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Nixon, Haig Seen Slowing Panel's Probe

By Marilyn Berger
Washington Post Staff Writer

President Nixon and his chief aide, Alexander M. Haig, have so far failed to cooperate with the Senate Foreign Relations Committee inquiry into the role of Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger in the wiretapping of reporters and officials, Chairman J.W. Fulbright of Arkansas said yesterday.

After a closed hearing, Fulbright said the committee had received a lot of documents from the FBI "but there's virtually nothing from the White House angle. That's what's missing."

White House spokesman Gerald L. Warren said that travel has delayed the response of the President and Haig to the committee's request, but that a response would be forthcoming. Warren said the President would answer the committee's inquiry and that Haig would testify and would be in touch with Fulbright to work out the timing.

The committee resumed hearings on the wiretap issue yesterday at the request of Kissinger, who in an emotional press conference in Salzburg, Austria, on June 11 threatened to resign unless his name was cleared. Yesterday the committee heard Attorney General William B. Saxbe. He said that the Justice Department has provided all the documents pertaining to Kissinger's involvement in the wiretapping operation, except for logs of the taps.

The committee wrote separate letters to the President and to Haig on June 25 asking for information from the White House. Committee sources said that the President was asked to amplify his statement of May 22, 1973, in which he said he had authorized the wiretaps. The committee wants to know specifics of the meeting in which the wiretapping was decided upon and Kissinger's role in that meeting.

Haig was asked to cooperate with the committee in supplying documents and information from the White House and also was asked to testify. Fulbright said yesterday that "the documentary evidence we have is all from the FBI. What we need is from the White House, that's why Haig is the important witness to supplement the information we have."

A House Judiciary Committee transcript of White House tapes quoted Mr. Nixon as saying that Kissinger had asked for the taps. But Kissinger later said that any such statement by the President "must have been based on a misapprehension."

The purpose of yesterday's meeting, committee sources said, was to make a record showing that the documentation available so far is not the complete picture of Kissinger's role in the wiretapping. No further documents were requested from Saxbe, committee sources said.

The hearings are expected to continue, possibly Monday, with FBI Director Clarence M. Kelley as the witness. The committee also has called William Sullivan, who was the No. 3 man in the FBI under J. Edgar Hoover to testify. Sullivan is said to be prepared to cooperate but he recently had a heart attack and it may be some time before he is physically able to appear. Kissinger himself would be called after other witnesses have been heard.

As he left the committee yesterday, Saxbe indicated that Hoover may have named Kissinger as the initiator of the wiretaps in his memos without Kissinger ever knowing about it. He speculated that Hoover, reflecting a consensus in the White House, may have introduced names in writing his memoranda.

"It would be entirely reasonable for Mr. Kissinger not to know he was being used in this manner," Saxbe said. "Hoover could have been acting on his own initiative." Saxbe said there did not have to be a discrepancy between what Hoover wrote and Kissinger said. Kissinger has testified that he only supplied the names of persons with access to certain classified material.

The wiretapping, per se, is not at issue in the inquiry.

"The central issue for me is whether or not he [Kissinger], in a significant way, has misrepresented to the committee his role," Fulbright said, "and following that, would it have disqualified him from being Secretary of State."