

This Week From Cox

gate committee, then-special White House counsel Charles W. Colson sounded out Hunt on July 1, 1971, about "naling" Ellsberg in an effort of discredit him for his role in making the Pentagon Papers public.

Krogh and Young organized the plumbers" unit in Mid-July of 1971 under Ehrlichman's supervision. Government prosecutors were first told of the Fielding break-in in April, 1973, by former White House counsel John W. Dean III.

The indictments will be sought from the new federal grand jury set up under Cox' direction last month to consider alleged administration misdeeds aside from Watergate.

Young has already testified before the new grand jury under a limited grant of immunity for his testimony. Ehrlichman has been told to expect two to three days of questioning on the California break-in

and other matters this week. His attorneys have protested against any interrogation about the Fielding burglary in light of Ehrlichman's California indictment, but apparently without success.

The Watergate grand jury here also wants to question Ehrlichman about the 1971 break-in—on the theory that the secret mission may have been a factor in the elaborate cover-up of the 1972 Watergate bugging—but its indictments are being held up by the court fight over the President's Watergate tapes.

Cox is apparently anxious to avoid indictments over the Ellsberg break-in that are simply a duplication of the state charges. Several sources suggested that he is also considering charges of a conspiracy to violate Ellsberg's civil rights or of an attempt to obstruct justice in the course of his prosecution, but others close to the case discounted these notions.