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**Doar Summary Stresses  
Nixon Role in Watergate**

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WASHINGTON, July 21—In summarizing the evidence before the House Judiciary Committee in its impeachment inquiry, John M. Doar, the committee's special counsel, abandoned the impartial role he had been playing for weeks and bluntly laid out the case against President Nixon.

The first portion of his 306-page summary, which is printed in adjacent columns, dealt with Mr. Nixon's behavior in connection with the Watergate break-in and its aftermath. In essence, he argued that the President had authorized the intelligence plan that led to the burglary and had directed early efforts to cover up its character.

Recalling that on April 30, 1973, Mr. Nixon said that he had been deceived by his subordinates, Mr. Doar said that "The critical question this committee must decide is whether the President was duped by his closest political associates or whether they were in fact carrying out his policies and decisions." Clearly, Mr. Doar believes the latter.

#### Haldeman's Role Cited

The summary cited evidence that H. R. Haldeman, Mr. Nixon's chief of staff, knew in advance of the burglary on June 17, 1972, at the Democratic national offices in the Watergate complex here and had approved the intelligence gathering plan from which the burglary apparently grew.

It then cited testimony from Alexander P. Butterfield, a former White House aide, and from John N. Mitchell, a former Attorney General, indicating that Mr. Haldeman was not an independent operator but an "implementer" of the President's decisions and his "alter ego."

Thus, the inference was drawn that Mr. Nixon must have given Mr. Haldeman permission to authorize the political intelligence project in 1971. That project, code-named Sandwedge, was discarded later, but its momentum carried over into the operation headed by G. Gordon Liddy at the Committee for the Re-election of the President in 1972.

Mr. Doar noted that the first key meeting between Mr. Haldeman and Mr. Nixon after the break-in took place on June 20, 1972. At that meeting they discussed Watergate, but their discussion was obliterated from the tape of the meeting by an 18½-minute "buzz."

On June 30, the President met with Mr. Haldeman and Mr. Mitchell. By that time, Mr. Doar

argued, actions by Presidential aides had somewhat limited the scope of the investigation by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and money had been allocated to be paid to the persons who had been arrested.

The summary also listed in detail the state of Mr. Haldeman's knowledge of Watergate, which was quite comprehensive.

By the end of that meeting, according to Mr. Doar, "circumstances strongly suggest that President Nixon decided, shortly after learning of the Watergate break-in, on a plan to cover up the identities of high officials of the White House and C.R.P. [the Committee for the Re-election of the President] directly involved in the illegal operation and to prevent the disclosure of prior covert activities undertaken on behalf of President Nixon."

The key men in the initial phase of the cover-up, the summary contended, were John W. Dean 3d, then counsel to the President, and Herbert W. Kalmbach, then Mr. Nixon's personal attorney. At first, Mr. Doar said, "the policy worked."

Mr. Dean short-circuited the F.B.I. investigation, the summary said, and Mr. Kalmbach raised funds for "hush money."

#### What Nixon Knew

By the time of Mr. Nixon's meeting with Mr. Dean on Sept. 15, 1972, according to the summary, Mr. Nixon had a substantial amount of information about the whole episode, including knowledge of the real reason for Mr. Mitchell's departure from the re-election committee, which was Watergate, not "personal matters."

The summary then turned to the matter of payments to the conspirators. In response to a report by Mr. Dean, Mr. Doar asserted, "the President did not condemn the payments or the involvement of this closest aides. He did not direct that the activity be stopped. The President did not express surprise."

Then there was the matter of clemency for the burglars.

Mr. Doar, noting that there are three transcripts of tape recordings in which Mr. Nixon discusses clemency for E. Howard Hunt Jr., one of the conspirators, on the recommendation of staff members, quoted Mr. Nixon's subsequent statement: "It [clemency] was not recommended by any member of my staff."

That statement and others, he said, "are contradicted by the President's own words."