

KISSINGER SCORES MILITARY SPYING

Says Acts 'Should Not Have
Been Tolerated'—Testifies
in Secret Senate Hearing

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WASHINGTON, Feb. 6—Secretary of State Kissinger said today that military spying inside the White House "should not have taken place" and should not have been tolerated.

In a statement that otherwise praised Adm. Thomas H. Moorer, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Mr. Kissinger said that "I had no part in the decision to close any investigation or to reprimand or not to reprimand the participants."

Separate investigations were conducted by the Pentagon and the White House after the allegations of military spying first became known inside the Government, but no one connected with the incident was disciplined. High Government officials have acknowledged that the spying was one of the "national security" issues cited by President Nixon last spring when he sought to curb the Watergate investigation.

Both Mr. Kissinger and Admiral Moorer testified today in secret before the Senate Armed Services Committee, which has initiated an inquiry into the alleged pilfering of high-level White House documents in 1971.

Buzhardt to Be Called

After today's hearings, Senator John C. Stennis, committee chairman, told newsmen that the Senators had voted to summon additional witnesses and begin a staff study of the alleged spying. Mr. Stennis indicated that future witnesses would include J. Fred Buzhardt, the White House assistant who headed the Pentagon's 1971 inquiry into the spying; Rear Admiral Robert O. Welander, and Yeoman 1st Cl. Charles E. Radford.

Sources have told The New York Times that Admiral Welander and Yeoman Radford, who both worked in the military liaison unit attached to the National Security Council, were directly involved in forwarding unauthorized documents to the office of Admiral Moorer.

Another element of mystery was added when Admiral Moorer told newsmen after his testimony that "civilian authorities" had twice rejected his

oral requests that Yeoman Radford be court-martialed.

But the Admiral did not name the civilians who made such a decision. Nor did he make clear whether he had urged that the yeoman be court-martialed for his role in passing documents from the White House or for his alleged "leaking" of sensitive material to Jack Anderson, the columnist.

Documents on War

In a seven-page letter made public by the Senate Committee today, the Admiral indicated that the Pentagon's 1971 investigation had all but concluded that Yeoman Radford was responsible for the leaking to Mr. Anderson of the documents, which dealt with the India-Pakistan war.

Asked at a brief news conference who rejected his request for a court-martial, Admiral Moorer said he didn't know who made the final decision.

Pressed further, he said, "the word I got was that the decision had been made to transfer the man [Radford] and that's it. I had my orders and carried them out."

Both Admiral Moorer and Mr. Kissinger repeatedly noted in their statements today that in 1971 there was a full and free flow of information between the National Security Council then headed by Mr. Kissinger, and the Joint Chiefs of Staff. "Any attempt to transfer papers from my office to the office of the Joint Chiefs was pointless," Mr. Kissinger said.

'Incomprehensible to Me'

"Thus," he added, "the fact that someone would undertake an unauthorized transfer of such information was incomprehensible to me."

Other sources have told The Joint Chiefs and high State Department officials were cut off from many aspects of the secret negotiations under way in 1971 with North Vietnam, China and the Soviet Union. issued to newsmen before he testified in closed sessions, Mr. Kissinger said again that his only contact with the military



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Adm. Thomas H. Moorer, Chairman of Joint Chiefs of Staff, arriving with members of his staff to testify about military spying to Senate Armed Services Committee.

cording of an interrogation of spying matter came late in 1971 when he listened to a tape re- Admiral Welander by David R. Young Jr. Mr. Young is a former Security Council aide who was then involved with the White House "plumbers."

Mr. Young initially was placed in charge of an investigation to trace the source of the India-Pakistan leak; it was during that time, he first learned of the military spy activities.

"Apart from this one interview," Mr. Kissinger said, "I have no direct knowledge of the results of any investigation in this matter, nor have I seen

any report of such results." He was referring to a report prepared in early 1972 by Mr. Young. Sources have said that the report concluded that the military spying began in the fall of 1970 and involved the participation of Admiral Moorer and at least five other high-ranking military officers.

No details of Mr. Kissinger's secret testimony could be immediately learned, but one Senator said later that Mr. Kissinger had depicted himself as being "completely in the dark about it."

"The guy impressed me as telling the truth and setting it straight out," the Senator said.