

# DOAR WILL PRESS FOR IMPEACHMENT

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Advocate Role for Counsel Taken as Sign Democrats Will Support Charges  
**NYTimes**

By JAMES M. NAUGHTON

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WASHINGTON, July 16—John M. Doar, the House Judiciary Committee's special counsel, is planning to urge the committee late this week to conclude that it has no choice but to recommend the impeachment of President Nixon.

Mr. Doar's role in the decisive stage of the inquiry had been an open question and the subject of intense strategy discussions at the committee's upper level. The decision to permit him to play an advocate's role was thus the clearest indication yet that Democrats in control of the committee would press for a Congressional indictment of the President.

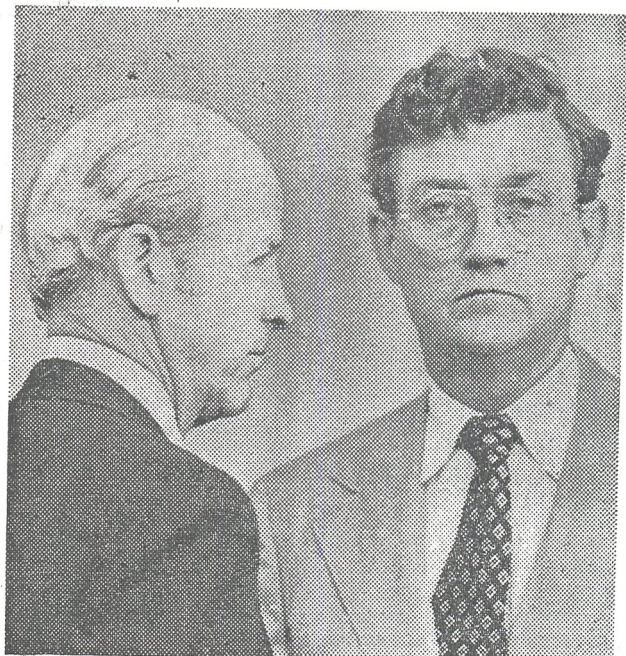
## 'To Tell It Like It Is'

"John Doar is going to tell it like it is," the committee's chairman, Representative Peter W. Rodino Jr., Democrat of New Jersey, said in an interview. "John believes, as I do, that the facts speak for themselves."

The disclosure of the special counsel's plan to argue on behalf of an impeachment finding—to which senior committee Republicans took strong exception—signaled the end of the committee's long investigation of Mr. Nixon's conduct in office.

So did an indirect public debate in which two Californians, one a leading Republican supporter and the other an emerging Democratic accuser of the President, offered diametrically opposing views today as to whether the evidence would

Continued on Page 17, Column 7



The New York Times/George Tames

John M. Doar, right, House Judiciary Committee's special counsel, conferring with Robert McClory, Illinois Republican. Officials said yesterday Mr. Doar would urge the committee to recommend impeachment.

Continued From Page 1, Col. 4  
warrant impeachment.

"We're going to win this God damn thing," the Republican, Representative Charles E. Wiggins, told reporters. "I'm satisfied the votes aren't there to impeach the President, because the facts aren't there."

Referring later to Mr. Wiggins's remarks, the Democrat, Representative Don Edwards, said that he did not know how anyone could come to that conclusion and be a lawyer or a literate person. He said that the evidence built "a very strong case" for impeachment.

The Judiciary Committee spent all day and much of the night questioning Charles W. Colson, the former White House special counsel, and Herbert W. Kalmbach, Mr. Nixon's former personal attorney.

But Mr. Doar skipped the coldest hearing—the first that he has missed since the hearing to complete the draft of a legal brief that well-placed officials said would outline and document four to six proposed articles of impeachment.

## Brief Is Described

Although Mr. Doar was not available to comment on the brief, an associate of his said privately that Mr. Doar had described it as a summation of evidence that led to an impeachment recommendation as the only logical finding.

"John says that it shouldn't be called an advocate's brief, because that presumes there is more than one position to advocate," the associate said in an interview. "He says the facts lead to one conclusion, and he's prepared to argue it."

Representatives Edward Hutchinson of Michigan and Robert McClory of Illinois, the panel's senior Republicans, voiced resentment when they learned of the counsel's plans. They contended that the staff should be required to present what Mr. McClory called a "neutral" brief, one that gave arguments for and against specific articles of impeachment.

Mr. Hutchinson directed Samuel Garrison, a Republican member of the inquiry staff, to marshal evidence that might

be used to rebut Mr. Doar's proposals. Republicans also began circulating a resolution that, if adopted by the committee, would instruct Mr. Doar to make an even-handed presentation.

The nature of Mr. Doar's role in the final stage of the inquiry has been the subject of long discussions among Mr. Rodino, senior Democrats and Mr. Doar.

Customarily, Congressional aides are virtually anonymous, eschewing public roles and exerting only indirect influence over the work of legislative committees.

## Two Factors Cited

But the impeachment process is by nature a departure from the Congressional norm, and two factors appeared to have led to the conclusion that Mr. Doar should be a leading, and potentially decisive, figure.

The first is that, by nearly all accounts of members, Mr. Doar's presentation to the committee at hearings has been uncolored, but the presentation of the White House rebuttal has been argumentative. In addition, James D. St. Clair, the President's chief defense counsel, will be permitted, tomorrow or Thursday, to submit advocate briefs and make oral argument against impeachment.

The second, and perhaps more compelling, reason is that Mr. Doar, as head of a staff of 100 that compiled the impeachment evidence, has had seven months to become immersed in it, while the committee members have had thousands of pages of material put before them in a period of weeks.

A number of committee members, including Republicans, have said that they would look to Mr. Doar for guidance—if not direction—as to the meaning of the voluminous evidence.

One of the chairman's colleagues said that the impeachment process, at this point, "all boils down to one thing—what do we do with John Doar? He has to say something. The point is when and where and how. And can we avoid making him the focus [of partisan debate] and keep the focus on the evidence?"