

GRAND JURY DATA

Hunt Says Nixon Men Directed Break-In at Doctor's Office

By **MARTIN ARNOLD**
Special to The New York Times

LOS ANGELES, May 4—The plot to break into the office of Dr. Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist was conceived, supervised and paid for in the White House, and the Central Intelligence Agency supplied the camera and disguises for the job, according to testimony by E. Howard Hunt Jr. before the grand jury investigating the Watergate break-in.

Hunt's testimony, taken Wednesday in Washington, was released here today by the

Excerpts from grand jury testimony are on Page 15.

judge in the Pentagon papers trial. It disclosed in detail an elaborate movie-thriller scenario, which, Hunt said, was personally directed by two men then on the White House staff—Egil Krogh Jr. and David Young.

The testimony told how Hunt and G. Gordon Liddy,—the first pleaded guilty and the other was convicted in the Watergate trial—first "cased" the doctor's home neighborhood and his office, how they obtained a special camera for the job from the C.I.A., and how they visited a C.I.A. "safehouse" in Washington to secure disguises and false identification material.

Defense Motion Denied

In another development today, Judge William Matthew Byrne Jr., who released the testimony, denied a defense motion for dismissal based on his own visits with John D. Ehr-

lichman, President Nixon's top domestic affairs adviser. He also took under submission a motion to dismiss on the ground of Government misbehavior—for suppressing evidence and for the burglary. He refused, at this time, to hear arguments on whether the case had been "tainted."

But the most startling development was the release of the Hunt testimony.

In it, he told how Mr. Krogh

Continued on Page 15, Column 2.

Continued From Page 1, Col. 5

top domestic affairs adviser.

He also took under submission a motion to dismiss on the ground of Government misbehavior—for suppressing evidence and for the burglary. He refused, at this time, to hear arguments on whether the case had been "tainted."

"I am convinced beyond any doubt at all," he said, "that nothing has compromised my ability to act as a fair and impartial judge in this case."

But the most startling development was the release of the Hunt testimony.

In it, he told how Mr. Krogh and Mr. Young had supervised the operation, and how they had been kept aware of every step of it. Previously, Mr. Ehrlichman had told the F.B.I. that he had been directed by President Nixon to head an ex-officio White House investigation of the release of the Pentagon papers, and that he turned that job over to Mr. Krogh and Mr. Young.

Last Wednesday, Mr. Krogh suddenly took a leave of absence from his job as Under Secretary of Transportation. While working at the White House, he had reported directly to Mr. Ehrlichman. He was a member of Mr. Ehrlichman's domestic council as an adviser on criminal justice matters.

Also on Wednesday, Mr. Young resigned his staff position on the National Security Council.

According to an F.B.I. report made public this week, Mr. Ehrlichman on April 27 told the bureau that he didn't know Liddy and Hunt had broken

into the psychiatrist's office until after it had happened, that he did not agree with the "method of investigation" and told the two men "not to do this again."

Asked tonight about Hunt's testimony, a spokesman for the Central Intelligence Agency said:

"The Central Intelligence Agency had no advance knowledge of any sort of the break-in by Mr. Hunt of the office of Mr. Ellsberg's psychiatrist or of the Watergate incident. The newspaper reports of these two events were the first notice of anyone in the agency.

"All agency information on our contacts with any persons involved in these incidents has been fully reported to the Department of Justice, and as an investigation of these matters is in the hands of the courts and the grand jury, all inquiries should be directed to the Department of Justice."

Hunt, in his testimony, told how he was first hired as a White House consultant on July 6, 1971, to investigate, along with Liddy, the publication of the Pentagon papers, which were first disclosed in The New York Times on June 13, 1971.

He said that, to do this, he "had made at the State Department Xerox copies of a large number of cables . . . I must have reviewed, oh, I dare say, upwards of four or five thousand cables."

These were to authenticate the Pentagon papers that appeared in The Times, he said. The Xerox copies of the cables were in his White House office, he said.

A group was set up to study the disclosure of the papers, and to study Daniel Ellsberg, in what "was simply known, for our purposes, as Room 16," Hunt said.

He said that Mr. Young "was there," and that Liddy "had a fulltime office there."

"The operational direction of that group was provided by Mr. Egil Krogh," he told the grand jury.

Hunt said that "Mr. Ellsberg had been indicted not long before," and that the White House was receiving daily F.B.I. reports, and that he "was given access to all this material on an absolutely routine basis."

Dr. Ellsberg was first indicted in June, 1971, and then reindicted in December, 1971. He and Anthony J. Russo Jr. are now standing trial on six counts of espionage, 6 of theft and one of conspiracy.

Hunt said that reports "at

great length" on Dr. Ellsberg continued to flow to the White House from the F.B.I., and "a picture of a man began to emerge" that "allowed not only interest on the part of certain White House officials, and I'm not sure who all of them [were], but certainly on the part of Mr. Krogh and Mr. Young."

He said that Mr. Krogh and he decided that "the best instant source of a full readout" on Dr. Ellsberg "would be through the files" of Dr. Ellsberg's psychiatrist.

He said that he had been told that the F.B.I. could not supply these files because it had ceased "training its agents in entry operation."

Hunt also said that in preparing a "psychiatric profile" of Dr. Ellsberg, it had been arranged to receive help from Dr. Bernard Melloy, who headed a special C.I.A. unit that supplied information on "persons of interest to the United States Government."

He said that thereafter Dr. Melloy assisted in compiling for the White House the "psychiatric profile," and that Dr. Melloy then gave his own reports "probably to Mr. Young or Mr. Krogh."

Thus the thriller operations started, Hunt said. He and Liddy were authorized by Mr. Krogh to fly to Los Angeles, which they did on Aug. 25, 1971, checking into the Beverly Hilton Hotel.

"We were authorized to make a preliminary vulnerability and feasibility study," was the way he described it.

He said that they "passed through" the building in which

Dr. Ellsberg's psychiatrist, Dr. Lewis J. Fielding, had his office in Beverly Hills, and took some photographs "with a very special camera."

They also took the mileage between the doctor's home and office. At one point, they took pictures of the building, with Liddy posing outside of it "to provide a reason for taking photographs on a particular street."

Liddy was wearing dark glasses, he said, and the camera used "was concealed in a tobacco pouch."

The camera, he said, was given to him by a "technical services representative of the C.I.A.," a man whose name he did not know, but a man he met "in a safehouse, the same one that we used when we were given disguises and other physical equipment." It was on Massachusetts Avenue in Washington, he said of the "safehouse."

He said that through all this it was "pointed out to us . . . that no one from the White House could be involved in any way directly with such an operation."

He said that, therefore, he was asked in the White House if he could come up with a burglary team, and he came up with the two Cuban exiles and Bernard L. Barker, a former C.I.A. agent who pleaded guilty in the trial.

Hunt said that on approximately "D minus one or D minus two" arrangements were made for Barker and the two Cubans to fly to California to meet with Hunt and Liddy.

Hunt and Liddy stopped first

in Chicago to obtain walkie-talkies and other equipment, Hunt testified.

The following story of the break-in was told by Hunt:

"We knew where Dr. Ellsberg was. We knew from previous reconnaissance that the building was not locked, and that access was quite feasible because a cleaning woman was there for several hours during the night, and both the front and rear doors were customarily left open.

"We wanted a pretexted entry, a fact that was obtained by equipping two of the men from Miami with delivery men's clothing and a large, green suitcase which actually carried the camera equipment inside it.

"The suitcase itself was adorned with Air Express invoices and stickers, "rush immediately" to Dr. Fielding.

"On the basis of the appearance of that object, representations were actually made to the cleaning woman, and she admitted these two gentlemen into the Fielding offices.

"They simply deposited the suitcase inside the office. Then, to the best of my recollection, they punched the unlocking button on the inside of the door and departed.

"Later on that night, I was stationed at Dr. Fielding's residence to make sure that his car remained in his garage. Mr. Liddy was cruising the general area around—I can't even remember the names of the streets in Beverly Hills, but it was South Road Drive, possibly. It was something like that.

"I think that they went in around 11. In any event, I was

satisfied that Fielding was not going to leave. I more or less put him to bed, and then I came back to the downtown section of Beverly Hills.

"I understood subsequently when the operation was completed that the entry had been accomplished, but that it had to be accomplished through the use of force; that is to say, that entry had been made in the rear of the building because the cleaning lady had gone home, being Saturday night or a holiday weekend, or whatever, so that the doors were not open as we had expected.

"Either two or three men went into the office, pried open a file, the patient file, and began—again, this is hearsay—examined it as they were told to do just before they entered in the operation.

They were told to look for any file, any material on Ellsberg and to disregard anything else.

"It was reported to me that they had gone through every file in Dr. Fielding's office, including the one in his desk, and that there had been absolutely no material in it with the name of Ellsberg on it of any sort.

"We met back in the Beverly Hilton for a discussion of the operation. Nothing evolved from it. They were told to take the next plane out of town, and because of the visits there was Mr. Liddy and I departed subsequently."

Hunt said that when he returned to Washington after the Sept. 3, 1971, break-in, he and Liddy "made a full report of it to Mr. Krogh and Mr. Young."

It was, he said, "a clean operation, but it had failed its purpose."

Hunt also said that the funds for the operation had been given "by Mr. Krogh directly to Mr. Liddy."

The trial has been recessed until Tuesday.