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**JAWORSKI ASSERTS
NIXON WITHHOLDS
REQUESTED TAPES**

**Tells Senate Judiciary Panel
of a Lack of Cooperation
by the White House**

PRESSURE ON PRESIDENT

**Prosecutor Says Evidence
'Material to Investigations'
Has Been Denied to Him**

By **ANTHONY RIPLEY**
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14— President Nixon has refused to turn over a large number of additional tape recordings and documents needed in the Watergate investigations, Leon Jaworski, the special prosecutor said today.

Mr. Jaworski, in a letter to the Senate Judiciary Committee, said, "It is now clear that

Copies of the letter were released by the office of the

*The text of Jaworski letter
is printed on Page 12.*

committee chairman, Senator evidence I deem material to our investigations will not be forthcoming."

James O. Eastland, Democrat of Mississippi.

Mr. Jaworski could seek a subpoena for the material pertaining to the Watergate break-in and other misconduct in the 1972 Presidential election. But he chose to take a step short of confrontation with Mr. Nixon.

Pressure Is Applied

Citing an arrangement he made with the Judiciary Committee last year to notify it of any evidence of a lack of White House cooperation, he sent the letter to the committee.

Congressional experts said that the clear purpose of Mr. Jaworski's letter was to bring public pressure to bear on the White House to change its mind about releasing the tapes and documents.

These experts, who include Senators and members of the Judiciary Committee staff, said that there was nothing the committee could do to help

Mr. Jaworski except to provide him with a public forum.

Mr. Jaworski conceded in his letter that it was possible to return indictments in the main Watergate case without obtaining further information. This case involves the June 17, 1972, break-in at the Democratic national headquarters at the Watergate complex and the subsequent White House cover-up.

However, he emphasized, "The material is important to a complete and thorough investigation and may contain evi-

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dence necessary for any future trials."

Sources close to the prosecution indicate that Mr. Jaworski's present plans are to begin seeking indictments in the main Watergate case after Feb. 25. If White House attitudes do not change, these sources said, the plan is to seek subpoenas, possibly in March, for the material withheld by the White House.

In his letter today, Mr. Jaworski said that he sent a letter to the White House on Jan. 9 requesting 25 separate tape recordings of Presidential conversations. On Jan. 22, he said, the White House asked him to state the "particularized needs" for each recording. He replied the same day, he said, asking for two additional tapes.

"On Feb. 4," Mr. Jaworski said, "James D. St. Clair, special counsel to the President, wrote to me, informing me that the President has decided not to comply with our outstanding requests for recordings, asserting that to do so would be inconsistent with the public interest and the constitutional integrity of the office of the Presidency."

The final reply came at 6 P.M. yesterday in a two-page letter from Mr. St. Clair.

"The President has refused to reconsider his earlier decision to terminate his cooperation with this investigation, at least with regard to producing any tape recordings of Presidential

conversations," Mr. Jaworski said in his letter.

The deputy White House press secretary, Gerald L. Warren, in a briefing for newsmen at the Nixon estate in Key Biscayne, Fla., said the President's view was that the 17 tape recordings and more than 700 documents provided thus far in response to requests "is sufficient to allow the grand jurors to proceed with their work without further delay."

Mr. Warren declined to release the text of the letter from Mr. St. Clair, saying it had been sent on a "confidential basis." Mr. Jaworski also declined to release it.

Senator Eastland, reached at his office in Rulesville, Miss., declined to comment, saying that he had not talked with Mr. Jaworski.

The Senate is in recess this week and Judiciary Committee members have scattered out across the country.

In addition to the 27 tapes of conversations he has sought, Mr. Jaworski listed other tapes and documents he said were still needed for his investigation.

Investigation Incomplete

The White House has produced three tapes and some documents from the Civil Division of the Justice Department dealing with milk producers' political contributions in 1971 and 1972. But "the investigation is far from complete, and the White House refusal to produce the requested tape recordings and Presidential documents will retard the scope of this investigation," Mr. Jaworski wrote.

The White House delivered documents from the files "of a former staff member but refused to permit us to review the files and make our own determination of relevance," he wrote.

The White House, he said further, refused to allow review of files of "another former staff member, requested as early as August, 1973."

Mr. Jaworski said that six requests for documents, dating to last August, were still pending. "Although some documents were produced pursuant to two of these and Mr. Buzhardt [the President's former Watergate attorney, J. Fred Buzhardt Jr.] reported as to

another that his limited search did not disclose any material, we have reason to believe that there are additional documents in the White House files."

Mr. Jaworski's predecessor, Archibald Cox, was dismissed on President Nixon's orders last Oct. 20 in a confrontation with the White House on the tapes issue. In the public outcry that followed, the President agreed to the appointment of another special prosecutor.

When Mr. Jaworski was named to the job Nov. 1, the Acting Attorney General, Robert H. Bork, said that the executive branch would give him "full cooperation."

"Should he disagree with a decision of the Administration with regard to the release of Presidential documents, there will be no restrictions placed on his freedom of action," Mr. Bork said.

Kennedy Urges Action

Attorney General William B. Saxbe, nominated the same day, later pledged to the Senate Judiciary Committee that he would fully back Mr. Jaworski.

Asked for comment today, Mr. Saxbe declined.

Senator Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, who serves on the Judiciary Committee, urged the committee to meet "at the earliest possible time to consider the ominous implications of Mr. Jaworski's letter."

The committee has a scheduled public hearing next Tuesday to consider the nomination of Lawrence H. Silberman to be Deputy Attorney General. Staff members said it was possible that the panel could meet privately then to discuss the conflict between Mr. Jaworski and the White House.

Last fall, Mr. Jaworski promised the panel that he would keep it informed about how thoroughly the White House was cooperating with his investigation.

He was asked at one point by Senator Robert C. Byrd, Democrat of West Virginia, what he would do if he thought the White House was trying to hamper his inquiry.

Mr. Jaworski responded, "If that came to pass, I would first come to the Congressional committee and state my views to them."