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**Ehrlichman Denies Guilt;
Kissinger Told to Testify**

By LINDA CHARLTON

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WASHINGTON, July 8—John D. Ehrlichman took the stand in his own defense today and denied that he authorized the 1971 break-in at the office of Dr. Daniel Ellsberg's former psychiatrist.

Mr. Ehrlichman, who served as President Nixon's chief adviser on domestic affairs until he resigned on April 20, 1973, in the storm of Watergate revelations, and three other men have been charged with conspiring to violate the civil rights of the psychiatrist, Dr. Lewis J. Fielding. At the end of this eighth day of their trial, Judge Gerhard A. Gesell of United States District Court here ordered Secretary of State Kissinger to appear as a defense witness at 9:30 A.M. Wednesday.

Attorneys for Mr. Kissinger, who is expected to return to

Washington from Madrid tomorrow night, tried to quash the subpoena last week. William S. Frates, who heads Mr. Ehrlichman's four-man defense team, has said he expects Mr. Kissinger to rebut testimony from David R. Young Jr., a co-director with Egil Krogh Jr. of the special White House investigative unit known as "the plumbers." Mr. Young has testified that the orders for a psychological profile of Mr. Ellsberg came from Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Ehrlichman.

It was in pursuit of material for such a psychological or psychiatric profile that the offices of Dr. Fielding were broken into on Sept. 3, 1971, by a group of men, including three of Mr. Ehrlichman's co-defendants—G. Gordon Liddy, Eugenio

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B. Martinez and Bernard L. Barker. Mr. Ehrlichman, in addition, is charged with four counts of making false statements.

Mr. Ellsberg is the research analyst who has acknowledged having made available to newspapers in 1971 the Pentagon papers, a secret study of United States' involvement in Vietnam.

Mr. Ehrlichman, whose five children sat in the front row in the courtroom today with his wife Jeanne, was on the stand for five hours today. The first two hours were spent in direct questioning by Henry H. Jones, one of Mr. Frate's associates in the case. Then came three hours—with a break for lunch, which the Ehrlichman family and friends ate in the basement cafeteria of the courthouse—of cross-examination by William Merrill, the associate special Watergate prosecutor who heads the Government's group of lawyers.

It was not until after a sharp rebuke from Judge Gesell just before noon, with the jury out of the courtroom, that Mr. Jones questioned Mr. Ehrlichman directly about his knowledge of the break-in.

"The jury is sitting there interested in the break-in," Judge Gesell said. "That's what this trial is all about. Why don't you let this man tell what's on his heart and mind—that he never took part in the break-in—and then turn him over to Mr. Merrill for cross-examination?"

When the jury returned a few minutes later, Mr. Jones abandoned the slow, indirect approach that Judge Gesell had described as confusing and possibly irrelevant, and asked his client a series of brief, direct questions:

"Did you authorize a break-in?"

"No, sir."

"Did you know Dr. Fielding?"

"No, sir."

"Have you ever seen the plan that has been described—a blueprint, so to speak, for the break-in?"

"I have never seen that."

After further brief questions and answers about whether Mr. Young and Mr. Krogh had ever accused Mr. Ehrlichman direct-

ly of having responsibility for the break-in, Mr. Jones was succeeded by Mr. Merrill.

Mr. Ehrlichman seemed at ease and self-confident as Mr. Merrill led him through the sequence of events and conversations in July, 1971, that culminated in the establishment of the plumbers unit, and his understanding of its mission.

Mr. Merrill attempted in his questioning to show that Mr. Ehrlichman knew of the plan for a psychological profile of Dr. Ellsberg before the break-in and that Mr. Ehrlichman was aware that, in authorizing a "covert operation" to examine Dr. Fielding's files on Dr. Ellsberg, he was authorizing an unlawful entry into Dr. Fielding's office.

At one point, Mr. Ehrlichman said he had wanted assurance that the operation could not be linked to the White House because this "could become a cause to celebrate in the press—a kind of 'Big Brother Is Watching You.'" He said he did not want it known to the Press that "the President had his own sleuths out."

Judge Gesell interrupted to ask, "Well, he did, didn't he?"

Mr. Ehrlichman, who became increasingly argumentative as the hours of cross-examination

wore on, said he believed that the purpose of the project was to investigate Dr. Ellsberg's California associates and acquaintances, "an effort to satisfy the President in his inquiry as to the surrounding circumstances...who else might be involved."