From story by Robert B. Semple, Jr., datelined Walla Walla, Wash., 26 Sep, titled "Nixon Announces New Step to Spur Atom Power Bra" [not kept].

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the visit to the Hanford fastop on a two-day cross-country cility was the last intermediate journey that was to reach its climax when Mr. Nixon confers with Emperor Hirohito in the first meeting between an American President and the constitutional monarch and religious symbol of the Japanese nation.

The 50-minute session with the Emperor-a goodwill gesture on the President's part designed to ease some of the present tensions in United designed to ease some of the present tensions in United States-Japanese relations was to follow a reunion between Mr. Nixon and his former Secretary of the Interior, Walter J. Hickel, at a reception at Mr. Hickel's Anchorage

There has been much spelation about the origin of the Nixon-Hickel meeting. Sources in the White House, on Mr. Hickel's staff and on Capitol

Hickel's staff and on Capitol
Hill have now provided some
of the details.

Initiative Laid to Hickel
The thrust of the accounts
furnished at the White House
and by Mr. Hickel's Congressional friends is that the initiative for the meeting came from
the former Interior Secretary.
Mr. Hickel was dismissed from
his post Thanksgiving Eve,
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1970, but still harbors political ambitions and has been seeking some way to establish a new and more cordial relationship with his old boss.

As long as six months ago, according to these sources, Senator Ted Stevens, the Alaska Republican and longtime political ally of Mr. Hickel's, began informal conversations with various Cabinet members and members of the White House staff seeking a reconciliation between the two men.

By Senator Stevens's own account, he dealt mostly with

count, he dealt mostly with Clark MacGregor, assistant to the President for Congressional

Relations; Robert H. Finch, counselor to the President and a political adviser; Eugene S. Cowen, a member of the White House Congressional relations team, and Maurice H. Stans, the Secretary of Commerce.

Although a few members of

the White House staff seemed disposed to bury old hatchets, nothing came of these preliminary overtures until Mr. Nixon, in August, announced his intention to fly to anchorage to meet Emperor Hirohito.

Stevens Calls Stans

At this juncture, Mr. Stevens accelerated his conversations and called Mr. Stans to ask whether the President might join him at a reception.

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The White House staff was divided on the matter. Some argued that Mr. Hickel should not be given an opportunity for public repentance, but those who felt that a meeting would be what one called "the correct, Presidential thing to do" eventually prevailed. Mr. Nixon himself himself is said to have been receptive to the idea.

Those who favored such a reunion pointed out that Mr. Hickel's recent chronicle of his controversial tenure in Washington — called "Who Owns America," and due for publication Oct.—had been more critical of the White House staff

cal of the White House staff than of the President himself.

than of the President himself. Mr. Hickel sent advance copies to the White House, and a personal copy to the President was inscribed.

"To my President, Richard Nixon, kind regards, no regrets, Wally."

Mr. Hickel's ambitions are far from clear. Some say he wishes to run for elective office again, and he is believed to have agreed to campaign for Mr. Nixon in 1972.

If Mr. Hickel seems willing

for Mr. Nixon in 1972.

If Mr. Hickel seems willing to forgive and forget, however, members of his staff seem unrepentant. His press' secretary, Joseph Holbert, has been telling newsmen that the White House, not Mr. Hickel, arranged the reception, adding "they're coming to our turf, we're not the reception, adding "they're coming to our turf, we're not going to theirs."