WXPost

Cox Rejected Advice on Phone Tapes

. By Jack Anderson

Not long after Archibald Cox was appointed Watergate special proceeptor he subpoena White House telephone tapes.

This was several weeks be-This was several weeks be-fore the prosecutors learned that President Nixon had se-treatly taped all conversations inside his oval office. They knew, however, that his two top aides, H. R. (Bob) Halde-man and John Ehrlichman, and the final field for the several pros-clearly relevant to the investi-gation of the case." had taped their telephone conversations.

The original prosecutors subpoenaed some telephone tapes from Ehrlichman. When Cox took over the prosecution, they recommended that he subpoena other Haldeman-Ehrlichman tapes in White House custody.

Sources close to Cox say he turned down the suggestion because he was still in the process of reviewing the case. He didn't want to take any action, they say, until he had completed his assessment. He has now issued a subpoena for selective White House tapes.

proper for any prosecutor to found:

Cox was appointed Watergate special prosecutor, he turned down a recommendation that he subpoena White House tele-phone tapes. that he had no desire to sim-

Naval Negligence-More than ever, the Navy seems to be made up of steel ships and tors "do not have adequate wooden men.

Documents intended for the eyes only of top Navy brass tell how the fleet has been measurably weakened by mismanagement of ship repairs, which keep vessels in port far longer than necessary.

In shipyards run by the Navy itself and in others oper-ated by private industry, Navy inspectors have found strong evidence of inefficiency, waste and greed.

In Norfolk, Va., where ship repairs are handled by private Footnote: Cox's office gave shipyards under the direction us this statement: "It is im- of the Navy, the inspectors shipyards under the direction

discuss communications or recommendations made compel the contractors to pay time of initial bid award, at among the prosecution team for extra shifts or have emittimes exceeding 100 per cent." ployees work overtime as long as the contractor says work is on schedule.

> • The Navy has been unable to collect damages from ship-yards for delays' "although there have been completion dealys as the result of contractor negligence."

> • Shipyards are under staffed. Part of the blame, according to the Navy, belongs to its own supervisor who has failed to tell shipyards of esti-mated workloads. The contract mated workloads. The contracmanpower available and little capacity to expand to meet the workload available," allege

> the inspectors. Shipyards have too much work are given more, although other 'Chesapeake yards at Baltimore are not used.

> • There is a general snafu on scheduling repairs, with some requests being made too late and others being made early but ignored by the brass until the deadline.

> • Some repairs are grossly by officers. Reported the inspectors: "Results have been

B11

• Late awards of repair contracts-sometimes only 10 days before work is to beginmake it impossible for con-tractors to have adequate supplies on hand. The inspectors note: "Material is difficult and expensive to obtain on a crash basis."

• Equipment needed for many older ships is no longer available, forcing contractors to make parts as they go along.

• Reports on progress of the repairs often fail to warn officials of developing trouble. "Often," the inspectors found, "the situation is one of being in extremis before notifying all concerned."

In their wide-ranging criti-que of the Norfolk operation, the inspectors said they did not want to single out Norfolk for rebuke. "The nature of the problems are such," they said, "that they are undoubtedly present in every location where repair work is being accomplished on ships in private • Some repairs are grossly shipyards under the cogni-underestimated when ordered zance of a supervisor of shipthe building."

© 1973, United Feature Syndicate