

Committee Asks 55 White House Files

WASHINGTON — (NNS) — The White House documents that the Senate Watergate committee is demanding from President Nixon apparently include virtually the entire files of 55 persons who might have some connection to Watergate activities.

While it has been known that the committee is seeking many documents, the enormity of the committee's request was not clear until yesterday.

Sen. Sam Ervin (D-N.C.) chairman of the committee, made the demand in a June 21 letter to White House counsel Leonard Garment.

Records

The communication has not previously been made public, but a copy has been obtained from committee sources now that Ervin's demand has become the subject of a pending meeting between him and the President.

Ervin attached to his letter to Garment a list of 55 names of present and former White House and executive branch employees "whose records apparently contain materials related to this committee's investigation."

Ervin asked the White House in the letter to furnish the committee with "copies of documents, logs, records, memoranda, correspondence, datebooks, notebooks, photographs, recordings or other materials relating directly or indirectly to the attached list of individuals and to their activities, participation, responsibilities or involvement in the presidential campaign of 1972, the break-ins of the Democratic National Committee, the break-in of Dr. Fielding's office and apartment in California, any other break-in or entry relating to the below listed individuals . . . and any and all individuals engaged in or participating in

SFEaminer JUL 15 1973 Nixon Should Yield

Records — Muskie

LOS ANGELES — (AP) — Sen. Edmund S. Muskie (D-Maine) told a news conference here today that he thinks it is President Nixon's "responsibility" to supply any information he may have which might be helpful to the Senate Watergate committee.

"Executive privilege is not designed to protect criminal activities," Muskie said.

"It is the President's responsibility to answer the questions which have eroded his executive authority."

The senator said that if he were President, "I would find a way to come before the Watergate committee or to establish a dialogue, although I too would refuse a subpoena."

surveillance, electronic or otherwise, who are not employees of any federal government agency for the period January 1, 1969 to the present."

'No Power'

Last January, when President Nixon sent word to the committee that he would not testify before it under any circumstances, he also rejected Ervin's requests for the information in White House files.

The President based his position on an asserted need to preserve the historic and constitutional separation of powers between branches of government.

Ervin, at the close of the Watergate hearings Friday, told newsmen that he hoped his forthcoming meeting with the President would resolve the conflict over the material.

"I'm convinced the presi-

dent has no constitutional power to withhold from the committee any documents or evidence that relate to political activity or wrongdoing," Ervin said.

The only material protected by the doctrine of separation of powers, said Ervin, are communications and papers of the president connected with the official duties of his office, which the senator insists cannot possibly include political campaign activity or wrongdoing.

No Meeting

Before president Nixon entered Bethesda Naval Hospital Thursday evening for treatment for viral pneumonia, Ervin talked with him by telephone and the two agreed to meet at the president's convenience to discuss the dispute.

The White House said yesterday there will be no meeting while the President is hospitalized.

Ervin has said that if an agreement is not worked out that satisfies the committee, he would vote in favor of issuing a subpoena for the records, although he conceded that the committee had no way to enforce the subpoena if the president chooses to ignore it.

He said he did not expect to take the issue before the courts where it might be tied up for three or four years.

"Justice sometimes moves on leaden feet," Ervin said.

The Names

The list of 55 administration figures whose files Ervin is after include some of the principal White House aides and administration officials as well as second echelon staff members and a number of secretaries and other assistants.

On Ervin's list, which was arranged in alphabetical order with some of the names misspelled, were:

Vernon Acree, Lyndon K. Allin, Miles Ambrose, Katherine Bachman, Kathleen W. Balsdon, Pat Boggs, Gertrude T. Brown, Patrick J. Buchanan, John Campbell, Jack Caulfield, Marjorie Caulfield, Dwight Chapin, Kathleen Chenoiu, Maruy Chotiner (apparently Murray Chotiner), Ken Cole, Charles Colson, Rita Dannenhauer, Anne Dawson, John Dean, Helen Delmenhorst, and Harry S. Dent.

Also John Ehrlichman, Fred Fielding, Sandra Green, H. Robert Haldeman, Larry Higby, Richard Howard, Jana Hruska (apparently Jana Hruska, daughter of Sen. Roman Hruska), Ted Hullin, Thomas Huston, E. Howard Hunt, S. Steven Karalekas, Allan G. Kaupinen, Bruce Kehrli, Ken Khachigian, Henry Kissinger, Egil Krogh, G. Gordon Liddy, Robert Mardian, Melinda Maury, Lyn Rae McClintock, and Patricia B. McKee.

Also Noble M. Melencamp, John Mitchell, Richard A. Moore, Martin Pollner, Elizabeth Rathnell, James Schlessinger, DeVan Shumway, Mel Stephens, Gordon Strachan, Janes Thomas, William Timmons, Susan Watts and David Young.