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**Colson Asserts Kissinger
Wanted Ellsberg Stopped**

**Defendant Says Secretary of State Was
'Even More Alarmed' Than Nixon by
Leaks—Judge Discloses Affidavit**

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Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, April 29 — A former Presidential counsel, Charles W. Colson, in the first public account of his involvement with the White House "plumbers" group, declared today that Henry A. Kissinger had played a major role in the initial high-level concern over Dr. Daniel Ellsberg.

Dr. Ellsberg has said he was the source of the disclosure to the press of the classified Pentagon papers in June, 1971.

"Dr. Kissinger was even more alarmed over the leaks than the President," Mr. Colson said in an affidavit made public by a Federal judge today. "He believed that the leaks must be stopped at all costs, that Ellsberg must be stopped from making further disclosures of classified information, and that those acting in concert with him must be stopped."

'Ellsberg's Private Habits'

Mr. Kissinger, the Secretary of State who was then serving as President Nixon's national security adviser, has repeatedly denied any knowledge of the plumbers operations, which were directed in part by David R. Young Jr., one of his former assistants on the Security Council. The "plumbers" were a White House team created to trace and halt the leaks.

Mr. Colson, in his affidavit, told of a high-level White House meeting shortly after publication of the Pentagon papers in which he said "Dr. Kissinger also reported on Ellsberg's private habits and certain of his activities in Vietnam."

"I had the clear impression," Mr. Colson added, "that Dr. Kissinger was reacting to conversation he had had at various times with the President; basically his concern was very similar to the President's: That Ellsberg's activities or the activities of those acting with him could undermine the most critical and sensitive foreign policy negotiations."

The affidavit was submitted to the court in camera; that it, not intended for public release, according to one of Mr. Colson's attorneys. The nine-page statement was released without comment late today.

In it, Mr. Colson quotes Mr. Nixon as repeatedly emphasizing "the tremendous gravity of the leaks and his concern that Ellsberg and/or Ellsberg's associates might continue the pattern."

Mr. Nixon, in his public statements on the plumbers, has acknowledged authorizing the quasi-legal investigative force, but has repeatedly denied giv-

ing any express authorization for the Ellsberg burglary.

Watergate special prosecution force had been ordered to turn over today, under seal, any evidence it had on Mr. Nixon's direct involvement in the burglary. A number of highly reliable sources said that the prosecutors did not develop any evidence linking the President directly to the break-in.

Mr. Colson told of one meeting in late June, 1971, in which he said Mr. Nixon had told him and H. R. Haldeman, then the White House chief of staff, that:

"I don't give a damn how it is done, do whatever has to be done to stop these leaks and prevent further unauthorized disclosures; I don't want to be told why it can't be done."

"This Government cannot survive, it cannot function if anyone can run out and leak whatever documents he wants to," Mr. Colson quoted the President as saying. He said the President had demanded to learn "how and why the 'counter-government' is at work. I don't want excuses. I want results. I want it done, whatever the costs."

Mr. Colson quoted another Presidential aide as telling him that Mr. Nixon had received approval from J. Edgar Hoover, the late head of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, before setting up the plumbers. That unit became operational in mid-July, 1971, under the leadership of Mr. Young and Egil Krough Jr., another White House aide.

The Pentagon papers were a history of the Vietnam war and United States involvement.

Mr. Colson and five others—including John D. Ehrlichman, Mr. Nixon's former domestic adviser—were indicted March 7. A Federal grand jury accused them of conspiracy to violate the civil rights of Dr. Lewis Fielding of Beverly Hills, Calif., Dr. Ellsberg's former psychiatrist, by authorizing a break-in at Dr. Fielding's office on Sept. 3, 1971.

Judge Gerhard A. Gesell of the United States District Court here, has set June 17 as the tentative date for their trial.

One of the main parts of the defendants' defense has been their contention—not yet ruled on by Judge Gesell—that they were motivated by legitimate concerns of national security in the break-in.

Mr. Colson urged in the affidavit that he and his attorneys be granted access to many highly classified Government records to prepare for his case.