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# Change Seen In Top CIA Officialdom



## Kennedy Set To Revamp Operations

By JAMES RESTON  
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Washington—President Kennedy has decided on the first revision of his six-month-old administration.

It is understood that he will not only change the top officials of the Central Intelligence Agency, but also decide today on the future direction of the Department of State.

The President has decided to replace Allen W. Dulles as director of the CIA and also his deputy director, Richard Bissell. One report circulating in the capital last night was that Clark Clifford, former assistant to President Truman, will replace Mr. Dulles, but it can be stated that this is entirely false.

It is understood that the President has made three decisions about the CIA:

1. The top direction of the agency should be changed.
2. Despite reports to the contrary, the intelligence-gathering function of the CIA and the military operations of the CIA, such as direction of the Cuban invasion, should not be split, but placed under the direction of a new CIA officer who would report directly to the President's new military adviser, Gen. Maxwell Taylor.
3. All U.S. diplomatic and intelligence operations overseas should be the responsibility in each capital of the Americas. Each ambassador should be instructed

On the Way Out ...  
... Allen W. Dulles

that CIA officials in his territory must report directly to him.

There is a major conflict of personality and policy developing here between the White House and Under Secretary of State Chester Bowles, former governor of Connecticut and U.S. ambassador to India.

For the last several days, rumors have circulated in the capital about this conflict and it is understood that there was a preliminary discussion on the matter between President Kennedy and Mr. Bowles at the White House last Thursday.

At that time, it was decided that the President and Mr. Bowles should discuss their problem here today. There is reason to believe that the President will ask Mr. Bowles to resign and accept an ambassadorship in Latin America.

There are a number of reasons for the controversy, including the following:

The White House has been highly critical of the administration of the State Department in the last six months. Traditionally, the under secretary of state is responsible for seeing that the machinery of this vast bureaucracy works efficiently, and while Mr. Bowles has administered other important federal agencies, such as the Office of Price Administration during the war, his primary interest lies in the field, not of administration, but of policy.

Mr. Bowles differed with the administration policy on the adventure in Cuba, said so at the time, but was not brought into the major discussions on the decision to attack the Castro regime.

He has not argued for the admission of Communist China into the United Nations, or for the recognition of that regime, but has insisted that the opinion of the Allied world demands that this question be faced and debated vigorously within the Kennedy administration. This has not endeared him to powerful senators on Capitol Hill and has embroiled him in the controversy over what policy the U.S. is going to follow on this issue in the September session of the United Nations General Assembly in New York.

### Stand on Angola

Mr. Bowles has also been one of the leading supporters of the policy of supporting African nations, such as Angola against Portugal, and this has brought him into conflict with officials of the State Department who wish to give first priority to maintenance of the North Atlantic Treaty Alliance, rather than to their African colonies. One other factor has envenomed Mr. Bowles' relations with the party. He was assigned the task early in this administration of recommending to Mr. Kennedy ambassadors to the U.S. embassies abroad. As a result of this assignment, he came up with a number of untraditional proposals — untraditional in the sense that they

were neither members of the professional Foreign Service of the United States nor influential contributors to the Democratic Party.

Among his suggestions were J. Kenneth Galbraith and Edwin O. Reischauer, Harvard professors, as ambassadors respectively to India and Japan, and William Atwood, former associate of Adlai Stevenson and reporter for Look magazine, as ambassador to the Republic of Guinea.

This did not endear Mr. Bowles either to the Democratic faithful or to the Foreign Service officers who coveted these posts, so that for all these reasons, but particularly because he had developed into the "no" man of the administration's foreign policy, he built up a powerful coalition of opponents.

### Kennedy Stand Known

President Kennedy's reaction to all this is widely known in Washington. He is understood to have been irritated with Mr. Bowles because the under secretary opposed the policy of supporting the Cuban refugees in their attack on the Castro regime.

He is also known to be extremely annoyed by the repeated delays in getting decisions on the Berlin question out of the Department of State, and from the North Atlantic Treaty's allies.

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