

NY Times JUL 9 1973  
**Mitchell Expected to Tell  
Of Planning for Break-in**

**But Support for Dean Is Not Held Likely  
in the Hearings Resuming Tomorrow—  
Kalmbach Next Scheduled Witness**

By JAMES M. NAUGHTON  
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, July 8—The Senate's Watergate hearing are not likely to produce dramatic support for the charge by John W. Dean 3d that President Nixon has deeply involved in the Watergate cover-up, officials close to the Senate investigation said today.

"It's all going to be anticlimactic now," a senior Senate investigator said of the hearings that are scheduled to resume on Tuesday with the testimony of John N. Mitchell, the former Attorney General.

According to the well-informed officials, Mr. Mitchell will confirm that he took part in three meetings early last year at which plans were discussed to bug the Watergate offices of the Democratic party but will deny that he specifically authorized the eavesdropping and will provide no information linking Mr. Nixon to a cover-up effort.

#### Kalmbach Listed Next

Further, the officials said, the witness who will follow Mr. Mitchell—Herbert W. Kalmbach, the President's former personal attorney—will most likely confirm Mr. Dean's charge that he raised "silence money" for the original Watergate defendants but will probably not offer testimony implicating Mr. Nixon in the payments.

According to the issue of Newsweek magazine that goes on sale tomorrow, Mr. Kalmbach has also told Senate investigators that John D. Ehrlichman, H. R. Haldeman, Mr. Dean and Mr. Mitchell were deeply involved in the Watergate cover-up. Newsweek reported that Mr. Kalmbach has made the following allegations:

That Mr. Ehrlichman, the President's former domestic adviser, promoted secret payments to the Watergate defendants.

That Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Dean pressed Mr. Kalmbach urgently to raise money for the defendants while the Watergate trial was in progress in January.

That Mr. Haldeman, the former White House chief of staff, ordered the financing for various espionage operations against Democrats.

The televised Senate hearings, picking up after a nine-day Congressional recess, are heading into the crucial last stage of the effort to determine the ultimate responsibility for the Watergate break-in and the subsequent cover-up. When that phase of the investigation is completed, probably in September, the seven-member committee will investigate campaign financing abuses and alleged political sabotage against Democratic Presidential contenders.

Mr. Mitchell will be the first witness with an opportunity to corroborate or rebut the explosive allegations made by Mr. Dean, the former White House legal counsel and a one-time aide to Mr. Mitchell at the Department of Justice.

#### Lack of Answer Feared

As a result of preliminary staff-level interviews of Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Kalmbach and others yet to testify before the committee, the Senate investigators are said to be dubious that the hearings will produce a clear-cut, documented answer to the central question of Mr. Nixon's involvement.

"I don't think you'll have any ending with the damn thing," said one of the committee's staff members. "That's what bothers me every night when I go to bed. I think it's going to end about where it is now."

But the Senators and their committee lawyers, whose interrogation of witnesses has rarely been blunt or prosecutorial, were described as prepared to give Mr. Mitchell two days or more of rigorous examination.

Among the questions the former Attorney General is expected to face, based on testimony of Mr. Dean and other

earlier witnesses, are the following:

Precisely what took place at a meeting on March 30, 1972, in Key Biscayne, Fla., among Mr. Mitchell, who resigned as Attorney General to become director of the Committee for the Re-election of the President; Jeb Stuart Magruder, deputy director of the Committee; and Frederick G. Larue, another aide to Mr. Mitchell during the 1972 campaign? Mr. Magruder told the Senate panel that Mr. Mitchell had reluctantly "signed off on"—that is, approved—a scheme under which G. Gordon Liddy, one of the convicted Watergate conspirators, would spend \$250,000 gathering political intelligence through such means as wiretaps of the Democrats' Watergate offices.

If, as he has been quoted as insisting, Mr. Mitchell did not approve the Liddy plan, how does he account for Mr. Magruder's testimony that Mr. Mitchell, on June 9, 1972, complained of the poor quality of the material obtained from the Watergate phone taps?

Did Mr. Mitchell direct Robert C. Mardian, a political aide at the re-election committee, to telephone Liddy the day of the Watergate arrests on June 17, and ask him to try to persuade the acting Attorney General, Richard G. Kleindienst, to arrange for the release from jail of James W. McCord Jr., one of the Watergate burglars? Mr. Magruder and Mr. Dean both described the first cover-up effort under oath.

What prompted the former Attorney General to resign on July 1, 1972, as the campaign director? In doing so, what did he tell the President, with whom he presumably discussed the resignation? Could Mr. Mitchell, whose relationship with Mr. Nixon was so close that he had a direct telephone line to the President from the Department of Justice, have left the campaign without advising Mr. Nixon of the genesis of the break-in and without alerting the President to the potential for a major political scandal? Mr. Mitchell has not discussed, to date, his dealings with the President a year ago, in the wake of the Watergate arrests. He explained his resignation then in terms of an ultimatum from his wife, Martha, that he must leave either politics or her.

Did Mr. Mitchell tell Mr. Dean, as the latter testified, that he should take steps on Jan. 10 of this year to communicate an assurance of executive clemency for McCord if he remained silent at the Watergate trial? If so, on what authority did Mr. Mitchell base the instruction? Only the President can grant clemency.

#### A Test of Confidence

Was Mr. Mitchell aware in March of discussions in the White House, which Mr. Dean said involved the President, Mr. Haldeman and Mr. Ehrlichman, about the possibility of diverting attention from the cover-up if Mr. Mitchell were to take public responsibility for the break-in?

The Senate committee staff planned to ask these and other questions in a second interview with Mr. Mitchell today or tomorrow to gain a better understanding of the former Attorney General's testimony before it is given publicly on Tuesday.

Despite the impression of the committee investigators that Mr. Mitchell's appearance would not provide substantial new revelations about the Watergate case, the staff were said to be eager to determine how confidently Mr. Mitchell would respond to the examination.

Published reports have described the President's former law partner, campaign director and confidant as a nervous, forgetful remnant of the calm, self-assured figure who presided over the Justice Department.

It was uncertain today whether Mr. Mitchell would be accompanied to the hearing by Mrs. Mitchell, who has said, so far unavailingly, that she would like to testify to the Senate committee herself.

Rufus L. Edmisten, the deputy counsel to the Democratic majority on the committee, said that Mrs. Mitchell would be welcome to appear as a spectator when her husband testifies. He denied reports published last week that the committee had offered to provide Mrs. Mitchell with a private room to view the hearing on television.

Mr. Edmisten said that the committee chairman, Senator Sam J. Ervin Jr., Democrat of North Carolina, "would recoil" from such an affront.