## WATERGATE TAPE **GIVES NIXON'S PLAT** FOR FULL PARDONS

He Is Recorded as Saying in April, 1973, That Men in Case Would 'Get Off'

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Transcript Indicates Cabinet Post for Kissinger Was Delayed by Break-In

NYTimes By LESLEY OELSNER Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19-Richard M. Nixon told two of his aides in April, 1973, that he would give "full pardons" to various Watergate participants before he left the Presidency, according to a tape recording played today at the Watergate cover-up trial

Mr. Nixon's remark appeared to refer to the seven who took part in the break-in at Democratic headquarters on June 17, 1972, and who by April had been convicted and sentenced. Conceivably, though, the remark referred to others as well.

"They'll get off," Mr. Nixon said in part, according to the prosecution's transcript of the tape, to H.R. Haldeman, then his chief of staff, and John D. Ehrlichman, his domestic affairs adviser.

"You get pardons," he them said. "That's what they have to have, John."

Not in First Transcript

Mr. Nixon did not include this comment in a transcript of the conversation that he released last spring.

Its disclosure was one of several developments today at the trail of Mr. Ehrlichman, Mr. Haldeman, John N. Mitchell, former Attorney General: Robert C. Mardian, former Assistant Attorney General, and Kenneth W. Parkinson, a former Nixon resolution campaign of-

A second previously undis-closed portion of the same tape recording showed Mr. Nixon

saying that, not withstanding Henry Kissinger's wishes, Mr. Kissinger could not become Secretary of State until the then-mounting problem of Watergate had eased.

There were to be no changes in the Cabinet, he instructed his aides, adding, "You just gotta say that 'Henry, there are bigger things here.'"

Meanwhile, William O. Bittman testified at a special hearing called by Federal District Judge John J. Sirica that he Judge John J. Sirica that he had hade a copy of a controversial memorandum from E. Howard Hunt Jr., one of the original Watergate defendatas "pure and simple, to protect myself," and that the original

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document had probably been destroyed. Page 31.

Other developments on the 36th day of the trial included the following:

Mr. Nixon's attorney, Herbert J. Niller, notified Federal District Judge John J. Sirica that Mr. Nixon had consented to an examination by the panel of three doctors appointed by the Court to determine whether the former President would be physically able to provide testimony at the trial.

Mr. Ehrlichman's chief attorney, disclosed the existence of another document that the prosecution said it

tion said it had been seeking, tion said it had been seeking, the report on Watergate that Mr. Ehrlichman made to Mr. Nixon on April 14, 1973. To the obvious surprise of the prosecutors, Mr. Ehrlichman then stood up and said that the document was at the White House, in one of the boxes of his files. his files.

Money and Assurances

Tape recordings played today include various statements by Mr. Nixon to his aides that contradicted statements in tape recordings played yesterday. In one of the tape-recorded conone of the tape-recorded conversations heard yesterday, for instance, Mr. Nixon and another aide, Charles W. Colson, agreed on a plan for clemency for Mr. Hunt and discussed clemency for the other Watergate defendants. Today the jury heard a Nixon-Haldeman Fly heard a Nixon-Haldeman-I converstion in which lichman the President said that Mr. Colson had brought up, the subject of clemency but that he, Mr. Nixon, had "told him not to raise it with me."

The five defendants are all

The five defendants are all charged with conspiring to obstruct justice in the original

Watergate investigation.
One of the means through which the conspiracy allegedly was to be carried out was through payments of money and "assurances" to the seven original Watergate defendants in return for their silence about the largest the seven of the seven original watergate defendants in return for their silence about the largest the seven of the seven original watergate defendants.

in return for their silence about the facts of the break-in.
The prosecution is playing this week a series of tapes whose contents, so far at least, have supported the basic prosecution theory. cution theory.

Today, for instance, two recordings were played—one of Mr. Nixon's conversation on March 27, 1973, with Mr. Halde-man and Mr. Ehrlichman, and one of a talk by the three on

one of a talk by the three on April 14, 1973, in whoch Mr. Nixon referred to the pardons. The concersations, parts of which were included in Mr. Nixon's release of edited White House transcripts last spring, contain much that appears incriminating to Mr. Heldoman criminating to Mr. Haldeman and Mr. Ehrlichman. The tapes show them discussing such things as payments to the original Watergate burglars, for instance, and the possibility that Mr. Mitchell could be induced to take the blame for Watergate.

rovide testimony at he trial.

They also quote the participants in the conversation as repeatedly remarking on Mr. Mitchell's and Mr. Parkinson's

involvement in Watergate.

While the tapesp layed to-day made only minimal refer-ence to Mr. Mardian, they were potentially incriminating about him.

him.
Judge Sirica gave the jurors a short lecture on the law of copsniracy; he told them, among statements made during a conspiracy by one conspirator—whether indicted, like the five defendants, or unindicted, like Mr. Nixon—were attributable to the other conspirators.

to the other conspirators.

Mr. Nixon did not pardon
anyone in the Watergate case.
However, the fact that he said that he would issue pardons is, under the conspiracy law dam-aging to the five defendants. Mr. Nixon made the remark

Mr. Nixon made the remark at a time when the cover-up was unraveled. On that day, in fact, April 14, both Jeb Stuart Magruder, the deputy director of the re-election camwas then the President's counsel, were secretly meeting with the

At some points in the tape playing, the spectators laughed, particularly at one point when Mr. Ehrlichman suggested a possible "news magazine" account that could be written about Mr. Mitchell's coming forward and taking the blame

At the next recess, John J.
Wilcox of Mr. Haldeman's attorneys, rose to ask Judge Sirica to have anyone who laughed removed from the

laughed removed from the courtroom.

William G. Hundley, one of Mr. Mitchell's lawyers, rose with a slight smile.

"How do you feel about crying, judge?" he asked.

The remark drew the loudest laughter of the day Judge Sillaughter of the day Sillaughter of the day Judge Sillaughter of the day Sillaug

laughter of the day. Judge Sirica smiled. "I can't answer that one," he replied.