

# Kalmbach Says Ehrlichman

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Herbert Kalmbach, the President's personal lawyer, says John D. Ehrlichman lied when he told the Senate Watergate committee that he never assured Kalmbach that raising secret funds for the Watergate defendants was proper.

Kalmbach, in a sworn deposition made public yesterday, said "there is just no question in my mind about what happened" at a meeting he says he had with Ehrlichman on July 26, 1972. He said later in the deposition that he would be willing to take a lie detector test.

In his testimony before the Senate select committee

on the Watergate last month, Ehrlichman, former domestic adviser to President Nixon, said he was certain that Kalmbach had never come to him and asked him if it was proper to raise the funds for the Watergate defendants.

In his Senate Watergate testimony last month, Kalmbach said that he undertook the fund-raising for the defendants at the request of then presidential counsel John W. Dean III. In his deposition, Kalmbach said that he began to become concerned that the fund-raising was not proper because of the "security and secrecy" that surrounded the project.

Kalmbach said he went to Ehrlichman to determine

whether he was acting properly. In the deposition made public yesterday, Kalmbach was asked:

"And you stated (before the committee) to the effect that you looked Mr. Ehrlichman in the eyes and expressed to him your concern about what you were getting involved in and mentioned your wife and family and your reputation. Would he not be telling the truth regarding that matter?"

Kalmbach responded: "He would not be telling the truth."

Kalmbach's deposition was given July 31 in connection with the Democratic National Committee's civil suit against the Watergate defendants and officials of the Committee for the Re-

election of the President, which were filed after the Watergate arrests. The suit seeks \$6.4 million in damages for invasion of privacy.

In his wide-ranging deposition, Kalmbach also testified that:

• He paid \$100,000 to former New York City policeman Anthony Ulasewicz between 1969 and mid-1971, at the direction of Ehrlichman. He said he did not know what Ulasewicz used the money for, other than "work of an investigatory nature." He said it did not seem unusual that campaign funds, rather than White House funds, were used to pay Ulasewicz.

Ulasewicz, according to reliable sources quoted in

## Lied in Denying Fund Talk

The Washington Post on Aug. 1, performed most of the 22 or more secret probes ordered by the White House, including investigations of Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.), House Speaker Carl Albert (D-Okla.), the Smothers Brothers comedy team and former Rep. Richard H. Poff (R-Va.).

• None of the leftover funds from the 1968 Nixon campaign that were entrusted to him went for the purchase of the President's San Clemente estate. An article in the Santa Ana, Calif., Register last spring raised the question of whether campaign funds had been used for the estate. The White House denied the story.

Kalmbach said he had

done the legal work in connection with the San Clemente purchase. He also said he was entrusted with \$1,098,000 in cash and \$570,000 in a checking account after the 1968 campaign by Maurice Stans, the President's chief campaign fundraiser in 1968 and 1972.

• He disbursed either \$18,000 or \$36,000 to former White House aide Murray Chotiner in 1971; another \$35,000 to \$40,000 to Donald H. Segretti, the alleged political saboteur, \$350,000 for polling; \$20,000 to the 1969 campaign of Gov. William T. Cahill (R-N.J.); \$100,000 to the 1971 Senate campaign of Gov. Louie B. Nunn (R-Ky.), and, previously reported, possibly as much as \$400,000 to an effort to unseat

George C. Wallace as governor of Alabama in 1971.

Kalmbach said the money to Chotiner was for political campaign work, but that he did not know what Chotiner used it for. Chotiner left the White House in early 1971. Kalmbach also said he was unaware of what Segretti did with the \$35,000 to \$40,000.

In other Watergate activity yesterday, attorneys Thomas P. Powers and John D. Black filed a \$10.1 million damage suit on behalf of the Association of State Democratic Chairmen against the Committee for the Re-election of the President and 19 individuals.

The suit seeks the damages for alleged wiretapping

abuses and invasion of the right to privacy. One of the phones tapped by the Watergate conspirators was that of R. Spencer Oliver, executive director of the ASDC, who maintained his office in Democratic National Committee headquarters at the Watergate.

Also included as plaintiffs in the suit are the eight state chairmen who most frequently talked by phone to Oliver's office during the spring and summer of 1972. Defendants in the suit include the seven original Watergate defendants, plus other top-ranking former White House and Nixon reelection committee officials who have played key roles in the Watergate affair.