

Kissinger May Lose Six Other Posts

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Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger stands to lose the chairmanships of six important committees as a result of his removal from the post of national security affairs adviser to the President.

Within two days of taking office in 1969, President Nixon set up a new national security structure by administrative order.

It was a system worked out during the month before he moved into the White House in close consultation with Kissinger. NSDM-2 — a national security decision memorandum — created the Nixon-Kissinger structure that placed bureaucratic power in foreign and defense

policy largely in Kissinger's hands.

Administration sources said yesterday that while no decisions have been announced, it is expected that since Kissinger held his other chairmanships as head of the National Security Council, the six jobs would now go to Lt. Gen. Brent Scowcroft, the new NSC head.

But Kissinger is not likely to lose touch. A close Kissinger associate, William G. Hyland, has been named Scowcroft's deputy. Hyland, who was a Soviet expert on Kissinger's NSC staff, went with Kissinger to the State Department and became head of the Bureau of Intelligence and Research before joining the NSC.

Hyland was in the Central Intelligence Agency. He is known to be in full accord with Kissinger's détente policies.

Of the six committees chaired by Kissinger, only one existed in earlier administrations. The other five were Kissinger-Nixon creations. The existing one was the Forty Committee, established to approve clandestine intelligence operations.

The committees set up by Nixon and Kissinger, some in the original NSDM-2 and others later, were:

—The Defense Program Review Committee, organized to keep the annual defense budget in line with the ad-

ministration's foreign policy objectives.

—The Verification Panel, to monitor negotiations on strategic arms limitations.

—The Washington Special Actions Group, to deal with crises such as the downing of an American spy plane by North Korea, the India-Pakistan war, the Middle East war.

—The Senior Review Group, to deal with noncrisis, nonarms control matters.

—The Intelligence Committee which sets policy for the intelligence community — the CIA, National Security Agency and Defense Intelligence Agency.

The membership of these committees has been almost

identical, and there were charges that Kissinger made some decisions alone. For example, it was said that

Kissinger acted virtually alone following a "rump" NSC session when American forces were put on alert on Oct. 24, 1973, in response to Soviet threats to intervene in the Sinai. (F/4/E/D 4/5/72)

Despite the bureaucratic changes announced by President Ford Monday, Kissinger anticipates no problems in getting his views through to the White House. "If a secretary can't get his views (through)," he told the House International Relations Committee Thursday, "he has only himself to blame."

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