

# Secret Lists of Early Donors to Nixon on Way to

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WASHINGTON, June 22 — Secret lists of early contributors to President Nixon's 1972 re-election campaign have been sent to the Senate Watergate committee and are on their way to the special Watergate prosecution force and the United States Attorney's office in New York, which is investigating the contributions made by Robert L. Vesco, the financier.

Kenneth Wells Parkinson, a lawyer for the Finance Committee to Re-elect the President, said today that he had agreed to turn the list over to the New York investigation and to the special Watergate prosecutor, Archibald Cox.

Mitchell Rogovin, general counsel for the Common Cause, the citizens' lobby, said the same lists had been turned over to the staff of the Senate committee.

## Estimates of Total

The lists, 1½ inches thick, show contributions of \$1,000 or more; the total is believed to be \$19.6-million. The contributions were given to the re-election campaign before April 7, 1972. That was when a new election law went into effect requiring listing of all campaign expenditures and contributions.

That total, added to the \$35-million that the President's backers reported to the General Accounting Office as contributed after April 7, brings the total raised to re-elect the president to \$54.6-million.

Attorneys for Common Cause, which brought suit to compel disclosure of pre-April 7 fund raising and expenditures, estimate the total raised at \$58-million.

The finance committee had long maintained that it was the constitutional right of donors before April 7 to have their names protected.

## Sealed by Court

The lists being turned over are said to be coded to reflect whether the gift was in currency or in what the committee called "cash," which it defined as checks, stock certificates

and similar valuables, Mr. Rogovin said.

Maurice H. Stans, the former Secretary of Commerce who headed the finance committee, has stated both in court cases brought over disclosure of the funds and before the Senate committee that he thought all records of currency contributions had been destroyed.

The lists in question were turned over to Common Cause June 6. Because they were a central issue in the case and because the case is still in the pretrial stage, they were ordered sealed by United States District Judge Joseph C. Waddy.

## Extent of Order

However, only lawyers for Common Cause and for the finance committee were barred from making them public. The White House was under no such orders.

Mr. Rogovin said he had been called by a member of the Senate Watergate committee staff who said he had the lists and wanted access to other material gathered in the suit.

Mr. Rogovin said the other material was under court seal and he could not release it.

A White House spokesman said he did not know if the lists had been turned over. He said that if they had, they might have gone from Leonard Garment, counsel to the President, to Samuel Dash, chief counsel for the committee.

He said Mr. Dash and Mr. Garment were regularly in touch with one another.

## Another Copy

Earlier this week, James Rayhill, executive assistant to the United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, received a copy.

Today, Thomas F. McBride, a special assistant to Mr. Cox, went to Judge Waddy's court with a motion to have all records in the Common Cause case turned over to his office. This would include more than two filing cabinets of material.

Mr. McBride is looking into practices of money raising connected with the campaign. The special prosecutor is considering calling a grand jury to investigate whether any ex-

tortion was involved in raising money for the campaign.

The New York grand jury has already indicted John N. Mitchell, the former Attorney General, Mr. Vesco, and Harry L. Sears, former Republican state chairman in New Jersey, for fraud, conspiracy and conspiracy to obstruct justice. This grew from a \$200,000 cash contribution made to the Republican Presidential treasury by Mr. Vesco.

The lists from the Common Cause suit could be turned over only with the consent of attorneys from both sides. Mr. Parkinson said he felt they had a "perfect right" to the material.

He had filed a motion in the Common Cause suit to turn over data on all contributions and expenditures before April 7 within 90 days if the suit is dismissed.

## Meeting With Garment

Judge Waddy is to rule on Mr. Parkinson's motion and others connected with the case on July 5.

Mr. Rogovin and another counsel for Common Cause met for two hours today at the Executive Office Building with Mr. Garment and J. Fred Buzhardt Jr., special counsel to the President, for two hours.

The Common Cause lawyers had subpoenaed Rosemary Woods, President Nixon's personal secretary, to check the

accuracy of the lists sent to them and to search for other information. Mr. Garment asked for the conference instead and they delayed taking a statement from Mrs. Woods.

"They assured us that all documents would be made available to us," Mr. Rogovin said. "They said they will conduct a search and will cooperate."

## White House Copies

Mr. Rogovin said Republican documents had been destroyed but officials had insisted the document reading through the trail of depositions and statements, common cause found that copies of such financial records were routinely sent to the White House.

"On May 25, we deposed Sloan again and asked him about the contribution list and whether a list had been sent to the White House," Mr. Rogovin said. He referred to Hugh W. Sloan Jr., treasurer of the finance committee.

"He said he thought Rosemary Woods had a copy," Mr. Rogovin said. "I called Garment's office and told him we were seeking the documents and were going to issue a subpoena duces tecum [bring the documents]."

## Richardson Sees Danger

Special to The New York Times  
CHICAGO—Attorney General Elliot L. Richardson said today

## Prosecutors

that there was "a very serious possibility" that witnesses who had appeared before the Senate Watergate Committee might have difficulty getting a fair trial if criminal charges were brought against them.

At a general news conference, Mr. Richardson, who was here to attend a Midwestern and Eastern Regional United States Attorneys Conference at the Palmer House, said he shared the concern of Mr. Cox that the well-publicized Senate hearings might impede a defendant's right to a fair trial.

"It's a characteristic of the hearings that they do not adhere to the safeguards that would apply in a criminal trial," Mr. Richardson said, citing the absence of cross-examination as an example.

Asked whether the Watergate scandal would cause the Justice Department to revise its use of bugging, the Attorney General replied: "The Watergate situation has not in itself called into question the established practices of the department." However, he said, "I have asked to have conducted a review of existing procedures" in using wiretaps under existing Federal guidelines and in the interest of national security.

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