

Beall Campaign Fund



J. GLENN BEALL JR.
... cites laws

By Richard M. Cohen
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The 1970 campaign of Maryland Republican Sen. J. Glenn Beall might have violated the state's election law by accepting \$140,000 in unreported cash from a White House fund-raising operation run out of a Washington town house, a Maryland election official said yesterday.

According to Willard Morris, state election supervisor, the Beall campaign apparently would have violated the law if any of the White House money was spent in Maryland and not reported to Morris' office in Annapolis.

Beall's Maryland campaign

reports list no money received from the White House fund-raising operation, which was run by presidential aides Charles W. Colson and H. R. (Bob) Haldeman. The money reportedly was solicited by former presidential lawyer Herbert W. Kalmbach.

Beall, in a statement released Friday, acknowledged that he had received financial support, some of it in cash, from the "National Republican Administration."

He said, however, that the funds were handled in the District of Columbia "in accordance with the laws that existed at the time."

Meanwhile, Anne Arundel

County State's Attorney Warren B. Duckett said his office will begin an investigation of the Beall campaign finances next week. Duckett's office has jurisdiction because Annapolis, the state capitol where campaign finance reports are filed, is in Anne Arundel County.

Duckett already is investigating the use of \$50,000 in Nixon campaign funds to inflate the proceeds from a 1972 testimonial gala for Vice President Spiro T. Agnew. A grand jury there has returned a four-count indictment against the treasurer of that event, Blagden H. Wharton. Wharton

Probed

has pleaded not guilty to charges.

Beall could not be reached for comment yesterday since he issued his statement and it is not clear who the original donors were or how the White House money was spent. In addition, his statement does not say when he became aware that the White House was funneling funds into his campaign.

Federal law in 1970 did not require a senatorial candidate to report contributions to the secretary of the Senate unless he was personally aware of them. Typically, a candidate leaves the details of fund-raising to others.

According to Morris, the only way the transfer of funds from the White House operation to the Beall campaign would have been legal is if all the money had been spent outside Maryland — say, to pay for commercials aired from Washington television sta-

tions.

But, Morris, continued, if any portion of the money was spent in Maryland, "it should have passed through the hands of the campaign treasurer and been reported." Beall's Maryland campaign treasurer reported receiving no transfer of funds from the White House operation.

Most of the possible violations, Morris said, carry a one-year statute of limitation, meaning that prosecution would not now be possible. However, the filing of a false campaign report is perjury and it carries no statute of limitations.

Beall defeated former Democratic Sen. Joseph D. Tydings by about 23,000 votes of about 1 million cast. He reported spending \$435,000 for the campaign, a figure that now apparently must be revised to about \$600,000. Tydings reported spending \$629,000, but much of this was expended in a bitter primary campaign against George T. Mahoney.