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**Shifts by Ford Appear  
To Distress Kissinger**

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WASHINGTON, Nov. 13—Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger was asked the other night in Pittsburgh how much influence should be wielded by the President's national security adviser—the position Mr. Kissinger held until 11 days ago.

To a roar of laughter from a dinner audience, Mr. Kissinger replied: "Well, at this moment I am very much opposed to the assistant for national security having any influence."

Now that he has been forced to give up the White House post after seven years, Mr. Kissinger has been making bittersweet jokes about his loss of power. He has also been arguing—not very persuasively—that the shake-up announced Nov. 2 by President Ford does not have much significance for him.

Despite Mr. Kissinger's assertion that he is satisfied with the changes—they in-

cluded the removal of James R. Schlesinger as Secretary of Defense and of William E. Colby as Director of Central Intelligence—he has not been acting like a person on top, and he seems unhappy over what has taken place.

"I have never believed that foreign policy-making depends so crucially on a particular bureaucratic structure," he said at a news conference here Monday. I am confident that I have sufficient access to the President so that my views are heard, and that is all that a Cabinet member has a right to ask for."

Originally, his replacement in the White House post by his deputy there, Lieut. Gen. Brent Scowcroft, was regarded as a sign that he had emerged victorious in the Washington infighting since he would still be the President's chief adviser on for-

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eign policy.

However, his closest aides insist that he advised Mr. Ford not to replace Mr. Schlesinger though they had policy and personal differences. They say he was irked at being forced to give up his White House post for what appear to be solely political reasons.

Furthermore, his anger has been mounting over what he and his staff perceive to be a campaign of press leaks from Ron Nessen, the Presidential press secretary, and other White House aides suggesting that he suffered a defeat and that his contact with Mr. Ford would be limited.

The leaks which have become part of the Washington gossip mill, indicate that once Mr. Ford's new team is in place, Mr. Kissinger, who has been seeing Mr. Ford alone at least once a day, will meet with him only as part of groups, and that Elliot L. Richardson has been named Secretary of Commerce as a possible replacement for Mr. Kissinger.

The Secretary of State's aides assert that he has not been told by Mr. Ford that his access will be limited and that he has seen Mr. Ford privately at least once a day since the changes were announced.

Nonetheless, White House correspondents have informed Mr. Kissinger's aides that Mr. Nessen and others have been spreading such reports; similar non-attributable leaks were passed to correspondents of The New York Times by the White House press office.

**The Rumsfeld Matter**

Apparently Mr. Kissinger has also been agitated by published accounts saying that Donald H. Rumsfeld, the former White House chief of staff who is the nominee to succeed Mr. Schlesinger was the major winner in the shifts.

It was no secret at the White House and the State Department that relations between Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Rumsfeld were chilly. Mr. Kissinger indicated this at his Monday news conference when he was asked to describe Mr. Rumsfeld's qualifications. Instead of an immediate laudatory response, he paused for what seemed to be almost a minute and replied with a quip: "We haven't had a brawl in this town for all of three days." He then said that Mr. Rumsfeld would do a good job and added, "and I intend to cooperate closely with him."

In Pittsburgh, at a news conference Wednesday, he was even more candid when a reporter said that news magazines had raised questions about the Kissinger-Rumsfeld relationship. Seemingly to address his remarks to Mr. Rumsfeld, Mr. Kissinger said:

"It is our obligation as Secretary of State and Defense respectively, to conduct the nation's business and not to carry out feuds. I have every intention—and I am positive he has every intention—to work closely together.

"We have very important national decisions before us, and they cannot be constantly evaluated in terms of personalities. The victories that are celebrated should not be personal victories but victories of national purpose. I feel very strongly that if there is one thing we cannot now afford, it is this constant public bickering between senior officials."

**Will He Stay the Course?**

The chief question that has been nagging Mr. Kissinger's aides and preoccupying the reporters that cover his activities has been whether he will last out the balance of Mr. Ford's term, as he indicated a

few months ago that he would.

The curiosity has been fueled by his comments. Asked in Pittsburgh what further accomplishments he expected, he responded jokingly: "Of course, I have a lot of time so I can plan ahead." At his news conference Monday he avoided a direct answer to a question whether he would remain through 1976. His reply, a joke alluding to the timing of dismissals, was: "Well, I don't answer my telephones on Sunday."

Mr. Kissinger's over-all mood was not improved by the decision today by the House Select Committee on Intelligence to issue a contempt citation against him. He said this afternoon that this action, which he believed was uncalled for on legal and historical grounds, raised "serious questions all over the world of what this country is doing to itself and what the necessity is to torment ourselves month after month."

**Possible Negative Factor**

Mr. Kissinger's principal aides believe that he does not contemplate quitting as long as the White House does not try to cut off his access to the President.

On the other hand, a factor that might lead him to leave is the growing difficulty of accomplishing anything significant in foreign affairs in the coming year. If by spring he sees diplomacy curtailed for the rest of the year, some of his aides believe, he might quit to start work on a book.

In Pittsburgh Mr. Kissinger cited three areas in which he hoped further progress could be achieved in his remaining time: the Middle Eastern negotiations, the stalled talks with the Soviet Union on limitations on with the deval arms and rela strategic arms and relations with the developing world.

The Middle East talks seem at a point of indecision, with no clear road to progress evident. And the arms talks will have to be held up until Mr. Rumsfeld can be briefed on the details of the intricate negotiations.

Mr. Kissinger, given the right-wing view that he engineered Mr. Schlesinger's downfall to satisfy the Russians, cannot afford even to appear to be seeking to keep Mr. Rumsfeld from participating in decision-making.

Most officials, Mr. Kissinger among them, acknowledge that Mr. Ford must appear as a likely victor in the Republican convention and the election if there is to be any significant progress in those areas in 1976. If he is viewed as a lame duck, the ability of the Administration to negotiate important foreign agreements will be sharply curtailed.

**Keeping His Distance**

Whatever the future holds, Mr. Kissinger has made it clear to the White House that he intends to keep his distance during the primaries and the actual campaign.

"I consider the office of Secretary of State to be a nonpolitical office," he said in Pittsburgh. "I believe that the foreign policy of the United States, involving our national security, our permanent interests and values, cannot be tied to a political party or to specific individuals. I will therefore not participate in the political campaign in any form."

"During the political campaign I will conduct myself in such a way that, so far as it depends on me, foreign policy will not be a partisan issue," he continued. "Even less will I get involved in any primary campaigns."

Another political signal to the White House, perhaps unintentional, was his reaction to the decision of his long-time friend, Nelson A. Rockefeller, to remove himself from contention for the Vice-Presidency in 1976.

"I regret his decision to withdraw his name from consideration for the Vice-Presidential nomination," Mr. Kissinger said of the Vice President in Pittsburgh. "I know he will play a major role in our national life in whatever position he may occupy."