

The Case of Nixon

San Clemente Deal His Assets Released

New Details

San Clemente

President Nixon's best friend, C. G. "Bebe" Rebozo, was discredited yesterday as the sole partner who joined with Robert Abplanalp in the \$1.2-million deal to buy the bulk of the San Clemente property 2½ years ago.

Mr. Nixon's office said it made the deal with him as an unrepresented client; they hoped to keep his interest once at rest and secret they called "these negotiations and false allegations relating to the purchase of the San Clemente property."

Voluntuous documents were released, including what depth press secretary Gerald L. Warren said was a complete accounting by a major accounting firm, Coopers and Lybrand of New York City.

DEAL

It shows that the Nixon entered into an agreement in December 1969 to buy about 50 acres of their 28-acre Pacific Ocean front property to Abplanalp and Rebozo as co-partners in the D & C Investment Co. for \$1,000. Abplanalp later acquired Rebozo's interest.

Mr. White House had disclosed in May that Mr. Nixon had paid off his \$1,000 investment in the San Clemente property.

But the disclosure of Rebozo's partnership in the transaction had been kept secret until now.

FIGURES

The figures in the latest report transcribed to be consistent with those released in May except the White House now says \$217,350 has been spent by Mr. Nixon for

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improvements, furnishings and other costs on his San Clemente estate — compared with the \$123,514 reported in May.

A spokesman said the higher figure was the result of a thorough audit by the accounting firm.

The new figure includes \$54,083 for furnishings, \$30,410 for kitchen remodeling, \$10,667 for other remodeling costs, \$25,165 for painting, \$25,000 for the realtors' commission, \$14,950 for the swimming pool and \$13,318 for sewer system work.

The documents released cover this account of the complex San Clemente transaction:

On July 3 1969, the Nixon agreed to buy the house and 26 acres of land from an old California family for \$1.4 million. On Oct. 13, 1969, they agreed to buy an adjoining 2.9-acre tract for \$100,000.

On the larger tract, they paid \$400,000 down and executed a \$1 million mortgage. On the smaller tract, they paid \$70,000 down and got an \$80,000 mortgage.

Mr. Nixon made the larger down payment with proceeds of a \$450,000 loan from Abplanalp, the millionaire owner of the company which

makes most of the nation's aerosol valves.

A year later, he borrowed another \$175,000 from Abplanalp to pay the first installment on the \$1 million mortgage. This brought his indebtedness to Abplanalp to \$425,000.

SALE

On Dec. 17, 1970, he sold the smaller parcel and 20.1 acres of the larger parcel to the B&C company. Under the deal, the company assumed \$360,000 of the amount owed on the larger tract. The full \$61,000 owed on the smaller tract and \$20,000 unpaid on \$625,000 of loans made by Abplanalp in 1969.

At that time, the President's lawyer said he had made the \$360,000 loan known as the "Abplanalp" or "Abster" loan, a misnomer of \$61,000 — the unpaid portion of the original \$360,000 debt which had not been assumed by the investment corporation.

He did not add any cash charges kinds between Mr. Nixon and his new Abplanalp partners.

EXCISES

Since the transaction, Mr. Nixon has paid from his personal funds \$15,000 in interest on the \$360,000 Abplanalp as well as installment and interest, totaling about \$182,000 on his mortgaged property.

The accounting firm's report was based on figures in May 31. Since then, presidential aides say, he has made another \$57,780 installment payment, leaving him with a balance due of \$226,360 to be paid next July 15.

In addition to detailing the San Clemente transaction, the accounting firm's letter gave a breakdown on the President's purchase of two houses in Key Biscayne, Fla., — Florida's answer to

the Hamptons.

Mr. Nixon

had the two

and the

of the

Insurance Co.

and not

the

also said that

had spent \$76,000

improvements

in the

in addition,

spent \$169,000 for main-

nance and operation of both

years.

Some of the San Clemente

improvements may have

been financed from proceeds

of the Abplanalp loan, al-

though the report says all

that they were paid for

personal funds."

ABST

In releasing the document, Warren said it did not had paid for the cost

from the personal

and would not be liable

to sue.

Warren also pointed out the President's long-time lawyer friends B. F. French, Rose M. Clegg, and Carl J. Simon, and suggested that without going to a court, an attorney might be able to get the statement.

On Nov. 20, 1970, he

reported yesterday, Mr. Nixon

and Lybrand as the

name of a firm currently

known as Lybrand, Ross

Brothers and Mendelson.

In 1968 Carl J. Simon, a

general partner, became

Kayser a partner, and

win S. Fishman, a secu-

onate, were con-

distributing false busi-

ness statements and o-

fraud growing out of

raise 1962 financial state-

ment of the San Clemente

Vending Market.

They were fined a total

\$17,000.

On Dec. 20, 1970, Mr.

and Mrs. Nixon

and Lybrand