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**WHITE HOUSE FILES  
ON I.T.T. GIVEN COX**

**Prosecutor Had Called Data  
Vital to Investigation of  
Antitrust Settlement**

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Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 —

The White House made available today to the Watergate special prosecutor, Archibald Cox, files on the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation.

A spokesman for the prosecutor's office said that Mr. Cox and Fred J. Buzhardt, Presidential counsel dealing with Watergate and related matters, reached an agreement yesterday that lawyers from the prosecutor's office could have access to the files today.

Tomorrow morning, Mr. Cox, a professor of constitutional law on leave from Harvard University, will present an oral argument in Federal District Court here in behalf of his attempt to subpoena tape recordings of conversations between President Nixon and some of his former aides.

Mr. Cox will be opposed by Charles Alan Wright, a constitutional expert from the University of Texas Law School, who is advising the President in the Watergate case.

This morning, the prosecutor's spokesman said, Richard J. Davis, a lawyer who was

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formerly an Assistant United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, went to the White House and obtained papers from the White House file on I.T.T.

Last June 7, soon after he was named special prosecutor by Attorney General Elliot Richardson, Mr. Cox was given the task of investigating possible perjury and obstruction of justice by either I.T.T. or Government officials in the settlement in July, 1971, of three antitrust suits against I.T.T.

At that time, Mr. Richardson said "the I.T.T. inquiry [then being conducted by the Justice Department] has begun to overlap with the Watergate investigation, particularly in the area of subjects for interview."

Mr. Cox asked for the White House file on I.T.T., which presumably contained intra-White House memos, communications from the Justice Department and memos on meetings of I.T.T. officials with White House staff members.

The file, however, was not forthcoming, and on July 27 Mr. Cox said at a news conference that he had had no reply to his request for the file, which, he said, was "of the utmost importance" to the inquiry into both perjury and obstruction of justice.

Mr. Cox's spokesman would not say whether the files made available to Mr. Davis contained six intra-governmental memos which, it is believed, Mr. Cox does not have and particularly wants.

These six memos were mentioned in a memorandum, dated March 30, 1972, from Charles

W. Colson, then a White House assistant, to the then White House chief of staff, H.R. Haldeman. Mr. Colson told Mr. Haldeman that it would be politically dangerous for the President if these memos—plus 13 memos and letters by I.T.T. officials—leaked during the hearings then being conducted by the Senate Judiciary Committee on the nomination of Richard G. Kleindienst to be Attorney General.

The 13 I.T.T. documents were made public last March when the corporation made them available to three Congressional committees after the Security and Exchange Commission and the Justice Department had refused to turn them over to Congressional investigators. The I.T.T. documents dealt with meetings between company and Administration officials as I.T.T. sought a settlement that would permit it to retain the Hartford Fire Insurance Company.

**Memos Not Made Public**

But the six intra-governmental memos have never been made public. In his memo to Mr. Haldeman, Mr. Colson said that he, John D. Ehrlichman, former assistant to the President, and Fred Fielding, deputy counsel—the only persons who had seen all the documents—believed they had succeeded in controlling, or rounding up and destroying, several of the documents, but that he was not sure of this.

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