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**Envoy's Campaign Pledge
 Linked to Promotion Offer**

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 Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, June 27—A former United States Ambassador to Jamaica apparently received an "express commitment" of a more attractive embassy in return for a \$100,000 re-election campaign pledge to President Nixon and other Republican candidates, the Senate Watergate committee has been told.

According to a confidential draft report of the panel's investigation of campaign finance practices, Herbert W. Kalmbach, then Mr. Nixon's personal lawyer, made assurances of a reassignment to Vincent de Roulet, the Ambassador, who subsequently fulfilled the \$100,000 pledge.

Mr. Kalmbach has pleaded guilty to criminal charges brought by the special water-gate prosecutor, Leon Jaworski, of offering a similar arrange-

ment to J. Fife Symington while he was the American envoy to Trinidad and Tobago.

But the evidence contained in the Watergate committee report provides the first indication that Mr. Nixon's lawyer, while serving as an unofficial Republican fund-raiser, had tendered a second illegal offer to an incumbent Ambassador.

Mr. de Roulet, who resigned as Ambassador to Jamaica in August, 1973, said in a telephone interview today that while "I don't see how anybody could make [the] statement" that his contribution and hoped-for transfer were unrelated, "I never said to him [Mr. Kalmbach] I gave you \$100,000, now where the hell's my post."

Mr. Symington, who also left his ambassadorship with-

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out the requested promotion, could not be reached for comment.

While it is not illegal for Ambassadors or other public officials to contribute to political campaigns, the United States Criminal code prohibits the promising of Government employment as a reward for supporting a candidate for Federal office.

The reported solicitation of campaign contributions from prospective or incumbent Ambassadors reaches back at least to the Administration of Franklin D. Roosevelt, and there have been recent disclosures of sizable donations to the Nixon re-election campaign from such individuals.

However, Mr. Kalmbach, according to the report, was "the first person in recent times to be convicted for 'selling an ambassadorship.'"

The staff report, prepared by the assistant chief counsel, David Dorsen, noted that it was only after Mr. Kalmbach was granted immunity from further prosecution that he advised the committee investigators that Mr. de Roulet had been given a "commitment" similar to that provided Mr. Symington.

Whitney Mentioned

The Dorsen report also detailed the committee's investigation of Cornelius Vanderbilt Whitney, the Manhattan millionaire, whose \$250,000 contributions to the Nixon re-election campaign was returned to him in the expectation that it might be linked to an apparent promise of the ambassadorship to Spain.

In all, according to the committee's inquiry, American Ambassadors abroad contributed more than \$1.8-million to the Nixon re-election effort in 1972.

Thirteen noncareer envoys—that is, those who are not career Foreign Service officers—have been named by the President since the 1972 election. The report noted that eight of them together had given more than \$700,000 to the Nixon campaign.

"Furthermore," the report continued, "the committee's investigation indicates there are still a number of large contributors who have unfulfilled ambassadorial aspirations," including six individuals "who contributed an aggregate of over \$3-million."

In addition to the Symington, de Roulet and Whitney cases,

the staff wrote, the only other evidence of a possibly illegal arrangement involved Ruth L. Farkas, now the Ambassador to Luxembourg, who contributed \$300,000 to Mr. Nixon's campaign in 1972. But the committee staff said it had been asked not to investigate the Farkas matter by the

Ambassadors and Gifts

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WASHINGTON, June 27—The following list, compiled by the staff of the Senate Watergate committee, shows United States Ambassadors appointed to foreign countries by President Nixon who gave money to Republican campaigns, including the President's own re-election effort, either before or after April 7, 1972. After this date, Federal law required that certain sizable campaign contributions be reported to the General Accounting Office. The asterisk denotes individuals no longer serving in the post.

Name and Post	Pre-4/7/72	Post-4/7/72	Total
Annenberg, Walter H., Britain	\$250,000	\$4,000	\$254,000
Cato, Henry E., El Salvador*	25,000		25,000
Crowe, Phillip K., Norway*		500	500
Davis, Shelby, Switzerland	100,000	100,000	200,000
de Roulet, Vincent, Jamaica	100,000	3,500	103,500
Dudley, Guilford, Denmark		2,500	2,500
Farkas, Ruth L., Luxembourg		300,000	300,000
Farland, Joseph S., Iran	10,000	12,300	22,300
Firestone, Leonard K., Belgium	100,000	15,100	115,100
Gerard, Sumner, Jamaica	38,867		38,867
Gould, Kingdor, Jr., Netherlands	100,000	900	100,000
Hill, Robert C., Argentina		750	750
Humes, John F., Austria	100,000	500	100,500
Ingersoll, Robert S., Japan*	3,000		3,000
Irwin, John N. 2d, France	50,000	500	50,500
Keating, Kenneth, Israel		3,000	3,000
Krehbiel, V. John, Finland		29,500	29,500
Lodge, John D., Argentina*		200	200
Macomber, William B., Turkey		500	500
Marshall, Anthony D., Kenya	48,505		48,505
Middendorf, J. William, Netherlands*		2,000	2,000
Miller, Lloyd I., Trinidad and Tobago*		25,000	25,000
Moore, John D. I., Ireland		10,442	10,442
Pritzlaff, John C. Jr., Malta*		1,000	1,000
Rice, Walter I., Australia*		1,000	1,000
Rush, Kenneth, Germany*	2,000		2,000
Schmidt, Adolph, Canada	2,000		2,000
Strausz-Hupe, Robert S., Sweden		1,000	1,000
Symington, J. Fife, Trinidad and Tobago*	100,000	500	100,500
Volpe, John A., Italy		2,000	2,000
Watson, Arthur K., France*	300,000	3,000	303,000

office of the special prosecutor, which is itself looking into that transaction.

The report showed that Mr. Kalmbach, in testimony before the committee staff, said he had pointed out to Mr. Symington that he himself did not have the authority to make the European ambassadorship in return for the \$100,000.

Authority Disclaimed

The lawyer recalled under oath that he then telephoned the White House and relayed Mr. Symington's wish for assurances to Lawrence M. Higby, then an assistant to H. R. Haldeman, the Nixon chief of staff.

"It was precisely understood in our conversation that Symington was asking for a commitment," Mr. Kalmbach continued. Mr. Higby, he said, called him back shortly, and reported that "Herb, the answer is go," a message he repeated to Mr. Symington, who eventually made good his \$100,000 pledge to Mr. Kalmbach.

Mr. Kalmbach also testified that he had told White House officials, including Mr. Haldeman, that Mr. de Roulet had also been given such a commitment.

The only official to raise any objection in either case, Mr. Kalmbach said, was Peter M. Flanigan, whom the report describes as then being in charge of ambassadorial appointments.

Mr. Flanigan told the committee in a letter that he told Mr. Kalmbach at the time that "I believed there had been a misunderstanding" and that no commitment existed with either Mr. Symington or Mr. de Roulet.

Mr. Haldeman told the committee through his lawyer that he had "testified regarding the subject matter before the grand jury" and would not discuss it with the Watergate panel.

Mr. Higby said he had also testified before the Watergate grand jury, and declined to appear. But his letter added that the committee's "inferences" drawn from the Kalmbach testimony "are not warranted."

The staff report pointed out that Sumner Gerard, who succeeded Mr. de Roulet in Jamaica, had contributed \$38,867 to Mr. Nixon's campaign, while Lloyd Miller, who followed Mr. Symington in Trinidad, had donated \$25,000.