

Beall Says \$140,000 Was Handled Legally

7/14/73
By Richard M. Cohen
Washington Post Staff Writer

ANNAPOLIS, July 13—Sen. J. Glenn Beall (R-Md.) acknowledged today that his 1970 senatorial campaign had received unreported funds raised by President Nixon's former lawyer, Herbert W. Kalmbach, and distributed by White House aides.

In a statement release from his Capitol Hill office, Beall said the unreported contributions—which included an unspecified amount of cash—were “handled in the District of Columbia . . . in accordance with the laws that existed at that time.”

Beall's statement was in response to a story in the Washington Star-News that reported that the Maryland Republican's campaign received about \$14,000 in cash, which was raised by Kalmbach and distributed by the White House.

The \$140,000, the account said, had not been reported either in Maryland or in the District of Columbia with the secretary of the Senate, which may not have been required.

In the statement, Beall neither confirmed nor denied details of the story. While admitting that he received “substantial” amounts of money both from inside and outside Maryland, he did not say where the money was raised or how it was spent. Beall himself was not available for comment.

In the statement Beall acknowledged that his campaign had received cash gifts and that it had the “support of the national Republican administration.” He said that these funds were “handled in the District of Columbia.”

At the time, Maryland law did not require that candidates report out-of-state contributions. At the same time, federal law allowed the existence of Washington committees that did not have to make the names of their donors public. As a result, many Maryland candidates established District committees which were impervious to public scrutiny.

Beall's 1970 campaign against Sen. Joseph D. Tydings

(D-Md.) was backed by the White House, and large sums of money were pumped in. Beall's large contributions from traditional Republican big-givers such as Clement Stone of Chicago, the Mellon family of Pittsburgh and



J. GLENN BEALL
... acknowledges fund

Henry Ford, the auto magnate, and Walter H. Annenberg, the ambassador to Britain.

As part of an effort to pick up seats in both the Senate and the House that year, both President Nixon and Vice President Agnew engaged in some intensive campaigning. They campaigned for Beall in Maryland, with Agnew labeling Tydings a “radiclib.”

Beall, then a congressman from Maryland's Sixth District defeated Tydings by 23,000 votes out of the 1 million cast. Following the election, some Tydings supporters charged that large amounts of money were pumped into Baltimore and other parts of the state for a last-minute get-out-the-vote effort.

Some of the Beall campaign money, Democrats said, was given to Democratic to help Tventions in Baltimore to help bring out the anti-Tydings vote. Tydings has never been popular with the conservative Baltimore organizations. Such tactics are typical of both parties in Maryland.

In his statement, Beall did

not say whether he knew about the cash donations. Instead, he said he had discussed the Star story with “my campaign officials” before issuing the statement and had been “advised” that some of the campaign funds received were in the form of cash. Beall did not say when he was advised of the cash contributions and a spokesman for Beall said he was not sure.

According to the Star-News, the cash portion of the White House money came from \$1.5

million in cashier's checks raised by Kalmbach and sent to a Washington townhouse on 19th Street NW which was given the code name of “The Public Institute.”

From there, the Star account said, the Beall campaign received four or five cash installments in the latter part of October, 1970, just before the election. The donation and the operations of the town house were reportedly under the supervision of former presidential counsel Charles W. Colson and former White House chief of Staff H.R. (Bob) Haldeman. Haldeman, the account said, gave final approval of the cash transfers.

The town house operation was run by James A. Gleason, a former White House aide, (not Montgomery County Executive James P. Gleason). James A. Gleason could not be reached for comment today. His name, however, appears on one Beall contribution on file in Annapolis—a \$2,500 donation from Annenberg on October 10, 1970 which is listed as “c/o Jack A. Gleason, 1310 19th Street, N.W.”

Beall reported spending \$435,000 in his 1970 re-election campaign. The disclosure of an additional unreported cash would push his total up to nearly \$600,000, still less than the nearly \$1 million spent by Gov. Marvin Mandel the same year.

Like those of many political candidates, Beall's 1970 Annapolis filing is detailed and complicated. The Republican senator at one time had 16 campaign committees in operation, some of which handled just one contribution and then quickly passed the money on to another committee.

For instance, the Western Maryland Citizens for Beall Committee, a similar Balti-

more County committee and a similar Prince George's County committee did nothing but receive \$5,000 contributions from the Republican Congressional Boosters Club in Washington and transfer the money to the main Beall committee.

In addition to the unreported funds funneled to the Beall campaign, White House money is also reported to have paid for a controversial newspaper advertisement that accused Tydings of taking unpopular stands on such issues as crime and drugs. At the time the advertisement was published, key Maryland Republicans denied responsibility, saying the ad was placed by White House aides over their objections.

Tydings spent \$629,000 in his 1970 campaign, much of which was used up in a bitter primary race with Baltimore contractor George Mahoney.