

Goldwater
Hits Calls for
Resignation

5/12/74

**Julie Insists 'He'll Know'
Father to Stay When to Quit**

By Donnie Radcliffe
Washington Post Staff Writer

President Nixon will wage his battle to remain in office "constitutionally, down the wire" as long as even one senator still believes in him, Julie Nixon Eisenhower said yesterday.

"If the [House Judiciary] committee votes a bill of impeachment, if the House goes through with it, if it goes to the Senate, he's said that if there is only one senator that it's going to be a constitutional process," the President's younger daughter told reporters in the East Garden of the White House.

In a voice at times quavering with emotion, Mrs. Eisenhower, with husband, David, at her side, categorically denied that Mr. Nixon intends to resign his embattled presidency under any circumstances.

She said her father had discussed that possibility the night before during a family outing aboard the presidential yacht, Sequoia.

"He had a very great quote—that he would take this 'constitutionally down the wire.' He said he would go to the Senate and he said if there were one senator that believed in him that that's the way it would be."

Standing beneath a grape arbor in the garden formerly named for Jacqueline Kennedy, the young Eisenhowers appeared resolute in their extraordinary joint effort to assure the media that there was no substance to rumors that Mr. Nixon will leave office soon.

"I don't know how the rumor got started," Mrs. Eisenhower said, "but there really is no truth to it at all. He's stronger now than he ever has been in his determination to see this thing through."

Once she was near anger as a television newsman asked why she was answering questions for her father.

"I want to try to control myself," Mrs. Eisenhower in-

See FAMILY, A7, Col. 1

By John P. MacKenzie
and Austin Scott

Washington Post Staff Writers

Sen. Barry M. Goldwater (R-Ariz.) said yesterday that Republican leaders should not attempt to call on President Nixon and ask him to resign.

"If anybody tried that right now, I think he'd tell them to go to hell," Goldwater told The Washington Post in a telephone interview.

Goldwater, whose views carry great weight in his party and receive careful attention at the White House, said events of recent days have not changed his opinion that Mr. Nixon will surely resign if the House votes to impeach him, but not before that.

"When the time comes to resign, he'll know it" without outside advice, said Goldwater. As of now, he added, the evidence does not support a call for resignation.

Earlier, comedian Bob Hope, one of Mr. Nixon's personal friends and strong supporters, said the edited transcripts of taped White House conversations have forced him to think about whether the President should resign.

Those transcripts changed "the whole meaning of Watergate," the multimillionaire comedian told a college audience in Salem, W.Va.

"Releasing the transcripts was a big mistake," he said Friday. "It tears down the dignity of our Presidency and that's a large mistake."

Hope said he does not think the President should be impeached. Asked if he favored resignation, he replied, "... Before the transcripts, I would say no. But since the transcripts are out you have to consider it ... you have to think about it."

The Miami Herald, which supported Mr. Nixon for reelection in 1972, joined the ranks yesterday of those calling for his impeachment. Impeachment would be "legal ... orderly ... and

See REACT, A7, Col. 1

REACT, From A1

decisive in joining the issue at trial," the paper said.

Former Treasury Secretary John B. Connally, in Milwaukee for a \$100-a-plate Republican fund-raising dinner, said he thought the President should not resign, but the impeachment inquiry should "proceed at deliberate speed."

"The portions of the transcript I've read tell a sad, even sordid story," Connally said. "But they don't reveal any impeachable offense—at least in my opinion. Resignation of the President would only throw the country into further confusion."

In Grand Forks, N.D., Rep. Mark Andrews, a conservative Republican who has supported the President, said Mr. Nixon should leave the office.

"I think things have reached a point where his leaving office one way or another is the best course for the presidency and the country," the North Dakotan said.

At the White House, deputy press secretary Gerald Warren said he had no up-to-date count of sentiment telephoned to the White House, but "we've been getting a majority of calls in the last 78 hours telling the President not to resign."

Warren said "100 per cent" of the calls he as personally answered said the President should stay in office. He would not estimate how many that was. "I haven't kept track," he said.

Also in Washington, the national convention of the liberal Americans for Democratic Action in essence re-

affirmed a call for impeachment it first issued in April, 1971.

An estimated 300 ADA delegates unanimously endorsed a list of eight "crimes punishable under the criminal code of the United States."

They accused the President, among other things, of "systematic" deception about the war in Cambodia, countenancing "the perversion of our precious electoral processes by sabotage, lies and deception," and using the Internal Revenue Service and the Federal Communications Commission "to punish his enemies and reward his friends."

"Whether these crimes warrant Richard Nixon's removal from office is for the Senate to decide," the ADA said, ". . . but the trial before the Senate cannot begin until the House of Representatives performs its high constitutional duty of impeaching the President."

Two other unanimous ADA resolutions said Mr. Nixon should not be granted immunity from any prosecution in return for a possible resignation, and that he should hand over his duties to Vice President Ford from the time he is impeached until his Senate trial ends.

The Chattanooga, Tenn., News-Free Press said in a Sunday editorial titled "Mr. President Stand Fast" that presidents should not be ". . . shouted out of office by clamor."

"There is no evidence of such impeachable offenses as treason, bribery or other high crimes and misdemeanors," the editorial said.

The paper supported Mr. Nixon for a second term in 1972.

FAMILY, From A1

interrupted, "and answer your question because it really does wound me. I'm here to answer the questions because Helen Smith Mrs. Nixon's press secretary said she received 55 phone calls from members of the media wanting to know the family's reaction and wanting to know if my father is going to resign.

"Now if the media has a hangup," Mrs. Eisenhower continued, her dark eyes flashing and her voice trembling, "an obsession about resignation and feels they must be reassured by members of the family that my father is not going to resign, I feel as a daughter it is my obligation to come out here and say 'no, he is not going to resign.'"

It was an appearance, however, that went against her father's wishes, she said, "because he doesn't want anyone to construe that I'm trying to answer questions for him."

She wasn't trying to do that, she said, but instead "I'm just trying to pray to have courage to meet his courage."

Young Eisenhower viewed the congressional and public reaction much as "the (Archibald) Cox thing" last October when Mr. Nixon fired his Watergate special prosecutor and Attorney General Elliot L. Richardson and Deputy Attorney General William D. Ruckelshaus resigned.

"If you think of the outcry in terms of the outcry last October and how that thing was resolved . . . at least in terms of resignation, I think you can apply that to the situation right now."

As Eisenhower recalled it, "four or five weeks later it became evident by the President's action, demeanor in public and determination to stay on in office that he was not going to resign. This [transcripts] outcry is a week old. Wait four weeks . . ."

Slippage of congressional support was distressing, the President's daughter said, "but I don't think that four people who call for his res-

ignation in Congress is an avalanche."

As for any immorality Mr. Nixon might have displayed in connection with the transcripts, Mrs. Eisenhower could only characterize that impression by saying, "He is reacting because he is human."

Nor could she see how anyone could be shocked by the transcript, she said. What emerged was "a human being reacting to a situation where he saw his dreams crumbling down around him" as he weighed the situation, explored the alternatives.

Her own reaction to editorials focusing on tone and morality of the tapes was that until two weeks ago, "the emphasis was 'Was Dean telling the truth? Did the President know about the break-in . . . or the cover-up?'"

Quite the contrary, she continued. They proved that Mr. Nixon did not. ("Twelve times in the transcripts he expressed complete and utter shock at what happened," she said at another point).

"So we've left the issue behind and now we're going to a new set of issues."

If there has been any low point in Mr. Nixon's mood, throughout the unfolding Watergate scandal, according to David Eisenhower it came "at the initial impact . . ."

"It did," his wife interrupted, emphasizing the time more than a year ago when Mr. Nixon says he first realized what was happening.

"When," Eisenhower continued, "his friends, associates, comrades in arms, political associates that went back to 1952, when these people left, it hurt him very deeply and he went through two or three weeks very low. But his spirit has recovered and he's been on par ever since."

Mrs. Eisenhower said she felt strongly that "it would be a bad precedent to set for a President to resign unless there were criminal action. It's just not the American system of government . . . This is a constitutional issue at this point."