

## New York Race Heats Up

# Javits and Clark Publicize Hanoi Trip

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NEW YORK, Oct. 24—Republican Sen. Jacob Javits and his Democratic opponent in the November election, Ramsey Clark, practically fell over each other today in their hurry to "make public" transcripts of remarks made by Clark during his 1972 visit to Hanoi.

In an early morning press conference, Javits said that he was furnishing reporters with the transcripts as a "courtesy and convenience," and he accused Clark of having been "exploited" by the North Vietnamese during his much-publicized two-week visit to Hanoi.

Only the day before, Javits had disclosed that he obtained tape recordings of Clark's broadcast of anti-war statements from the Central Intelligence Agency and had concluded from them that Clark was "not qualified" to serve in the Senate.

Less than two hours after Javits' press conference today, Clark summoned reporters to his Fifth Avenue storefront campaign office and issued new copies of the transcripts of the Hanoi broadcasts, which were identical to those released by Javits.

Clark said that his statements had been widely publicized in 1972 and were printed verbatim in several publications. Quoting from a letter written Monday by CIA Director William E. Colby to a member of the Javits re-election committee, Clark said the monitored broadcast had been

"disseminated routinely to many libraries and research institutions" and was not classified in any way.

"To end the suspense for all of you who do not have a public library card," Clark said dryly, "I am today releasing transcripts of these tapes."

Obviously amused by what has become a media cause celebre in the New York senatorial campaign, Clark displayed a stack of five cassette tape recordings that he said he had obtained from the CIA after Javits had obtained his copies.

Clark shrugged off suggestions that his controversial two-week visit to Hanoi in 1972 was a political liability in this campaign, and he suggested that Javits was acting out of "desperation" by raising the issue.

The most recent public opinion poll in New York State, conducted for Newsday, showed that Clark was only 7 percentage points behind Jav-

its, with 20 per cent of the voters undecided. As recently as September, Clark was given no chance to unseat Javits, the mightiest Republican vote-getter in New York for 18 years.

Of his peace-seeking mission to Hanoi, Clark said, "I didn't say anything over there that I hadn't said before, that I haven't said since, and that I won't say until the day I die."

Clark, an Attorney General in President Johnson's administration, called Javits a "Nixon thug," and said that Javits had contrived with "CREEP agents such as John Mitchell and Spiro Agnew and other surrogates of Richard Nixon" to conceal the bombing of North Vietnam by attacking the 1972 visits to Hanoi by several anti-war groups.

Mr. Nixon's re-election unit, the Committee for the Re-election of the President, was often referred to as "CREEP."

"The Javits CIA tapes stunt is Watergate politics in the style of Richard Nixon. . . hopefully, this little orgy of McCarthyism is over, and we will get back to the issues that are important to New Yorkers," Clark said.

In Washington, a CIA spokesman said that Javits requested the tapes on Oct. 11 and that copies of the Hanoi broadcasts were delivered to the senator's office on Oct. 21. Javits said he had previously obtained typewritten transcripts from the Library of Congress' research service.

In a letter to a Javits re-election official, John Trubin, a copy of which was released by Clark, CIA Director Colby said, "This material (the tapes) is not classified and this agency is thus legally required to furnish it to any individual under the Freedom of Information Act . . ."

On Wednesday, Javits told newsmen the CIA had given him the tapes as a "courtesy" so that he could validate the accuracy of the typewritten transcripts.