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**Yeoman Tells Panel  
Admirals Urged Him  
To Get Secret Data**

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Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 — A Navy yeoman told the Senate Armed Services Committee today how he had turned a White House clerical assignment into "an opportunity to do a job for the Joint Chiefs" by illicitly collecting "top secret" and "eyes only" messages meant for President Nixon and Henry A. Kissinger.

Yeoman 1st Cl. Charles E. Radford described in detail how two rear admirals urged him to take what "I could get my hands on" during a 15-month period in 1970 and 1971 when the yeoman was assigned to a military liaison unit inside the National Security Council, which was then headed by Mr. Kissinger.

The yeoman identified the admirals as Rembrandt C. Robinson and Robert O. Welander, who replaced Admiral Robinson as head of the liaison office in May, 1971. Admiral Robinson was killed in Southeast Asia in 1972. Admiral Welander was summoned to appear tomorrow before the committee, which is investigating the alleged military spying operation.

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tions inside the Security Council.

Yeoman Radford's description of his operations was made in a 23-page statement he gave to the committee, which released it this afternoon.

At no time did the yeoman provide any direct evidence of the role played by Adm. Thomas H. Moorer, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, but he said he "assumed" and "believed" that the admiral was receiving his purloined material.

In July, 1971, Yeoman Radford testified, after he returned from Asia with Mr. Kissinger to the President's home in San Clemente, Calif., Admiral Welander telephoned him and told him to obtain an advance copy of agenda items for a later Presidential meeting involving Admiral Moorer.

He did so, Yeoman Radford said, and later was told by Admiral Welander that "I had no idea how helpful it was for the chairman of the Joint Chiefs to walk into a meeting and to know what is going to

be said."

The yeoman added that it was after this trip — during which he obtained a copy of Mr. Kissinger's "eyes only" report to President Nixon on his conversation with Chou En-lai, the Chinese Premier—that Admiral Moorer's personal aide "walked through the office and said, 'Radford, keep up the good work.' I knew what he means," Yeoman Radford told the Senators. "Nothing else was said."

Admiral Moorer has acknowledged receiving two batches of documents relayed by Yeoman Radford, including material from the July, 1971, trip to China but has denied any responsibility for or knowledge of that military spying operation.

#### Symington Statement

After the yeoman's testimony this morning, Senator Stuart Symington, Democrat of Missouri, told newsmen that Admiral Welander's testimony "could be the most important testimony" in the hearings. The Senator's implication seemed to be that Admiral Welander would be asked to tell who had authorized him to continue the snooping.

Admiral Welander has said nothing publicly since the military spying incident first became known last month.

Yeoman Radford also told the Senators how he had initially been instructed by Admiral Robinson to maintain careful files of the purloined documents, including an index "as

to when it was received and where."

"Admiral Robinson was very cautious with the information I gave him," he said. "He was careful who he gave it to and usually delivered it himself, unless it was in a sealed envelope, and then he would say, 'Give this to so and so,' and I would give it to them."

The yeoman named 10 Pentagon officers who he said received some of the documents, including Admiral Moorer, Adm. Elmo R. Zumwalt Jr., the Chief of Naval Operations, and Air Force Gen. John W. Vogt Jr., the Pacific commander who was then assigned to the Joint Chiefs.

He also named two Navy captains who served as Admiral Moorer's executive assistants in 1970 and 1971, Harry D. Train 2d and Arthur K. Knoizen, as recipients of material.

In testimony released yesterday by the Senate committee, Mr. Kissinger—who is now Secretary of State—said that some information about the secret negotiations with North Vietnam and all of his private communications to the President had not been made available to Admiral Moorer's office. During Yeoman Radford's tour of duty at the White House, the United States was also negotiating secretly and at high levels with the Soviet Union on disarmament and with

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China

#### Describes Navy Career

Yeoman Radford began his statement by recounting his 11-year Navy career and told how he had been assigned to the White House liaison unit as a highly trained stenographer-clerk. Shortly thereafter, he said, he had a conversation with Admiral Robinson dealing with the purloining of documents.

"Admiral Robinson told me that I was in an important position and that I was in a position of great trust," the yeoman said. "He told me that I would be seeing things that, in some cases, he would not see and that, as I became more familiar with his files, I would know what he was interested in; that I should make sure that he saw or knew about what I saw by bringing him a copy."

In December, 1970, Yeoman Radford said, he was assigned to a fact-finding mission to Southeast Asia with Gen. Alexander M. Haig Jr., then the chief deputy to Mr. Kissinger. Admiral Robinson told him, the yeoman said, "that this was an opportunity to do a job for the Joint Chiefs, and that it would be of quite a bit of value; that he would like me to keep my eyes open for any and all information that might be useful to the Joint Chiefs."

The yeoman added that he had also been asked to filch any memorandums on meetings involving General Haig and authorities in Cambodia. "This I did," he said. "These included 'eyes only' messages, both sent and received, and any other correspondence General Haig might generate that I came in contact with."

His testimony about the importance of the material he had funneled to the Pentagon contradicted the assessments by Admiral Moorer and Mr. Kissinger in earlier testimony. The admiral described the material as containing "no new information." Mr. Kissinger testified that the material sent to the Pentagon was nothing "to which they need pay particular attention," although he said that he "was beside myself" with rage when he learned of Yeoman Radford's activities.