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# Contradiction by Rebozo Is Reported

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WASHINGTON, May 23—The testimony of Charles G. Rebozo in a civil deposition taken last December apparently contradicts his sworn assertion before the Senate Watergate committee that he received a \$50,000 Republican campaign contribution in early April, 1972.

Sources close to the Watergate committee, which is looking into Mr. Rebozo's role in handling political contributions for President Nixon, his close friend have said that the Florida banker described under oath last March how he received the \$50,000 from A. D. Davis, a Florida grocer executive, on April 5, 1972.

But according to a copy of a sworn deposition taken from Mr. Rebozo by Common Cause, the lobbying group, the Davis money is not among the funds that Mr. Rebozo recalled having accepted before April 7, 1972.

Mr. Rebozo was asked during the deposition by lawyers for Common Cause whether he had handled any campaign money in addition to a \$100,000 cash payment from Howard R. Hughes and a \$10,000 contribution from Jay I. Kislak, a Miami investor, both of which he received before the Federal Election Campaign Act took effect on April 7, 1972.

"Well," Mr. Rebozo replied, "there are others that are reported, but they are a matter of record. I believe, however, they are subsequent to the April 7 date."

## Rule on Contributions

The campaign act required the public disclosure of all political contributions to candidates for Federal offices that amounted to \$100 or more.

Sources close to the Watergate committee's investigation have said that records compiled by the Finance Committee to Re-Elect the President show no receipt of a \$50,000 donation from Mr. Davis.

Leon T. Knauer, an attorney who is representing Maurice H. Stans, the finance committee's former chairman, has said that his client "cannot recall receiving any contribution from Mr. Davis."

Sources familiar with Mr. Rebozo's testimony before the Watergate committee say he has maintained that, after accepting the \$50,000 from Mr. Davis on April 5, 1972, he passed it to Frederick C. La-

Rue, a Nixon campaign aide, in Florida before the April 7 deadline.

However, Mr. LaRue reportedly has told committee investigators that he was not in Florida after April 3, 1973, and that he never received \$50,000 from Mr. Rebozo or any other sum that was identified as having originated with Mr. Davis.

Mr. LaRue's only recollection of accepting funds from Mr. Rebozo, sources said, concerned a smaller amount of money that was passed to him in October, 1972. Mr. LaRue has pleaded guilty to one count of conspiring to obstruct justice in connection with the alleged cover-up of the Watergate bugging case.

In addition to attempting to learn what ultimately happened to the Davis money after it reached Mr. Rebozo's hands, the Watergate committee staff is working to resolve conflicting testimony about the disposition of the \$100,000 in \$100 bills that Mr. Rebozo admits accepting in 1970 from a rep-

resentative of Mr. Hughes, one of the world's richest men.

Mr. Rebozo, who heads the Key Biscayne Bank and Trust Company in Miami, has said that he kept the money untouched for three years before returning it to a Hughes lawyer last June.

But Herbert W. Kalmbach, Mr. Nixon's former personal attorney, has reportedly told committee investigators of a conversation in the spring of last year in which Mr. Rebozo conceded that he had given or lent part of the Hughes money to other individuals.

Mr. Kalmbach is understood to have named Donald and Edward Nixon, the President's younger brothers, and Rose Mary Woods, Mr. Nixon's White House secretary, as among those who received funds taken from the Hughes money.

Committee sources said today, however, that all three had denied under oath that any of the \$100 bills had been given to them.