

'Operation Candor' Is

San Clemente

A White House spokesman, confirming the end of "operation candor," said yesterday. President Nixon now feels he had laid to rest all Watergate-related charges against him.

"We are confident that would be the case," deputy press secretary Gerald Warren told reporters. "That was the intent of the release of the information . . . we feel it will lay to rest the allegations against the President."

Warren also left the clear impression that there are no plans now to put out any

more "white papers" like those issued Tuesday in response to charges that Mr. Nixon was influenced by promises of political contributions in 1971 when he intervened in the antitrust case against International Telephone and Telegraph Corp. and ordered an increase in federal price supports for milk producers.

The presidential spokesman said, "We are going to be providing information in the proper forum . . . We will continue to cooperate with the special Watergate prosecutor."

He said "there is a possi-

bility" that Mr. Nixon will have more to say on Watergate "in the future."

"But we are not going to say anything here or release anything that would interfere with the judicial process . . . or potential judicial proceeding" Warren said.

In addition to the ITT and milk fund disclosures, Mr. Nixon has released a detailed account of his personal finances since becoming president in an effort to make good on his promise of "full disclosure" of information on Watergate-related matters.

But White House aides

said previously that information would also be provided on the "plumbers," a secret surveillance operation set up in the White House in 1971; the circumstances surrounding a wiretap placed on the telephone of Donald Nixon, the President's brother, and the \$100,000 which Charles G. (Bebe) Rebozo, Mr. Nixon's closest friend, has said he received from Howard Hughes for the President's use in seeking re-election.

When asked about prospects for releasing information on those subjects, Warren said "documents and taped conversations related

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to these matters have been given to the special prosecutor" for his investigations and "as a result we are not releasing them" now.

When asked about some apparent discrepancies between the White House accounts and those by some persons connected with the ITT and milk fund controversies, Warren said: "This information was compiled in as complete a manner as possible and . . . presented from the perspective of the President . . . this is the complete detailing of the facts as they relate to the President."

Accordingly, Warren declined to comment when asked if then-Deputy Attorney General Richard Kleindienst had threatened to quit after Mr. Nixon told him in April, 1971, to halt court appeal of the government's antitrust case against ITT. The White House statements made no mention of that, although Kleindienst has said that is what happened.

Similarly, Warren refused to respond when asked how the White House position squared with Kleindienst's sworn testimony that Mr. Nixon never exerted any pressure on him to stop the

ITT litigation or on former Attorney General John Mitchell's sworn testimony that he knew nothing of ITT's promise to underwrite costs of the GOP national convention when San Diego was chosen as the convention site.

The White House statement Tuesday acknowledged Mr. Nixon's contact with Kleindienst and said Mr. Nixon knew of the ITT pledge in June — more than a month before the antitrust case, was settled out of court.

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