

# Indictments On Burglary Due in L.A.

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By Leroy Aarons  
Washington Post Staff Writer

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 4 —

Prosecution sources said yesterday they expect a Los Angeles County grand jury investigating the burglary of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist's office to hand down several indictments on Wednesday.

The main interest focused on whether the indictments would include John Ehrlichman, the former White House domestic affairs chief who headed the so-called "plumbers unit," whose activities in late 1971 included the Ellsberg burglary.

The sources said that Los Angeles County District Attorney Joseph P. Busch was seeking a two-count indictment against Ehrlichman, which would include perjury and conspiracy to commit burglary.

The other candidates for indictment on a count of burglary conspiracy were:

Egil (Bud) Krogh Jr., who supervised the plumbers' unit under Ehrlichman.

David R. Young Jr., co-supervisor with Krogh. Both Young and Krogh took the Fifth Amendment in appearances before the grand jury here earlier this summer.

G. Gordon Liddy, the former FBI man who partici-

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parted in the Beverly Hills burglary of the office of Dr. Lewis J. Fielding, along with E. Howard Hunt and three others.

The prosecution's case against Ehrlichman is based on three elements: his testimony before the Los Angeles County grand jury last June; his testimony before the Senate Watergate Committee in July; and three 1971 memos turned over to the Watergate Committee and obtained by the Los Angeles investigation.

The key question is whether Ehrlichman knew in advance that the burglary was being planned. He told the Watergate Committee that he had authorized "covert activities" in connection with the plumbers' investigation of Ellsberg growing out of the Pentagon Papers disclosures, but said he did not know the plans included criminal activity.

Ehrlichman was believed to have told a similar story to the grand jury here.

However, one of the three memos obtained by the Watergate Committee, dated Aug. 11, 1971, from Krogh to Ehrlichman, discussed "a covert operation to be undertaken to examine all the medical files still held by Watergate testimony that he had initialed the memo, with the notation "if done under your assurance that it is not traceable."

At the time, District Attor-

ney Busch said in Los Angeles that the memo was "definitely an admission of knowledge" by Ehrlichman, but fell short of a confession. He indicated the memo would be crucial to his case.

The other two memos from the same period included a long communication dated Aug. 26, 1971, from Young to Ehrlichman and a note from Ehrlichman to Charles Colson, who was White House counsel at the time.

The three memos, plus three hours of tapes of Ehrlichman's Watergate testimony, were presented to the grand jury in an all-day session today, its eighth since the investigation began in June. The panel had heard 29 witnesses in all.

A perjury conviction in California carries a one-to-14-year prison term. Conspiracy to commit first degree burglary carries a minimum of five years.

The Fielding break-in, which took place over Labor Day weekend two years ago, apparently failed to produce any Ellsberg records. But Ehrlichman has insisted that the burglary was justifiable under the President's authority to take whatever action is necessary to protect national security.

President Nixon himself admitted authorizing extraordinary activities in 1971 to stifle security leaks, but recently called the burglary "illegal and deplorable."