

SENATE UNIT REBUFFS CARTER ON C. I. A. DATA

It Releases Report on Clandestine
Work in Micronesia Despite the
Concern Voiced by President

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WASHINGTON, May 3—The Senate Intelligence Committee, despite concerns voiced by President Carter, released today a report that said the Central Intelligence Agency engaged in clandestine intelligence collection in Micronesia from early 1975 until December 1976, including a "wholly unproductive" microphone surveillance in one three-month period.

The four-page report was released by unanimous vote after the committee members agreed by a divided majority vote not to change a sentence that President Carter said last Friday he felt should be kept confidential. A committee spokesman would not say tonight which sentence Mr. Carter had wanted removed, but a committee source said that it concerned intelligence "sources and methods."

The committee's investigation was started after press reports last December that the Central Intelligence Agency had been regularly conducting electronic surveillance against Micronesian negotiators involved in talks with the United States over the future status of the islands, which are this country's last colony.

The committee did not determine that electronic surveillance had been conducted "regularly" but did conclude that improper surveillance had taken place over a period of time.

Kissinger Is Named

"Responsible officials failed to differentiate between intelligence techniques appropriate for use against an armed adversary and those proper for use against a people under United States administration and protection," the report said.

Among those officials was former Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger, who as the President's national security adviser in October 1973 reportedly gave the C.I.A. approval for collection operations in Micronesia and permission to "assess the possibility of exerting covert influence on key elements of the Micronesian independence movement and on those other elements in the area where necessary to promote and support United States strategic objectives."

The report makes clear that the C.I.A. received authorization for the operation from the executive branch, and that it also informed the Congressional oversight committees in July and October 1973 that it intended to institute intelligence collection activity.

The C.I.A. did not, however, consult the Department of Justice, nor, according to the report, did it inform Congress or anyone in the executive branch outside the C.I.A. that microphone surveillance was being conducted.

The report said that the general counsel to the C.I.A. had given a legal opinion to other C.I.A. officials that the intelligence collection was lawful, but that this opinion was disputed by the State Department's legal adviser in May 1976.

Islands Called Strategic

Micronesia, the site of some of the most important battles in the Pacific in World War II, is made up of more than 2,200 islands, including the Marianas, Carolines and Marshalls.

The islands, which are considered strategically important defense points in the Pacific, are being administered by the United States under a United Nations trusteeship created after World War II.

The trust agreement calls for future self-government and independence for the islands, and the intelligence operation was apparently intended to obtain information about the Micronesians' strategy, tactics and negotiating positions.