

# Nixon Gives New Material To Jaworski

Washington

The White House yesterday surrendered all the materials subpoenaed March 15 by special Watergate prosecutor Leon Jaworski.

President Nixon, in deciding not to fight the subpoena, made an important concession in his efforts to limit, on the ground of executive privilege, the number of documents and tape recordings he turns over to the investigations of alleged wrongdoing in his administration.

Still pending is the dispute between Mr. Nixon and the House Judiciary Committee, which asked for additional tapes and documents for its impeachment inquiry. However, lawyers for the two sides are negotiating on the committee's request, and there are some indications that a compromise might soon be reached.

The materials covered by the Jaworski subpoena pertained to documents concerning political contributions, one of the areas still under grand jury investigation. Jaworski is expected to issue further subpoenas for materials in the milk price controversy and the International Telephone and Telegraph Corp. antitrust case.

There is also the possibility that he will subpoena additional material to be used in the prosecution of defendants indicted in the Watergate coverup.

White House press secretary Ronald L. Ziegler informally disclosed the breakthrough in the constitutional struggle as if it were a routine decision that had never been in doubt.

He wandered into the White House press room yesterday morning and in the course of talking with a small group of reporters said that James D. St. Clair, the President's chief lawyer, had told him "all of the ma-

terials requested" by Jaworski will be turned over later in the day. Yesterday was the deadline for surrendering the material.

A spokesman for Jaworski said the package was delivered by a White House messenger in late afternoon.

While the White House and the special prosecutor's office refused to disclose what was supplied under the subpoena, there were strong indications that no tapes

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recordings of presidential conversations were involved. Rather, indications were that the materials supplied were documents and data from White House files.

Jaworski issued the subpoena only after he was unable to obtain the materials voluntarily in lengthy negotiations with White House lawyers. Mr. Nixon had argued repeatedly that Jaworski had all the materials he needs for the Watergate and other investigations.

Last July Mr. Nixon defied subpoenas for tape recordings from Jaworski's predecessor, Archibald Cox, who took the President to court and won an order, approved by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, requiring that the tapes be surrendered for judicial review.

Mr. Nixon surrendered the tapes and for a time it appeared that he would honor all requests for White House materials. But as the demands mounted in recent weeks, he said he would resist efforts to obtain large volumes of material for the same reason that he had resisted the original Cox subpoena: that the confidentiality of the presidency would be seriously compromised, making it impossible in the future for presidents to receive candid advice in private.

Ziegler, in his brief appearance, did not say why the President had agreed to meet the demands of Jaworski. However, many Republicans in Congress have recently warned the President and his assistants that refusal to surrender documents, either to the courts or to the House Judiciary Committee, would increase the chances of his impeachment and conviction.

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