

SFChronicle  
JUL 11 1974  
**Nixon Sends in Answers  
For Ehrlichman Defense**

Washington.

The defense trial in the trial of John D. Ehrlichman concluded its case yesterday with testimony from President Nixon, whose sworn, written answers to six ques-

tions submitted by the defense were read aloud to the jury by Judge Gerhard A. Gesell.

Mr. Nixon, in his replies, said that he had set up the Plumbers unit largely "to

prevent and halt leaks of vital security information," that Ehrlichman had "general supervisory control," and that he had told Ehrlichman that its establishment was "a highly classified matter" not to be discussed.

He also said he first learned of the break-in at the office of Dr. Lewis Fielding, Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist, on March 17, 1973, and that he had never authorized a search of Dr. Fielding's files.

The testimony from Mr. Nixon, making him in effect the final witness of this ten-day trial, followed an appearance by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger as a defense witness that brought crowds of hopeful—and disappointed—spectators to the federal courthouse starting before dawn.

Kissinger, who was on the stand only briefly, denied any involvement in a proposed psychological profile of Ellsberg in 1971.

Mr. Nixon, in a letter to Judge Gesell accompanying the replies to the interrogatories, said he had decided to respond "as a matter of discretion and in the interest of justice." The written questions were sent to the White House Tuesday night, and the replies returned to the court yesterday. *9 hr*

Judge Gesell noted that the submission of the written interrogatories was "not an order, merely a request,"

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to which the President chose to accede.

The six questions, and Mr. Nixon's replies, were:

**Q.** — What duties and responsibilities, if any, did you authorize the special investigations unit located in Room 16 of the Executive Office Building to perform?"

**A.** — I authorized the special investigations unit to prevent and halt leaks of vital security information, and to prepare an accurate history of certain critical national security matters which occurred under prior administrations.

**Q.** — What instructions, if any, did you personally give John D. Ehrlichman concerning his role in the activities of the unit? (If so, please give details, including where and when such instructions were given.)

**A.** — I instructed John D. Ehrlichman to exercise general supervisory control over the special investigations unit.

**Q.** — Did you ever instruct John D. Ehrlichman not to discuss the activities of the unit with either the FBI and/or members of the White House staff not directly involved in the work of the unit? Please detail each such instruction and indicate the date on which it was given, the reasons for giving it, and the period during which it remained in effect.

**A.** — I do not have a precise recollection of instructions given to Mr. Ehrlichman with respect to any specific agencies. In substance, however, I do recall repeatedly emphasizing to Mr. Ehrlichman that this was a highly classified matter which could be discussed with others only on an absolutely "need to know" basis. I conveyed these instructions because I believed that the unit could not function effectively if its existence or the nature and details of its work were compromised by disclosure. These instructions were given at various

times after the special investigations unit was formed, which was shortly after June 13, 1971.

**Q.** — On what date were you first informed of the Fielding break-in?

**A.** — March 17, 1973.

**Q.** — Did you ever authorize anyone on the White House staff to search the files of Dr. Fielding for information about Dr. Ellsberg, without a warrant or the permission of Dr. Fielding, or hire others to do so? If yes, please give details and state whether or not you authorized the CIA to cooperate with the unit by assisting it in any way in any such search of Dr. Fielding's files for information concerning Dr. Ellsberg.

**A.** — No:

It was on June 13, 1971, the date used by Mr. Nixon as a reference point for the establishment of the special investigations unit, that the first installment of the secret government history of

U.S. involvement in Vietnam known as the Pentagon Papers appeared in the New York Times. Ellsberg, a research analyst, acknowledged having made the material available to newspapers.

Ehrlichman and his three co-defendants, G. Gordon Liddy, Bernard L. Barker and Eugenio R. Martinez, are charged with conspiring to violate Dr. Fielding's civil

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rights by burglarizing his Beverly Hills, Calif., office on Sept. 3, 1971, in a search for material in his files concerning Ellsberg. In addition, Ehrlichman, who was Mr. Nixon's chief adviser on domestic affairs until he resigned April 30, 1973, is charged with four counts of making false statements.

At 2:10 p.m., as he finished reading the questions and answers, Judge Gesell

said, "gentlemen, the record is now closed." Final arguments in the case are scheduled to take about five hours today.

Kissinger's appearance on the witness stand for one minute and 48 seconds was certainly the trial's most exciting, if not most significant, moment.

At 11:35 a.m., he entered the courtroom through the door normally used by the judge and jurors but not by witnesses. Kissinger placed his hand on the Bible and spoke the first of the approximately 30 words he uttered in the courtroom: "I do."

William S. Frates, Ehrlichman's chief defense counsel, asked the first question after Kissinger had given his name and occupation. "Mr. Secretary, tell his honor and the jury if, before Aug. 12, 1971, you authorized directly or indirectly David Young to request from the CIA a psychological profile of Daniel Ellsberg."

Kissinger, who was grimaced, said: "I did not."

The next question came from assistant prosecutor Philip Bakes: "Apart from whether you authorized a direct psychological profile, did you have any knowledge that a psychological profile was being worked on by the CIA or David Young?" Young was a co-director of the special investigations unit, known as the "Plumbers."

"I had no such knowledge," Kissinger replied.

"Did you have knowledge whether there was a plan to obtain psychological information regarding Daniel Ellsberg or his psychological files from his psychiatrist?"

"I had no such knowledge," said Kissinger.

He was then excused by Judge Gesell, who said, "Thank you very much. I hope this hasn't interfered with your schedule."

Kissinger, smiling briefly for the first time since entering the courtroom, said, "Thank you, your honor. You've been very courteous."

New York Times