

# Two 'Secret' Donors Gave Nixon Drive \$250,000

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WASHINGTON, Jan. 22—Walter H. Annenberg, the Ambassador to Britain, and the founder of a computer company, gave \$250,000 each to President Nixon in his secret campaign fund drive last year.

Mr. Annenberg and Saul Steinberg, 33 years old, founder of Leasco Corporation, led a list of names disclosed as bank records from the Nixon campaign were filed in a Federal court here. The records did not revealed their total contributions, which the two acknowledged in interviews.

For the first time, the records revealed contributions made during the crucial month when the Nixon campaign collected an estimated \$10-million from secret donors just before the new disclosure law took effect last April.

## Donors Listed

Other donors were:

W. Clement Stone, a Chicago insurance magnate, who was Mr. Nixon's biggest backer in both his winning Presidential campaigns. The bank records include \$84,000 in checks from Mr. Stone last March.

Loren M. Berry of Dayton, Ohio, whose concern sells the advertising in the yellow pages of telephone books. The 84-year-old Mr. Berry is listed in the bank accounts for \$42,000. Reached at his winter home in Miami Beach, he conceded that the real total was larger. "The \$42,000 would be on the low side," he said.

Daniel J. Terra of Kenilworth, Ill., chairman of Lawter Chemicals, Inc., which produces resins, pigments and printing ink. Terra is also listed for \$42,000.

John H. Safer of Bethesda, Md., an apartment builder, who is the owner of Shirlington Shopping Center in suburban Virginia and is recognized as a contemporary sculptor. Mr. Safer, who was a fund-raiser for Senator Eugene J. McCarthy in 1968, is shown for \$42,000 for Mr. Nixon last year. He could not be reached for comment.

Florenz R. Ourisman, who heads a Washington real estate development company bearing his name. Asked about his \$42,000 listing, Mr. Ourisman refused to discuss the Nixon donation.

Richard M. Scaife of Pittsburgh, a Mellon banking heir, was shown for \$36,000 in today's bank records as part of the \$1-million he had already acknowledged for Mr. Nixon.

H. W. McCollum, board chairman of Amerada Hess Corporation, who is listed for \$21,000, and two vice presidents of the oil concern, Philip Kramer and J. D. Callender, each at \$6,000. Reached in Houston, Mr. McCollum said that three or four company executives made donations at the same time last year. He placed his personal total at about \$50,000.

Mr. McCollum denied any link between the campaign money and the six-million-barrel import increase granted this month for Amerada Hess's refinery in the Virgin Islands because of the current fuel oil crisis.

He said, "I don't think there is any connection at all between the two things—especially when

they took place a year apart."

Also found in the bank accounts were five checks as part of a \$50,000 donation from a San Diego banker, C. Arnholt Smith, whose money was returned last March while his business empire was facing three government investigations.

"That kind of trouble we didn't need," a campaign source said last month.

Roy L. Ash, whom Mr. Nixon has appointed as Director of Management and Budget, and David M. Packard, former Deputy Secretary of Defense, were listed in today's filings as giving \$9,000 each.

The records were uncovered

in a suit by Ralph Nader, the consumer advocate, to roll back the Nixon Administration's 1971 increase in the milk price support, which was followed by dairy industry donations to the Nixon campaign.

Filed with the Federal District Court today were 14 bank accounts at the National Savings and Trust Company for such fund-raising arms as the United Friends of a Balanced Society and the Dedicated Volunteers for Government Reform. The records were attached to pretrial testimony by the bank's vice president, Donald L. Scott.

The money that moved through the 14 accounts totaled

just slightly over \$1-million. But only those donors whose names appeared on their checks could be identified.

The 14 Nixon groups were among the 50 major fund-raising arms at various banks used to divide up large donations for tax reasons. The Nixon campaign used as many as 650 committees in processing its pre-April money.

Roughly one-third of the bank deposits were proceeds from the sale of stocks donated to the Nixon drive. The contributors of those stocks could not be traced in today's documents. As many as 25 other backers may have been involved in the stock gifts.