

Despite Campaign Gift

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The full story of the financing of President Nixon's re-election campaign remains untold despite the disclosure this week in U.S. District Court in New York City of "Rose Mary's Baby" — a list held by presidential secretary Rose Mary Woods of large contributions made before a strict disclosure law became effective in April, 1972.

The existence of the list became known almost a year ago through litigation instituted by Common Cause against the Finance Committee to Re-elect the President. The citizens' lobby lawsuit also brought out that numerous contributors were listed not individually, but with the corporations or business partnerships of which they were executives or members.

Most of these contributors have previously been identified, especially after Sept. 28, when, to settle the suit, the finance committee released a compilation of pre-April 7, 1972, donors that is

believed to be more authoritative than the Rose Mary Woods list.

But her list never was publicly available until Monday, when it surfaced during the obstruction of justice trial in New York of former Attorney General John N. Mitchell and former Com-

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merce Secretary Maurice H. Stans, the finance committee chairman.

While providing some new information, the Woods list leaves unanswered such questions as these:

- What was its true purpose? The answer of the White House and the finance committee is that Miss Woods and other aides to the President used it to draw up invitations to presidential dinners, prayer meetings and various other social functions.

There are problems with this explanation. The list automatically excluded large contributors who happened to have given money after the disclosure law became effective. And then there is said to be a second list—a still undisclosed "eight cate-

gories" list that the White House is understood to have used in drawing up guest lists and the like. That has been confused with "Rose Mary's Baby," sources say.

The "eight categories" list, as the sources describe it, not only did not discriminate among early and late contributors, but also explicitly recognized the desirability of expressing appreciation to persons who had contributed time and effort — men such as Stans and the President's personal attorney, Herbert W. Kalmbach. One special category reportedly was reserved for 30 contributors who gave \$250,000 or more each.

- Is there an inconsistency between the delivery of the list in the summer of 1972 to President Nixon's personal secretary and the President's contention that he had insulated himself from knowledge about the financing of his re-election drive?

At a press conference last Nov. 17, the President said his "rule" had always been that before an election "I have refused to have any discussion of contributions . . . As a matter of fact, my orders to Mr. Stans were

List, Questions Remain

that after the campaign was over, I would then send notes to those that contributed, but before the election, I did not want to have information from anybody with regard to campaign contributions." Did "anybody include Rose Mary Woods?

One new nugget in the Woods list is its confirmation that early contributions totaling \$250,000 were made by several named executives of an oil company, Amerada Hess Corp., and unidentified "others."

Most of the "others," as reported by The Washington Post on Nov. 25, were persons seemingly unconnected with Amerada Hess—a Manhattan certified public accountant, his wife and various relatives, friends, business associates and a client's widow. Together, they accounted for \$135,000.

Several weeks after the grand total of \$250,000 was contributed on April 4, 1972, the Interior Department ended an investigation into alleged violations by an Amerada Hess subsidiary of an agreement under which it operates the only refinery in the Virgin Islands.

A \$100,000 contribution was attributed to "Employ-

ees of Salomon Brothers," the investment house. The only name given was that of the fund-raiser at the firm, William E. Simon, now the federal energy chief and deputy secretary of the treasury.

Under the heading "Foreign Countries," the list names Ramon Nolan, "Philippines Sugar Industry, North Avenue, Queen City, Philippines, \$25,000."

Almost all of the named corporations and business partnerships have dealings with federal agencies or have stakes in White House policy decisions on foreign trade, taxation, defense, health insurance or a wide range of other issues. Each organization's name appears along with that of all of the individual officers who contributed, or, in some cases, with no or a few contributors and a mention of "employees" or "others."

Some of the corporations have been convicted in federal courts of having made

illegal contributions of corporate funds. These firms aside, some of the more notable firms listed are:

General Motors, \$51,012; Chrysler, \$133,844; Bethlehem Steel, \$49,002; General Dynamics, \$83,717; Price-Waterhouse, the accounting firm \$102,000; Marathon Oil, \$40,000; Mutual of Omaha, \$34,325; Disney Productions, \$34,475; Westinghouse Electric, \$35,460; Anheuser-Busch, \$56,353.

Also, Bristol-Myers, \$50,000; Lehman Bros., stock brokers, \$86,289; McDonnell Douglas, aerospace, \$34,528; National Homes, \$50,000; Texas Instruments, \$111,949; "Members of National Renderers Assn.," \$24,750; "Employees of Northrop Corp.," \$100,000; "Employees of Standard Oil of California," \$50,000; "Employees of Ernst & Ernst," \$88,000; Republic Steel, \$11,350, North American Rockwell, \$98,270; Ling-Temco-Vought, \$95,250, and E.I. du Pont de Nemours, \$60,000.