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**House Panel
Subpoenas
More Tapes**

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The House Judiciary Committee issued four more subpoenas yesterday demanding material from President Nixon for its impeachment inquiry, but on the basis of experience does not expect to get it.

The subpoenas, approved 34 to 4, demanded 49 tape recordings and other documentary material dealing with the International Telephone and Telegraph Corp. and dairy matters, domestic surveillance and alleged misuse of the Internal Revenue Service to punish political enemies. The President was ordered to produce the material by 10 a.m. next Tuesday.

The President's response to four previous subpoenas for material dealing with the Watergate cover-up was to refuse to comply with three and to give edited transcripts rather than tapes in response to the fourth.

Mr. Nixon told the committee he would give it no more Watergate material. While he did not specifically refuse to provide material on other allegations against him, letters from his lawyer, James D. St. Clair, indicated the committee would get nothing more from the White House.

"Not one member of the committee dreams that the President will comply with these subpoenas," said Rep. Lawrence J. Hogan (R-Md.). But he voted for them as did most other members on grounds the committee has a right to the information in trying to determine whether the President should be im-

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peached and removed from office.

After six weeks of hearing staff evidence in closed session, the committee met yesterday to chart the future course of the inquiry, which it hopes to complete in four more weeks.

The committee agreed unanimously to hear St. Clair make a response to the staff evidence in closed session Thursday and Friday. St. Clair will be permitted to make a written and oral presentation of evidence, but not at this stage to argue the case.

Today the committee will

decide what witnesses to call to fill gaps in the evidence. St. Clair will also be permitted to call witnesses. The committee will also decide today how much of the evidence it has heard will be made public now.

Senior members of the committee from both parties met after the session in an effort to see if agreement could be reached on the number of witnesses to be called.

A list of eight names was reportedly tentatively agreed on, but members said only about six of them might actually be called.

The list, in no way binding on the full committee, which

will take up the matter today, consists of former White House aides H. R. (Bob) Haldeman; John W. Dean III and Charles W. Colson; former Attorney General John N. Mitchell; Assistant Attorney General Henry E. Petersen; Alexander Butterfield, Mr. Nixon's former appointments secretary; Herbert W. Kalmbach, his former personal lawyer, and Frederick LaRue, a former White House and Nixon campaign aide.

Dean and LaRue were reported to be the top choices of St. Clair.

The senior members also were reported to have agreed

that sworn statements may be used in the case of some of those on the list, and that any questioning would be strictly limited to specific points, and conducted solely by the staff.

The time tentatively set for examining witnesses was next Tuesday and Wednesday, and as many days as would be needed in the following week after a brief July 4th holiday. The committee would then be able to start deliberating on proposed articles of impeachment the week of July 15.

The subpoenas order the President to turn over:

- 19 tapes of presidential conversations dealing with the antitrust suit against ITT. The committee's focus has shifted from whether the suit was improperly settled to whether Mr. Nixon knew that Richard G. Kleindienst testified inaccurately before the Senate Judiciary Committee about the President's involvement. Kleindienst gave the testimony in March, 1972, during his confirmation hearing to be Attorney General.

Kleindienst testified that the President had not tried to influence his handling of the ITT case, when in fact Mr. Nixon had ordered Kleindienst a year earlier not to appeal a court decision favorable to ITT. The subpoena also calls for daily news summaries

prepared for the President during that 1972 period in an effort to learn whether aides called to the President's attention news stories reporting Kleindienst's testimony.

Four Republicans—Charles Wiggins (Calif.), Trent Lott (Miss.), Delbert Latta (Ohio) and Edward Hutchinson (Mich.)—voted against this subpoena yesterday.

- 18 tapes dealing with the President's action raising milk price supports in March, 1971. The committee is seeking to determine whether the President ordered the increase, worth several hundred million dollars to the industry, in exchange for a campaign pledge of \$2 million. Eleven of these conversations were between the President and Colson, who was the White House contact with the dairy industry.

- Ten tapes and documentary material seeking evidence to buttress Colson's courtroom statement last week that Mr. Nixon had often directed him to leak information smearing Daniel Ellsberg, who distributed the Pentagon Papers in 1971. Colson made his statement while being sentenced to one to three years in prison for obstruction of justice in his activities against Ellsberg.

- Two tapes dealing with alleged misuse of the IRS, including a 17½-minute segment of a Sept. 15, 1972, conversation in which then-White House counsel Dean said he reported to Mr. Nixon on an IRS investigation of Lawrence F. O'Brien, then Democratic national chairman. These last two subpoenas were approved by voice votes.

U.S. District Court Judge John J. Sirica has this tape in his possession but has said he is powerless to hand it over to the impeachment inquiry.

Rep. Harold V. Froehlich (R-Wis.) moved to issue a subpoena directing Sirica to hand over the tape. This was rejected, 23 to 15, on grounds it could result in a court suit which the committee is determined to avoid. The committee contends that under the Constitution it has "sole" jurisdiction over impeachment and that the courts can play no role.