

NYTimes NOV 1 0 1973
**NIXON TO RELEASE
CONTENT OF TAPES
THAT GO TO JURY**

**A Republican Leader Says
President Will Act After
Court Gets Material**

OTHER DATA ALSO CITED

**Form Disclosure Will Take
Uncertain—Party Chiefs
at White House Parley**

By **WARREN WEAVER Jr.**

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 — President Nixon told Republican Congressional leaders today that he planned to make public the White House tape recordings and other Watergate documents after they were submitted to the Federal grand jury.

The President summoned the seven top Republican Senators and Representatives to the White House and talked for nearly two hours about the Watergate scandals' effect on his Administration and ways to restore public confidence in his leadership.

Representative John B. Anderson, chairman of the House Republican Conference, said afterward that the taped conversations that precipitated a pitched legal battle between the White House and the special Watergate prosecutor would be released by the President.

Judge to Screen Tapes

Mr. Anderson told reporters that he understood the information on the tapes could not be made public until after the recordings were screened by Federal District Judge John J. Sirica and any relevant criminal evidence was passed on to the Watergate grand jury.

"But after he has ruled and the material has been presented to the grand jury," the Illinois Republican said, "a means can be found—and I believe it will—to make all of this information available to the American public."

Mr. Anderson did not specify whether the material to be released would be the partial transcripts prepared by the President's personal secretary, Rose Mary Woods, or a sum-

mary of the recordings, which Archibald Cox, the former Watergate prosecutor, subpoenaed and the White House refused for months to release.

Uncertain of Form

A White House press spokesman said that he did not know what form a public release of Watergate tapes and documents would take.

Mr. Anderson hinted that it could be less than a full verbatim disclosure, although he said that he believed the President's legal and political position could be substantially improved "if it is possible to convey all the information on the

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tapes and other documents to the American people."

The Representative also reported that the Republican leaders had discussed with Mr. Nixon the possibility of his meeting face to face with Congress or a representative selection of Senate and House members to present his position.

The Senate Watergate committee, has suggested for some time that the President could clarify his position with an appearance before the group, which held televised hearings on the June, 1972, burglary of the Democratic National Committee in the Watergate complex here and subsequent efforts to cover up the crime.

Mr. Cox and the Senate committee had sought the tapes of White House conversations in the hope that they would cast light on who has been telling the truth about the case.

Encouragement Voiced

Representative Anderson, who has been more critical of Mr. Nixon on the Watergate issue than many of his colleagues, said that he felt "very much encouraged" as a result of the White House meeting and did not believe the President should resign.

He said the meeting had demonstrated that White House advisers had a "full understanding" that the President's credibility had been badly damaged and had a determination "to take steps to restore confidence."

Also at the meeting were Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania, the Senate minority floor leader; Robert P. Griffin of Michigan, the Senate minority whip; John G. Tower of Texas, chairman of the Senate Republican Policy Committee; George D. Aiken of Vermont, senior Republican in the Senate; Gerald R. Ford of Michigan, the House minority leader, who is Vice President-designate, and John J. Rhodes of Arizona, chairman of the House Republican Policy Com-

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mittee.

Feels 'More Confident'

Among the Presidential aides attending the meeting were former Gen. Alexander M. Haig Jr., White House chief of staff; Bryce N. Harlow, counselor to the President; Ronald L. Ziegler, press secretary and assistant to the President, and William E. Timmons, chief assistant for Congressional relations.

"The President was absolute and complete in his assurance that he is going to cooperate with the courts and the special prosecutor," Mr. Anderson said after the meeting. "I feel a great deal more confident."

Under an order issued by Judge Sirica, the White House tapes are to be turned over to the judge, who will in turn pass on to the grand jury portions that bear on the Watergate investigation. Mr. Nixon twice said he would defy the courts on the issue but finally agreed to comply.

Representative Anderson said that White House legal authorities believed it would violate the court order to make public any of the subpoenaed information before it reached the grand jury and was considered as a possible basis for criminal indictments.

Judge Sirica completed today the sixth day of fact-finding hearings on the White House's contention that two of the nine conversations subpoenaed by the Watergate prosecutor were never recorded.

One was a telephone conversation between the President and John N. Mitchell, then his campaign manager, on June 20,

1972, three days after the Watergate break-in. The second was a meeting between Mr. Nixon and his counsel, John W. Dean 3d, in the executive office building on April 15, 1973.

Mr. Ziegler indicated at a White House briefing that a summary of both these conversations would be furnished to Judge Sirica. He said that the court would get "information" about the substance of both talks that would assist in establishing the truth.

Today in court, three present or former Nixon aides testified but cast little additional light on the situation.

Mr. Haldeman, former chief of staff, told how he took some of the White House tapes to his Georgetown home last July and stored them overnight in a closet.

Mr. Haldeman said that he had not listened to any of the tapes, however, because he believed they covered conversations in which he had not been a participant. Richard Benveniste, assistant special prosecutor, brought out under questioning that the recordings included at least two meetings that Mr. Haldeman had attended.