

# Nader Rates Congressmen

By Joel Connelly

Washington's two U.S. senators scored high marks in a new congressional rating by Ralph Nader's "Public Citizen" organization, but several of the state's congressmen received low ratings and reprimands.

The consumer group gave Rep. Jack Cunningham, R-Seattle, a rating of 10 (out of a possible 100), one of its lowest scores for any member of Congress.

Rep. Tom Foley, D-Spokane, received a score of 53 but was nominated for one of Public Citizen's five "Biggest Disappointments of the Year" awards.

Public Citizen charged that Foley had backed off from previous support of a federal consumer protection agency.

Its report said: "Three days after the election of a reactionary Republican from Seattle (Cunningham), Foley suddenly released an intemperate press statement denouncing the consumer office in language largely indistinguishable from Chamber of Commerce propaganda."

Nader himself had harsh words for Cunningham, who was elected last May. Nader said in a statement accompanying the ratings that the congressman "consistently voted the anticonsumer, big business position on crucial consumer legislation."

Cunningham could not be reached for comment. Foley confirmed last night that he did switch sides on creation of the consumer agency.

"I feel there should be a clear case for the establishment of any new federal agency," said Foley.

"In this case, the Carter administration has energetically protected the consumer and put dozens of consumer activists in positions of influence.

"The legislation provided few guidelines as to how the agency would operate. The standards were so vague that the agency would decide by itself how the consumer was to be protected."

Two other state congressmen received low ratings. Rep. Joel Pritchard, R-Seattle, scored a 35 (up from 26 in 1976) and Rep. Mike McCormack, D-Richland, received a 33 rating (compared with 49 in

1976.)

Rep. Don Bonker, D-Ridgefield, fell from a 77 to a 70, and Rep. Lloyd Meeds, D-Everett, dropped from 75 to 58. Rep. Norm Dicks, D-Bremerton, Washington's other first-term congressman, was rated at 55.

Washington's senators were a different story. Sen. Henry M. Jackson scored a 70 while Sen. Warren G. Magnuson was given a favorable 65 rating.

Public Citizen praised the senators for votes against oil industry tax loopholes, support of low-cost electrical rates for the elderly, and an unsuccessful Jackson-

sponsored amendment which would have rebated revenue from President Carter's crude oil tax to consumers rather than oil companies.

Nader's group marked down different congressmen for different reasons. Pritchard was praised for votes against pork barrel water projects, but was labeled as "opposing the pro-consumer position" on taxation and regulation of oil and gas producers.

McCormack was given a low rating for his votes to weaken strip mining legislation and

auto emission standards, and fighting Carter's plan to eliminate the Clinch River, Tenn., nuclear breeder reactor program.

Public Citizen described Congress' overall performance as "disappointing."

Public Citizen rated senators and congressmen on the basis of about 40 votes. The issues included consumer protection, government reform (such as publicly financed campaigns), energy policy, tax reform, nuclear power, ecology and waste in government.

# EX-Congressman Admits Payoffs

Seattle, P.-I., Mar. 19, 1978.



WASHINGTON — (AP) — Richard T. Hanna, a white-haired former California congressman, confessed yesterday he took "substantial amounts" of money for using his office to assist Tongsun Park, who allegedly schemed to buy support for South Korea on Capitol Hill.

Prosecutors said if they had taken the case to trial they could have proved that Hanna "received in excess of \$200,000 in cash and checks between 1969 and the end of 1975."

In a plea bargaining deal with the government, in which 39 of 40 counts were dropped, Hanna became the first president or former congressman convicted in the Korean influence-buying scandal that has shaken Capitol Hill.

But Hanna, a Democrat, denied through his lawyer any knowledge of the alleged connection of Park, a rice dealer, to the South Korean Central Intelligence Agency (KCIA).

Hanna pleaded guilty in U.S. District Court to a single count of conspiracy to defraud the U.S. government, thereby avoiding a trial that was scheduled to begin next week. He could be sentenced to a maximum of five years in prison and a \$10,000 fine. No sentencing date was set pending a

probation report and Hanna remains free.

As he was led from the courtroom for fingerprinting and processing, Hanna brushed past reporters and refused to talk.

Meanwhile, in another courtroom, a jury heard opening arguments in the trial of Hanchoo C. Kim, also charged in the Korean influence buying scandal. Kim, a Korea-born cosmetics salesman and Washington businessman, is charged with defrauding the government.

Hanna, who served in Congress from 1963 to 1974, wanted to give U.S. District Judge William B. Bryant "a simple exposition of what happened to me, where I went wrong," but the judge, following normal legal procedure, refused to listen to his explanation.

When reporters later asked Hanna if he knew Park to be an agent of the KCIA when he conspired with him, Hanna's lawyer, Charles McNellis, stepped in and said, "Definitely not."

In return for the guilty plea, federal prosecutors dropped 39 charges alleging that Hanna accepted bribes from Park, was involved in paying influence money to congressmen and was an unregis-



— AP Laserphoto  
**RICHARD T. HANNA**  
"Substantial amounts"

tered agent for the South Korean government.

Federal prosecutors told the court they had lined up witnesses, including a former director of the KCIA, to prove the government's assertion that Hanna was part of a conspiracy of South Korean officials to buy influence in Congress.

Chief government prosecutor Jeffrey S. White read Hanna's statement to the court, in which Hanna admitted he agreed with South Korean businessman Tongsun Park to use his position as a congressman to further the financial interests of Park.

ST. PATRICK'S Cathedral is at center as parade-goers march along New York's Fifth Avenue yesterday. — AP Laserphoto.

## Bands Played On

NEW YORK — (NYT) — Green plastic hamburgers, green carnations, girls' legs goosey-green from the chill, big green Shamrock leaves on children's foreheads, green pompons — the line of

Aug. 11, 1978: A fair example of how lawyers encourage crime, and protect criminals.

Edw. S. Watts, CPA., Tacoma, Wash. - 98401

# Final Reckoning

**A**fter 22 months of investigating Korean influence-buying, Rice Broker Tongsun Park's infuence peddling on Capitol Hill from 1967 to 1976, the House Ethics Committee last week took the first step toward punishing sitting Congressmen for wrongdoing. It voted to begin disciplinary proceedings against four Democrats.

John McFall, 60, of California, major whip from 1973 to 1977, for not reporting to the House clerk \$4,000 in contributions from Park and for making personal use of the funds.

Edward Patten, 72, of New Jersey, for contributing \$1,000 of Park's money to the Middlesex County Democratic Committee and saying it came from him.

Edward Roybal, 62, for not reporting a \$1,000 cash gift from Park, converting it to his personal use and lying about it.



California Congressman John McFall

Charles Wilson, 61, of California, for lying to the committee in claiming that he had not received anything worth more than \$100 since Jan. 1, 1970, when he had accepted \$1,000 from Park in 1975.

The committee cleared eight other Congressmen of misconduct, including House Speaker Tip O'Neill and Majority Whip John Brademas. O'Neill allowed Park to throw two birthday parties for him at a cost of about \$7,500; Brademas accepted \$2,950. Nonetheless, the committee found that neither had violated any rules of House rules. The report wound up the House investigation for the most part and the results seemed likely to gall Republican critics. The next step is for the committee to schedule a hearing tantamount to a trial. If the four Congressmen who deny any wrongdoing, are found guilty, the House will set punishments ranging from reprimands to expulsion.

former Congressman Otto Passman of Louisiana... trial on charges of accepting \$200,000 from... Former Congressman Richard Hanna of California, who also received \$200,000 from Park... a 30-month prison sentence.

# G.O.P. Hostage

*While the Democrats burn, the Republicans fiddle*

**A**t a hearing of the Senate Judiciary Committee last week, Republican Malcolm Wallop was droning on with a seemingly endless series of questions, trying to force acting Deputy Attorney General Benjamin Civiletti into saying something that would embarrass the Carter Administration. Suddenly, Committee Chairman James Eastland took a large cigar out of his mouth, leaned forward in his chair, and interrupted. "What have you got to do with this?" he asked the witness. "Nothing," replied Civiletti.

Undeterred, Wallop, 45, a first-term Senator and a rancher, plunged on with another string of questions. Once more Eastland, 73, took a firm hold on his cigar and asked: "What did you have to do with that?" Again came the witness's reply: "Nothing."

So it has gone for three tedious weeks in Room 2228 of the New Senate Office Building. The committee is ostensibly holding hearings on whether the Senate should confirm Jimmy Carter's promotion of Civiletti, 42, to be the Justice Department's second-ranking official. No one on the committee has raised serious doubts about his fitness for the job. But the G.O.P. members have been holding the nomination hostage while they take political pot shots at the Administration. "We're all political animals," admits Nevada Republican Paul Laxalt.

Each working day Civiletti arrives at the hearing room carrying two jammed briefcases. Sometimes he waits as long as two hours for the Senators to show up and the quizzing to begin. The gray-haired, buttoned-down attorney has answered questions for as long as four hours at a sitting.



James Eastland

The critics' principal target has been the Administration's inept firing of Philadelphia's Republican U.S. Attorney, David W. Marston, who had been digging into political corruption in Pennsylvania. But Civiletti, a former Baltimore attorney who has headed the Justice Department's criminal division for a year, has quite persuasively, and usually patiently, explained again and again that he had nothing to do with Marston's dismissal. In fact, when the Marston controversy became a national political issue, Civiletti was in South Korea interviewing Rice Broker Tongsun Park about the Korean influence-buying scandal.

Yet Wallop has persisted with hundreds of questions. How, he asks, could



Civiletti waiting for the Senators  
"What did you have to do with that?"

Civiletti not have been aware of the details of Marston's investigations, particularly the fact that the targets included two Pennsylvania Congressmen, Joshua Eilberg and Daniel Flood? Civiletti said he had never even heard of Flood until recently. Wallop was incredulous. "Senator, I have no idea who three-fourths of the Congressmen are," said Civiletti wryly.

After one particularly long Wallop monologue, this absurd exchange took place:

*Civiletti:* Do you have a question?

*Wallop:* Yes, I have a question.

*Civiletti:* What is the question?

*Wallop:* Would the official reporter read back the question?

The committee's stenographer read aloud Wallop's entire monologue. It contained no question.

Last week Wallop did achieve a victory, although it had nothing to do with Civiletti. The Senator showed that the Justice Department had deleted a Philadelphia FBI agent's praise of Marston from affidavits that the department made public after concluding its own investigation. According to an original draft of the affidavit obtained by Wallop, FBI Special Agent Neil Welch told a Civiletti assistant that "Philadelphia was a 'cesspool' of political corruption" and that "Marston was doing an excellent job." Justice Department Aide Phil Jordan has admitted deleting the conversation on the flimsy grounds that Welch did not want publicly to call Philadelphia a "cesspool" or get the FBI involved in a political squabble.

The end of the hearings is not in sight. Meanwhile, Marston has announced his own future: he will run for the Republican nomination for Governor of Pennsylvania.