could well "compromise the independence of the CIA."

Bush, interviewed in Peking by Reuter, inadvertently may have added fuel to the controversy with the observation that he was not sure the CIA appointment meant his political career was over. Bush currently heads the U.S. liaison office in China.

President Ford in his press conference Monday night also fed the concern with the observation that he did not think either Bush or Donald Rumsfeld, his nominee as Defense Secretary, could be eliminated from "consideration by anybody" for the vice presidency.

An illustration of the specific sort of worry the appointment has generated

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GEORGE BUSH

... background assailed

CIA assessments were sharply at odds with those of the Nixon White House and the Defense Department. Helms was willing to testify on Capitol Hill against then-Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird.

Colby risked the ire of the Ford White House and Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger by going before congressional committees and testifying about past excesses of the CIA.

The impending Senate Armed Services Committee hearings on Bush's nomination are expected to become the forum in which the issue of the CIA's political independence will be debated by Congress and the administration.

The position of deputy CIA director takes on new importance with the appointment of a non-professional outsider like Bush. In the past the No. 2 man has been a CIA insider and taken a strong hand in running the agency when the top job was held by an outsider.

Lt. Gen. Vernon Walters, the current deputy and a political appointee of former President Nixon, said yesterday he intended to consult the White House to find out if President Ford wants him to stay.

#### CIA, From A1

was provided by one Senate intelligence investigator:

"Richard Helms (former CIA director) kept saying 'no' to overtures from the White House in June, 1973, that the CIA assist in the cover-up in the Watergate case. Whatever else you may say about him, Helms refused. What do you suppose George Bush would have said to the President?"

The CIA has always been uneasy with directors appointed from outside the intelligence field, but as one experienced CIA man said yesterday, "We thought they would have gone outside the political arena, at least until after the election."

He said there had been some thought that David Packard, who recently resigned as President Ford's finance chairman, might have made a better choice than Bush.

A top Senate aide raised the

question of how much intelligence information critical of administration policy will go to Capitol Hill once Bush takes over.

In recent years, CIA has been available for briefings and has supplied its daily intelligence summaries to key committee members and staffs. "A professional intelligence agency can do that," the aide said, "but Bush is a member of the administration team in an election year and is not a professional intelligence man."

Illustrative of the issue of the CIA's integrity in intelligence reporting was the conflict over the politically controversial ABM Safeguard system as well as Soviet missile strength during the early years of the Nixon administration.

## Intelligence Director Retiring

By George C. Wilson  
Washington Post Staff Writer

The changing of the guard as Donald Rumsfeld replaces James R. Schlesinger as Secretary of Defense will trigger a number of related resignations at the Pentagon.

Robert Ellsworth, assistant secretary of defense for international security affairs, has already resigned from that office — sometimes called “the little State Department” because it specializes in assessing the diplomatic consequences of arms policies.

Ellsworth, according to Pentagon officials, felt frustrated because he could not get past Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger to present views to the White House different from the ones President Ford was getting from Kissinger.

Lt. Gen. Daniel O. Graham, director of the Defense Intelligence Agency, confirmed yesterday that he was

retiring because “I’m a Schlesinger man.”

The general said “nobody asked me to retire” but he decided to do so on Sunday night after hearing the news reports that Schlesinger had been fired.

There have been reports that Kissinger blamed both Schlesinger and Graham for letting the American Security Council publish last month a previously classified DIA study which said “for the Soviets, detente is intended to facilitate their attainment of ultimate, overall dominance of the West.” The American Security Council is a private organization specializing in defense issues.

Other members of the Schlesinger team will leave the Pentagon shortly because of their close personal relationships with him and the

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# Others Leaving Pentagon

**DEFENSE, From A1** belief that Rumsfeld will want to pick his own inner circle.

However, the departures from the world's largest military establishment will not amount to dismantling the Pentagon's executive superstructure.

There is no indication that the secretaries of the Army, Navy and Air Force are about to leave, nor that there will be any wholesale resignation of generals or admirals to protest the firing of Schlesinger.

Also, many of the assistant secretaries of defense have no special link with Schlesinger but instead are old hands whom Rumsfeld most likely will want to keep around as he tackles one of the most

complicated jobs in government.

The process of preparing the fiscal 1977 budget to be presented to Congress in election year 1976 is so far along, for example, that Rumsfeld will not be able to change it much.

He thus will have to rely heavily on the people who have taken the lead in preparing it — such as William P. Clements, deputy secretary of defense. So it is unlikely that Rumsfeld will try to clean house.

Even if he wanted to do so, it would be difficult to recruit qualified executives to take what might turn out to be one-year posts at the Pentagon. This reluctance to join the Ford administration right now is a major reason why the job

of assistant secretary of defense for installations and logistics has been vacant for the last seven months.

Similarly, the post of general counsel for the Pentagon has been vacant since August when Martin R. Hoffman left it to become Secretary of the Army. Hoffman was Rumsfeld's college roommate.

A nomination for the Pentagon general counsel job has finally been sent to the White House.

Pentagon executives who are so close to Schlesinger that they are likely to leave soon include:

Joseph Laitin, Pentagon press secretary. Some Pentagon officials are speculating that William I. Greener Jr., White House deputy press

secretary, might replace Laitin. Greener knows the Pentagon from his days there as an Air Force public information officer. He retired with the rank of lieutenant colonel.

John M. Maury, assistant secretary for legislative affairs, who came from the Central Intelligence Agency to the Pentagon. Maury said he was willing to stay on but added that he assumes Rumsfeld will want “to bring in his own people.”

Donald R. Cotter, assistant for atomic energy, special assistants Thomas K. Latimer and Francis J. (Bing) West Jr., and Andrew W. Marshall, who directs the office that assesses relative military strengths. All are members of Schlesinger's inner circle who are expected to be replaced by Rumsfeld men.