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**President Surrenders 11 Tapes to Sirica**

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WASHINGTON, July 30—President Nixon, after a final review of their contents, surrendered today the first group of subpoenaed Watergate tapes that the Supreme Court had ordered him to turn over to Federal District Judge John J. Sirica.

The President's attorney, James D. St. Clair, delivered the first 20 recorded conversations on 11 reels to Judge Sirica this afternoon. Mr. St. Clair said a "significant portion" of the remaining tapes and materials covering some 64 Presidential conversations would be delivered Friday under a schedule established last week.

Earlier in the day, as the House Judiciary Committee was approving a third article of impeachment against him, Mr. Nixon sat alone in the Lincoln Room of the White House and listened to the tapes before giving final instructions to Mr. St. Clair.

This image of a lonely, beleaguered president was supplied to reporters by the deputy White House press secretary, Gerald I. Warren, amid indications that the White House staff, shocked by adverse developments of the last few days, did not know how to

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United Press International

James D. St. Clair and an aide arriving at court in Washington with Presidential tapes. They were given to Judge John J. Sirica, as ordered by Supreme Court.

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check the encroaching impeachment drive in the House.

While political leaders of both parties were predicting impeachment and while Senate leaders were preparing for a trial, President Nixon through his spokesmen stuck by his contention that the House in the end would "weigh the evidence and vote against impeachment.

"Our confidence is firm," Mr. Warren said.

Nevertheless, White House officials in private were depressed and there were signs they were worried that a number of influential Republicans would defect from the President's cause.

Yet Mr. Warren insisted that neither the White House nor its lobbyists had made a head count of House impeachment sentiment, and he said nothing special was being done to persuade members to vote for the President.

Representative John J. Rhodes of Arizona, the Republican leader in the House, has said he has not decided how to vote on impeachment. Yet, Mr. Warren said the President had not gotten in touch with him nor any other members of Congress since Mr. Nixon returned from California Sunday night. Regular contacts between the White House and Congressional leaders are being conducted through the office of William E. Timmons, assistant to the

President for legislative affairs, Mr. Warren said.

Not Like Works Bill

Pressed as to why the White House had not made a head count of the House, as it customarily does on pending legislation of importance to the President, he said, "Impeachment is not the same as a public works bill." But he stuck by his assertion that the President would win.

"We do not agree with those who are conceding the House of Representatives," Mr. Warren said. "We do not believe this is an issue that should be decided by a tidal wave or bandwagon. We believe each member must soberly consider impeachment, based on the facts."

Mr. Nixon had been scheduled to meet this morning with Treasury Secretary William E. Simon. But Mr. Warren said at noon that the meeting had been postponed until mid-afternoon and the President instead had been working with the tapes in the Lincoln sitting room, which is part of the First Family's apartment and is used by Mr. Nixon as a study.

The tapes contained some 64 conversations that the Supreme Court ruled unanimously last week must be turned over to Judge Sirica, who would then screen them and turn over any relevant portions to Leon Jaworski, the special prosecutor, for use in the trial of several of the Watergate defendants in September.

Mr. Nixon, according to Mr. Warren, worked alone with duplicates of the original tapes while Mr. St. Clair worked in his own office. The President, after listening to some or all of the tapes, requested that the court withhold some of the conversations—Mr. Warren did not know how many—from Mr. Jaworski on grounds of national security or executive privilege.

The Supreme Court in its ruling said that the President was entitled, through executive privilege, to withhold private conversations between him and his aides as long as they did not constitute evidence needed by the courts.

Richard Ben Veniste, an assistant special prosecutor, asked Mr. St. Clair if any segments of the conversations delivered today—covering March and April of 1973—were missing.

"Not to my knowledge," Mr. St. Clair said. "These were copied mechanically and I have had no reports of any abnormalities."