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**Judge Orders Ehrlichman
To Stand Trial on June 26**

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WASHINGTON, JUNE 14—Federal District Judge Gerhard A. Gesell formally ruled today that the White House had fully "satisfied" its legal requirement to provide documents in the "plumbers" case and set June 26 for the start of the trial of John D. Ehrlichman and three other defendants.

The judge rejected a last-minute effort by Mr. Ehrlichman and his attorneys to gain full access to his personal White House files. Judge Gesell ruled that the additional notes being sought were not relevant to the defense of Mr. Ehrlichman, the former chief domestic adviser to President Nixon.

Mr. Ehrlichman, occasionally smiling and seemingly at ease, later told newsmen that he was disappointed but added, "We're going to have a trial, as I think we've always expected we would and we're confident of the outcome."

In another Federal court here, papers filed today by Leon Jaworski, the special prosecutor, asserted that Mr. Nixon had sought in vain to have that court erase from the record a grand jury's naming of him as an unindicted co-conspirator in the Watergate cover-up. [Details on Page 15.]

In essence, the ruling today ended a three-week debate between the President and the

court over executive privilege and Mr. Ehrlichman's rights that culminated in a significant retreat by the judge and a subsequent delay in the trial, which was to have begun next Monday.

Initially, Judge Gesell threatened to dismiss the case or hold the President in contempt of court if Mr. Ehrlichman and his attorneys were not allowed direct access to the personal notes, which covered more than two years of Presidential and other meetings.

On Tuesday the judge

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abruptly severed Mr. Ehrlichman's case from that of the other defendants in the alleged conspiracy and delayed his trial because of the President's refusal to waive a claim of executive privilege to limit access to the files. Many lawyers privately criticized the judge's action as excessive and legally unjustified.

On the next day, the judge, showing some signs of irritation with the press, reversed himself after J. Fred Buzhardt Jr., the White House counsel, assured the court that he had personally reviewed the Ehrlichman notes and found nothing in them bearing on the trial.

Thoroughness Questioned

At a closed hearing yesterday, Mr. Ehrlichman and his attorneys challenged the thoroughness of that search. The judge delayed setting a trial date and ordered Mr. Ehrlichman himself to go to the White House and seek out relevant files under the existing Presidential ground rules. These rules barred Mr. Ehrlichman's attorneys from direct access to the files.

A list of 49 sets of notes was submitted to the judge today by James D. St. Clair, the President's Watergate attorney. They covered such events as Presidential meetings in June, 1971, on economic policy; narcotics programs; future relations with the New York Times, and the murder in 1963 of Ngo Dinh Diem, President of South Vietnam.

The judge scanned Mr. St. Clair's list and then summarily ruled the subjects irrelevant to the criminal charges facing Mr. Ehrlichman.

"I certainly do not want to hear arguments on the nature of economic policy questions that were discussed at one of these meetings with Shultz," the judge declared. "It's an imposition on the court's time." The reference was to George P. Shultz, who held several economic posts in the Administration.

When William C. Frates, Mr. Ehrlichman's chief attorney, protested the ruling, Judge Gesell pointedly said that he did not want to accept as evi-

dence "masses and masses" of irrelevant documents "that have nothing to do with this case."

"I'm not going to let the jury get diverted" from the criminal issue in the case, he said.

The ruling today, coupled with Judge Gesell's earlier decision that considerations of national security could not be raised as a defense at the trial, left Mr. Ehrlichman with the argument, which he has made before, that he did not specifically authorize the September, 1971, burglary of a psychiatrist's office by the White House "plumbers" team.

The "plumbers" were a special investigative unit set up by President Nixon in July, 1971, to stop leaks of information to the press. Its first target was Dr. Daniel Ellsberg, who has said that he provided newspapers with the Pentagon papers, a top-secret, history of the Vietnam war that The New York Times began publishing on June 13, 1971.

Mr. Ehrlichman, G. Gordon Liddy, Bernard L. Barker and Eugenio R. Martinez are charged with conspiracy to violate the civil rights of Dr. Lewis Fielding, former psychiatrist to Dr. Ellsberg, as a result of the "plumbers" burglary, purportedly intended to uncover information about Dr. Ellsberg. Mr. Ehrlichman is also accused of making false statements to the Federal Bureau of Investigation and a grand jury.

Guidelines on Documents

At least three former members of the "plumbers"—E. Howard Hunt Jr., Egil Krogh Jr., and David R. Young Jr.—will testify as Government witnesses at the trial.

Under the guidelines that finally emerged, Mr. Ehrlichman and his attorneys will have the right to subpoena any White House documents they specify, provided they show the relevance to the request to the defense.

The White House has promised to supply the document to the court if it is relevant and if the President agrees to release it. If Mr. Nixon decides the document cannot be released, he will then send Judge Gesell a summary of the material.