

Doar Says Inquiry Is Concentrating on 7 Areas of

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WASHINGTON, April 25—John M. Doar, chief counsel of the House Judiciary Committee's impeachment inquiry, said publicly today that his staff was concentrating its investigation on seven broad areas of allegations against President Nixon.

In addition, Mr. Doar told the committee members that a number of other matters, while not of the highest priority, were still under active consideration by the investigators.

Following is a description of these accusations against Mr. Nixon and a recounting of what is known of the President's role in the various areas in question:

Burglar yand Cover-up

There has been no public testimony that Mr. Nixon knew in advance of plans to break into the Democratic National Committee headquarters in the Watergate complex, but all the tapes subpoenaed thus far by the committee bear on the question of President Nixon's complicity in covering up the burglary.

Mr. Nixon has acknowledged that, within days of the burglary on June 17, 1972, he tried to limit the investigation by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The result was that the initial inquiry was delayed at least two weeks. Mr. Nixon has said he feared that "an unrestricted investigation of Watergate might lead to and expose covert national security operations."

John W. Dean 3d, the former White House counsel, testified that the President was aware of his aides' involvement in the burglary as early as September, 1972, but the details of the case did not begin to emerge until six months later. The committee is investigating whether Mr. Nixon sanctioned the efforts of his aides to hide the facts.

The staff is also concerned with whether to further the cover-up. Mr. Nixon authorized or at least was aware of cash payments to the Watergate burglars to buy their silence about the involvement of ranking officials and whether any of the burglars was offered executive clemency.

Another concern is whether Mr. Nixon knew that his deputy campaign director, Jeb S. Magruder, had committed perjury during the trial of the original Watergate defendants and whether Mr. Magruder was later offered a position in the Commerce Department as a reward.

The staff is also investi-

gating the circumstances surrounding the dismissal of the first special prosecutor Archibald Cox, and the re-honor pledges made to Mr. Cox about supplying evidence to the prosecutors.

Finally, there is the matter of the tape recordings of the President's conversations. Mr. Nixon said last July that the tapes were under his "sole personal control," but it subsequently developed that a number of tapes were said to be missing and that 18½ minutes of conversation on a crucial tape had been obliterated.

Court appointed technical experts reported in January that the obliteration had been caused by a manual erasure and implied that it had been done intentionally. The question, of course, is whether the President countenanced the destruction of evidence.

Domestic Surveillance

The principal allegations here involve the President's creation of a special investigating unit in the White House, known as the plumbers because its job was to plug news leaks. That unit was responsible for the burglary of the office of Dr. Daniel Ellsberg's former psychiatrist.

Mr. Nixon has said that he would have disapproved of plans for the Ellsberg burglary had he known of them, but once he found out about the break-in he withheld the

information from the authorities for at least several weeks.

In this area, the staff is also investigating Administration wiretapping of officials and reporters; Presidential approval of an aborted intelligence plan drafted by an aide, Tom Charles Huston, that included authorization for burglaries, wiretapping, mail covers and other illegal tactics; the sounding out of the judge in Dr. Ellsberg's trial about whether he would be interested in the F.B.I. directorship; the activities of John J. Caulfield and Anthony T. Ulasewicz, including alleged plans to fire-bomb the Brookings Institution, and the relationship between the plumbers' unit and Dita Beard, who was once a lobbyist for the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation.

Personal Finances

The committee's investigators are trying to determine whether Mr. Nixon committed criminal tax fraud during the first four years of his Presidency. The Internal Revenue Service and the Congressional Joint Committee on Taxation ruled this month that Mr. Nixon owed more

than \$450,000 in back taxes and interest.

The principal matters in which the staff is interested involve the admitted back-dating of the deed for the President's gift of his Vice-Presidential papers to the National Archives and the Government expenditures at the President's private estates. The question is whether the President willfully sought to evade taxes by claiming illegal deductions and by not reporting the Government's expenditures as additional income.

The I.T.T. Case

The staff is trying to determine if the President encouraged or even knew of false testimony by former high Administration officials about the settlement of a Government antitrust suit against I.T.T.

During Senate hearings on the confirmation of Richard G. Kleindienst to be Attorney General, Mr. Kleindienst and his predecessor, John N. Mitchell, swore that there had been no White House intervention in the antitrust action.

Subsequently, Mr. Kleindienst and the President have acknowledged that the President personally ordered Mr. Kleindienst not to appeal an appeals court ruling favorable to I.T.T.

Dairy Industry Fund

Following a letter to Mr. Nixon in 1970 from milk producers pledging \$2-million to the President's re-election campaign, the Government imposed quotas on the importation of certain dairy products.

The next year, the Agriculture Department reversed a decision against raising milk price supports shortly after leading milk producers had met with Mr. Nixon.

Dairy cooperatives eventually contributed nearly \$500,000 to the President's campaign. The issue is whether the Government's decisions, of which the President was unquestionably aware, resulted from the campaign contributions.

Hughes Donation

In 1969 and 1970, agents of Howard R. Hughes, one of the world's richest men, gave \$100,000 in cash to Mr. Nixon's closest friend, Charles G. Rebozo. Mr. Rebozo returned the money last year. He has told investigators that he did not tell Mr. Nixon of the money until shortly before he returned it and that he had kept the 1,000 hundred-dollar bills untouched in a safe-deposit box for three years. Mr. Nixon has defended Mr. Rebozo's actions.

This month, it was disclosed that Herbert W. Kalmbach, once the President's personal

attorney, had told Senate investigators that Mr. Rebozo told him that he had lent or given the money to Mr. Nixon's two brothers and his personal secretary, Rose Mary Woods.

The Judiciary Committee staff is trying to determine whether the money was offered and accepted for use by the President, his family or his friends and whether Mr. Hughes was promised anything in return.

Vesco Contribution

Two of the President's former Cabinet members, Mr. Mitchell and Maurice H. Stans, the Secretary of Commerce, have been on trial for allegedly attempting to obstruct a Securities and Exchange Commission investigation of Robert L. Vesco, millionaire businessman, contributed \$200,000 to the President's re-election campaign.

There has been no public testimony that Mr. Nixon was a party in efforts to assist Mr. Vesco, but the investigators are apparently still pursuing the question.

Mr. Doar reported to the committee that the following items were still under consideration, though he did not publicly assign them the same priority as the seven major investigations:

☐ Campaign intelligence activities, including the work of Donald H. Segretti.

☐ Cables that were forged by E. Howard Hunt Jr., one of the convicted Watergate conspirators.

☐ Allegations that the President offered ambassadorships solely because the persons involved had contributed to his campaign.

☐ Allegations that the President commuted prison sentences in return for campaign support from powerful interests.

☐ Purported efforts by the White House to use the Federal Communications Commission and the Justice Department's Antitrust Division to retaliate against political opponents in the news media.

☐ Charges that the I.R.S. was instructed to harass enemies and be lenient toward friends of the Administration.

☐ Allegations that the President ordered decisions by various departments and agencies solely because they benefited him politically or because they were of help to his friends or supporters.

☐ Accusations that the President illegally ordered the bombing of Cambodia from 1969 to 1973 and instructed those in charge of the bombing to hide the facts by filing false reports.

Allegations Against Nixon