

Nixon to Defy Jaworski

Washington

President Nixon, although he gave the House impeachment inquiry more than 1200 pages of transcripts of taped conversations about Watergate yesterday, will refuse to yield tapes and documents sought by the Watergate special prosecutor.

The President's Watergate lawyer, James D. St. Clair, told newsmen yesterday that he would move to quash the prosecutor's subpoena, which was authorized April 19.

The subpoena called on the President to supply, by

tomorrow tape recordings and documents relating to 64 conversations between Mr. Nixon and four of his former aides. The conversations took place between June, 1972, and June, 1973.

When asked on what grounds he would try to suppress the special prosecutor's subpoena, St. Clair mentioned two:

He said the subpoena was (1) an "unwarranted intrusion" into the confidentiality of presidential communications, and (2) the special prosecutor, Leon Jaworski, had not shown that the material he wanted was neces-

sary for the prosecution of his case against seven former associates of the President."

Those seven men are accused of taking part in or lying about a conspiracy to cover up the 1972 break-in at Democratic National Committee headquarters at the Watergate office building.

"I firmly believe," St. Clair said, "that Mr. Jaworski would not have indicted those people if he did not have enough evidence to convict them."

Therefore, he implied,

there was no need for further evidence.

St. Clair acknowledged that "exculpatory material" — that is, evidence favorable to the defendants — was in a different category. He said that was being made available to the prosecution, and through the prosecution to the defense, as it turned up.

However, he did not feel. St. Clair said, that the administration had to search through every file and listen to every tape recording in search of such exculpatory evidence.

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