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**Jaworski Office Criticized
By White House on Leaks**

By ANTHONY RIPLEY

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WASHINGTON, Nov. 26—The White House raised publicly today its first criticism of the Watergate special prosecutor force since Leon Jaworski replaced Archibald Cox as its director. In an irritated but very measured way, Gerald L. Warren, the Deputy Presidential press secretary, cited two instances that he said "might be called leaks" to the press from Mr. Jaworski's office.

Mr. Warren cited an account published today of a meeting last Wednesday between Mr. Jaworski and two White House lawyers, Leonard Garment and J. Fred Buzhardt Jr., at Mr. Jaworski's office.

The article was written by the columnists Rowland Evans and Robert Novak. It described the meeting as an attempt to keep the special prosecutor from immediately making public the discovery last week of 18 minutes of buzzing that blotted out conversations on one of the tape recordings made in Mr. Nixon's office.

Mr. Jaworski refused the request.

The second "leak" concerned the publication in Time magazine of an article on the \$100,000 donation to Mr. Nixon's 1972 campaign made by the Seafarers International Union. The article stated that the donation was under investigation by the special prosecutor.

Mr. Warren pointed out that the magazine published the article just as the union was holding its national convention

Continued on Page 35, Column 1

Continued From Page 1, Col. 6

here and was being addressed by Mr. Nixon.

"I'm just pointing out a coincidence that I find very obvious," Mr. Warren said.

The special prosecutor's office had no comment on the White House criticism.

However, one of its officers is known to have told reporters of the meeting with the two White House lawyers, citing it as an example of the independence of Mr. Jaworski.

The Seafarer's union contribution has been a matter of published articles dating back to February and has been under investigation by the Senate Watergate committee, the special prosecutor and at least one public interest group in Washington.

A member of the Washington

news bureau of Time said today that the article in question was carried in the Nation section, which closed on Saturday night.

The White House announcement that the President would address the Seafarers was not made until last night.

Paul Hall, the union president, said today "we've never stopped being investigated" since the days of the Johnson Administration.

Mr. Hall defended the contribution, saying the union gave \$50,000 to President Johnson and \$100,000 to a Senator Hubert H. Humphrey's Democratic Presidential campaign in 1968.

He called the 1972 donation "a matter of public record" and said it had been "given in the form of a check."

During Mr. Cox's nearly five months as head of the Watergate criminal investigation, the White House publicly criticized what it said were leaks to newsmen and privately attacked it as partisan.

After Mr. Cox was dismissed at President Nixon's insistence, the former Attorney General, Elliot L. Richardson, described what he termed a state of "chronic irritation" on the part of the White House over problems of how far Mr. Cox's investigation should range.

The Seafarer's union and eight of its officers were indicted on June 30, 1970, in a 17-count conspiracy charge for violating the Federal Corrupt Practices Act.

Indicted on Contributions

The indictment charged that the union illegally gave \$750,000 to campaigns between 1964 and 1968 through its political action donation committee, collecting some of the money from foreign nationals and coercing donations.

The case was dismissed May 25, 1972, on the grounds that the union had not been granted its right to a speedy trial.

The Justice Department decided not to appeal the ruling.

The \$100,000 donation came to Mr. Nixon's campaign through a loan from the Chemical Bank of New York, according to an investigative report on the matter.

Mr. Hall said today that he was not sure of the name of the bank except that it was "our bank in New York" and that the loan had been "repaid in full."

"The money was absolutely not solicited," he said. "No one solicited us for a cent. It was our own idea. No one tells us what to do."