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Memos to Ehrlichman in Ellsberg Burglary Trial

Washington

The prosecution in the plumbers' trial yesterday introduced as evidence memos addressed to former White House aide John D. Ehrlichman containing detailed information he later denied knowing in testimony before a federal grand jury.

Among other things, Ehrlichman is charged with three counts of making false statements to a grand jury.

Parts of the memos addressed to Ehrlichman when

he was one of President Nixon's closest advisers were introduced to parallel the testimony of David R. Young, formerly a member of the special White House investigative unit called the plumbers.

A memo to Ehrlichman dated Aug. 20, 1971, from Young and another of the plumbers, Egil Krogh, notes a psychological study then under way by the CIA on former Pentagon analyst Daniel Ellsberg.

"A proposal to obtain

more material of this nature for an in-depth study is currently under consideration," the memo to Ehrlichman said.

According to the indictment against Ehrlichman, he was, asked about the profile by the grand jury.

He is quoted as answering:

"Well, I learned about that after the fact, but that is my understanding of the decision that was made."

Q: "When you say you learned about it after the fact, what do you mean by that, sir?"

Ehrlichman answered: "Well, I learned after the break-in that they were looking for information for what they call a psychological profile. I was not aware of that before the fact."

At another point, Ehrlichman told the grand jury, "I can't recall hearing of a psychological profile until after I had heard of the break-in."

Earlier E. Howard Hunt, Jr., testified he had no ties with Ehrlichman in planning the break-in at the office of Ellsberg's psychiatrist.

Hunt, acknowledged mastermind of the 1971 break-in, is testifying under immunity from further prosecution.

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