

DATE 6 NOV 71

PAGE 14

Nixon Reorganizes Intelligence Work

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5 (UPI)—The White House announced today that President Nixon had ordered an overhaul of the Government's intelligence operations, assigning Richard Helms, director of the Central Intelligence Agency, a broader over-all supervisory role.

Administration officials said that Mr. Helms would be freed from some operational responsibilities at the C.I.A. and assume "communitywide responsibilities" in the United States foreign intelligence gathering operations.

Intelligence Board Revived

Congress has been sharply critical of what it called the lack of coordination in the intelligence gathering field. Members of the House and Senate committees that act as C.I.A. "watchdogs" were not immediately available for comment, however.

The reorganization also revived the United States intelligence Board, whose membership will include Mr. Helms;

J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation; the chief of the Defense Intelligence Agency, and representatives of other agencies with a stake in intelligence operations.

The White House announcement listed the following steps that will be taken:

Mr. Helms will assume "enhanced leadership" in planning, reviewing, coordinating and evaluating all intelligence programs and activities.

An intelligence committee will be set up within the National Security Council, which will be headed by Henry A. Kissinger, presidential adviser on national security affairs. The committee will include the C.I.A. director, the Attorney General, the Under Secretary of State, the Deputy Secretary of Defense and the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

A "net assessment group" will be established within the National Security Council, which will be responsible for reviewing and evaluating all intelligence.

An "Intelligence Resources

Advisory Committee," headed by Mr. Helms, will advise on the preparation of a consolidated intelligence program budget.

The White House said that a National Cryptologic Command, a code-breaking organization, would be set up under the National Security Agency to consolidate work now being carried out in various agencies.

In addition, the President ordered reorganization of the United States Intelligence Board, with the director of the C.I.A. as chairman. The board will consist of the deputy C.I.A. director, the director of the Bureau of Intelligence and Research of the State Department, the director of the National Security Agency, the director of the Defense Intelligence Agency, representatives of the Treasury, F.B.I. and Atomic Energy Commission. The board will advise the C.I.A. director on intelligence requirements and priorities as well as the protection of intelligence sources and methods.

President Nixon also was reported to have "directed certain changes" in the Defense Department intelligence organization although these were not specified. The object of the reforms was to increase and improve quality, the White House said.

a
bill

Intell Committee - org & mgmt (all)

THE EVENING STAR

Approved For Release 2005/08/03 : CIA-RDP74B00415R000400110040-8

DATE 11/6/71

PAGE 3

THE EVENING STAR
Washington, D. C., Saturday, November 6, 1971

A-3

Spending at Heart of Spying Shakeup

By ORR KELLY
Star Staff Writer

The creation of a consolidated intelligence program budget is at the heart of the intelligence shakeup ordered by President Nixon, informed sources say.

Preparation of the intelligence budget should for the first time give the President and other top officials a clear picture of how much is being spent for intelligence, where it is being spent and what it is buying, these officials said.

Richard Helms, who now is head of the Central Intelligence Agency, will be responsible for preparation of the budget as part of what the White House announcement said would be his "enhanced leadership role" in the intelligence field.

Not 'Intelligence Czar'

Informed officials cautioned, however, that the changes order-

ed by the President would not make Helms an "intelligence czar" in the sense that he will tell the heads of other intelligence agencies within the government how to run their jobs. His control over the pursestrings will, however, give him much more control of the over-all intelligence activities of the government than he has had in the past.

The changes ordered by Nixon also give his assistant for national security affairs, Henry Kissinger, an enhanced role in the intelligence field by making him chairman of a new National Security Council Intelligence Committee—one of a growing number of similar committees he heads.

A new Net Assessment Group will be under Kissinger. Its job is to review and evaluate all the products of intelligence work

and to make comparative studies of American and Soviet capabilities. It will be headed by Andrew Marshall, a member of the National Security Council staff.

The changes, designed to bring greater control over the estimated \$5 billion a year spent and 200,000 people who work on intelligence, have been the subject of a lengthy dispute within the administration.

Packard Unimpressed

In a press conference Thursday, the day before the changes were announced at the White House, Deputy Defense Secretary David Packard, one of the most outspoken government officials, indicated he was not entirely pleased by the way the struggle had worked out.

"There have been people thinking if we just had someone over in the White House to ride herd on this over-all intelligence

that things would be improved," he said. "I don't really support that view. After having experience with a lot of people in the White House the last couple of years, trying to coordinate all kinds of things, I think if anything we need a little less coordination from that point than more. But that's my own personal view."

Because the Defense Department spends most of the money and employs most of the people and machines involved in intelligence, the changes will have a major impact there.

Consolidation Is Key

The President ordered the consolidation of all Defense Department security investigations into a single Office of Defense Investigations and the consolidation of all mapping and charting activities into a Defense Map Agency. Defense officials

said these two changes won't be much of a problem.

But they said the order to set up a National Cryptologic Command under Vice Adm. Noel Gayler, director of the National Security Agency, would "take some doing" because the Defense Department's code-breaking activities now are so fragmented.

Similarly, they said, the Defense Department faces some difficulties in reorganizing its tactical intelligence—the information used by field commanders rather than top officials in Washington.

National Terms

Although the tendency is to think in terms of national intelligence—the kind of information on which the President bases major decisions, for example—the bulk of the intelligence gathered by the various

agencies is of a tactical nature, involving such things as the day-to-day movements of potentially hostile ships.

The White House said Helms a career intelligence officer, would turn over most of his CIA operational responsibilities to his deputy, Marine Lt. Gen. Robert E. Cushman Jr., so he can devote more time to the leadership of the over-all intelligence community.

Rep. Lucien N. Nedzi, D-Mich., chairman of a House Armed Services subcommittee that has been looking into the nation's intelligence operations, said his concern is that the changes ordered by the President place an added burden on Helms who, he said, already has a "super-human job."

"One wonders if any human is capable of that kind of responsibility," he said.

HELMS TOLD TO CUT GLOBAL EXPENSES

Nixon Order Aims at Better Intelligence Gathering

By BENJAMIN WELLES

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 — President Nixon has given Richard Helms, his Director of Central Intelligence, new orders—and new authority—to trim costs and improve the output of the nation's global intelligence system.

In a statement issued yesterday by the White House—under circumstances strongly suggesting it was designed to attract as little public notice as possible—Mr. Nixon disclosed details of a far-reaching reorganization.

Intelligence experts here believe that Mr. Helms, armed with his new Presidential backing, may be able in the coming months to cut \$1-billion from the \$5-billion to \$6-billion that the United States spends yearly to ascertain, with sky satellites, electronic eavesdropping, secret agents and other sources, Soviet and Chinese Communist military developments.

The reorganization plan, which has been under study at the Office of Management and Budget for at least a year, makes three main changes, informants say:

1. It gives Mr. Helms, who is 58 years old, the first authority ever given an intelligence chief to review—and thus affect—the budgets of all the nation's foreign intelligence agencies as well as the Central Intelligence Agency, which he will continue to head. The other agencies include units within the Defense and State Departments, the Atomic Energy Commission and the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

2. It will free Mr. Helms from much day-to-day responsibility for espionage, counter-espionage and such covert operations as the White House periodically orders through its secret "Forty Committee."

This committee, named for a numbered memorandum, includes Henry A. Kissinger, the White House national security assistant, Attorney General John N. Mitchell, Under Secretary of State John N. Irwin 2d, Deputy Defense Secretary David Packard, Adm. Thomas H.

Moore, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and Mr. Helms. Mr. Helms's duties here will be assumed by his deputy, Lieut. Gen. Robert E. Cushman, Jr.

3. It creates a new intelligence subcommittee under the National Security Council with the aim of tailoring the daily "product" garnered by the nation's vast overseas intelligence network closer to the needs of the "consumers". President Nixon and his top staff.

Presumably, intelligence sources say, the Forty Committee will be merged into the council's new subcommittee since the membership of each is identical.

Not Always Responsive

"The President and Henry [Kissinger] have felt that the intelligence we were collecting wasn't always responsive to their needs," said one source. "They suspected that one reason was because the intelligence community had no way of knowing day to day what the President and Kissinger needed. This is a new link between producers and consumers. We'll have to wait and see if it works."

Mr. Kissinger will add the chairmanship of the new subcommittee to several others he already holds.

Another development in the president's reorganization is the creation of a "net assessment group" inside Mr. Kissinger's National Security Council staff. It will be headed by Andrew M. Marshall, a consultant with the Rand Corporation of Los Angeles.

"Net assessment means comparing over-all U.S.S.R. forces and capabilities with those of the U.S.," said an American intelligence expert. "It's as complicated a calculus as exists. We in the intelligence world often know more about Soviet forces and capabilities than we do about our own—and this new group is intended to pull it all together in one place for the President."

Resources Committee

Under the new plan Mr. Helms will also head an Intelligence Resources Advisory Committee" on which will be represented the state and Defense Departments, the office of Management and Budget and the C.I.A.

The white house announcement said that the committee will "advise the D.C.I. on the preparation of a consolidated program budget." This, in the view of experts, is Mr. Helms's new authority to supervise and, at least partly, control the involved in collecting intelligence.

The Pentagon spends \$3-billion yearly on intelligence if all its activities are counted, said one source.

"This is 80 per cent of everything the United States spends for intelligence," he said. The President hasn't given Helms control of the D.O.D.'s Intelligence budget, but at least he can now see it and advise on it before it's presented as a fait accompli."

Pro...

S'

Intelligence Under Kissinger's Wing

By GEORGE SHERMAN
Star Staff Writer

President Nixon's drastic reordering of the intelligence community brings still more power to that White House adviser—extraordinaire—Henry A. Kissinger.

People most intimately involved see the erstwhile professor's passion for order and efficiency triumphing.

On one level CIA Director Richard Helms was given a mandate to become director of all American intelligence in fact, as well as in name.

But on the White House level, Kissinger was put at head of the new "National Security Council Intelligence Committee" providing "guidance and direction" to Helms.

In other words, under the reshaping ordered Friday, Helms has the job of coordinating the work of the often-warring intelligence agencies, inside and outside the Pentagon. For the first time, with an expanded personal staff, he will be in charge of drawing up one intelligence budget—now unofficially reckoned at \$5 billion yearly.

Kissinger at Helm

But the direction in which his machine goes will be determined by Kissinger's committee. This group, of which Helms, Attorney General John N. Mitchell, undersecretaries from the State and Defense Departments, and the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff also are members, will determine the intelligence assessments which get to President Nixon.

The new committee is simply the latest addition to that national security council system Kissinger has systematically set up in almost three years in the White House. It is roughly akin to the Senior Review Group, which Kissinger also heads, responsible for filtering the foreign policy options which reach the President.

According to most insiders, this Review Group has been the vehicle for Kissinger's virtually taking control of foreign policy away from more passive Secretary of State William P. Rogers. Interdepartmental groups from the state, defense and other interested departments feed policy options into the Kissinger shop, which reviews them for decision by the President.

Options Discussed

The options also are discussed by the National Security Council—whose chairman is the President, and whose members include the secretaries of State and Defense. Furthermore, the State Department, through Rogers, has the power to submit its own recommendations directly to the President on any given option.

But in nearly three years,

Kissinger's driving energy and devotion to detailed staff work—plus his undisputed intellectual power—have given him the upper hand. He and his staff initiate government-wide policy studies, and precious little national security policy is decided by the President against Kissinger's advice.

In the intelligence shake-up the Kissinger apparatus will also get powers at the lower levels. The mechanism is a new Net Assessment Group (NAG) headed by Anthony Marshall, a senior member of Kissinger's White House staff.

"The functions of NAG will be just what the name suggests," said one insider—"to nag the intelligence community."

That means the group is to be responsible for suggesting to Helms & Co. that they should assess what results might flow abroad from any policy under consideration in the White House. Naturally, Kissinger, chairman of the Senior Review Group, will be in a position to know what those possible policies are. So the Kissinger shop becomes practically the coordinator between policy and intelligence.

The job of NAG also will be to produce comparative assessments of the relative strength of various world powers. It will do this by pulling together intelligence estimates from all over the government—political, military and economic. For instance, NAG would assess the strategic balance between the U.S. and Soviet Union, or between the Arab world and Israel.

All of which adds up to a major new responsibility for Kissinger. It also marks a major step in Nixon's drive to put centralized control over every vital government function in the White House.