

JUN 15 1974

# Data Freed In Kissinger Tap Dispute

Washington **SFChronicle**

The Justice Department said yesterday it will give the Senate Foreign Relations Committee the documents it seeks for its reopened inquiry into Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's role in a controversial wiretapping case.

Committee members said the documents are necessary for the reopened inquiry demanded by Kissinger who emotionally declared in a Salzburg press conference that he would resign unless he is cleared of allegations that he committed perjury by testifying he did not initiate the wiretappings.

Deputy Attorney General Laurence Silberman told committee chairman William Fulbright (Dem-Ark.) that he is willing to give his committee "one copy of all the materials previously submitted to the House Judiciary Committee which indirectly or directly relate to the role of Dr. Kissinger in the initiation, operation and termination of those national security wiretaps."

Silberman said the Justice Department got permission from the U.S. District Court to transmit the documents to the Foreign Relations Committee.

Some of the documents have been under an embargo because they are involved in a court case brought against Kissinger by one of his former aides who was wiretapped, Morton Halperin.

The ground rules laid down by Silberman would prohibit the Foreign Relations Committee from making copies of the documents.

The House Judiciary Committee, which heard evidence on the wiretapping case as part of its impeachment probe of President

Nixon, has been accused of leaking some FBI documents suggesting that Kissinger initiated the wiretappings.

But top committee members have said at least one of the documents partially reproduced in the press was different from the committee's copy.

Fulbright, meanwhile, said a Senate resolution expressing complete confidence in Kissinger's integrity and veracity raises serious questions as to whether it is worthwhile to continue the new review by the Foreign Relations Committee.

The resolution was cosponsored by 52 of the 100-member Senate.

"A majority of the Senate are now apparently willing to resolve these issues without seeing a shred of additional evidence," Fulbright said.

"This is in the interests neither of Dr. Kissinger nor of restoring public confidence in the credibility of government. The sponsors of the resolution no doubt intended to be helpful, but it can only have the opposite effect," he said.

Reuters