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Kissinger Arrives for Duty at State
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By Marilyn Berger

Washington Post Staff Writer

Henry A. Kissinger yesterday sat down at a clean desk at the State Department met with senior officials and otherwise treaded quietly on the carpeted floors of his seventh-floor suite.

It was his first appearance in Foggy Bottom since being nominated and confirmed as Secretary of State, and except for the group of photographers to record the entrance, it was business as usual.

But Kissinger's arrival marked the beginning of the end, it was believed, for a number of high department officials. Informed sources said fairly extensive changes could be expected at the top echelons, with announcements to be made within two weeks.

These changes are expected to include under secretaries and assistant secretaries, although Kenneth Rush, the deputy secretary, has been asked, and has agreed, to stay on.

Kissinger arrived at the department's diplomatic entrance 45 minutes late—although his tremendous influence on foreign policy prompted some observers to suggest he was 4½ years late.

His first stop had been at the White House for meetings with the President. Then his limousine made what is probably to become the first of hundreds of shuttle trips between Kissinger's West Wing office in the White House, where he wears his hat as the President's national security adviser, and the more spacious room-with-a-view at the top of the State Department.

Kissinger has said he plans to begin each day at the White House, and to arrive at the department in late morning.

The new secretary, as his first official act, gave a private lunch for Senate Foreign Relations Committee Chairman J. W. Fulbright

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(D-Ark.). It was an immediate effort to make good on his pledge to draw Congress into the administration's foreign policy.

As the two men posed for photographs on the balcony overlooking the Lincoln Memorial, Kissinger observed: "These meetings are

going to be so frequent it won't be news anymore."

The department also announced, through Ambassador Robert J. McCloskey, who is serving temporarily as spokesman, that Kissinger has commissioned a series of interviews with congressmen.

These will be designed to "obtain an authentic expression of congressional expectations and needs" in connection with Kissinger's intention "to work very closely with the Congress on national security and foreign relations problems."

The interviews will be directed by David Abshire, former assistant secretary of state for congressional relations and currently chairman of the Georgetown University Center for Strategic and International Studies.

This drive for openness and sharing in foreign policy represents the "new Kissinger," with no precise indications of just how far it can go. The "old Kissinger" got his first taste of fishbowl diplomacy in the three days he spent earlier this week at the United Nations, light-years away from the world of clandestine trips and secret meetings in faraway capitals.

Kissinger had won his stripes in foreign affairs, finding a delicate balance in big power diplomacy and dealing with crises. None of this prepared him for the multilateral juggling act required by the 135-member United Nations, where a message to one country is heard loud and clear by the others—and by Congress and the public.

Although he advocates "quiet diplomacy" to nudge the Soviet Union toward more liberal emigration and human rights policies, he had to let it be known that he discussed the problems Soviet restrictions were causing in Congress in re-

gard to trade concessions. Less than that would have infuriated Jewish groups in the United States and a good number of congressmen. More than that would have risked damaging the spirit of detente.

To the Arabs there was the message to expect no "miracles," no "rabbit out of the hat," and the Israelis breathed easier.

There were public words of praise for the Europeans for getting together and speaking for the first time with one voice, in response to his call for a redefinition of the Atlantic alliance. But privately he was said to have been disturbed that the nine members of the

Common Market came up with their response with so little direct contact with Washington.

He met with Africans en masse and promised to visit their continent. He saw two Latin American foreign ministers.

And he was thrown a curve by one of the more than 200 reporters attending his press conference Wednesday. It was a question typical for the United Nations, but not the sort Kissinger is accustomed to getting.

"Mr. Secretary, now what are your relations with Nigeria?" he was asked.

Kissinger, the veteran of super-secret trips to Peking

and Moscow, the man preoccupied with avoiding nuclear holocaust, looked only slightly stunned. Then he responded evenly: "We consider Nigeria a very important, potentially decisive country in Africa." No doubt he made headlines in Lagos.

Kissinger used his U.N. press conference to reiterate his promise that foreign policy would become institutionalized.

"I do think it is important," he said, "that foreign policy in this phase not be identified with one individual or with virtuoso performances. When this administration came into office, we faced a series of

emergency situations that had to be dealt with by emergency measures. But if we are going to build truly, we have to construct a more permanent peace through more regular procedures and in a less personalized way."

In his meeting with senior staff members yesterday afternoon, Kissinger again spoke of his desires to make the department into a major institution in the framing and implementation of foreign policy, a spokesman reported. He pledged to strengthen affiliated foreign policy agencies like the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency and the U.S.

Information Agency, and asked all of the bureaus to prepare for him by Oct. 8 papers that outline the problems anticipated in their areas over the next year.

Apparently sounding a little like the professor he used to be, Kissinger said he would be looking for "excellence in the work that will be coming up to him from the various bureaus and offices."

He told them he gets to work at 8 a.m. Even though he will be over at the White House he left the impression that he'd expect them to be off and running at State.