

NYTimes FEB 4 1974  
**JAWORSKI DENIES  
 WHITE HOUSE GAVE  
 ALL NEEDED DATA**

**Disputing Nixon, He Says  
 He Was Promised Reply  
 Today to New Request**

By **CHRISTOPHER LYDON**  
 Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3—Leon Jaworski, the special Watergate prosecutor, contradicting President Nixon's assertion in the State of the Union address last Wednesday, said today that he needed—and had formally requested—more tapes and documents than the White House had yet given him.

In a television interview, Mr. Jaworski pictured himself as close to another confrontation with Mr. Nixon's lawyers, over cooperation in the Watergate case. He said he had been promised an answer tomorrow to his request for further evidence.

He declined to say whether, if his request was denied, he would subpoena the White House evidence and go to court to get it, as Archibald Cox did last fall in proceedings that led the White House to turn over some Watergate tapes to the court and also to dismiss Mr. Cox, the first special prosecutor.

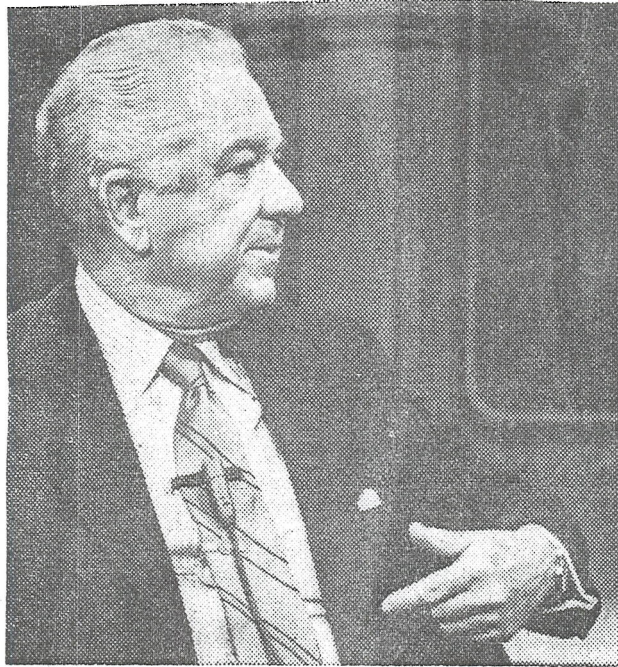
**May Know Today**

Asked what he would do if an impasse developed, Mr. Jaworski said: "I cannot answer that today. I will know that probably tomorrow, unfortunately."

Mr. Nixon, in his address to Congress last Wednesday, said he had provided Mr. Jaworski with "all the material that he needs to conclude his investigations and to proceed to prosecute the guilty and to clear the innocent."

Mr. Jaworski, on the contrary, said that further materials—"some are documents and some are also in the nature of tapes"—might be necessary to avoid "unduly prolonging" the return of the numerous indictments he and his staff have

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Leon Jaworski, Watergate special prosecutor, in studio in Washington for televised interview.

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been preparing with a Federal grand jury here.

He added, "I still say the indictments will come forward this month."

Mr. Jaworski also differed with Vice President Ford's statement to a television panel earlier today that "the Administration has supplied more tapes to the special prosecutor than the special prosecutor has asked for."

With respect to tapes, though not to all forms of evidence, the prosecutor said Mr. Ford's statement was incorrect, "because I have some requests outstanding."

Mr. Jaworski appeared on the American Broadcasting Company program "Issues and Answers."

Mr. Ford, interviewed on the

Columbia Broadcasting System's "Face the nation" program, said that the House of Representatives should grant its Judiciary Committee broad subpoena powers in connection with any impeachment proceedings against the President. He said he was not sure, however, that even such subpoena power would entitle the House to compel Mr. Nixon to testify in the impeachment controversy.

He also outlined a framework for White House responses to Judiciary Committee demands for evidence—although he did not claim explicitly to speak for the President on this question.

"There are rumors," Mr. Ford said, that if Mr. Nixon refused to testify in person, "he might answer interrogatories"—that is, a written set of questions.

Yet Mr. Ford sought to rule out a committee "fishing expedition" for Presidential papers, and tried to narrow the range of materials to be subpoenaed.

"I think there would have to be a logical explanation for the seeking of any individual document," he said. He added: "The tapes or documents have to be relevant to the definition of impeachment in the constitution."

The Vice President was asked whether impeachment by the House would "incapacitate" the President and justify his stepping down, making Mr. Ford Acting President, under the 25th Amendment to the Constitution, during a Senate trial of the charges against Mr. Nixon.

"I don't think so," he replied. "I don't think it's ever going to get that far, but even specu-

lating, I don't think a President ought to remove himself from office until he has actually been convicted by the United States Senate."

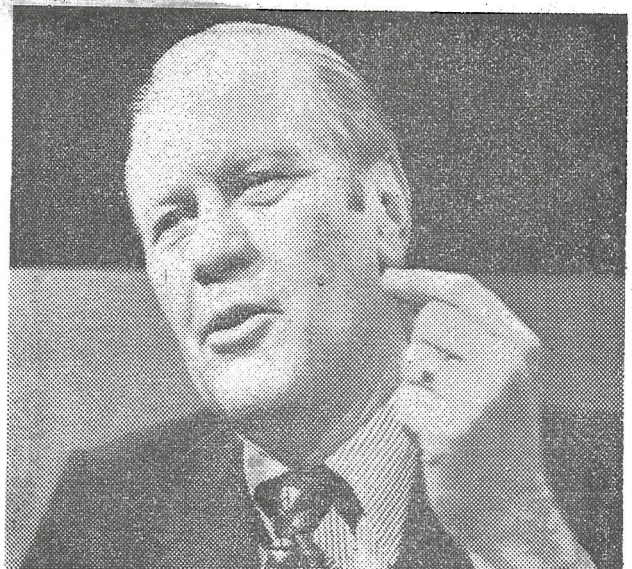
Mr. Ford also reflected the sagging Republican hopes in Tuesday's special election for the seat of the late Representative John P. Saylor, a Republican, in Pennsylvania's 12th District.

"It's going to be very close," he said of the first Congressional election of 1974, a race that many observers have said they will study for evidence of Watergate damage to Republican candidates. "I don't think it's as significant as some people suggest."

Meanwhile, the Gallup Poll reported that a substantial plurality of American voters now wish that Gerald Ford could finish out Mr. Nixon's second term.

If they had a choice, 46 per cent of a national sample said they would prefer to have Mr. Ford in the White House; 32 per cent would stick with Mr. Nixon, and 22 per cent were undecided or had no opinion. Republicans in the survey divided 2 to 1 in favor of keeping Mr. Nixon, but by a 3-to-1 margin Democrats preferred Mr. Ford.

Mr. Ford was the wide popular choice in all sections of the country except the South, which was almost evenly split between 40 per cent for Mr. Ford, 39 per cent for Mr. Nixon and 21 per cent unsure.



Vice President Ford as he prepared to be interviewed yesterday in a Washington TV studio.