

# House incomes follow political leanings

News Tribune  
May 14, 1978.

By A. ROBERT SMITH  
TNT Correspondent

WASHINGTON — The common assumption that wealth and political conservatism go hand in hand is confirmed by the financial disclosure statements of Northwestern congressmen.

The two who appear to be the wealthiest are Rep. Jack Cunningham, Seattle's new GOP congressman elected last year in a campaign heavily financed by conservative interest groups, and Rep. Steve Symms, R-Ida., a Reagan zealot in 1976 and currently a member of the right-wing shadow cabinet.

This not-surprising insight is gained from reviewing the results of a recent reform requiring congressmen to identify and qualify all their sources of income. The first reports containing this information have been filed with the House Ethics Committee.

As it turns out, there isn't as much disclosure as the advance ballyhoo led us to believe there would be. No specific dollar figures for the value of a congressman's holding are required, only categories of value, which is a gimmick that shields the most wealthy and keeps reporters guessing in every case.

**HERE IS** how it works: The congressman must report the dollar amount of his outside income, which is a major reform. But when it comes to the value of his holdings, he only has to place it in the property category, indicated by a Roman numeral from one to five. Category I means the value is under \$5,000. Category V means it is over \$100,000 — how much more, he need not reveal.

The Northwest congressman with the highest income is Symms at \$95,500, the reports indicate. The congressional salary portion is \$57,500.



Thomas Foley



Jack Cunningham



Don Bonker

from rents and other sources.

Rep. Al Ullman, D-Ore., is next highest with just over \$90,000. He supplements his salary with about \$25,000 in speaking fees, the maximum amount congressmen can earn from this source. He also draws retirement pay as a Navy reservist of \$5,616 and he earns interest on savings that amounts to nearly \$2,000.

Two others who paid their salaries with speaking fees are Reps. Thomas Foley, D-Wash., chairman of the House Agriculture Committee who made about \$86,000, and Rep. Mike McCormack, D-Wash., who made over \$87,000.

**CUNNINGHAM'S OUTSIDE** income came almost entirely from stocks and other financial interests, which bring him an income of about \$84,500.

With the exception of two congressmen who re-

Hansen is the exception to the connection between wealth and conservatism. He is the poorest and yet as conservative as Symms and Cunningham.

**SYMMS' WEALTH** is in land and fruit growing. His interest in Symms Fruit Ranch he places in the top category of value, over \$100,000. He values other farm land he owns at over \$100,000. A partnership interest in a fruit company he values at less than \$15,000. He also has stock in two silver and gold mining companies, less than \$5,000 each.

He is worth at least a quarter of a million, but the privilege which congressmen retain to keep large holdings ambiguous leaves one guessing how much greater his wealth may be.

Cunningham's portfolio reads like the Big Board: ITT, Eastman Kodak, GE, Continental Can, American Cyanamid, CBS and many others. Dividends from them in the last quarter of 1977 were over \$2,600, or more than \$10,000 a year. Interest income for Cunningham was nearly as great.

A **CONSERVATIVE** estimate is that these holdings are worth over \$300,000. In addition, he reported owning land in Arizona valued at more than \$100,000. Another holding he placed in category IV (\$50,000 to \$100,000), and four others are in category III (\$15,000 to \$50,000).

Cunningham may not be a millionaire, but he is well on his way.

Only one Northwest congressman revealed all. Instead of playing cat and mouse with value categories, Foley listed the number of shares of each stock, dividends per share, the selling and purchase price of all his holdings, which totaled \$57,242.

Maybe in the next great reform, they will all tell it like it is. But for many congressmen, such simple candor is just too unnerv-

income, the others from the Northwest earned only their salaries or a little more, in several cases because they had working wives.

The landlords are Rep. Jim Weaver, D-Ore., whose report indicated he had \$8,880 in rents, bringing his total income to over \$66,000, and Rep. Norm Dicks, D-Wash., whose rental income raised his total to about \$63,000.

Rep. Don Bonker, D-Wash., said his wife earns about \$5,000 working for Prison Fellowship, so their joint income is \$62,500. Rep. Lloyd Meeds, D-Wash., reported his wife works in a fashionable department store but he didn't reveal her income.

**REP. BOB DUNCAN**, D-Ore., still is being paid about \$10,000 a year for having sold out his share in a Portland law firm, giving him about \$68,000.

Rep. Les AuCoin, D-Ore., reported owning a handful of stocks which brought \$600 in dividends, or \$58,100, and Rep. Joel Pritchard, R-Wash., earned \$3,100 in interest, for a total of \$60,500.

Only Rep. George Hansen, R-Ida., appears to be living entirely on his salary. But Hansen is also deeply in debt, he reported. His report said he had no holdings and owes six banks at least \$5,000 each and two others at least \$15,000. He also owes his

# Congress Antes Up

Mo Udall sent in a copy of his 1977 income-tax return, listing among other things that he earned \$50 by selling logs. Speaker Thomas P. (Tip) O'Neill attached an accountant's report. And Philadelphia Congressman Robert Nix declared that he had no financial worth at all, not even his salary. Such were the responses to the new rules requiring the members of the House of Representatives to disclose all income, investments and liabilities. When the 320 pages of reports were released last week, they showed that most of the 435 congressmen, like the Founding Fathers before them, are a well-off group, with real-estate holdings and stock portfolios. At least five are millionaires, though the reporting methods make it hard to tell exactly, and 153 have investments worth more than \$100,000. Only 22 reported no income other than their \$57,500 salaries.

The disclosures were required by the House last year after the Wayne Hays and Tongsun Park scandals had eroded public confidence in the financial dealings of congressmen. Beginning this year, an \$8,625 limit was placed on outside earnings—from speeches and law practices, for example, but not on dividends. Rather than accept the new rules, some congressmen chose to retire. "There is no question that the invasion of privacy was a factor in many decisions to retire," says Joe D. Waggoner of Louisiana, who is leaving. Thomas Rees of California, who left even before the rules were formally adopted, was more blunt: "Damned if I am going to drop my pants in public." Last week's reports, which cover the last quarter of 1977, uncover no obvious scandals, but they do present a fascinating picture of the financial life of House members.

**Family Fortunes:** Some members have inherited their wealth. Democrat Richard Ottinger of New York shares in his family's U.S. Plywood Corp. fortune, while Republican S. William Green of New York is heir to Grand Union supermarket money. Both men have vast diversified blue-chip portfolios (Green also reported a necklace worth at least \$100,000). Democrat Richardson Preyer of North Carolina, who is chairman of the Select Committee on Ethics, reported holdings of more than \$100,000 in the Richardson-Merrell drug company and listed a \$23,348 stock dividend from the firm.

Other members earned their wealth on their own. New York Democrat Frederick W. Richmond owns a \$19 million share of Walco National, a conglomerate that paid him dividends of \$93,760 and \$4,000 in salary as chairman for the quarter of 1977. Democrat Fort-

ney Stark, who represents a middle-class district in California, appears to be a millionaire, with large energy investments. And Republican Stewart McKinney of Connecticut, who sits on the House District of Columbia Committee, listed seven homes worth more than \$100,000 apiece, four of them in the District. Other millionaires or near millionaires: Democrat Jack Brooks of Texas, Republican Barber Conable of New York and Democrat Glenn Anderson of California.

**Student Loan:** Some members, however, have little beyond their salaries. Democrat Edward J. Markey, 31, of Massachusetts is still paying off his student loan at Boston College. Mary Rose O'kar, a freshman Democrat from Cleveland, earned \$896 in honorariums—and donated all of it to a scholarship fund she set up in her district. Democrat Toby Moffett, 33, supplements his income by renting his Connecticut home. And Alvin Baldus, a Wisconsin Democrat, said

one of his few assets is a share in the Hackensack Halfshot Gang Inc., a hunting cabin in the northern part of his state. Some members are deeply in debt, such as Republican George Hansen of Idaho.

But most of the members fell between the two extremes, a thick core of cautiously successful middle-class men (and a few women) who made their money as lawyers, insurance brokers or in business, mostly in smaller cities. Democrat Martin Russo of Illinois has invested in a local roller-skating rink. Republican Harold Sawyer of Michigan was paid \$100,000 by his Grand Rapids law firm last year and owns \$516,000 worth of stock in a plumbing supply company. Chicago Democrat Morgan Murphy got \$30,000 in legal fees and listed real estate worth more than \$600,000 in Illinois and Palm Desert, Calif. Gene Snyder, a Kentucky Republican, reported more income from the River City Coal Sales Co. than from his Congressional salary. Speaker O'Neill fits firmly into the middle group. With a personal net worth of \$181,192, he said he is paying off mortgages totaling \$117,000 on three homes.

**Dash of Humor:** In some cases, members reported income from groups affected by legislation they oversee. Democrat Richard Bolling of Missouri, a member of the ad hoc energy committee, has energy-related holdings. But he rarely votes with the oil and gas bloc. And the practice of lobbying groups paying congressmen to speak still seems strong. Thomas Foley, a highly respected Washington Democrat and chairman of the Agriculture Committee, got \$17,500 in speaking fees from such groups as the American Meat Institute and the Wheat Improvement Association. Democrat Fernand St Germain of Rhode Island, who chairs the subcommittee on financial institutions, was found to have a total of \$500,000 in loans from five different financial institutions, all used to buy buildings leased to the International House of Pancakes. St Germain held hearings on Federal banking regulations last year after Bert Lance resigned as OMB director.

While many congressmen were annoyed with the reporting, some complied with a dash of humor. Rep. Henry Gonzalez, a much-beloved Democrat in his Texas district, attached a handwritten note to the form he filed. "I have no other income [or] property . . . neither does my spouse or any relative to the tenth degree of consanguinity." Still, there are problems with the new rules, especially the double standard of permitting dividends while restricting other outside earnings. Eventually, Congress may well have to reform its reforms.

—DON HOLT with JOHN WALCOTT, CHRIS J. HARPER and HENRY W. HUBBARD in Washington



## PATTY'S FINAL DAYS

With her final appeal turned down by the U.S. Supreme Court, heiress and convicted bank robber Patty Hearst is spending many of her last free days in Palm Springs, Calif., with a girlfriend and bearded bodyguard. Though probation is possible, friends say that she "expects" at least a year in jail.

# Deception Charged on NYC Finances

Seattle Post-Intelligencer Aug. 27, 1977.

From Page A-1

vidual or institution. Copies of the report were sent to Congress for possible action on extending Federal security controls to cover municipal obligations. The SEC refused to say whether it would ask the Department of Justice

to institute any formal charges.

In New York, Beame issued a statement, calling the report a "shameless, vicious political document . . . a hatchet job," issued 13 days before the Mayoral Primary.

Although the harshest language was

## SEC Charges Deception On NYC Finances

New York Times

WASHINGTON -- Mayor Abraham Beame, City Comptroller Harrison J. Goldin and five New York City banks all knowingly misled investors in city securities in 1974-75 by failing to disclose the city's perilous financial state, the Securities and Exchange Commission said yesterday.

The SEC's 800-page, ten-pound report culminating an investigation lasting 10 months, accused the mayor and comptroller of "deceptive practices masking the city's true and disastrous financial condition."

It said that the mayor and comptroller "made numerous reassuring public statements" to help sell the securities although the city was teetering toward collapse and that they "had knowledge of the facts." It found that the financial community also realized the city's fundamental problem of a rapidly widening budget gap.

However, it made no direct charges of criminal fraud against any indi-

vidual or institution. The report said that the underwriters of the obligations -- mainly the city's big banks -- left the public -- largely uninformed. Yet the underwriters had "an increasing awareness of the city's true condition," the SEC found.

The report covers the period October 1974 to April 1975 when the city sold a record \$4 billion in short-term notes, much of it to small investors, in trying to close its chronic and worsening budget gaps.

The principal underwriters were identified as the following banks: Chase Manhattan, Bankers Trust Company, Citibank, Chemical Bank Manufacturers Hanover and Morgan Guaranty Trust. As underwriters they customarily bought the city's notes, held some themselves, and sold the rest at a profit to investors.

Chemical Bank denied it dumped any New York Securities. Other banks declined comment pending detailed examination of the seven-volume report.

Main conclusions of the investigation, described as "one of the most complex" in SEC history, included the following:

—The city employed budgetary, accounting and financing practices which it knew distorted its true financial condition. It overstated revenues, delayed payments and issued short-

term notes to anticipate future revenues that often were uncollectible or non-existent.

—As the city's financial plight worsened it reduced the minimum face amount of its short-term securities from \$25,000 to \$10,000 in order to attract more individual investors.

—"In varying degrees principal underwriters, bond counsel and rating agencies also failed to meet their responsibilities."

The report noted that the city's loose and inaccurate budget practices, covering up true conditions, dated back to administrations prior to that of Mayor Beame. But it found that such practices were unduly exacerbated during the Beame years. There was "no excuse," it said, for misleading investors. Many of whom saw their securities decline in value by 45 per cent.

The report, based on 17,000 pages of sworn testimony and a collection of more than 250,000 documents, said that the city consistently had spent more than it received in revenues, then accumulated a mushrooming debt trying to close the gap.

Sen. Harrison A. Williams, D-N.J., chairman of the Senate's subcommittee on securities, immediately announced that he was introducing legislation to require full disclosure of pertinent financial information on municipal securities.

Apr. 7, 1978: Since the above newspaper implications, and

intimidations, we have seen or heard no further about the (19) months work by the large SEC staff, for such an (800) page report. Were there deceptive practices to cause criminal fraud for "investors", or was it just a political hatchet job? In any event the taxpayers should know, since they will pay such costs, particularly if there are no fines or penalties to be assessed. And should there be such "Bureaucratic Use" of The SEC., for nothing but taxpayers' expense? Or has violations been hushed and silenced, by under-the-table, "cover-up deals"?

E. S. Watts, C.P.A.



WILLIAM SAFIRE

TNT 7/23/78

# Will Koreagate felons escape scot free?

HOUSTON, Tex. — The two-year investigations by the House Ethics Committee and the Justice Department into the corruption of the House of Representatives by operatives of the South Korean CIA is ending in a way cynics predicted it would end: with a handful of former congressmen indicted, and a handful of present congressmen slapped lightly on the wrist.

Devotees of successful criminal cover-ups doff their hats reverently to Speaker Tip O'Neill, who quietly limited the scope of the probe; to Ben Civiletti of President Carter's Department of Political Justice, who won powerful friends on the Hill in his botching of the investigation; to Special Counsel Leon Jaworski, king of press clips, who just did not have the gumption to go after the key witness that could have put 13 of our most powerful congressmen behind bars.

That witness is former Korean Ambassador Kim Jong Do, now a private citizen in Seoul. Although the bribe-takers could pretend that gifts and parties from "businessman" Tong Sun Park were not illegal, no such pretense is possible when a foreign ambassador slipped them thousands in cash. Such payment violates Article II of the U.S. Constitution, and the men on the take knew exactly what fundamental trust they were selling.

When it was pointed out in this space a few weeks ago that Jaworski — to Speaker O'Neill's intense relief — would no longer seek Ambassador Kim's presence under oath, a high diplomatic official took me atop the mountain to give me The Big Picture:

**MORE IMPORTANT THAN** putting a dozen lawmaking lawbreakers in jail, went the explanation, was the need to preserve the principle of diplomatic immunity. If the Korean ambassador could be forced to testify under oath about his bribery of congressmen, then our own ambassadors around the world would be vulnerable to local prosecution for real or fancied crimes.

This reasoning caused our Justice Department to give up any attempt to bring back the vital witness, and was responsible for the collapse of Jaworski's investigation.

But that argument — so readily



AIN'T SEEN NOTHIN' BUT A FEW KINFOLK'

embraced by politicians anxious to get rid of Koreagate before election time — is specious. Nobody is suggesting that the protections of diplomats be radically altered; on the contrary, the return of former Ambassador Kim for sworn testimony is the only way the traditions of an alliance can be upheld.

Our ally, South Korea, committed a grave and provocative act against the United States by inducing our congressmen to break our laws. Voluntarily, as a good ally, South Korea should now help us determine which of our congressmen are felons. We do not seek to punish their diplomat-briber — only to get his truthful testimony.

**OUR TROOPS HAVE BEEN** in South Korea for a generation to pro-

tect that country from attack. We have a right to expect South Korea to help us protect our own institutions from attack — and the successful subversion of the integrity of our Congress is surely such an attack. If the South Koreans expect us to turn over \$1 billion worth of military equipment to them in the next few years, as is planned, we can reciprocate by expecting their active aid in helping us expose and prosecute our congressional criminals.

Our State Department frets that we must not embarrass our Korean allies. The truth is that the embarrassment is more ours than theirs. If the Koreans would like an apology for our bugging of their presidential mansion — which was how we came

to know of the bribery — we should gladly issue that apology, turning over to them the fruits of our eavesdropping as part of the general clearing of the air.

None of this is in the cards, of course: a Democratic Justice Department and a Democratic majority in Congress is determined to keep a scandal involving mostly Democrats from being fully revealed.

If Jaworski were the patriot he has long been cracked up to be, he would ask for prime television time from the networks (which he would promptly get) to say something like this:

**"I HAVE GOOD REASON** to believe that at least 13 of our most senior congressmen have broken the law by taking bribes from a foreign ambassador. But I cannot prove my case until Congress and the president take the action needed to produce the witness.

"That action, my fellow Americans," Jaworski should say, "is not to trim economic aid, as has been done, which is a weak gesture to make it appear that we want our witness. That action would be to announce our intention to remove all U.S. troops and equipment from South Korea within 30 days unless that nation tells us what we need to know about our crooked congressmen.

"Write and phone your congressman today. Tell him you will not vote for him next fall if he is unwilling to get to the bottom of this scandal. Get angry — that's the only way you'll get action.

"I cannot do this job of exposing the felons alone. I need your help. Tell your congressman to stop pussyfooting on this issue, and start demanding that our ally act as an ally."

**BEAMED INTO 60 MILLION** homes, that message would get a reaction that would break through the cover-up and brush aside the phony diplomatic niceties that protect the speaker's friends. Does Jaworski have the nerve? Don't hold your breath.

We can only hope that some day, when party power shifts, we will have an investigation of all those who abetted this year's successful cover-up.

(New York Times News Service)

# The alumni: Dicks, Foley Munro, Merkel

By DAVID KERN  
oncover Column

In a galaxy of political and professional stars, they are some of the best in the west.

They are ex-regression, federal agency chiefs, high-placed business executives and major league lawyers.

They have one thing in common — they are all at the rich hands of two of the most powerful men in America, Warren Magnuson and Henry Hanks.

The list of former Magnuson and Hanks staffers includes U.S. Reps. Dick and Tom Foley, both Democrats; Bonneville Power Administration chief Sterling Munro, U.S. attorney in Seattle John Merkel, Boeing and Westinghouse public relations manager; and John Salter of Seattle, influential Seattle attorney Gerald Griffin. Federal Trade Commission member Michael Perle, U.S. District Court Judge G. M. Voegele, a Bremerton attorney.

The former staffers praise Scoop Dicks and Warren Magnuson.

Dicks worked for Magnuson for almost eight years before he captured the 4th District congressional slot in 1964.

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He was with Magnuson seven years, serving as transportation counsel to Magnuson's Senate Commerce Committee, a position that gave him a behind-the-scenes insight into the workings of the ICC.

"I'd rather doubt I would have ended up chairman of this agency if I hadn't known Magnuson," O'Neal said.

Michael Perle, 45, a New York City native who worked 13 years with Magnuson, now heads the FTC.

In a speech before a trustees organization earlier this year, Perle noted he was a graduate of The Warrenton High School in Washington.

That recommendation can be the touch of political gold.

Magnuson has an intern program with the University of Washington Law School. He hires one graduate each year.

He gives them a pretty good coin, always have a pretty good dialogue with them," Magnuson said of his relations with staffers. He admits that working for the Commerce Committee has opened some doors for former staffers.

But staffers work hard and talent does not rub off from the senators, observers note.

"IT IS NOT THE kind of thing that automatically opens doors to wealthy clients or important government jobs," said prominent Seattle lawyer Gerald Griffin, a director of General Telephone Company of the Northwest, Inc. He worked as Magnuson's adminis-

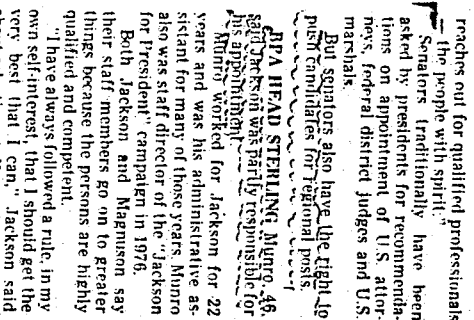
trator for the people with spirit."

Senators traditionally have been asked by appointments for recommendations on appointment of U.S. attorneys, federal district judges and U.S. marshals.

But senators also have the right to pick candidates for regional posts.

BPA HEAD STERLING MUNRO, 46, said Dicks was partly responsible for Munro's work for Jackson for 22 years and was his administrative assistant for many of those years. Munro also was staff director of the "Jackson for President" campaign in 1976.

BPA's Sterling Munro



BPA's Sterling Munro

trative assistant during a 12-year stay with the senator.

"I don't think it's fair to characterize it as a Sugar Daddy thing," said U.S. Attorney Merkel, a former Jackson staffer. "Does working for Jackson or Magnuson guarantee something? The answer is no."

"Just say it hasn't hurt me," joked public relations man John Salter of his years with Scoop.

Salter, a boyhood pal of Jackson's in Everett, was Scoop's campaign manager when he ran for Spokane County prosecutor in 1968. Salter worked intermittently for Jackson from 1941 to 1965.

IN 1961, SALTER was named regional director of the Office of Price Stabilization, a job Jackson helped him land.

When Jackson was chairman of the National Democratic Committee in 1960, Salter was the committee's executive director.

"I developed a unique expertise in dealing with the Congress which has led right into private practice," said Salter, who represents Alaska Airlines and the tugboat division of Foster-Wheeler.

Jackson was mainly responsible for the election of four Democrats in 1964 — Neelso, Foley, Pyle, Dicks and Brock Adams. Salter said.

The name or post selected them, drafted them and used a great deal of his campaign money because he had very little opposition.

FORMER MAGNUSON staffers and their jobs include:

Mary Stuhman, a Seattle lawyer who is assistant director for domestic policy with the White House; Lynn Sutcliffe, a Bellevue lawyer now working in Washington, D.C.; Paul Cunningham, Washington attorney now with Con Hall;

Hank Lippert, formerly of Seattle now with Ballew Northwest in Richland; Mike Stewart, now at the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University; Seattle lawyers David Forger and Stan Barrer; Lee Pasquarello, director of the King-Snohomish Manpower Consortium; Joe Fogarty, a Federal Communications Commission commissioner;

Jim Gray, an attorney for the FCC; Gilbert Keyes of Boeing; David Free-

Rep. Norm Dicks



Rep. Norm Dicks

man chairman of the Tompense Valley Authority; Richard Darschbach, chairman of the Federal Maritime Trade Commission; Edward Cohen, deputy director of the White House Office of Consumer Affairs and Bill Prochnau, a Seattle Post-Intelligencer reporter.

O'Neal said persons who want a challenging career in government should think about trying to land a job on Magnuson's or Jackson's staff.

"YOU CAN'T FIND a much better place to view the entire workings of government," he said. "It's a hell of a good experience."

Asked if he would have any advice for college and law school graduates seeking government jobs, Foley said, "I would certainly suggest that he couldn't get wrong establishing an opinion on the way to go to work for Scoop. I don't know anyone who has done it and regretted it."

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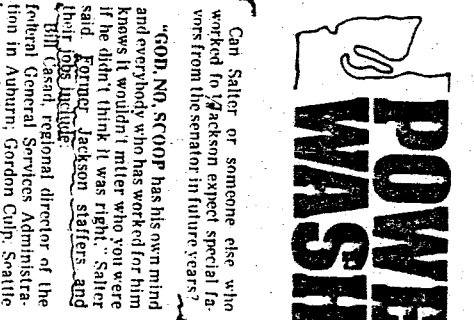
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2/24/78:

The above may be a good example and history of such Bureaucratic Political Machine, for serving friends and special interests but certainly not citizens and taxpayers, particularly since no mention has been made of the "High Cost-of-Living", "Inflation", or any direct concern for Citizens and Taxpayers. E.S.W.



Aug. 6, 1978 to Sen. Jesse Helms: Are sessions of the House and Senate opened and closed with prayer?  
Our money claims in God we Trust, so why should not our Schools accept and teach what

not be permitted to be covered up

we claim? Then such Korean corruption would  
TWT 7/29/78. Edw. S. Watts. Of Lynchburg, Va.

# Korean-influence probe ends

WASHINGTON (AP) — Leon Jaworski said Friday he has no hope of proving and disproving information that a former South Korean ambassador distributed "substantial" cash payoffs from his government to up to 10 congressmen.

Jaworski said he will therefore tell Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill in a report next week that his contract to head the House Ethics Committee investigation of alleged South Korean influence-buying is completed.

"The investigation has come to an end," Jaworski said. "In the report I'm going to say my work is finished; there is nothing left for me to do."

Jaworski said his information is that former Ambassador King Dong Jo and someone working for him distributed

substantial amounts of cash from Seoul to the congressmen in the early 1970s.

He said some of the congressmen are still in Congress but would not say how many. He said the information does not include the amount of cash.

But Jaworski said the congressmen might be innocent.

He said the information could be wrong or the former ambassador could have kept the money for himself instead of making the payoffs.

Committee sources said all present and former congressmen named — apparently less than 10 were named — have denied under oath that they got the money.

Jaworski said he realized the investi-

gation was over when he learned Thursday that South Korean President Park Chung Hee rejected a requested meeting on arranging for the testimony.

South Korea has refused to waive the former ambassador's diplomatic immunity against talking to the House investigators.

"There is just no hope of getting him," Jaworski said. "It's just like fighting windmills from here on out."

"We've gone as far as we can go," he said. "Obviously we can't send a bunch of paratroopers over to kidnap the man."

Jaworski said the House investigation has succeeded in revealing rice dealer Tongsun Park's contributions to congressmen.

And the former special Watergate prosecutor said the investigation has succeeded in warning members of Congress to be foreign agents.

"It serves like Watergate as a lesson and a warning," he said.

## Prices once again erode buying power of the public

WASHINGTON (AP) — Food, housing and car prices jumped sharply again in June, shrinking American workers' buying power and holding inflation above a 10-per cent rate for the year.

In twin blows to consumers, the Labor Department said Friday that retail prices during June rose 0.9 per cent for the third straight month, while workers' buying power dropped 0.4 per cent, the second decline in a row.

That meant that, despite pay increases averaging 0.5 per cent in June, the average wage earner was unable to keep pace with inflation, which the government said would be 10.4 per cent this year based on price rises during the first half.

In the April-June quarter alone, prices

rose at an annual rate of 11.4 per cent, compared with 9.3 per cent in the first quarter.

Food prices would leap nearly 18 per cent this year based on their performance during the first six months, while housing would rise 11 per cent.

Government economists acknowledged that the latest consumer price report dampened the Carter administration's hopes of limiting inflation this year to about 7 per cent.

"But what's happening in the non-food sector is becoming much more problematical."

At the White House, spokesman Rex Gramm said the increase in consumer prices was "extremely disappointing," but noted the likely moderation of food prices during the last half of the year.

prices effective thru July 31

# SAVING PRIORS

Washington State Law SHB-581 stat

### The FBI And CIA

Sir: Re "Stop Italianizing The CIA And FBI" (*Fact and Comment*, June 12). I am a former FBI agent, and the current indictment of three former FBI officials and the harassment of over 100 current and former agents have seriously undermined the morale and efficiency of all our intelligence agencies.

—Dale I. Stoops  
Oakland, Calif.

Sir: Italy has learned its lesson. The Italian parliament recently voted overwhelmingly in favor of new laws that allow police to question guerrilla suspects without their lawyers present, to detain people for up to 24 hours for identity checks and to tap telephones. The U.S. Congress should be providing the FBI, CIA and other federal and state agencies with the methods and tools to stamp out terrorism and major crime instead of considering ways to make them ineffective.

—Dale S. Thompson  
Arlington, Va.

### Use The Fed, Too

Sir: Ben Wetherman asks: "How do you buy Treasury issues? The answer is: Either from a banker or your broker" (*June 26*). I purchase at no fee Treasuries directly from the Seattle branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco by placing an order one or two days before the auction and agreeing to purchase them at the average price and rate.

—George D. Strayer  
Seattle, Wash.

As Ben Wetherman has pointed out several times in previous columns, Treasuries can be ordered through any Federal Reserve bank or branch—Ed.

FORBES, JULY 24, 1978