

Senators See FBI Report On Kissinger Wiretap Role

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The Nixon administration reversed course yesterday and produced a 28½-page FBI summary report on Henry A. Kissinger's role in the wiretapping of 17 officials and newsmen to clear the barrier to his confirmation as Secretary of State.

Kissinger, Attorney General Elliot L. Richardson and Deputy Attorney General William D. Ruckelshaus privately discussed the report for two hours with two members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Sens. John Sparkman (D-Ala.) and Clifford P. Case (R-N.J.).

Sparkman was asked later if he found anything in the exchange that would delay a planned vote by the full com-

mittee next Tuesday on Kissinger's nomination.

"Oh no, I don't," replied Sparkman. Case expressed no dissent, but reserved comment.

"No complaint was made" by the senators in the meeting about the amount of information finally provided to them, said Sparkman; "Everything

worked out very smoothly."

Copies of the FBI summary were given to the senators, notes were taken on it, and the documents were then returned.

Sparkman said he and Case will present a report on the wiretapping controversy to the

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full committee, perhaps by Thursday. The report is being initially drafted by committee staff chief Carl Marcy, who participated in the closed meeting.

Committee members were described last night by one source as basically satisfied that "a matter of principle" has been established for the production of information and that their demand for production of the FBI summary "has been met."

One source said nothing was found in the summary that would be sufficient to block Kissinger's nomination, but he said that the committee has now registered its firm disap-

proval of wiretapping and of Kissinger's participation in such methods.

Case last Friday publicly demanded production of the FBI summary before any vote on Kissinger's confirmation.

After the closed meeting to examine the FBI summary, Case told newsmen:

"I have a very basic antipathy to wiretapping. I do not take the position that it should never happen, I take the position that it shouldn't happen without the strongest reason."

Sparkman said he concurred, for "I don't like wiretapping as such . . . I think the Constitution guarantees to the citizens of the United States privacy."

Kissinger has minimized his share in initiating the wiretapping of 13 government officials, including members of his National Security Council

staff, plus four newsmen, from May, 1969, to February, 1971.

Others claim that Kissinger was the initiating party, sounding an internal alarm over the leak of national security secrets that resulted in telephone taps on some of his closest associates and friends, with the authorization of President Nixon, the late FBI director J. Edgar Hoover, and former Attorney General John N. Mitchell. The report is said to show that Kissinger was a motivating force in the surveillance.

Kissinger and Richardson smiled and hurried past newsmen without comment when they emerged from the meeting at 5:45 p.m.

For Kissinger, the public interrogation ended yesterday after three days of questioning.

Sen. J. W. Fulbright (D-Ark.) announced during the final two-hour open hearing

with Kissinger yesterday that the committee plans to hear private citizens and groups, generally opponents of Kissinger's nomination, on Friday.

On Monday, Fulbright said, the committee will meet in closed session with Kissinger. That discussion is to include delicate matters of U.S. policy toward China and the Soviet Union, prior to a vote on Kissinger's nomination the next day. Fulbright left Washington last night to attend a commonwealth parliamentary conference in London for several days.

Kissinger's testimony yesterday included the following substantive points:

- "Crucial" decisions on the future of U.S.-Soviet relations hang on the outcome of their next round of nuclear Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT). With the Soviet Union "working on four new missile

systems . . . if we don't stop the arms race now we will get a whole new range of (weapons technology)" that will make it "impossible to put the genie back into the bottle."

- On a visit to the United States by Chinese Premier Chou En-lai: "I don't believe that is likely to happen, certainly not this year, and there are no discussions going on at the moment." The United States, however, "would be delighted to receive him."

- The United States "is in the process of negotiating the recognition of Outer Mongolia" and opening formal diplomatic relations with it, and these negotiations are now nearly completed.

- U.S. relations with India are steadily improving, and India is "one of the major forces in the developing world whose growth and stability are essential for South Asia."