

C.I.A. LINK TO HUNT CONFIRMED BY U.S.

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General Ordered Equipment
for Break-In at Office of
Ellsberg's Psychiatrist
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LOS ANGELES, May 8—The deputy director of the Central Intelligence Agency met at the agency with E. Howard Hunt Jr. in July, 1971, and ordered that Hunt be supplied with false identity papers and such disguises as a wig, glasses and a voice alteration device, the Government confirmed today at the Pentagon papers trial.

This equipment, ordered by Gen. Robert E. Cushman Jr., the deputy director, was used by Hunt in the break-in of the office of Dr. Daniel Ellsberg's

Texts of Justice Department memorandums are on Page 29.

psychiatrist on Sept. 3, 1971. General Cushman is now the commandant of the Marine Corps.

The confirmation came in the form of two documents called "memorandum for the record," both apparently prepared at the C.I.A. One was subtitled

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"Summary of contacts by Mr. [name of C.I.A. agent was blanked out] with Mr. E. Howard Hunt." The other was subtitled "Knowledge of C.I.A. assistance."

The two were given by the Justice Department to United States District Court Judge William Matthew Byrne Jr., who

ordered them turned over to Dr. Ellsberg and his co-defendant, Anthony J. Russo Jr. They made them public.

In other developments today: ¶The Government rested its rebuttal case against Dr. Ellsberg and Mr. Russo, and the judge sent the jury home until Monday while legal arguments are heard.

¶Judge Byrne took under consideration proposals to hold a special hearing, before the case goes to the jury, in which there would be an attempt to determine why President Nixon had personally opposed sending reports of the break-in out here to the judge.

¶Richard G. Kleindiesnt, the former Attorney General, filed an affidavit in Washington opposing the turn-over to the defendants of two Government wiretaps of participants in this case.

Picked Up Papers

According to the second memorandum, the meeting between General Cushman and Hunt took place on July 22, 1971, and the following day Hunt met with the C.I.A.'s "technical personnel" to pick up his false identification papers and his disguises.

The memorandum says that, again, on Aug. 20, Hunt was given equipment, this time a recording machine and business cards, and that at that time he arranged for an associate also to be outfitted for the "casing" of the office of Dr. Lewis J. Fielding, Dr. Ellsberg's psychiatrist. The "casing" took place on Aug. 25 in Beverly Hills.

The following day, Aug. 26, Hunt was said to have returned to Washington and asked the C.I.A. to meet him at the airport and pick up and develop film that he had taken in Beverly Hills. This was done, the memorandum said.

But on Aug. 26, according to the document, an unnamed agent of the C.I.A. abruptly ordered the technical personnel to cease helping Hunt "because his requests had gone beyond the original understanding."

And, the agent said, "furthermore, they appeared to involve the agency's domestic clandestine operations." The agent immediately told this to General Cushman, who called a White House official "and explained

the agency could not meet the kinds of requests Mr. Hunt was levying."

The White House official, unnamed, said that he would "restrain" Hunt and the memorandum says, since Aug. 27, 1971, "neither General Cushman nor Mr. [the unnamed agent] had any further contact with Mr. Hunt on this subject."

In the first memorandum, two unnamed C.I.A. agents are referred to. They told essentially the same story, only they said that they had met Hunt under the name of "Edward." One of the agents said that he had met "Edward" about five times, and that it was not until the Watergate inquiry, and the attendant publicity, that he realized that "Edward" was Hunt.

That agent said that he thought he had met Hunt's associate in the break-in, G. Gordon Liddy, a convicted Watergate conspirator, under the name, "George."

This memo was produced on Dec. 4, 1972, to be used in the Watergate investigation. Neither memorandum bore any letterhead.

A more detailed list of C.I.A. equipment provided to Hunt included a camera and surveillance equipment to record incoming telephone calls. It, too, was released today.

Equipment Unusable

The recording equipment, however, proved to be unusable, because the C.I.A. had provided Hunt with equipment for "overt" not "clandestine" recording in the belief that he would be interviewing defectors.

The judge heard this afternoon oral argument by Leonard B. Boudin, a defense counsel, to dismiss the charges on the ground that the Government's misbehavior had prejudiced the case against the defendant.

"This case is under a moral cloud, the blackest in recent history," Mr. Boudin said. The defense had previously argued for dismissal on the ground that the judge had twice met with John D. Ehrlichman, former aide to President Nixon, who discussed with him the directorship of the F.B.I.

And the defense had also argued for dismissal on the general grounds of the Government's misbehavior in withholding evidence during the trial and in the break-in into the office of Dr. Ellsberg's doctor and the allegedly desultory manner in which the Government had complied with the judge's orders for an investigation into the link between the Watergate and Pentagon papers case.

Judge Byrne told the defense today that he wanted to hear it argue on Thursday all its grounds for dismissal and also to hear argument for a directed verdict of acquittal.