

NYTIMES AUG 25 1973
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

By JOHN M. CREWDSON
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 Govern-
ment officials whose tele-
phones were tapped on Presi-
dent Nixon's authority between
1969 and 1971, according to
sources familiar with the oper-
ation.

The sources said that the
three officers were William H.
Sullivan, formerly the State De-
partment's liaison to the Paris
talks and now Ambassador to
the Philippines; Richard F. Ped-
ersen, formerly the State De-
partment 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 ef-
fort, which included as his tar-
gets four newsmen, six mem-
bers of the National Security
Council, headed by Mr. Kiss-
inger, and a Presidential speech-
writer, had been initiated to put
a stop to news reports of "high-
ly sensitive foreign policy initia-
tives . . . which were obviously
based on leaks."

Mr. Nixon said that the pro-
gram had been coordinated by
Mr. Kissinger, his national se-
curity adviser and now Secre-
tary of State-designate; J. Ed-
gar Hoover, the late director of
the Federal Bureau of Investi-
gation, 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 confirma-
tion hearings, which are ex-
pected 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 authoriza-
tions to wiretap the telephones
of Government officials select-
ed from lists of names that had
been provided by Mr. Kissinger.
Nine of the 13 officials have
been identified by sources fam-
iliar with the operation.

The White House and Mr.
Kissinger's office have previ-
ously 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 moni-
tored.

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

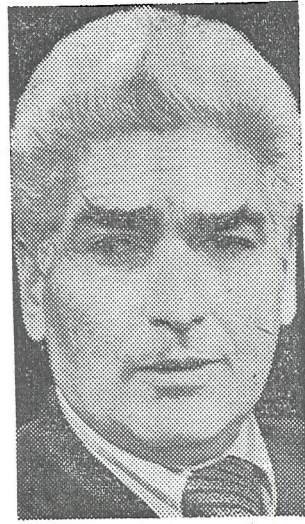
He was Ambassador to Laos
in the Johnson Administration
and was Deputy Assistant Sec-
retary of State for East Asian
Affairs when he was nominated
in April for his present post
in the Philippines.

Mr. Pedersen, who was re-
cently appointed Ambassador
to Hungary, served as State
Department counselor from
January, 1969. He worked
closely with the departing Sec-
retary, William P. Rogers,
whom he accompanied on al-
most 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 Se-
curity Council staff before as-
suming his present post as
Deputy Assistant Secretary, six
former Security Council staff
members have been identified
as targets of the telephone sur-
veillance operation.

They are Helmut Sonnen-
feldt, now the Nixon Admini-
stration's nominee for Under
Secretary of the Treasury; Mor-
ton 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 diploma-
tic correspondent of The Times
and now its Moscow bureau
chief; Henry Brandon, the Wash-
ington-based correspondent of
The Sunday Times of London,
and Marvin Kalb, who covers
the State Department for the
Columbia Broadcasting System.

Raid Article Cited

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, some-
thing that the Nixon Admini-
stration had not publicly dis-
closed.

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 assur-
ances by Mr. Mitchell that he
had not known about the wire-
tap effort, but the sources rei-
terated today that Mr. Mitchell's
signature was on each of the
17 forms authorizing the Fed-
eral Bureau of Investigation to
install the taps.

Mr. Nixon said in his May 22
statement that the information
obtained from the recorded con-
versations "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 wire-
taps, the only approval neces-
sary before so-called "national
security" wiretaps could be in-
stalled was that of the Attorney
General. The Supreme Court
ruled in May of last year, how-
ever, that court orders would
henceforth be necessary before
the Government could wiretap
individuals without a "signifi-
cant connection with a foreign
power."