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## CALIFORNIA SEEKS KALMBACH'S DATA

Officials Ask Accounting of  
\$753,000 Surplus From  
1968 Nixon Campaign

By WALLACE TURNER

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SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 1—California election officials confirmed today that for several months they had been trying to get Herbert W. Kalmbach, a Newport Beach, Calif., lawyer who has represented President Nixon, to account for the use that was made of a large part of \$1,668,000 in surplus funds from the 1968 Nixon Presidential campaign.

Mr. Kalmbach has been identified in testimony before the Senate Watergate Committee as the recipient and trustee for three years or the 1968 Nixon campaign surplus. The surplus consisted of \$1,098,000 in \$100 bills in safety deposit boxes and \$570,000 in checking accounts. It was turned over to Mr. Kalmbach in January, 1969, by Maurice H. Stans, who was the 1968 Nixon campaign treasurer.

On Feb. 3, 1972, Mr. Kalmbach passed along what remained of the fund to Hugh W. Sloan Jr., assistant treasurer of the 1972 campaign. At that time, there was \$233,000 in cash and \$682,000 in checking accounts for a total of \$915,000.

Official Seeks Accounting

Edmund G. Brown Jr., the

California Secretary of State, who is enforcement officer for the state's election code and campaign reporting law, has been trying to learn what happened to the remaining \$753,000.

A spokesman for Mr. Brown said there had been no suggestion of proceeding under the misdemeanor statute, which provides a fine of \$1,000 and up to a year in jail for failure to conform to election expense reporting laws.

A recently reported payment of \$250,000 to Mr. Kalmbach is also under investigation, said Tom Quinn, the Deputy Secretary of State. The money from the Committee for the Re-election of President was paid in various amounts between Jan. 1, 1971, and April 7, 1972, Mr. Quinn said.

Since Mr. Kalmbach moved a large part of the 1968 surplus to California banks from New York and Washington, where it was when he took control of it, Mr. Brown's position is that the fund became subject to California campaign reporting laws.

### California Law Cited

"We're trying to find out what the money was spent for," Mr. Quinn said. "The California law requires more than just saying that it was spent. They have to show that it was spent in certain ways, and who got it. The money was here, and he was disbursing it from here."

Mr. Kalmbach said that he had been cooperating with the California Secretary of State's inquiry. He said that he had no further comment.

When Mr. Kalmbach was a witness before the Senate Watergate committee last summer, he described paying some \$300,000 to help finance a 1970 Democratic primary election opponent of Gov. George C. Wallace of Alabama.

The theory was that if Governor Wallace were defeated in that primary this would remove him as a potential independent Presidential candidate in 1972—a candidate who might draw votes away from President Nixon's re-election candidacy.

Mr. Kalmbach also paid for some polls commissioned by Republicans in that period.

His handling of the funds was under the direction of H. R. Haldeman, according to reliable sources. Mr. Haldeman was President Nixon's chief of staff at the time.

### Donors Listed

The California Secretary of State's office also issued today a list of 36 Californians and one group of employees of a California oil company who gave a total of \$1,546,373 to President Nixon's re-election campaign before April 7, 1972, when a new, more stringent reporting law became effective.

The top five donors on this list were Jules Stein of the Music Corporation of America, Los Angeles, \$117,823; Christian DeGuigne of San Francisco, chairman of the Stauffer Chemical Company, \$108,330; Leonard K. Firestone of Los Angeles, of the tire and rubber company family, \$100,000; Jack L. Warner, Los Angeles, motion picture executive, \$100,000, and Henry Salvatori, Los Angeles oil machinery company executive, \$99,415.

Mr. Quinn said that it was not known whether Mr. Kalmbach had played a role in soliciting these contributions but added, "We assume he must have had some role in some of them."

Other reliable sources have said that during the period from November, 1970, to April, 1972, Mr. Kalmbach gained pledges of \$10-million for contributions to the Finance Committee to Re-elect the President.

These sources said that Mr. Kalmbach had approached about 200 persons. It was said by these sources that Mr. Kalmbach approached mostly well-to-do persons whom he knew personally, and gave them a request to raise a specific sum.