

# White House Bugging Inquiry Began 2 Days After Arrests

By AGIS SALPUKAS

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 — The White House made its first move to investigate the Watergate bugging only two days after five men were caught in the headquarters of the Democratic party on June 17, according to papers filed at United States District Court here today.

The papers give one of the first glimpses into the activities of John W. Dean 3d, legal counsel to the President, who was asked by Mr. Nixon to investigate all leads that might have involved any present members of the White House staff in the bugging.

On Aug. 29, President Nixon said at a news conference that the investigation indicated that "no one in the White House staff, no one in this Administration, presently employed, was involved in this very bizarre incident."

The court papers were filed today with Judge John J. Sirica, chief of the Federal district court, by United States attorneys who are prosecuting the case. They are answers to motions filed by the defense lawyers on behalf of the seven men indicted in the bugging.

In answer to a motion by E. Howard Hunt Jr., a former White House aide indicted in the case, it was disclosed that Mr. Dean received information on Monday, June 19, that Mr. Hunt was possibly linked to the Watergate break-in.

The same day, the papers filed today said, Mr. Dean ordered Bruce Kehrli, a staff secretary to the President, to go to Mr. Hunt's former office in Room 338 of the old Executive Office Building "to retrieve

whatever documents were there."

According to the papers, Mr. Dean wanted to find out if Mr. Hunt had turned over all classified papers and files to the White House after he ceased being a consultant to the White House on March 29.

Mr. Hunt had been hired to review the Pentagon papers to determine which could be declassified. He also worked in the field of narcotics importation.

Mr. Kehrli and an assistant to Mr. Dean, Fred Fielding, had Mr. Hunt's safe opened in the presence of a Secret Service agent and the papers and articles were moved to Mr. Dean's office.

On June 20, Mr. Dean sorted through the material and found classified matter "most of it relating to the Pentagon papers."

## Black Attache Case

There was also a black attache case that was opened by Mr. Dean, which contained "a large amount of electronic equipment, as well as written matter, pamphlets and instructions booklets relating to electronic equipment."

Mr. Dean put the items in a cardboard box and they were turned over to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The papers filed by the United States Attorney's office argued that the judge should deny Mr. Hunt's motion that the seized articles and papers be returned to him. Mr. Hunt's lawyer argued that they had been "improperly seized" without a search warrant.

A hearing on all the motions, which include several to dismiss the indictments, will be held tomorrow.

The answer to Mr. Hunt's motion to return the materials also brought out that Mr. Hunt was in Washington for two days after the break-in and that he was questioned by the F.B.I. on the same day the five men were arrested.

In another development, Frank Mankiewicz, Senator George McGovern's national political coordinator, called for an immediate and comprehensive investigation by the Justice Department of what he termed "a clandestine campaign of bribery and espionage and sabotage financed with secret Nixon campaign funds."

Mr. Mankiewicz released at a news conference here the text of a letter to Attorney General Richard G. Kleindienst citing "13 serious charges" against the Republicans, including violations of the campaign finance laws and the granting of favors by the Nixon Administration in return for large contributions to the President's campaign.

Among the instances listed on the letter, signed by Mr. Mankiewicz and delivered yesterday, were the following:

"An Administration promise to retain weak rug flammability standards, which was followed by a \$94,580 contribution from a carpet company executive.

Evident relaxation of air pollution standards in the case of the Bunker Hill Company, a subsidiary of the Gulf Resources and Chemical Corporation, "which is a strong Nixon contributor."

"The unusually quick granting of a Federal bank charter" to a Minnesota businessman, Dwayne Andreas, after he gave \$25,000 to the Nixon campaign.

## Kleindienst Pressed

The Mankiewicz letter also pressed Mr. Kleindienst to act on a number of possible Republican violations of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, reported to the Justice Department by the General Accounting Office on Aug. 26. The department has said only that the G.A.O.'s charges are "under review" by its Criminal Division.

Mr. Mankiewicz said that Senator McGovern would use a half-hour of prime television time (7:30 to 8:00 on the American Broadcasting Company) tomorrow night for a speech "on the subject of corruption in the Nixon Administration."

He also disclosed that recent reports of Republican-related efforts to disrupt and confuse the Democratic Presidential primary campaign had prompted the McGovern organization to set up a "ballot security system" on Election Day to ensure that voters were protected from intimidation at the polls and that vote tallies were not tampered with.

Gary Hart, the Senator's campaign manager, who appeared with Mr. Mankiewicz, released the partial results of a door-to-door canvass by McGovern workers that, he said, showed that "in areas we feel we should and must win, the race is still very much undecided."