

Stone Lists 42 Donees

70 Candidates
Got \$2 Million
From Magnate

7/15/73
By Morton Mintz
Washington Post Staff Writer

Multimillionaire W. Clement Stone yesterday made public the full list of 42 Senate, House and other candidates to whom he contributed and loaned more than \$2 million in the 1970 elections.

The Chicago insurance magnate told The Washington Post that he had dipped into a fortune estimated at the time at \$450 million to "strengthen the Republican Party" and to elect more legislators who would "zealously co-operate" in re-electing President Nixon in 1972.

Stone distributed the \$2 million—\$810,660 in contributions and \$1,234,204 in loans, which legally are contributions—in 29 states, including Maryland and Virginia.

Sen. James L. Buckley (Cons.-N.Y.) got a \$300,000 loan, which has been repaid, and a gift of \$15,000.

Stone made his largest single expenditure in 1970 in behalf of the late Sen. Ralph Smith (R-Ill.), a \$500,000 loan of which \$300,000 is outstanding. Smith, who was defeated by Democratic Sen. Adlai E. Stevenson III, also got a donation of \$17,500.

Among congressional candidates, the top beneficiary was Jay Wilkinson, a Republican, who got a gift of \$45,000 and a still-outstanding loan of \$22,000 for an unsuccessful race against incumbent Rep. Tom Steed (D-Okla.).

Wilkinson is the son of Bud Wilkinson, a former adviser to President Nixon.

As disclosed yesterday, Stone is foremost among Mr. Nixon's super contributors, having given him \$2,813,699 for his 1968 campaign and

\$2,056,145 for his 1972 campaign.

Stone's second largest contribution to a House candidate was \$33,492 to right-wing Republican Phyllis L. Schlafly of Illinois. She lost to Democratic incumbent Rep. George Shipley.

Republican Gov. Ronald Reagan of California got \$25,000, the largest contribution made by Stone to a gubernatorial candidate. Reagan defeated Democrat Jess Unruh.

The smallest gift on the list, \$100, went to Rep. John Anderson, a moderate Illinois Republican.

A member of the Senate Select Watergate committee, Sen. Lowell P. Weicker (R-Conn.), is listed for \$10,000.

In Maryland, Stone gave Republican J. Glenn Beall Jr. \$2,500 for his successful race against incumbent Sen. Joseph D. Tydings, a Democrat. He gave \$1,000 to Peter Parker for an unsuccessful effort against Baltimore Democratic Rep. Parren J. Mitchell.

In Virginia, Stone contributed \$500 to Republican Ray L. Garland to challenge incumbent Sen. Harry F. Byrd, a Democrat turned independent. He also gave \$12,000, in 1969, to Republican Linwood Holton's successful bid for governor.

Stone, in making yesterday's voluntary disclosure, said that

See STONE, A4, Col. 1

STONE, From A1

none of the 1970 contributions was requested by President Nixon. The candidates were suggested instead by GOP officials and friends in Washington, Stone said.

A self-made man who founded and heads the Combined Insurance Companies of America, Stone met Mr. Nixon in 1964, when both served on the board of the Boys Clubs of America.

Starting with the 1968 campaign, Stone has given almost \$7 million to political candidates — Republicans, with rare exceptions. He has said that he divided all of his gifts among multiple committees so as to avoid gift taxes.

Under law there is no limit on contributions to federal candidates. However, a bill expected to be taken up by the Senate late this month would limit the contributions to all

federal candidates together to \$100,000 for a person and \$200,000 for a married couple if enacted.

Stone denied a report in yesterday's Chicago Sun-Times that he had invited Watergate special prosecutor Archibald Cox to trace how his contributions to Mr. Nixon's re-election campaign were used.

"I have repeatedly stated that my contributions have definitely not been involved in Watergate because I know exactly to which committees the checks were paid," Stone said.

However, because there is "a possibility" that some of the money he gave was "misused," he will conduct his own inquiries into how the \$2 million given in late 1971 and early 1972 was spent.

Asked why he supported the 1970 candidates, Stone told a reporter:

"I wanted both houses of Congress, and particularly the Senate, to consist of more members willing to back Mr. Nixon's basic programs because their philosophy of what was best for America would coincide with his.

"I believe that it was to the best interests of the people that desirable legislation be passed, without the waste of time caused by antagonistic attitudes of those senators and congressmen who delayed or defeated the passing of beneficial laws primarily because of their own political ambitions or because their programs were originated by the President.

"Because I believe that it is in the best interests of all Americans and because I am a Republican and wish to strengthen the Republican Party throughout the United States, I felt it was desirable to help good Republican candidates in the 1970 primaries and elections for governor in their respective states.

"Because of the importance of Illinois in a national election, it is necessary that we have a strong Republican Party in Illinois working in harmony and unity. To win a presidential election, it's imperative that the candidate carries (sic) Illinois.

"I believed it was therefore desirable that I should help good Republican candidates achieve their objectives in the primaries and elections. Because their philosophy would

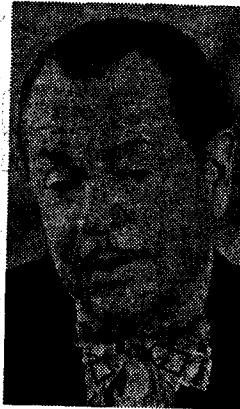
correspond with Mr. Nixon's and my own, I believed that by helping them, they in turn would more zealously cooperate in the election of Mr. Nixon."

Stone said Friday that he had loaned or contributed about \$250,000 in 1970 to the Illinois Republican state central committee. He put the total of unrepaid loans at \$709,000.

Along with Stone, numerous other supporters of the President have turned up as substantial contributors to congressional candidates.

The supporters include Walter Annenberg of Philadelphia, ambassador to Britain; Thomas Pappas of Boston, who has wide-ranging business interests in Greece; Max Fisher of Detroit and Henry Salvatori of Los Angeles, both oil men; Henry Ford II, the Detroit auto executive, and Edgar W. Brown Jr. of Orange, Texas, a 79-year-old oil, lumber, and banking entrepreneur.

Some contributors pass gifts earmarked for specific legisla-



W. CLEMENT STONE
... aided Republicans

tors through Capitol Hill committees that then turn the money over to the candidates. This process impedes and sometimes prevents identification of the original contributors.

Common Cause, the citizen lobby, assembled data showing, for example, that Stanley Goldblum, president of the now-bankrupt Equity Funding Corp., had earmarked almost \$50,000 by last Oct. 26, the final date of the last pre-election reporting period.

Goldblum gave the money to the National Committee for Re-election of a Democratic Congress, which passed it on to Democratic campaign committees on Capitol Hill for distribution to selected candi-

dates—36 for the House, including 18 from California, and two for the Senate.

The same earmarking route was used by Lawrence Weinberg of Los Angeles, a builder who had loaned \$95,000 to Sen. George McGovern's presidential campaign. Weinberg gave \$43,888 to 16 Senate candidates, \$43,200 to 18 incumbent California congressmen, three California candidates for the House and one Texas incumbent.

Howard E. Saft of New York City, president of Adlay Jewelry, loaned the National Committee for Re-election \$90,000, of which \$66,500 was earmarked for 34 House candidates and \$5,000 for three Senate candidates.

However, all such contributions were dwarfed by those made by special interest committees, especially those of three giant dairy-industry cooperatives that also contributed \$422,500 to President Nixon last year.

The dairy units gave congressional campaign committee about \$600,000. Some of the money was passed through to favored senators and congressmen. More than \$100,000 went to at least 26 of the 31 members of the House Agriculture Committee who were opposed in last November's election. Large sums also went first to opponents in numerous races, and then to the victors, whether they were Democrats or Republicans.