

Nixon Still Largely Relies on Advice of 3

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WASHINGTON, July 22—Despite the stresses of the Watergate scandal, the White House staff system has remained essentially unchanged.

President Nixon, according to insiders, continues to rely largely on the advice of three men. Before the resignations of April 30, they were H. R. Haldeman, John D. Ehrlichman and Henry A. Kissinger. Now they are Gen. Alexander M. Haig Jr., Ronald L. Ziegler and Mr. Kissinger.

Mr. Nixon has begun to meet more regularly with his Cabinet and to see a greater variety of members of Congress more often. He is thus less vulnerable to charge of isolation.

Senator Charles H. Percy of Illinois, who for four years was hard put to win a White House appointment—and who showed up on one "enemies list"—is among those speaking favorably of a new White House accessibility.

But in making key decisions, the President listens principally to the counsel of a trio of men, as before. Critics argue that their common trait is obsequiousness; defenders of the Administration speak of their loyalty and experience. In any event, all are men whose ideas and work habits are well known to Mr. Nixon—something the President likes.

No Political Background

Neither Mr. Ziegler nor General Haig nor Mr. Kissinger has any political background, however, and Republican professionals are unhappy at their apparent hegemony. Many of the professionals believe that Watergate was brought on in part by White House "amateurism."

The staff's lack of political seasoning was supposedly to have been corrected by the arrival of former Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird, former Gov. John B. Connally of Texas and Bryce N. Harlow, probably Washington's most experienced liaison man between the executive and legislative branches.

But they have not been able to break into the inner circle.

Mr. Connally has agreed not to quit immediately, as he had threatened. But he still spends more time in his Mayflower Hotel room, informed sources report, than at the White House. He will be gone before the end of the year.

Mr. Harlow is just getting started. But even when he hits his stride, it does not appear that he will play a major role. One White House source explains that "Bryce says 'no' more often than the President likes to hear that word."

As for Mr. Laird, a former

Wisconsin Representative whose judgments of political instincts are respected widely here, even by those who do not share his ideology, the first weeks in the White House have not been entirely successful.

Mr. Laird has said publicly that President Nixon is not taking his advice on Watergate, and that appears to be borne out by Mr. Nixon's rejection of Mr. Laird's pleas that he make public tape recordings of relevant Presidential conversations.

(On Watergate matters, General Haig's and Mr. Ziegler's views seem more important than those of Leonard Garment, the acting White House counsel, and J. Fred Buzhardt, the special Watergate counsel, according to senior staff members.)

Mr. Laird also made a public effort to dispose of Mr. Ziegler as press secretary, which appears to have failed completely.

Mr. Ziegler's promotion to the inner circle—he sees the President constantly, even during the occasional evening cruises aboard the yacht Sequoia—has astonished many Washington observers. He was Mr. Haldeman's protégé, and when Mr. Haldeman went into eclipse, many expected Mr.

Ziegler to leave, too, especially since he had been the Administration's point man in denying Watergate charges that have since been proved true.

With Nixon in Crisis

Instead, the young former advertising man, who has no substantial experience in domestic or foreign policy or high-level Administration work, has been called to the President's side in a moment of crisis.

After a brief initial period when he made a substantial effort to be accessible to the press and other outsiders, General Haig has become almost as difficult to see as was Mr. Haldeman in his heyday. He also appears to have just as much power. But, according to others on the staff, he is neither as imperious nor as abrasive to subordinates as his predecessor.

The continuation of the same basic system apparently results from the personality and work habits of the President himself. One of the staff holdovers, who a month ago was predicting radical changes, said last week, "The man thinks he works best that way, relying on relatively few close advisers, so obviously that's the way we're going to work."

NY Times JUL 23 1973 Dr. Blake Asserts White House Aimed At Church Leaders

The leaders of every Protestant denomination in the country have been treated as "enemies" by the White House for the last three years, one of those leaders contended yesterday.

The contention was made by the Rev. Dr. Eugene Carson Blake, retired general secretary of the World Council of Churches and former chief executive officer of the United Presbyterian Church.

Preaching at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church at 55th Street, Dr. Blake said the White House doors had been shut to "main line" churches since 1970, and "our leadership in the churches attacked openly and doubtless covertly as well."

Dr. Blake maintained that the basis of the Nixon Administration's antipathy toward most of the nation's top religious leaders was their opposition to the war in Vietnam.

And the major church groups were unable to be a positive and effective force for peace and justice, he said, because Government propaganda had persuaded churchgoers that Vietnam was a political matter.

Dr. Blake told the congregation he realized that "some of you believe that the church should stay out of politics." He added:

"That is, of course, the position of all the totalitarian countries of both left and right. But in our best American tradition, the churches must be kept free to witness to right and wrong, however unpopular that witness may be."