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**3 HIGH U.S. AIDES
 REPORTED TARGET
 OF TAPS IN 1969-71**

**Sullivan, Kissinger Assistant
 at Paris Talks, Is Said to
 Have Been on List of 13**

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 Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24—
 Three high-ranking Foreign Service officers, including a key assistant to Henry A. Kissinger during the Vietnam peace talks in Paris, were among 13 Government officials whose telephones were tapped on President Nixon's authority between 1969 and 1971, according to sources familiar with the operation.

The sources said that the three officers were William H. Sullivan, formerly the State Department's liaison to the Paris talks and now Ambassador to the Philippines; Richard F. Pedersen, formerly the State Department counselor and now Ambassador to Hungary, and Richard L. Sneider, now Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian affairs.

May 22 Speech Recalled

Mr. Nixon said on May 22 that the two-year wiretap effort, which included as his targets four newsmen, six members of the National Security Council, headed by Mr. Kissinger, and a Presidential speechwriter, had been initiated to put a stop to news reports of "highly sensitive foreign policy initiatives . . . which were obviously based on leaks."

Mr. Nixon said that the program had been coordinated by Mr. Kissinger, his national security adviser and now Secretary of State-designate; J. Edgar Hoover, the late director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and former Attorney General John N. Mitchell.

Some members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, including Stuart Symington, the Missouri Democrat who is its acting chairman, have said that Mr. Kissinger will be questioned on his role in the wiretap program at confirmation hearings, which are expected to begin in two weeks.

Mr. Kissinger said at a news conference yesterday in San

Clemente, Calif., that he would be "prepared to account" to the Senate on his part in the operation.

Mr. Kissinger has said that he finds the use of wiretaps distasteful, but he has also

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characterized the leaks of secret information that the operation was designed to halt as equally unfortunate.

During the two-year period beginning in May, 1969, Mr. Mitchell signed 13 authorizations to wiretap the telephones of Government officials selected from lists of names that had been provided by Mr. Kissinger. Nine of the 13 officials have been identified by sources familiar with the operation.

The White House and Mr. Kissinger's office have previously declined to confirm or deny wiretap disclosures about specific individuals, and an aide to Mr. Kissinger said today that he would have no comment on the reports that Ambassador Sullivan and the two other men had been among those monitored.

A career State Department officer, Mr. Sullivan worked closely with Mr. Kissinger in Paris late last year and in early 1973 as the liaison between the technical-level talks and the top-level negotiations between Mr. Kissinger and Le Duc Tho, the North Vietnam negotiator.

Was Envoy To Laos

He was Ambassador to Laos in the Johnson Administration and was Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian Affairs when he was nominated in April for his present post in the Philippines.

Mr. Pedersen, who was recently appointed Ambassador to Hungary, served as State Department counselor from January, 1969. He worked closely with the departing Secretary, William P. Rogers, whom he accompanied on almost all of Mr. Rogers's trips abroad. Earlier, he was Deputy United States Representative to the United Nations Security Council.

In addition to Mr. Sneider, who was on the National Security Council staff before assuming his present post as Deputy Assistant Secretary, six former Security Council staff members have been identified as targets of the telephone surveillance operation.

They are Helmut Sonnenfeldt, now the Nixon Administration's nominee for Under Secretary of the Treasury; Morton Halperin, Winston Lord, Daniel I. Davidson, Anthony K. Lake and Richard Moose, now a consultant to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

William Safire, a former speechwriter for President Nixon and now a columnist for



Associated Press

William H. Sullivan

The New York Times, was also a target of the surveillance.

In addition, the telephone of four newsmen were tapped. They were William Beecher, then a military correspondent for The New York Times and now Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Public Affairs; Hedrick Smith, then a diplomatic correspondent of The Times and now its Moscow bureau chief; Henry Brandon, the Washington-based correspondent of The Sunday Times of London, and Marvin Kalb, who covers the State Department for the Columbia Broadcasting System.

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According to the sources, the program was begun following a report by Mr. Beecher on May 9, 1969, that for the first time B-52 bombers were striking targets inside Cambodia, something that the Nixon Administration had not publicly disclosed.

The effort ended some time in the spring of 1971, the sources said. Two of the 17 wiretaps remained in effect for as short a time as 30 days, and one for as long as 21 months.

Richard G. Kleindienst, the former Attorney General, has said that he was given assurances by Mr. Mitchell that he had not known about the wiretap effort, but the sources reiterated today that Mr. Mitchell's signature was on each of the 17 forms authorizing the Federal Bureau of Investigation to install the taps.

Mr. Nixon said in his May 22 statement that the information obtained from the recorded conversations "was made available to senior officials responsible for national security matters in order to curtail further leaks."

Under legal guidelines in force at the time of the wiretaps, the only approval necessary before so-called "national security" wiretaps could be installed was that of the Attorney General. The Supreme Court ruled in May of last year, however, that court orders would henceforth be necessary before the Government could wiretap individuals without a "significant connection with a foreign power."