

Sirica to Rule Monday on Use of Transcripts in

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WASHINGTON, Sept. 24— Judge John J. Sirica will rule Monday on whether transcripts of tape recordings may be used by jurors in the Watergate cover-up trial to supplement recorded voices heard on headphones. 30 SEP

Present plans, according to Dennis Bracy of the General Services Administration, which is making physical arrangements for the trial, are for the entire courtroom—press and public included—to be equipped with headphones.

They will listen to some 18 hours of tape recordings at the trial, which is scheduled to begin a week from today.

But whether jurors can follow the spoken words with written transcripts is to be decided at Monday's hearing.

1st Add Pros—63W At least one defendant has objected to using the transcripts. Former Attorney General John N. Mitchell said that even if the transcripts were shown to be accurate, their use with the recordings, "will result in prejudicial emphasis on these conversations," giving them "greater weight."

Jaworski Sees Delay

The Watergate special prosecutor, Leon Jaworski, argued that if no transcripts were used, it would drag out the trial because the listening would have to be interrupted each time so that a new speaker's voice could be identified.

Also, Mr. Jaworski has argued, part of the tapes are of poor quality and may be difficult to understand without the aid of transcripts.

He agreed that the court should consider whether supplying transcripts would place undue emphasis on evidence from the tapes.

But he added that if such a problem existed it "does not outweigh the advantages of using the transcripts."

Mr. Jaworski said the defense lawyers have had access to the recordings for a month and to the prosecution transcripts since Sept. 16, in all, 10 entire Presidential conversations, portions of 23 others and tapes of

three non-Presidential conversations are planned for use.

Judge Sirica met today in United States District Court in the last of a number of closed pre-trial conferences with lawyers for both defendants and for the prosecution.

He issued a "no comment" statement following the 2½ hour meeting.

Herbert J. Miller Jr., lawyer for former President Richard N. Nixon, attended the meeting briefly and also would not comment.

Still to be resolved is the question of Mr. Nixon's health and his ability to stand the rigors of testifying at a trial. He is currently hospitalized in California.

The former President is scheduled as a witness for both the prosecution and the defense and is needed to identify the

authenticity of some of the tape recordings.

Meanwhile, Mr. Jaworski submitted to the court a list of 44 witnesses he planned to call at the trial and 60 suggested questions to be asked of potential jurors.

John D. Ehrlichman, former assistant to the President, submitted his own list of 80 witnesses, including his five co-defendants, and 230 questions for the jurors.

One surprise on the list was Thomas Pappas, a Boston financier who contributed heavily to JMR, Nixon's 1972 campaign.

Others on the list aside from Mr. Nixon and Mr. Pappas included the following:

James W. McCord Jr., E. Howard Hunt Jr. and G. Gordon Liddy, all convicted in the original Watergate burglary trial.

Also, Earl J. Silbert, Henry E.

Petersen, and Seymour Glanzer, all Justice Department lawyers involved in the first burglary trial.

Also, Peter Maroulis, Henry Rothblatt and William O. Bittman, all lawyers in the same trial.

Also, Jeb Stuart Magruder, Herbert W. Kalmbach, Richard G. Kleindienst, Frederick C. Larue, John W. Dean 3d, Charles W. Colson and Egil Krogh Jr., all of whom have pleaded guilty to Watergate-related offenses and are cooperating with Mr. Jaworski.

Also, Robert Reisner, an aide to Mr. Magruder at the Committee for the Re-election of the President, and Anthony Ulasewicz and John J. Caulfield, who served as White House undercover handyman.

Also, Sally Harmony, Mr. Liddy's secretary; L. Patrick Gray 3d, former acting director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation; Hugh Sloan, former Republican campaign committee treasurer; Paul L. O'Brien, a former campaign committee lawyer; Alexander P. Butterfield, a former White House aide who first publicly announced Mr.

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Nixon's system of taping conversations in his office.

Also, Powell Moore and Devan Shumway, both public relations men for the campaign committee; Joan Hall, Mr. Colson's former secretary; David I. Shapiro, Mr. Colson's former law partner; the Watergate grand jury foreman, Vladimir Pregelj; Fred F. Fielding, former assistant to Mr. Dean; and Richard Helms and Vernon Walters, both former top officials of the Central Intelligence Agency.

Also, Clark MacGregor, who replaced Mr. Mitchell as Mr. Nixon's campaign director after Watergate; Richard Moore, former aide to Mr. Mitchell; Lawrence Higby, former White House official, and Fred Asbell, a former campaign committee aide.

Also, Sherman Unger and Man- yon Millican, two men who were at a party with Mr. Larue and tied down the date of the alleged delivery of hush money; Dan Mahan, Robert Lill and John Denton, F.B.I. agents, and Lawrence F. O'Brien, former Democratic national chairman.