

# Ellsberg Team Cost \$900,000 for Trial

By a Washington Post Staff Writer

LOS ANGELES, May 12—The year-long trial of Pentagon Papers defendants Daniel Ellsberg and Anthony J. Russo Jr. cost the defense team nearly \$1 million, according to figures released today.

Stanley K. Sheinbaum, a wealthy Los Angeles economic consultant who headed the legal defense fund, placed the cost at \$900,000, or an average of \$60,000 to \$70,000 a month.

He said the fund has a deficit of \$50,000 to \$75,000.

Justice Department officials reached today could not say how much the trial cost the government, but unofficial estimates, including diverted manpower and resources, have placed it at nearly twice the cost to the defense.

Sheinbaum itemized the monthly costs roughly as follows: witness expenses, \$15,000; legal fees to lawyers, \$13,000; transcripts, \$8,000; telephones, Xeroxing, consultants and paralegal research, \$5,000 each, and office and apartment rentals, \$4,000.

Discussing fund raising, Sheinbaum revealed that the largest single one-time contribution came from Los Angeles millionaire Max Palevsky, who helped fund the early part of the McGovern presidential campaign in 1972 and is now campaign director for Los Angeles mayoralty candidate Tom Bradley. Palevsky gave \$25,000.

Sheinbaum said there were two other individuals, whom he would not name, who gave \$40,000 each over a period of time. Other donations ranged from \$1 to \$5,000.

"There were three basic approaches toward fund raising," said Sheinbaum, a longtime antiwar activist and Southern California finance chairman for McGovern last year. "One, a million letters were mailed. Two, Dan and Tony were on the road for dinners, speeches, cocktail parties. Three, myself on the phone to big givers."

A benefit concert to Barbra Streisand on Ellsberg's

W. Post  
5/13/73

birthday, April 7, yielded \$50,000, said Sheinbaum, who described himself as "52 and tired."

Sheinbaum appeared with Ellsberg, Russo, two of the three defense attorneys and a portion of the large defense staff at a news conference this morning. A victory party Friday night, attended by friends, jurors and the press, had lasted until 3 a.m.

"The war is not over," said Ellsberg, "but I believe that in a long struggle to keep your strength you celebrate when you can celebrate."

Ellsberg said he planned to return "to a fairly private life of research, writing and reading."

His co-defendant, Russo, said he planned to write a book to vent some of the frustrations built up in the courtroom, where the lawyers did most of the talking. "I felt I had to commit myself to writing a book to get my ideas across."

Chief defense attorney Leonard Boudin elaborated on previous reports that the defense intended to sue the government for civil damages.

Noting that there already was a civil suit in U.S. District Court in Washington regarding illegal government wire-tapping, Boudin said the defense would carefully study grounds for an expanded action "not for drama, but for securing redress and getting damages, and also for the purpose of serving as a deterrent against similar government activity in the future."

He added that President Nixon might be included as a defendant in such a suit if "the evidence justifies it."

Defense lawyer Charles R. Nesson, a Harvard law school professor, said the Pentagon Papers trial contributed "to a reawakening of spirit the country, a reassertion of the principles of integrity, and honesty."

Nesson said he saw the case as part of "the end of an era, a page in the last chapter that began with the Cold War, a page that has to be turned to get back to something that looks like warmth in the country."