

6 Indicted for Break-In

Ehrlichman

Known as a stickler for efficiency and punctuality, John D. Ehrlichman, 48, was a veteran "advance man" in President Nixon's election campaigns and rose rapidly in the White House staff structure to become the President's chief adviser for domestic affairs. One of his tasks was overseeing the activities of the White House investigative unit known as "the plumbers."

CHARGES

One count of conspiracy against the rights of citizens, one count of making false statements to the FBI, three counts of making false declarations to a grand jury or court.

BACKGROUND

Ehrlichman, who was indicted by a federal grand jury last week on similar charges in connection with the Watergate cover-up, has pleaded innocent to charges of conspiracy and perjury brought by a Los Angeles County grand jury last fall that investigated the break-in of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist's office.

Ehrlichman has denied knowing of the planned break-in before it took place on Sept. 3, 1971, but he has maintained that it was legal under the "inherent powers" of the President to protect national security.

He also told the Los Angeles County grand jury that the President "specifically approved" a trip by E. Howard Hunt and G. Gordon Liddy to Los Angeles to develop information about Ellsberg and the Pentagon Papers leak, according to a transcript of his testimony released last October.

Yet, in approving a "covert operation" to find out about Ellsberg's medical history, Ehrlichman specifically ordered that any such activities not be "traceable" back to the White House.

According to the indictment issued here yesterday, Ehrlichman "caused the removal of certain memoranda" concerning the break-in from the White House on March 27, 1973. One of these, dated Aug. 11, 1971, carried the recommendation from presidential aides Egil (Bud) Krogh Jr. and David Young for the "covert operation . . . to examine all the medical files still held by Ellsberg's psychoanalyst covering the two-year period in which

he was undergoing analysis."

Ehrlichman testified before the Senate Watergate committee that he did not know a break-in was being contemplated. He said he thought a friendly doctor or nurse would be asked to get the files.

According to yesterday's indictment, he told the federal grand jury here that he also did not know that "the plumbers" were seeking psychiatric information about Ellsberg until after the break-in occurred. These statements to the grand jury would appear to contradict parts of his testimony to the Watergate committee.

Under close questioning from assistant U.S. attorney Earl Silbert, Ehrlichman three times told the grand jury that he learned of attempts to get psychiatric information on Ellsberg "after the fact,"—the break-in.

Those statements, according to the indictment were false.

Colson

As special counsel to the President, Charles W. Colson helped weld together the coalition of labor-ethnic-Catholic and Southern Democratic followers of Wallace formed the "silent majority." He worked behind the scenes and gained a reputation for being tough, prag-

matic, hard-nosed and extremely loyal to the President. Colson, 42, resigned in March, 1973, to return to private law practice. He has since said that he underwent a religious experience and that he has found inner peace through Christ.

CHARGES

One count of conspiring against the rights of citizens.

BACKGROUND

On July 1, 1971, five days before Watergate conspirator E. Howard Hunt was hired as a White House consultant, Colson and Hunt had a telephone conversation about Daniel Ellsberg.

The conversation, something of a job interview for Hunt who had been Colson's friend and who was hired on Colson's recommendation, is not men-

tioned in the indictment returned yesterday. But, through a recording of the call made by Colson, it has been cited as one indicator of the White House's concern over Ellsberg.

According to the transcript, obtained by the Senate Watergate committee, Colson and Hunt saw opportunities to "nail" Ellsberg and the New Left, as Colson put it: "We might be able to put this bastard into a helluva situation and discredit the New Left," said Colson.

"It also has to be this case won't be tried in the court, it will be tried in the newspapers," Colson emphasized later in the conversation.

Colson has denied being involved in any illegal activities uncovered in the course of the various Watergate investigations. Last week, he was indicted on one count of conspiracy and one count of obstruction of justice in connection with the Watergate cover-up.

According to yesterday's indictment, Colson took an active interest in the activities of "the plumbers" and borrowed \$5,000 from the Trust for Agricultural Political Education, a fund set up with milk producers money, to finance the Ellsberg break-in.

Colson told the FBI he learned of the break-in "sometime after" it occurred. Hunt subsequently told a grand jury that he tried to show Colson photographs obtained during the operation but was told by Colson, "I don't want to hear anything about them."

Liddy

A former FBI agent, prosecutor unsuccessful congressional candidate and Treasury Department aide, George Gordon Liddy, 43, was on the staff of White House domestic adviser, John D. Ehrlich-

man at the time of the break-in at the office of Ellsberg's psychiatrist. He later joined the Nixon re-election campaign as a general counsel, a job he held until 11 days after the initial arrests at the Watergate, when he was fired for refusing to talk to FBI agents.

CHARGES

One count of contempt of Congress; one count of conspiracy against the rights of citizens.

BACKGROUND

Liddy was emerged as one of the most colorful and enigmatic figures in the Watergate scandal.

He has maintained steadfast silence, and his refusal to testify about Watergate-related matters has already cost him a contempt of court citation in addition to yesterday's contempt of Congress charge.

He is currently serving a 6- to 20-year sentence on a conspiracy conviction arising from the Watergate break-in and is awaiting trial on burglary

charges in connection with the Ellsberg Los Angeles break-in. He was also fined \$40,000 for his part in the Watergate break-in.

It was Liddy, sworn grand jury testimony has indicated, who along with E. Howard Hunt Jr. helped prepare a plan to gather information on Ellsberg shortly after the publication of the Pentagon Papers leaked by Ellsberg in 1971. That plan, according to testimony, included provisions for the "nontraceable" break-in at Ellsberg's psychiatrist office.

Testimony before the Watergate Senate Watergate committee has also pictured Liddy as the initiator of a Nixon re-election committee intelligence plan that led to the bugging of telephone lines and offices at the Democratic headquarters in the Watergate.

A flamboyant, abrasive gun fancier, Liddy impressed many who knew him in the past decade as a man destined for fame or notoriety. An ad in his law-and-order campaign for Congress in a 1968 Dutchess County, N.Y. race said: "He knows the answer is law and order, not weak-kneed sociology. Gordon Liddy doesn't bail them out—he puts them in..."

He lost that race, and shortly afterward left his post as assistant district attorney for a Washington job as special assistant to Eugene T. Rossides, assistant secretary of the Treasury.

It was his liking of guns and his self-styled independence that eventually led to his downfall at the Treasury Department. Early in 1971, Liddy made an unauthorized speech against gun controls to the National Rifle Association. A few months later, he was dismissed from his position. He then took the job on Ehrlichman's staff.

Martinez

One of the seven original Watergate defendants, Eugenio R. Martinez, 51, was on the CIA payroll as an informant at the time of his arrest. In testimony to the Senate Watergate Committee former CIA Director Richard M. Helms said

Martinez's \$100-a-month retainer was cut off immediately after his arrest and the agency had "nothing to do with Watergate."

CHARGES

Martinez was charged yesterday with one count of conspiracy against the rights of citizens.

BACKGROUND

Martinez, sentenced to a year in prison for his role in the Watergate break-in and recently paroled, also took part in the break-in at the offices of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist, Dr. Lewis Fielding, in Los Angeles according to Bernard Barker.

A real estate agent and notary public who worked for Barker, Martinez was said to carry out low-level functions for the CIA in the Miami area. An address book found on Martinez at the time of his arrest in the Watergate Hunt, White House consultant and Watergate conspirator.

Barker

Bernard L. Baker, 56, a Cuban-House consultant and former CIA comrade E. Howard Hunt to undertake government, undercover work, born American recruited by White was found crouching behind a desk at the Democratic Party's Watergate headquarters on June 17, 1972.

CHARGE

One count of conspiracy against the rights of citizens.

BACKGROUND

With the six other original Water-

gate defendants, Barker was tried by Judge John J. Sirica in January, 1973. He pleaded guilty, was sentenced to 18 months to six years, and was recently freed pending appeal.

Testifying before the Senate Watergate committee, Barker said: "I am a bilingual American who is dedicated to the liberation of Cuba." He said he was recruited by Hunt, his former boss in the abortive Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba, and agreed to burglarize the office of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist, Dr. Lewis F. Fielding, and Democratic headquarters because he believed it was in the interests of national security.

Barker has said he believed the purpose of the Watergate break-in was to find evidence of foreign contributions to Democratic party funds. The burglary of the psychiatrist's office came, Barker has said, after he was told Ellsberg was passing secret documents to the Soviet Embassy.

When Barker and three other Miami-

ans involved in the Watergate burglary appealed for a retrial last fall, they claimed they had pleaded guilty under pressure from Hunt and "high officials of the executive branch of government."

In motions filed by defense attorney Daniel E. Schultz, the men claimed they had believed themselves engaged in a legitimate clandestine operation and were unable to offer their defense for reasons of national security. Schultz at a later hearing said the burglars were duped by Hunt into becoming "unwitting tools in illegal political espionage."

DeDiego

A close associate of several of the seven original Watergate defendants, Felipe De Diego, 45, was a real estate partner of Bernard L. Barker and Eugenio Martinez until shortly after the two were arrested inside the Democratic National Committee offices in the Watergate complex.

CHARGE

Conspiracy.

BACKGROUND

De Diego's association with Barker, Martinez, E. Howard Hunt and other Watergate figures dates back to 1959, when he joined the then small Cuban exile colony in Miami in the wake of Fidel Castro's rise to power. In Cuba, De Diego had been a banker. In Miami, he was recruited by Barker to participate in the abortive Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba.

De Diego was captured shortly after the April, 1961, landing on an isolated beachhead in southern Cuba, was held prisoner 20 months and was released by Castro in December, 1962, along with other Bay of Pigs prisoners.

Almost immediately, he joined the U.S. Army, where he served a four-year stint as an intelligence officer. He was discharged in 1967 with the rank of lieutenant, and worked for the next two years as a car dealer in Puerto Rico, returning to Miami in 1969 to become a U.S. citizen and obtain a real estate license. He joined a Miami real

estate agency where Martinez, with whom he had kept in close touch through the years, was then employed. In mid-1970, Martinez, Barker and De Diego opened a real estate office in Miami's Little Havana section.

De Diego admits to having participated in the "plumbers unit" burglary of the office of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist, Dr. Lewis Fielding.

"It was a few weeks before the Ellsberg thing broke out," he said. "Mac (Barker) told me that there was a person who worked for the government in a very high White House position who wanted to utilize us in an official mission involving the security of the state. He said we had been chosen because of our background and experience."

The White House "contact," De Diego said he learned later, was Howard Hunt Jr.

A year later, De Diego was among 10 Cuban-born men recruited by Barker to travel to Washington on May 4, 1972, to attend the funeral of former FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover. After viewing Hoover's body at the Capitol rotunda, the men spotted Ellsberg speaking at an antiwar rally on the Capitol steps and broke up the rally with shouts of "traitor" and physical attacks on the demonstrators.

During both operations, De Diego said, "we thought that we were working on something that would lead to Cuba's freedom.

"Maybe that's why we were picked for it, because they were looking for the zeal and sensitivity of men who are working for something very close to their hearts," he said.



United Press International

Watergate burglars Eugenio Martinez, right, and Virgilio Gonzales are met by their wives as they leave prison.