

# Senators Get FBI Kissinger Report

## Washington

The Justice Department moved yesterday to facilitate the confirmation of Henry A. Kissinger as Secretary of State by bowing to Senate pressure and allowing two Senators to read a secret report on 17 wiretaps carried out from 1969 to 1971 on officials and newsmen.

With members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee threatening to delay action on Kissinger's nomination until the full report was made available, Attorney General Elliot L. Richardson reversed his position yesterday morning and complied with the committee's request to let Senator John J. Sparkman (Dem-Ala.) and Senator Clifford Case

(Rep-N.J.) study the 30-page document for a half-hour.

After they read the report at an office in the Capitol yesterday afternoon, Sparkman and Case met for two hours with Kissinger, Richardson and William D. Ruckelshaus, acting deputy Attorney General, to discuss it.

### REPORT

Sparkman said they hoped to report to the full committee by tomorrow. In answer to a question, he said he found nothing in the report that would delay Kissinger's expected confirmation next week.

The two senators were to report to the full committee on what the FBI report revealed about Kissinger's "role" respecting his initiative or concurrence in wiretap surveillance."

Case, one of the members most insistent on seeing the full FBI report, said earlier that Richardson's decision seemed to clear away a major impediment to confirmation. This view was shared by his fellow committee members.

### MEMORANDUM

On Monday Richardson had given the committee a memorandum, based on the full FBI wiretap reports, which failed to satisfy the senators.

That report did not include the names of those tapped,

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AP Wirephotos

SEN. JOHN SPARKMAN SEN. CLIFFORD CASE  
They read the FBI report on Kissinger

## KISSINGER MEMO

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and only discussed Kissinger's role in the broadest terms. The memo said Kissinger, seeking to prevent leaks of national security information, had provided names of possible "leakers" to the FBI.

The FBI report itself contains the names of the four newsmen and 13 officials who were tapped, who requested the taps, their duration, and what information was discovered, Richardson's memorandum said. He added that there was some information on individuals "that could prove embarrassing to them."

### POLICY

"It has long been Justice Department policy that this kind of material should not be disclosed unless an overruling public interest makes it essential," he said.

There has been some confusion on what was actually discovered. The New York Times was informed that the report said "no serious breaches of security" were found. Kissinger, in testimony Friday, told the committee that "there were cases in which the sources of some leaks were discovered and in which appropriate action was taken."

### TESTIMONY

The committee heard concluding testimony from Kissinger yesterday, ending three days of public hearings.

The committee will hear witnesses opposed to Kissinger on Friday, meet with

him again in private session Monday, and probably vote on his nomination Tuesday, Senator J. William Fulbright, the chairman, said yesterday.

His confirmation by the full Senate may come as early as a week from today the committee staff said.

The mood of yesterday's hearing was very relaxed, with the main focus on the forthcoming round of Strategic Arms Limitation Talks with the Russians in Geneva, scheduled to begin on Sept. 24. Kissinger said unless an accord is reached on an offensive weapons treaty, a new, more expensive arms race may be touched off with the Russians.

### MIRVs

Referring to the recent Soviet flight testing of missiles with multiple warheads — the so-called MIRVs — which could strike several targets, Kissinger said that "in the absence of a SALT-II agreement, a permanent agreement on the limitation of strategic arms, a spiraling of the arms race is inevitable because we will be driven to reply to the new Soviet developments in MIRVs."

"If we don't stop the arms race now we are going to get into a whole new realm of technology in which it will be very difficult to put the genie back into the bottle," Kissinger said to Senator Stuart Symington (Dem-Mo.), who questioned him on the outlook for the talks.

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