



WHITE HOUSE SHAKEUP—

Meaning for DEFENSE FOREIGN POLICY '76 ELECTIONS

It was a stunning series of moves by the President, with effects still rippling through Government. On them may hang his own political future.

President Ford's sudden shakeup of top-level power posts on November 3 carried a clear message: From now on his Administration will bear an unmistakable "Ford" stamp.

Ousted from positions of influence—or cut down in size—were top men in the national-security structure.

Removed from consideration for second spot on the 1976 Republican national ticket was Vice President Nelson Rockefeller—on the surface, at least, at his own request.

Shifting into leading positions are men Mr. Ford has long known and trusted, described by him as "my guys" forming "my own team."

What the President hoped to gain by this reshuffle—

- To clear the decks for his 1976 campaign to win the Presidency on his own. Republican leaders have come to doubt that his nomination is as certain as it once seemed.

- To free his hand in dealing with Congress and with major issues, both at home and abroad. Many of his aides feel the President has too often been overshadowed by his advisers, and now needs to take decisive actions in his own name for his political well-being.

- To end personality clashes within

the Administration, particularly the long and publicly aired disagreement over détente and U.S. military needs in face of a Soviet threat.

Remaining to be answered are vital questions: Did Mr. Ford help or hurt himself? Is he coming across to the public as a President with a decisive hand on the helm, or as a Chief Executive struggling with disarray and confusion in his Administration?

The package of changes formally announced by the President stunned many observers.

Ousted as Secretary of Defense was James Schlesinger, to be replaced by Donald Rumsfeld, Mr. Ford's chief of staff at the White House.



President Ford, putting in his "own team," aims at a tighter hand on reins of power.

Fired as CIA Director was William Colby, whose post will be taken by George Bush, a former Ambassador to the United Nations and now the U.S. liaison representative in Peking.

Reduced in influence, in the view of many observers, was Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, who keeps that job but loses his other—and highly prized—position as chief of the National Security Council advisers.

Moving back into the Cabinet, as Secretary of Commerce to replace Rogers C. B. Morton, was Elliot Richardson, who has held three previous Cabinet posts, now is Ambassador to London.

In the White House, Richard Cheney, deputy to Mr. Rumsfeld, takes over as chief of staff.

Mr. Ford's own explanation of the changes, given at a nationally televised news conference:

"Any President, to do the job that is needed and necessary, has to have his own team in the area of foreign policy.

OUT OF POWER

THE NATIONAL SECURITY SHUFFLE



James Schlesinger

Fired as Defense Secretary. He ran afoul of White House.



William Colby

Out as Director of CIA. His ouster followed months of turmoil.