

Doctor at C.I.A. Links Kissinger To Request for Ellsberg Profile

By JAMES M. NAUGHTON
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25—The Senate Watergate committee made public today an affidavit in which an official of the Central Intelligence Agency linked Henry A. Kissinger, the new Secretary of State, to a 1971 request for a psychiatric profile of Dr. Daniel Ellsberg.

The affidavit, submitted to the committee by Dr. Bernard

Portions of the testimony are on Pages 24 and 25.

M. Malloy, a staff psychiatrist for the C.I.A., quoted David M. Young Jr., a former White House official, as having told him that the request for an agency profile had come from

Mr. Kissinger and John D. Ehrlichman, the former White House domestic adviser.

Dr. Malloy's affidavit also declared that E. Howard Hunt Jr., one of the Watergate conspirators, who completed two days of testimony before the Senate committee today, had described the profile as a tool to "render Dr. Ellsberg ineffective or to make him the object of pity as a broken man."

Hunt confirmed, during questioning by the panel early this evening, that he took part in an Aug. 12, 1971, meeting with

Continued on Page 25, Column 6

Willcox & Gibbs (WG)
ASE Vol. 100 Close 3/4-ADVT.

Continued From Page 1, Col. 5

Dr. Malloy, Mr. Young and others. But he disputed some of Dr. Malloy's recollections, calling the affidavit "a question of salt mixed with pepper."

There was no suggestion in the affidavit that Mr. Ehrlichman nor Mr. Kissinger had played any part in the 1971 burglary of the office of a psychiatrist treating Dr. Ellsberg. The burglary was undertaken by Hunt and others in a futile effort to obtain source material for the psychological profile.

Mr. Ehrlichman has been indicted by a Los Angeles County grand jury for alleged conspiracy and perjury in connection with the burglary. In testimony to the Senate committee in July, he denied that the break-in had the sanction of senior White House officials but said that the disclosure of the Pentagon papers had been regarded as a severe breach of national security.

Secretary Kissinger, for whom Mr. Young once worked at the National Security Council, had no immediate comment on the affidavit. It was dated May 9 of this year.

The affidavit emerged as Samuel Dash, the committee's chief counsel, sought to complete the long examination of Hunt at the resumed Watergate hearings.

According to the affidavit, at the 1971 meeting Mr. Young stated that the Ellsberg study had the highest priority and had been requested by Mr. Ehrlichman and Mr. Kissinger.

At the time, Mr. Kissinger was the national security adviser to President Nixon. The affidavit was the first public suggestion that Secretary Kissinger was involved in the 1971 effort to involve the intelligence agency in gathering background on Dr. Ellsberg, who made public the secret Pentagon study of the origins of the Vietnam war.

Meeting Recalled

According to the affidavit, Hunt joined the Aug. 12 meeting in the basement of the Executive Office Building adjacent to the White House and recognized Dr. Malloy. Hunt had been a senior spy for the C.I.A. until retiring in 1970 and joining a clandestine White House investigative unit known as the "plumbers."

Dr. Malloy's affidavit said that Hunt "stated he wished to 'try Dr. Ellsberg in public.'" It added that Hunt also had asked for psychiatric data "of the sort that psychiatrists found out about [Senator] Barry Goldwater in 1964."

The affidavit went on to assert that Hunt had "expressed interest in being able to refer in a knowledgeable way to Dr. Ellsberg's Oedipal conflicts or castration fears and other similar points."

Hunt has admitted, during questioning at the Watergate hearings, that he was part of the Administration group that burglarized the office of Dr. Lewis Fielding, a Beverly Hills, Calif., psychiatrist on Sept. 3, 1971. Dr. Fielding was then treating Dr. Ellsberg.

Asked about the affidavit, however, Hunt said today that he never had sought to evoke pity for Dr. Ellsberg. Further,

in a reference to the suggestion of a search for a psychiatric complex that may have afflicted Dr. Ellsberg, Hunt said that he "had no knowledge he was so obsessed."

The Government prosecution of Dr. Ellsberg on conspiracy charges was dismissed earlier this year by a Federal judge in Los Angeles on the grounds of Government misconduct, including the break-in at Dr. Fielding's office.

After some 10 hours at the witness table discussing the Ellsberg case, the Watergate burglary and a wide assortment of other matters, Hunt ended his two-day appearance tonight.

In a brief prepared statement, Hunt, one of seven conspirators who pleaded guilty or were convicted, said that he still believed his participation in the Watergate burglary had been under the color of approval by senior Nixon Administration officials and, therefore, legal. He completed his testimony by saying:

Penalty Held Excessive

"I regret my participation, but I do not think it justifies my conviction or the punishment which has been imposed upon me."

Then Hunt, who is in prison pending final review of a provisional 35-year sentence for the Watergate break-in, turned and embraced two of his four children, Lisa, 21 years old, and Saint John, 18.

I earlier testimony today, Hunt charged that someone had removed from his White House safe a notebook containing the names, addresses, pseudonyms and phone numbers of every person that I dealt with in the 'Gemstone intelligence scheme that led to the watergate burglary. He said that the notebook was among several items removed from the safe after the burglary went awry last year.

He told Senator Howard H. Baker Jr. of Tennessee, the Republican vice chairman of the Watergate committee, that he had no idea who had removed or destroyed the evidence. Hunt said that the notebook would have been "a ready handbook by which any investigator with any resources at all could quickly determine the parameters of" the intelligence operation conducted for President Nixon's re-election committee.

Hunt, who suffered a mild stroke in prison several weeks ago, appeared drawn and dour as he underwent a second day of interrogation by the Senate panel. He donned and doffed sunglasses that shielded his eyes from the glare of television lights in the Senate Caucus Room. He cocked his ear next to the microphones at the witness table and, seemingly having difficulty hearing some questions or understanding them, asked to have them repeated.

But when the Senators asked late today whether Hunt preferred to return for a third day of questioning or continue, he chose the latter course and completed his testimony on a wide range of matters raised by the Watergate case.
End Lede Gate—

Hunt, a one-time senior spy for the Central Intelligence Agency, hinted broadly to the committee that support the

agency gave him for various activities he undertook for a clandestine White House investigative unit had not been the only time the C.I.A. violated a ban on involvement in domestic activities. But he balked at citing any examples publicly.

He described a bizarre midnight interview early last year at the Denver hospital bedside of Dita D. Beard, a lobbyist for the International Telephone and Telegraph Company. But Hunt said that Mrs. Beard had "left it up in the air" whether she had written a controversial memorandum, which she later disavowed, linking the settlement of antitrust suits against the company to a \$400,000 pledge to help underwrite the 1972 Republican national convention.

Hunt stoically identified a photograph of John Buckley as the man who, known to him last year only as "Fat Jack," had supervised an agent planted by the Nixon re-election committee in the Presidential campaign headquarters of Senator Edmund S. Muskie, Democrat of Maine.

Committee officials said that Mr. Buckley been an investigator for Jerris Leonard, a former Assistant Attorney General who now had a private law practice in Washington. Mr. Buckley could not be reached for comment.

Hunt also told the Senate that he and G. Gordon Liddy the leader of the Watergate break-in team, had met last spring with Donald H. Segretti to assess Mr. Segretti's undercover campaign to sabotage Democratic contenders. Hunt said they had regarded it as "sophomoric" and urged that it

be ended, but were overruled by their superiors and instructed to monitor Mr. Segretti's activities.

Hunt's reference today to the notebook containing identities of his contacts in the Gemstone operation was the first public disclosure of the nature of the evidence he has contended was removed from his safe.

Denies Clemency Bid

He first alleged that the material was missing in a pretrial motion filed by his lawyers during the Watergate trial last January. Hunt said today that because of the absence of evidence that might have assisted him in winning acquittal, he had pleaded guilty at the trial.

He denied again today that he had ever sought a promise of clemency from the White House or that payments of more than \$156,000, which he received and passed on to his former lawyer, William O. Bittman, had been in return for his silence and that of other defendants.

Last week, in a motion filed in Federal court here, Hunt asked Judge John J. Sirica to vacate Hunt's guilty plea and dismiss the charges against him because of Government misconduct, including the withholding of the material in his safe.

Hunt had testified yesterday that, soon after the Watergate burglars were arrested, he had warned Joan Hall, a secretary to Charles W. Colson, former White House special counsel that Hunt's safe was "loaded." He also testified that Mrs. Hall had the combination to his safe.