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Secret investigations ordered by senior White House aides during the first Nixon administration include probes into the lives of House Speaker Carl Albert, Rep. Richard H. Poff (R-Va.), the Smothers brothers comedy team and the producers of the anti-Nixon movie, *Millhouse*, according to reliable sources.

Interviews with many government and nongovernment sources turned up 16 previously unreported White House investigations and additional details on six others. Former White House secret

investigator Anthony T. Ulasewicz conducted most of the inquiries.

The sources said that virtually all the orders for the Ulasewicz investigations originated with former top presidential aides John D. Ehrlichman and H. R. (Bob) Haldeman.

One of the most mysterious activities of Ulasewicz was the renting of a New York City apartment in the 300 block of either East or West 46th Street in late 1971. Ulasewicz received the money to rent the one-bedroom apartment from President Nixon's former personal attorney, Herbert K. Kalmbach, the sources said.

Ulasewicz has told government attorneys that the apartment was to be used as an office for a private detective agency, perhaps the agency that would conduct White House investigations under the so-called "Sandwedge" plan proposed by former White House aide John J. Caulfield.

However, sources said the apartment was furnished with velvet wallpaper and fur rugs, hardly the decor for a private detective agency. Government attorneys have been told that the apartment was to be used to seduce female friends of the late Mary Jo Kopechne who was killed in Sen. Edward M. Ken-

neddy's automobile accident at Chappaquiddick in July, 1969.

The scheme involved hiring a good-looking man to seduce the women in the apartment, have pictures taken secretly, and then blackmail the women into revealing details about Miss Kopechne and the party that took place shortly before the Chappaquiddick accident. Ulasewicz has denied any involvement in the scheme.

Convicted Watergate conspirator E. Howard Hunt Jr. has testified in a closed-door session with government attorneys that he was told of such a plan to seduce the late Miss Kopech-

ne's friends. William O. Bittman, Hunt's attorney, confirmed yesterday that Hunt had given such testimony.

Several sources said that Ulasewicz, a former New York City policeman who paid out more than \$200,000 to the Watergate conspirators, has been involved in numerous investigations of the Chappaquiddick incident since July 18, 1969, when Miss Kopechne drowned in Sen. Kennedy's car.

On the weekend of the crash, Ulasewicz was sent to the accident scene to pose as a reporter, according to the sources. Ulasewicz's findings were sent back that weekend to Caulfield, to

Ehrlichman, to Bebe Rebozo, a close friend of President Nixon, and to Mr. Nixon, the sources said.

The investigations appeared to be mostly for political purposes, including digging up damaging material about Nixon administration critics. The probes range from inquiries into the personal lives of Democratic presidential contenders to the background of a potential Supreme Court nominee.

Ulasewicz has appeared twice before the Senate Watergate committee but has testified about the investigations only in vague terms.

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### PROBE, From A1

An associate of Ulasewicz confirmed the details provided by the sources. Ulasewicz, reached yesterday at his home in Hadley, N.Y., refused to comment.

The sources said that additional investigations conducted by Ulasewicz included probes of:

- An assistant to Rose Kennedy, the mother of the late President Kennedy. The inquiry was into the death of the assistant's wife, who apparently died of a drug overdose.

- Dick Dixon, a comedian who looks like President Nixon. Senior White House staff members were "furious" about Dixon's satirical imitations of the President, the sources said.

- The behavior of Sen. Kennedy and Sen. John V. Tunney (D-Calif.) at some social occasions.

- Lanny Davis, a young aide to Sen. Edmund S. Muskie (D-Maine), who in early 1972 was regarded as the front-runner for the Democratic presidential nomination.

- An incident involving a political figure at Jefferson Hospital in Philadelphia.

- The mayor and several city councilmen of Birmingham, Ala., who were appar-

ently being considered for some appointive post in the federal government.

- Intertel, a private investigative firm that, according to reports received by the White House, was slated to do political intelligence work for the Democrats in

1972. Ulasewicz apparently found nothing to support the report.

- Reports that Julie Nixon Eisenhower, the President's daughter, was being harassed in Florida, where she was teaching school.

- An apparently erroneous report that Donald Nixon Jr., the President's nephew, was involved with drugs in a hippie commune. Syndicated columnist Jack Anderson has reported that Ulasewicz persuaded Donald Nixon Jr. to leave the commune.

- The peace vigil in front of the White House. Theodore Brill, the student head of the Young Republicans at George Washington University, was paid about \$750 from the President's campaign funds to spy on the vigil last year.

- Rabbi Meir Kahane, leader of the militant anti-Soviet Jewish Defense League.

- A prominent Republican, whose name could not be learned, who owned an apartment house in Tallahassee, Fla., that was reportedly

barring blacks from renting the apartments.

- Possible replacements for the presidential yacht, the U.S.S. Sequoia, a 105-foot vessel built in 1926. According to the sources, the President or various senior White House staff members did not believe the Sequoia was adequate. Ulasewicz came up with 10 possible replacements, but no action was taken.

- The producers of the 1971 movie "Millhouse: A White Comedy," an unflattering interpretation of Richard M. (for Milhous) Nixon's political career. The sources said that the orders for this investigation came out of the office of former White House chief of staff H. R. (Bob) Haldeman.

- House Speaker Carl Albert's 1972 automobile accident in Northwest Washington and allegations that Albert had been drunk at the time of the accident, which occurred in front of the Zebra Room, a Wisconsin Avenue bar near Albert's home.

- Rep. Richard H. Poff (R-Va.), a conservative, law-and-order legislator, who was being considered for nomination to the Supreme Court by the President in late 1971. On Oct. 2, 1971, Poff took himself out of the running to avoid what he called "a long and divisive

confirmation battle." Poff retired from Congress last year and is now a judge on the Virginia Supreme Court.

- A corporation being formed by Dick and Tommy Smothers, stars of the "Smothers Brothers Comedy Hour" whose show was canceled by CBS in 1969 because of disputes over what the Smothers Brothers said was censorship and what CBS said was the use of comedy items of questionable taste.

At one point in 1972, Ulasewicz was sent to Wisconsin to investigate a man named Donald Simmons, who was reportedly disrupting Democratic political rallies. Ulasewicz never located Simmons, but reported to the White House that the activity was harmless and could only help the Republicans.

It later was established that Simmons was Donald H. Segretti, a California attorney who had been hired to conduct political espionage and sabotage for the White House. Segretti was working for then-presidential appointments secretary Dwight L. Chapin.

The sources said that Ulasewicz also conducted investigations into various newspaper reports and rumors involving Sen. Muskie, Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.) and Rep. Paul N. Mc-

Closkey Jr. (R-Calif.), who unsuccessfully challenged President Nixon for the Republican presidential nomination in 1972.

Government attorneys are also investigating allegations that senior White

House officials ordered private inquiries into one of the brothers of New York City Mayor John V. Lindsay and the behavior of California Gov. Ronald Reagan, a Republican, at a party. Ula-

sewicz had denied involvement in these investigations.

Sources in the White House, Senate Watergate committee and Justice Department said that most of the White House-sponsored

investigations turned up little valuable political information.

One government attorney described the effectiveness as follows: "The Ulasewicz investigations—like the

Watergate bugging and Ellsberg burglar—were flops in large part . . . the overtones are of a police state and (are) horrifying, but the projects did little damage from what we can tell."



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