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Three Called Coconspirators

Krogh

Egil (Bud) Krogh came to the Nixon White House from the Seattle law firm of John D. Ehrlichman and brought with him a zest for public service. He handled a variety of legal tasks, including liaison work between the District of Columbia, Congress and the White House. In January, 1973, he was named under secretary of transportation, but four months later he resigned in the wake of disclosures of his role in the Ellsberg break-in. Krogh, 34, was named as an unindicted coconspirator yesterday.

BACKGROUND

Krogh was an assistant to Ehrlichman at the time he was given the task of heading the investigative unit that was assigned to plug the Pentagon Papers leaks. In his resignation statement, he took full responsibility for ordering the break-in of Dr. Lewis Fielding's office, but yesterday's indictment charges that Ehrlichman was informed in advance.

In affidavits filed in Los Angeles, Krogh said he believed the psychiatrist's files might contain information on how classified information was leaking and, so motivated, ordered the break-in of Dr. Fielding's office.

In a letter of resignation to the President last May, Krogh took full responsibility for his actions, stating he ordered the burglary "in excess of instructions and without the knowledge or permission of any superior.

Krogh pleaded guilty in October, 1973, to one count of criminal conspiracy and was sentenced to two to six years in prison with all but six months of the sentence suspended. When sentenced Jan. 24, Krogh, although saying Mr. Nixon had no involvement in the break-in, stopped short of absolving Ehrlichman. Krogh said the "precise

nature" of the authorization Ehrlichman gave would be the subject of future testimony.

Hunt

E. Howard Hunt Jr., 54, a former Central Intelligence Agency operative, served as a member of the secret White House investigations unit called the "plumbers" in 1971 and played a leading role in the planning and execution of the Ellsberg psychiatrist's and Watergate break-ins. He was named an unindicted coconspirator in the Ellsberg matter yesterday.

E. Howard Hunt Jr., 54, a former Central Intelligence Agency operative, served as a member of the secret White House investigation unit called the "plumbers" during 1971-72 and played a leading role in the planning and execution of the Watergate and Ellsberg break-ins.

BACKGROUND

On completion of a 21-year global career as an intelligence operative, Hunt was fired as a White House consultant by a friend, Charles W. Colson. Colson was then one of President Nixon's chief aides.

Hunt testified before the Senate Watergate committee that he organized the break-in at the office of Dr. Lewis Fielding, Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist, on the orders of Egil Krogh, deputy to John Ehrlichman. Hunt undertook the two Watergate break-ins, although he thought they were unwise operations, "as a duty to my country."

Hunt pleaded guilty on eight counts related to the Watergate break-in and was provisionally sentenced to a 35- to 40-year term by Judge John J. Sirica. Since then Hunt has testified frequently on his activities with the plumbers and last November was resented by Sirica to 30 months to 8 years with a \$10,000 fine for his role in the Watergate burglary and wiretapping incident.

Pending appeal, the U.S. Court of Appeals freed the Watergate conspirator on personal bond last December. Hunt has been granted immunity to testify on his part in the Ellsberg break-in and other matters.

Young

Former National Security Council and White House staff member who, along with presidential aide Egil (Bud) Krogh Jr. ran the White House special investigative unit popularly known as "the plumbers." Young quietly resigned from the White House staff in the spring of 1973.

Young, who reportedly has been cooperating in the grand jury investigation, was named as an unindicted coconspirator yesterday.

BACKGROUND

A relatively remote and subordinate figure, Young, 37, was a member of presidential domestic adviser John D. Ehrlichman's staff in July, 1971, when President Nixon ordered the formation of the plumbers. Prior to that time, Young had served on the staff of presidential foreign affairs adviser Henry A. Kissinger from January, 1970, until he joined the domestic council in July, 1971. Young was indicted in September by a Los Angeles County grand jury on charges of conspiracy and burglary in connection with the break-in at the offices of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist.

An Aug. 11, 1971, memo from Young and Krogh includes the observation that a CIA psychological profile of Ellsberg was disappointing. The memo goes on to state that the CIA would be supplied with information on Ellsberg obtained by the FBI and further recommends "that a covert operation be undertaken" to examine Ellsberg's psychiatric files. Ehrlichman initialed his approval with the notation, "if done under your assurance that it is not traceable."