

Early Contributors to Nixon Disclosed

Record \$60.2 Million Raised

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A record \$60.2 million was raised to re-elect President Nixon, nearly twice what was raised to get him through both the primary and general elections in 1968, records of the Finance Committee to Re-elect the President showed yesterday.

The figure, which the committee said does not include money raised by the Republican National Committee's finance committee, its associated committees, Democrats for Nixon, or the 1972 Convention Arrangements Committee, compares to \$34.2 million said to have been raised in 1968.

Expenditures for Mr. Nixon's re-election last year also far eclipsed 1968 spending in his behalf, committee figures released in response to a Common Cause suit demanding their disclosure showed.

The 1972 spending amount

was \$56.1 million, compared to \$33 million that Maurice H. Stans, the Nixon finance chairman in 1968 and 1972, has said was spent in 1968.

Whatever is left of the 1972 campaign surplus of \$4.1 million "after all litigation is concluded" in connection with the campaign will be turned over to national committees of the Republican Party, the Nixon committee said.

The amount of the 1968 surplus is not definitely known, but most of it is believed to have gone into a trust fund set up by Herbert W. Kalmbach, Mr. Nixon's personal lawyer and a major fund-raiser.

The balance in that fund as of Jan. 1, 1971, was listed yesterday at \$1,249,680.49, and it was from this fund that a number of 1971 and

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1972 so-called "dirty tricks" and investigations were financed, the report showed.

The statements filed with the clerk of the House of Representatives cover the years 1971, 1972 and 1973 up to Aug. 31 for all national committees organized for the President, plus 60 state, territorial and overseas committees, the report said.

Among the recipients of funds, the report showed, were G. Gordon Liddy, head of the Watergate break-in operation convicted of conspiracy, \$206,000; David Derge of Behavioral Research Association, Bloomington, Ind., for polling, \$171,989; Anthony Ulasewicz, white House investigator, \$50,001.20 from Jan. 1, 1971 to Oct. 4, 1971; Donald Segretti, confessed campaign saboteur, \$40,169 from Oct. 1, 1971, to January, 1972; John Caulfield, White House investigator, \$30,000 in March, 1972; Sy Freidin, an admitted spy on the McGovern campaign, \$13,780.84.

Liddy got his money from the finance committee, Freidin his from Nixon political aide Murray Chotiner, and the others from the Kalmbach trust fund.

Others: Robert Hitt, \$25,000 for the congressional campaign of Rep. William O. Mills (R-Md.), who earlier this year committed suicide; Roger Greaves, \$4,000 to

gather information on Sen. Edmund S. Muskie (D-Maine); Ken Reitz, head of youth activities for the Nixon committee, \$3,000 for the same purpose; Chotiner, \$45,300 for various expenses; Lyn Nofziger, former White House aide, \$10,000 reportedly to underwrite an American Nazi Party registration drive in California; Gov. Louie Nunn, losing candidate for the Senate in Kentucky, transfer of \$100,000.

The \$56.1 million spending figure for the 1972 campaign includes "all known liabilities of the campaign" the report said, "but legal fees

are continuing in connection with litigation, and the committee continues to carry a small staff solely to handle these legal matters and to assist authorities in their investigations."

Of the total spent, the report said, the largest cost item—\$15.9 million—was for maintenance of state organizations for primary elections, for personnel, officers, travel and voter contact. Advertising—radio, television and print, including production expenses—cost \$7 million; direct mail to vot-

ers cost \$5.8 million and fund-raising by direct mail and "major events" \$5 million, the report said.

The fact that direct mail costs were close to advertising costs in 1972 reflects a decision made in the summer of last year to sharply cut back the TV advertising campaign budget and focus more on computerized locally pinpointed direct mail—a major switch in technique from 1968, when TV advertising was by far the major Nixon campaign thrust.

Other costs in the break-

down provided include: headquarters, \$4.7 million; campaign materials and literature, \$4.2 million; travel and other expenses for Mr. Nixon, Vice President Spiro T. Agnew, surrogate candidates and advance men, \$3.9 million; citizen group activities and national fund-raising, \$1.9 million each; polling, \$1.6 million; mass telephoning to voters, \$1.3 million; press relations and publications, \$1.1 million; convention expenses of campaign organization, \$600,000; election night expenses, \$200,000.