

NYTimes JUN 28 1974
**'Plumbers' Jury Sworn In;
Ehrlichman Denied Notes**

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Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, June 27 — A jury of six men and six women was sworn in today to decide whether John D. Ehrlichman, a former Presidential aide, and three other defendants conspired to commit a burglary. Opening statements in the trial will begin tomorrow.

The jurors, whose average age is 42 years, include a cook, an economist, a housewife, a meter reader for a utility company, a bookbinder and a 26-year-old commercial craftsman who told Judge Gerhard Gesell of United States District Court that he had a cousin who escaped from a nearby jail only last week.

The racial make-up of the jury, nine blacks and three whites, conformed generally to the racial make-up of Washington, which is more than 70 per cent black. Six alternates, all of them blacks, were also seated.

Mr. Ehrlichman and the other defendants, G. Gordon Liddy, Bernard L. Barker and Eugenio R. Martinez, were indicted

last March for allegedly conspiring to break into the office of Dr. Lewis J. Fielding.

Concern Over Leaks

At the time, the men were involved with the White House "plumbers," an ad hoc special investigations unit set up in July, 1971, by President Nixon and ordered to curb leaks to newspapers.

The group's first target was Dr. Daniel Ellsberg, who had said that he provided newspapers the Pentagon papers, Dr. Ellsberg formerly had been Dr. Fielding's patient.

Mr. Ehrlichman also is

charged with three counts of lying to a grand jury connection with the Government's inquiry into the "plumbers."

After the jury was selected, Judge Gesell announced that he had decided not to permit Mr. Ehrlichman and his attorneys to have access to a collection of Mr. Ehrlichman's White House notes that were subpoenaed last week.

The judge said he had reviewed the notes, which were provided to him by the White House and found that they "contained irrelevances."

'Indictment Stands'

The judge also said he would ignore, in effect, a suggestion by the Watergate prosecutors that they would no longer try to prove in the trial that Mr. Ehrlichman had sought to conceal the illegal activities of the plumbers, including the 1971 burglary. The judge told the prosecutors that "the indictment stands as it is."

The prosecutors had made the suggestion in response to Mr. Ehrlichman's subpoena, which called, among other things, for access to the personal notes in an attempt to show that he concealed the activities for legitimate national security reasons.

The jurors were chosen from a pool of more than 100 Washington residents by prosecution and defense lawyers who were, under court rules, permitted to challenge potential jurors without cause. Each juror had previously been questioned in private by Judge Gesell and the lawyers.