

Investigation of CIA v where facts lead us:

F Post 1/27/75

NEW YORK (AP) — Vice President Nelson A. Rockefeller said Sunday the investigation of domestic spying by the CIA is going to be pursued "wherever the facts lead us."

"We'll go as far as any action leads us, to a Republican president, to a Democratic president or anybody else," he told reporters as he left a CBS studio where he appeared on his first network television interview show since becoming vice president.

"We are there to get the facts, to get

them out, to get them to the public and (to get) the reasons for whatever happened and then to make recommendations," he added.

"And we'll put the whole report out. We'll make a report to the President and we'll release it to the public."

Rockefeller was friendly and jovial with reporters who buttonholed him in the studio lobby.

But on the show "Face the Nation" he became angered when a reporter asked if he would "finger" anyone since "you

mels are being brought by camels from surrounding Arab countries for a massive post-election feast in this rich Persian Gulf emirate.

Polling begins at sundown Monday with 260 candidates running for 50 seats in the Kuwait parliament. When the vote is counted, the animals will be slaughtered and served.

Thousands of animals already have been killed to provide prospective voters with feasts of rice and meat. Politicians and candidates paid for those meals in a campaign that one Kuwait newspaper called "sheep war games."

had some sort of "CIA yourself." It seems that the slogans State Kissinger democracy or promises of reality to popular demands taste more juicy than before or after camel meat," Kuwaiti National Secretary Al Siyassah commented.

Henry Kissinger during the campaign, candidates were a meager supporters and others gathered every night at dusk in neon-lit tents overseas it. Persian carpets spread over the stage and bitter coffee and mint tea took the edge off the desert chill.

The vice president snapped: "It is the fourth election since

Probe of CIA

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He noted he had just been the subject of an investigation himself after his nomination to be vice president, and said that there had been a lot of leaks.

However, he said Sen. Mike Mansfield, D-Mont., and Sen. John O. Pastore, D-R.I., had both said a committee of 11 could conduct a secret investigation.

"I think they can if they are determined to do it," Rockefeller said. "They had all the secrets of making the atom bomb and never leaked a thing."

When a reporter said his praise and unquestioning public support of Ford's policies showed "You are falling into the syndrome of 'me-too,'" Rockefeller again bristled.

His views, he said, "happen to coincide" with Ford's, and denied that he was concealing them.

Rockefeller reiterated his all-out support for Ford's energy program.

He told reporters in the lobby Ford had shown "tremendous courage."

"No nibbling little program or bandaid is going to solve it," he said.

On the televised interview, he said that he would disagree publicly with Ford only on some "fundamental issue," and there had not been any such disagreement. Asked for an example of what he meant by "fundamental issue," he said he meant a "moral issue." He didn't explain further.

"I am expressing deep convictions that I hold," he said. "You have asked me my opinions, and I have voluntarily expressed them."

Rockefeller refused to say if he would seek the presidency if Ford doesn't run, or whether he would run for vice president with Ford.

He said the American people want the president and vice president to be "totally focused on the problems of today" and not on 1976 politics. He said running for president was "just not on my mind."

As for running for vice president with Ford, Rockefeller said: "If I said yes, then it might be taken that I was putting pressure on him to ask me."

"If he asks me, than I will give it consideration."

DR. KING BUGGING BY F.B.I. VERIFIED

Ex-Agent Told Watergate Panel That Check in '64 Was Done for Johnson

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 — Senator Howard H. Baker Jr. said today that the Senate Watergate committee had obtained evidence that the Fed. used electronic listening devices against the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. during the 1964 Democratic National Convention.

Appearing on the ABC television program "Issues and Answers," the Tennessee Republican said he had "sat in" on an interview between Watergate Committee investigators and Leo T. Clark, former agent in charge of the Atlantic City F.B.I. field office, in which Mr. Clark said the electronic surveillance of Dr. King had been conducted for President Johnson.

Sources on the now defunct Watergate committee said that Mr. Clark disclosed that the electronic surveillance of Dr. King had picked up Representatives, Senators and Robert F. Kennedy, then Attorney General, in their private conversations with the civil rights leader.

Not in 1972 Campaign

Mr. Baker said the content of the interview with Mr. Clark had not been made a part of the final Watergate report because "it was not involved in the '72 Presidential campaign."

Two former counsels on the Watergate committee said a memorandum on the Clark interview had been turned over to a Congressional committee. A spokesman for the F.B.I. said the bureau's current director, Clarence M. Kelley, expected to be questioned on the incident during Congressional hearings this week.

The Washington Post reported the Clark interview today. According to its account, Cartha D. DeLoach, then assistant to J. Edgar Hoover, director of the F.B.I., set up a special team of agents to conduct "technical surveillance" (F.B.I. jargon for wiretapping and bugging) and physical surveillance at the convention. The team was ordered by the Johnson White House,

according to the article, and its stated purpose was to gather intelligence on potential violence or disruptions, Mr. Clark told the Senate investigators.

Arranged for Rooms

The Post gave these additional details:

Mr. Clark said he had arranged with the management of Atlantic City's Claridge Hotel to have Dr. King and his party stay in rooms 1901, 1902 and 1923.

He said he stayed in a room a floor below those held by Dr. King. He said the room was used to monitor transmissions of wiretaps and bugs from Dr. King's quarters and from 2414 Atlantic Avenue, a storefront used by the Congress of Racial Equality and other civil rights groups.

The conversations were monitored by F.B.I. agents and also tape recorded. The tape recordings were telephoned to Mr. DeLoach and other agents at a special control center. Mr. Clark said information pertinent to the security responsibilities of the Secret Service and the local police were passed onto those agencies.

"Clark recalls overhearing DeLoach speaking on the telephone to President Johnson and to Director Hoover, giving them summary information from the technical surveillance," the Watergate committee memorandum said.

Denied Talking to Johnson

Mr. DeLoach denied under oath in a 1973 Watergate committee interview that he had a direct line to President Johnson or spoke to him during the convention. Mr. DeLoach was not available for comment today.

In a DeLoach conversation with the President, the Watergate committee memorandum continued, according to the Post, "Clark heard mention of discussions concerning the seating of delegates or delegations, of Vice-Presidential candidate possibilities, and the identities of Congressmen and Senators going in and out of King's quarters."

Mr. Clark, who retired from the F.B.I. in 1965 after 22 years of service had left his New Jersey home for a Florida vacation and was not available for comment.

Senator Baker suggested that the newly-created Senate Select Committee on the Intelligence Community might subpoena documents from President Johnson's memorial library in an effort to set the record straight. He also did not rule out the issuing of a subpoena to former President Richard M. Nixon for other testimony.