

# Are Called 'Incredible'

By Carroll Kilpatrick  
 Washington Post Staff Writer

The White House yesterday called the Senate Watergate committee's subpoena of more than 500 documents "incredible," and refused to say what President Nixon's response would be.

Nevertheless, the negative comment from deputy press secretary Gerald L. Warren, who also referred to the subpoenas as an "extraordinary request," hinted at a long legal battle between the committee and the President.

"The subpoenas have been received," Warren said, adding that when a response is made it would not be in a press briefing.

The implication was that the reply would be made either by the President in a formal response to the committee or by his lawyer.

If the President refuses to turn over the subpoenaed papers and tapes, the committee is expected to ask the U.S. District Court to enforce its subpoenas.

Congress passed a bill earlier this month giving the court jurisdiction in such cases after U.S. District Court Chief Judge John J. Sirica had ruled that he had no constitutional or statutory power to take jurisdiction.

Mr. Nixon criticized the legislation but let it become law without his signature, declaring that a veto at the present time would be misunderstood by Congress and the public.

Warren said his critical comments should not be surprising to anyone who had looked at the subpoenas.

Three committee subpoenas were delivered to the White House this week. One, relating to the so-called milk fund, requested 70 or more tapes and documents. The second, relat-

See **PRESIDENT, A9, Col. 1**

## PRESIDENT, From A1

ing to the Howard Hughes-C. G. (Bebe) Rebozo campaign contribution, requested 37 papers and tapes and copies of daily news summaries for almost two years. The third, relating to Watergate matters, requested tapes and documents of more than 475 meetings on 168 separate days from a period in April, 1971, through Nov. 17, 1973.

In addition, the subpoena requested a record of all meetings and telephone calls between the President and Egil Krough, David Young, John D. Ehrlichman, Charles W. Colson, John N. Mitchell, H. R. (Bob) Haldeman, G. Gordon Liddy and Dwight Chapin over periods of from two months to almost three years.

In other actions yesterday, the White House said that additional reports on various Watergate-related matters which had been promised would not be available before Christmas. There was speculation that they may never be issued.

Warren had said earlier that the intention was to make public reports on the milk fund, the ITT antitrust case and summaries of Watergate tapes before Congress adjourned for Christmas.

Warren denied that the President had been aware of a list of White House "enemies" sent to the Internal Revenue Service in 1972 with a request for special audits of their tax returns. The list was prepared by then-council John W. Dean III.

Asked if the President condemned the submission of

such a list, Warren replied: "Of course." He said that "If the President had been aware of it it wouldn't have happened."

At the Treasury Department, Secretary George P. Shultz told reporters he did not tell the President about the existence of the list. Shultz said that he and then IRS Commissioner Johnnie M. Walters agreed that it was "a lousy idea" and killed it.

Shultz said Walters' notes showed that Dean had informed him that the President did not know of the list.

Asked why he did not inform the President, Shultz said he and Walters agreed it was "a crummy idea and we killed it dead and that was the end of it."

Warren said the President learned of the list from newspaper reports and agreed that Shultz and Walters "acquitted themselves well" in refusing to carry out the audits.

The President also announced that he would nominate Marshall Wright, assistant secretary of state for congressional relations, to be ambassador to Cyprus.

If confirmed, Wright would succeed Robert J. McCloskey, who has been confirmed as ambassador at large.

Wright, 47, is a native of Arkansas and a Foreign Service veteran who has served on the National Security Council staff, as a State Department spokesman and in the Middle East and Far East.

The President also announced that he would nominate James F. Campbell to be ambassador to El Salvador. Campbell, 61, has been assistant administrator of the Agency for International Development. He is a former official of Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, now Exxon Corp.

The President also said he would nominate Max V. Krebs, 57, who is now deputy chief of mission in Buenos Aires, to be ambassador to Guyana.