

Beall's Campaign May Be Within Line On Election Funds

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The 1970 campaign of Sen. J. Glenn Beall might not have violated Maryland election laws by receiving — but not reporting — an undisclosed \$140,000 in cash from a clandestine White House fund-raising operation, the state's deputy attorney general said yesterday.

Deputy State Attorney General Henry R. Lord explained that if the White House money was transferred to a Beall campaign committee located in the District of Columbia, it would have been exempt from the reporting provisions of the Maryland law in effect at the time.

Beall himself has refused to disclose the details of the



SEN. J. GLENN BEALL
... silent on details

transfer. Other than acknowledging that his campaign received the money, the Republican senator has remained silent on the subject, refusing to talk with reporters or expand on the statement he issued last week.

In that statement, Beall admitted that his campaign received contributions — some of them in cash — from a secret White House fund raising operation run out of a Washington town house. The money, not reported to either the secretary of the U.S. Senate or Maryland election officials, was handled in the District of Columbia, Beall said, in accordance with the laws in effect at the time.

Lord, although saying he does not know the details of the transfer, said the transaction would have been illegal only if a District of Columbia campaign committee had transferred the money to a Maryland campaign committee. If the money, instead, was spent by the D.C. committee, the transactions would have been legal.

In 1971, the Maryland General Assembly closed this loophole in the law. The law now requires all campaign committees that spend money in Maryland to submit campaign spending reports to the state administrator of election laws, regardless of where the committees may be located.

The use of the \$140,000 is being investigated by both the state administrator of election laws and by an Anne Arundel County grand jury. Annapolis, where election reports are filed, is in Anne Arundel County.

The White House money reportedly was solicited by President Nixon's former personal lawyer, Herbert W. Kalmbach, and dispensed from a town house on 19th Street NW. The fund-raising operation reportedly was under the supervision of former White House aides H.R. (Bob) Haldeman and Charles W. Colson.

The operation funneled campaign funds to selected Republican candidates in 1970 who were considered to have a good chance of beating a Democrat. At that time, the Nixon administration was attempting to pick up seats in both the House and the Senate and both the President and Vice President Spiro T. Agnew cam-

paign extensively for Republican candidates.

Beall, who defeated former Democratic Sen. Joseph D. Tydings by about 23,000 votes, was a beneficiary of this operation.

Although Beall has never said what the money was used for, most Democrats speculate that large portions of it went for so-called "walking-around money" in Baltimore and for a last-minute television blitz.

Following the election, Tydings loyalists reported that organization political clubs in East and South Baltimore had distributed sample ballots listing the names of Democratic candidates — and Beall. Typically, walking-around money is used to pay for the cost of sample ballots, among other things. "Walking-around money" is also commonly believed by most political observers to be used to reward people for going to the polls.

Tydings, who had won his seat as an antiorganization candidate, was anathema to the Democratic political clubs of East and South Baltimore and his identification with the racket-busting attempts of then Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy did little to enhance his popularity with some union leaders.

Beall could not have used all the White House money for his last-minute television blitz since records show that he spent only about \$100,000 for television time, \$40,000 less than the White House operation provided in cash.

All together, Beall spent about twice as much for television as Tydings did. The Tydings campaign, unlike Beall's, was hard pressed for money after it weathered a brutal primary campaign against George P. Mahoney. Beall spent virtually nothing on his primary campaign.