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**Two Senators See Report  
On Kissinger and Wiretaps**

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WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 — The Justice Department moved today to facilitate the confirmation of Henry A. Kissinger as Secretary of State by bowing to Senate pressure and allowing two Senators to read a secret Federal Bureau of Investigation report on 17 wiretaps carried out from 1969 to 1971 on officials and newsmen.

With members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee threatening to delay action on Mr. Kissinger's nomination until the full report was made available, Attorney General Elliot L. Richardson reversed his previous position this morning and complied with the committee's request to let Senator John J. Sparkman, Democrat of Alabama, and Senator Clifford Case, Republican of New Jersey, study the 30-page document for half an hour.

After they read the report at an office in the Capitol this afternoon, Mr. Sparkman and Mr. Case met for two hours with Mr. Kissinger, Mr. Richardson and William D. Ruckelshaus, Acting Deputy Attorney General, to discuss it.

**Sparkman Voices Optimism**

Mr. Sparkman said that they hoped to report to the full committee by Thursday. In answer to a question, he said he had found nothing in the report that would delay Mr. Kissinger's expected confirmation next week. Mr. Case was more non-committal.

The two Senators were to report back to the committee on what the F.B.I. report revealed about Mr. Kissinger's "role respecting his initiative or concurrence in wiretap surveil-

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lance." Mr. Case, one of the members most insistent on seeing the full F.B.I. report, said earlier that Mr. Richardson's decision seemed to clear away a major impediment to confirmation.

This view was shared by other members of the committee, which heard concluding testimony from Mr. Kissinger today, ending three days of public hearings.

The committee will hear witnesses opposed to Mr. Kissinger on Friday, meet with him again

in private session next Monday and probably vote on his nomination next Tuesday, Senator J. W. Fulbright, chairman of the committee, said today. Confirmation by the full Senate may come as early as a week from tomorrow, the committee staff said.

The mood of today's hearing was very relaxed, with the main focus on the forthcoming round of negotiations with the Russians in Geneva on limitation of strategic armaments, which are scheduled to begin on Sept. 24. Mr. Kissinger said that unless an accord was reached on a treaty limiting offensive weapons, a new, more expensive arms race with the Russians might be touched off.

Referring to the recent Soviet flight-testing of multiple-headed warheads — the so-called MIRV's or multiple independently targetable re-entry vehicles — which can strike several different targets, Mr. Kissinger said that "in the absence of a permanent agreement on the limitation of strategic arms, a spiraling of the arms race is inevitable because we will be driven to reply to the new Soviet developments in MIRV's."

**Memorandum Provided**

"If we don't stop the arms race now we are going to get into a whole new realm of technology in which it will be very difficult to put the genie back into the bottle," Mr. Kissinger said. He was responding to Senator Stuart Symington, Democrat of Missouri, who questioned him on the future outlook for the talks.

Yesterday, Mr. Richardson had given the committee a memorandum, based on the full F.B.I. wiretap reports, that failed to satisfy the Senators.

That report did not include the names of those whose phones were tapped and discussed Mr. Kissinger's role only in the broadest terms as seeking to prevent leaks of national security information and providing names of possible "leakers" to the F.B.I.

The report itself contains the names of the four newsmen and 13 officials whose phones were tapped, those who requested the taps, their duration and what information was dis-

covered. Mr. Richardson's memorandum said. He added that there was some information on individuals "that could prove embarrassing to them."

"It has long been Justice Department policy that this kind of material should not be disclosed unless an overruling public interest makes it essential," he said.

There has been some confusion on what was actually discovered. The New York Times was informed that the report said that "no serious breaches of security" were found. Mr. Kissinger, in testimony on Friday, told the committee that "there were cases in which the sources of some leaks were discovered and in which appropriate action was taken."

He refused to identify the

sources of the leaks or to disclose what action had been taken.

All those officials whose phones were tapped either hold important jobs in the Government today or have left the Government for private reasons. None appears to have been dismissed.

When the wiretaps were instituted, the Administration believed they were legal under prevailing law. Since then, such internal security wiretaps have been ruled unconstitutional.

Mr. Kissinger has maintained throughout that his involvement was in the supplying of names of individuals who had access to national security information that had been leaked, and in reviewing some F.B.I. reports.

Justice Department aides said that Mr. Richardson was concerned about divulging the possibly embarrassing information and that he took the copies of the report back with him after Senator Case and Senator Sparkman and the committee's chief of staff, Dr. Carl Marcy, had read them.

Some of those whose phones were tapped have privately expressed irritation at having been under such surveillance.

Others, such as Winston Lord, a personal aide to Mr. Kissinger for several years, now on leave of absence, said the wiretapping had been a good thing.

One of those investigated, Morton Halperin, formerly on Mr. Kissinger's staff and now with the Brookings Institution, has brought suit against Mr.

Kissinger and others for what he regards as illegal wiretaps.

In discussing the talks a limitation of strategic arms, Mr. Kissinger seemed to make a new departure when he said that the American tactical bombers in Europe—the so-called forward-based systems—"will be part of the negotiations."

Up to now, the Administration has said these planes should not be included in the talks since the craft are based in Europe to defend the alliance and are not regarded by the United States as strategic.

The Russians, however, contained that the should be included in any total treaty on offensive weapons since they can deliver nuclear weapons against Soviet targets.