

Former Nixon Counsel Linked To Dairy Money

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WASHINGTON (AP) — President Nixon's latest statements on the milk fund and ITT affairs defend his own position, but leave questions about some of his former aides.

The White House again denied that promises of political contributions were behind Nixon's decision to raise dairy price supports, or administration settlement of an anti-trust case against International Telephone and Telegraph Corp.

In the milk-fund matter, the White House said for the first time that it was former special counsel Charles W. Colson who told Nixon that the nation's largest dairy co-operative had promised \$2 million to Nixon's campaign.

And the ITT statement left standing some apparent conflicts between what Nixon now says and what former attorneys general John N. Mitchell and Richard G. Kleindienst once said under oath about their own roles.

Describing Colson's role in the dairy matter, the White House said he wrote a memo to brief Nixon for a meeting on Sept. 9, 1970, with Harold Nelson and David Parr, two leaders of the Texas-based Associated Milk Producers, Inc.

Colson said "that AMPI had pledged \$2 million to the 1972 campaign," the White House said.

"It was suggested in the memorandum that the President acknowledge AMPI's support. No suggestion was made that any commitment what-

soever be made to do any substantive act."

The White House said Nixon didn't take Colson's advice, and kept silent about the \$2-million promise in his nine-minute meeting with Nelson and Parr.

Colson's memo, and others dealing with the milk producers, are in the hands of the Watergate special prosecution force. The Senate Watergate committee is seeking the same documents, apparently with no success.

Committee lawyers would like to question Colson, but he has declined on previous occasions to testify before the Senate panel unless he is granted immunity from prosecution.

In the ITT matter, the White House expanded on what Nixon said in a news conference last November before The Associated Press Managing Editors Association.

It said Nixon ordered a temporary halt in antitrust proceedings against the huge conglomerate prior to ITT's offer to help finance the Republican National Convention.

And it said Nixon was motivated to stop the case, which was headed for the Supreme Court, because he disagreed with antitrust chief Richard W. McLaren about how the government should treat conglomerate corporations.

It said domestic aide John D. Ehrlichman told Nixon the ITT lawsuit was an "attack on a conglomerate" and was contrary to the President's anti-trust policy.