

Nixon Campaign Takes in \$100,000 a Day

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With the help of hundreds of wealthy businessmen and investors, two of whom have contributed nearly \$50,000 apiece, President Nixon's campaign treasurers are taking in an average of \$100,000 a day.

By drawing on ample reserves, the Nixon re-election campaign has been spending more than \$200,000 a day.

The President's largest known contributors — other possibly larger gifts may have been made earlier without public disclosure — were identified here this week in a partial list of Nixon donors required to be filed with the General Accounting Office under the new Federal Election Campaign Act, which took effect in April.

The reports of Mr. Nixon's four principal fund-raising groups — the Finance Committee for the Re-election of the President and three other committees to pay radio, television and printed advertising costs — disclosed that three members of the Pew family, Philadelphia heirs to the Sun Oil Company fortune, contributed a total of \$36,000 in July.

\$700,000 From 2 Families

The listed contributions of \$12,000 each from Walter Crocker Pew, a Sun Oil director, and two of his aunts, Mrs. Alberta C. Pew and Miss Mary Ethel Pew, and a reported \$24,000 gift from Mr. and Mrs. W. Clement Stone of Chicago, a wealthy insurance family, may be only a fraction of the two families support for Mr. Nixon this year.

Mr. Stone, the chairman of the Combined Insurance Company of America, has said that he gave Mr. Nixon more than \$500,000 in 1968, and the Pew family contributed \$200,000 in 1968. Contributions made before the April 7 effective date of the new law did not have to be disclosed, and by actively soliciting early anonymous gifts the Nixon finance committees are believed to have received

more than \$10-million without the disclosure now required by law.

Even under the terms of the law, the pre-convention financial statements filed here by the Republicans on Wednesday failed to give a complete accounting.

In the computer-printed lists filed by the four main national Nixon finance committees, for example, the contributions of Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Hand of Buffalo—he is a vice president of Ryder Systems, the truck leasing corporation—are shown as \$24,000 in June and July.

The contributions of Foster G. McGaw of Evanston, Ill., founder and honorary chairman of the American Hospital Supply Corporation, are listed as \$18,520. Those of Arthur E. Johnson of Denver, former chairman of the Midwest Oil Company; David Rockefeller of New York, chairman of the Chase Manhattan Bank; Anthony T. Rossi of Bradenton, Fla., head of the Tropicana citrus drink company, and Neil A. McConnell, a New York investment banker, are reported as \$12,000 each.

The Nixon finance organization also includes 50 separate state fund-raising committees, and an examination of the reports of the 10 state committees that filed disclosure statements this week showed that the separate totals in the state unit reports for the McGaws and the Hands were \$48,000 apiece; for Mr. Johnson, \$30,000; for Mr. Rockefeller and Mr. Rossi, \$27,000 each, and for Mr. McConnell, \$21,000.

The full Pew family gifts listed by all reporting committees were \$48,000.

As the General Accounting Office interprets the law, the 40 state finance committees that did not file pre-convention statements were not required to file them, and those filing probably need not have done so. G.A.O. officials said that pre-convention financial disclosures were required only of state committees that made ac-

tual expenditures for the Republicans' National Convention, which opens in Miami Beach Monday. The New York finance committee was among those not filing.

The dispersal of large contributions to many separate finance committees, usually in units of \$3,000 to each, or \$6,000 for a married couple, is designed to avoid possible liability under the Federal gift tax law. Political contributions of more than \$3,000 to one candidate or to a single committee are theoretically subject to a steep gift tax, although enforcement and collection of such taxes have been spotty.

Other financial statements filed here this week—and the non-filings by most of Mr. Nixon's state finance committees—emphasized the holes in the new disclosure system.

A group of executives at the Tennessee Eastman Corporation, in Kingsport, Tenn., who call their organization Volunteers for Better Government, disclosed in a financial report the disbursement of \$30,000 in \$3,000 units to 10 of the Nixon state finance committees. Only two of the state committees were among those reporting this week and acknowledging receipt of the Eastman funds.

Corporate Contributors

The Nixon finance statements listed separate, individual contributions totaling \$20,000 from about 50 executives and regional sales officials of Marcor, Inc., the Chicago-based holding company that operates the Montgomery Ward stores. A dozen executives of McCormick & Co., the Baltimore spice, tea and flavoring house, contributed a total of \$6,000. Many of these executives are friends of Vice President Agnew, a Marylander.

Members of the corporate family of Warner-Lambert Pharmaceuticals were also prominent among the Nixon contributors. They included Elmer H. Bobst of New York, the President's closed friend and retired Warner-Lambert chairman,

\$4,000; and William S. Lasdon, of Morris Plains, N. J., chairman of the Warner-Lambert executive committee, \$12,000.

Another \$12,000 contribution came from John M. Shaheen of New York, president of Shaheen Natural Resources, which is building an oil refinery at Machiasport, Me. Mr. Nixon's former Los Angeles law firm—Adams, Duque & Hazeltine—also contributed \$12,000.

From Midland, Mich., top officials of the Dow Chemical Company sent \$6,000—\$2,000 each from C. B. Branch, the president; Herbert H. Dow, secretary, and Carl A. Gerstacker, chairman of the board.

Leading Corporate Donors

Other Nixon contributors who are top corporate chiefs included:

Stephen D. Bechtel Jr. of Piedmont, Calif., president of the Bechtel Corporation, the national heavy construction company, \$5,000; Lee S. Bickmore of New York, chairman of Nabisco, \$2,000; Robert G. Dunlap of Bryn Mawr, Pa., chairman of the Sun Oil Company, \$2,000; Marshall K. Evans of Pittsburgh, vice president of the Westinghouse Electric Corporation, \$2,000; Donald M. Kendall of Greenwich, Conn., chairman and chief executive officer of Pepsico, Inc., \$22,000; Augustine R. Marusi, chairman and president of Borden, Inc., the dairy products company, \$10,000; Sanford N. McDonnell of St. Louis, president of McDonnell Douglas Aircraft Corporation, \$4,111; George A. Strichman of New York, chairman of Colt Industries, Inc., \$3,000; and Harry Winston, the New York gem dealer, \$9,000.

The wife of R. Douglas Stuart of Chicago, the president of the Quaker Oats Company, and the wife of F. C. Wiser Jr. of Princeton, N. J., president of Trans World Airlines, made contributions of \$2,500 and \$2,000 respectively.

Republicans serving in the Nixon Administration also were a major source of the President's campaign contributions.