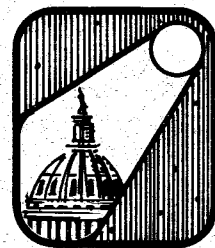


WASHINGTON SPOTLIGHT



NUMBER ONE OF A SERIES

FOLEY OPTS FOR SOUTHEAST ASIA AID OVER ELDERLY HEALTH CARE

Priorities Are Mixed Up . . .

When it comes to priorities in federal spending, Congressman Tom Foley would rather give money to Vietnam, Cuba, Cambodia and Laos than to increase home health care services for the elderly right in his home district.

Two Votes Show Position . . .

Incredible as it may seem, two votes this year illustrate Foley's position.

On March 31, the House of Representatives voted on an authorization for the Home Health Care program — a program designed to provide services for the elderly in their own homes, a program to keep senior citizens in their homes instead of crowding them together in resthomes or hospitals to wither and die.

Where did Foley line up on this program? He voted against increasing the program to its same level of funding at \$14 million for 1978 after a subcommittee had cut the appropriation to a measly \$4.45 million.

Fortunately, despite Foley's opposition, the House approved the higher level of funding by a 322 to 69 margin *.

Six days later, on April 6, 1977 there was an amendment before the House to prohibit using United States funds for aid to Vietnam, Cuba, Cambodia and Laos. Foley, using his influence and power helped defeat that amendment 189 to 165 **, thus providing millions of dollars of foreign aid to these countries.

Record Clear . . .

The implication could not be clearer. *Foley opposes home health care services for the elderly who have worked hard, paid taxes, and would like to live at home as long as possible to enjoy familiar surroundings, family and friends. However, Foley refused to cut off foreign aid to Southeast Asia and Cuba.*

Foley at Cross Current Position . . .

How did Foley's votes reflect the desires of the people in his district?

In a scientifically prepared survey done in July, 1977, by a qualified public research firm, it is clear that Foley is at cross currents with his constituents.

On the home health care services 91 percent of the voters favored the program.

And yet, 70 percent thought Foley voted for the program. It's shocking that a Congressman can be so out of touch with the folks he represents. But even on the basis of common sense, why didn't he vote for the care for the elderly?

On the health care question 65.6 percent of "slightly Democratic voters" favored the program. The "strong Democrats" favored it by a 63 percent majority.

On foreign aid, apparently Foley doesn't care what his constituents think. The July survey clearly revealed that 85 percent favor cutting off foreign aid to Southeast Asia and Cuba. Yet, Foley voted against cutting it off.

Does Foley Care?

The question is whether Foley knows what he is doing, or does he just not care!

The question certainly deserves an answer.

*Rollcall vote 117

**Rollcall vote 133

WHAT IS WASHINGTON SPOTLIGHT?

WASHINGTON SPOTLIGHT is a new publication highlighting what is happening in the U.S. Congress and how Congressman Tom Foley is voting on issues directly affecting Washington State's voters and their interest in the Fifth Congressional District.

WASHINGTON SPOTLIGHT is published by the Fifth Congressional District Republican Club to promote a better understanding of Republicans, small businessmen and other interested voters of how the attitude and votes of one Congressman can influence federal legislation affecting your daily life and livelihood.



WHAT EASTERN WASHINGTON VOTERS ARE THINKING ON THE ISSUES

In July, Decision Making Information (DMI) conducted a scientific survey among voters of the Fifth District — the people Congressman Tom Foley is supposed to be representing in Washington, D.C.

A broad range of questions were asked of a scientifically selected sample of voters by the professional surveyors of DMI, which is a highly recognized firm for the quality of its surveys.

Results of the survey were compared to Congressman Tom Foley's voting record this year. Interestingly, the astonishing results showed that on fully 85 percent of the questions asked — Foley was out of synchronization with the majority of the people he represents.

In this and future issues, WASHINGTON SPOTLIGHT will discuss the results of the survey and compare it to Foley's record.

THE QUESTION: *Does Tom Foley care what the people in his district think or has he become too complacent or too powerful to care?*

THE \$2.90 WHEAT ISSUE

Agriculture is a major concern of voters in the Fifth District. Wheat plays an important part in that concern because the future of farmers and ranchers affects the entire business and financial fabric of the district.

Tom Foley is chairman of the House of Representatives Agriculture Committee and as such, probably has more clout than any other member of Congress with the Democratic Administration on farm policies.

But what does the record show on the provision of the 1977 Omnibus Farm Bill?

The Agriculture subcommittee on Conservation and Credit voted 10 to 1 to set the target price of wheat for the 1977 crop at \$2.90. The decision was made after exhaustive hearings in Washington, D.C. at which farmers from across the nation testified that the cost of production exceeded the \$2.90 figure.

When the \$2.90 recommendation came to the full committee it should have passed *except that Chairman Foley said "no" because President Carter was threatening to veto any target price over \$2.65 per bushel.* Because of Foley's clout the price was reduced to \$2.65.

The Republicans lined up solidly in the full committee an amendment to *change it to \$2.90.* Foley strongly opposed the move and in a showdown vote *Foley voted every proxy he could get his hands on to defeat the amendment by a single vote — 23 to 22.*

It was a bitter defeat for members from wheat producing states like Montana, Kansas, Oklahoma, Minnesota, and the Dakotas. It signaled the start of an effort to change the price when the bill came to the floor of the House of Representatives in July.

Foley continued his opposition to the \$2.90 figure despite the fact that the Senate refused to buckle under to the Carter threat of a veto and voted out a bill with the \$2.90 target.

The week the farm bill came to the floor, it became evident to everyone who was counting noses that the Republican-supported amendment for \$2.90 would pass.

Apparently, the only question was whether Foley could muster enough forces to sustain a Presidential veto. For several days the debate was put off while the leadership, including Foley, assessed the deck. They found it was stacked in favor of the \$2.90 price.

Only then did Foley change his tune. He had to figure a way to turn defeat into "apparent" victory.

Foley did the only thing politically available; he introduced the amendment (almost identical to the one which he opposed in the Agriculture Committee) himself.

If there were a grand strategy by the chairman it would be one to save his political neck with hard-pressed wheat ranchers in Eastern Washington.

The ranchers who spent their time and money trying to get a bill just to hang on will not forget the Foley record. When they receive their check in December, they will remember Tom Foley voted against the amount of the check. He wanted the amount of the check to be much less.



THE KOREAN CONNECTION

THE CONTINUING SAGA OF "WASHINGTON: BEHIND CLOSED DOORS"

THE FACTS

October, 1976 House Ethics Committee meets to discuss Tong Sun Park (Foley member of committee)

July, 1977 Foley acknowledges campaign contribution of \$500 from Tong Sun Park.

September, 1977 Federal Grand Jury indicts Tong Sun Park. Indictment lists 42 overt acts committed by Park:

Overt Act #12 (page 7) Contribution of \$500 to Congressman Tom Foley.

Overt Act #16 (page 8) In or around 1971 or 1972 in the District of Columbia the defendant, Tong Sun Park did provide Congressman Thomas Foley with the draft of a letter to be addressed to the President of the Republic of Korea, Chung Hee Park, to be prepared and typed on Congressman Foley's official stationery and signed by Congressman Foley.

Overt Act #26 (page 9) In or around 1971 or 1972 in the District of Columbia the defendant, Tong Sun Park did cause Congressman Thomas Foley to call an official of the Executive Branch of the United States Government.

(pages 20, 21) At all times pertinent to this indictment, Rule XLIII of the Code of Official Conduct of the Rules of Practice of the House of Representatives provided in pertinent part as follows: "4. A member, officer or employee of the House of Representatives shall accept no gift of substantial value, directly or indirectly, from any person, organization, or corporation having a direct interest in legislation before the Congress."

Indictment signed by
Grand Jury Foreman and
Benjamin R. Civiletti,
Assistant U.S. Attorney General

September, 1977 Foley denies making call for Tong Sun Park. Admits making call, but for the best interests of his District's wheat producers.

September, 1977 Foley calls wording in Grand Jury indictment "clumsy".

September, 1977 Assistant U.S. Attorney General Civiletti calls Spokane press and states "Simply because Foley's name appeared in indictment, wrongdoing on the Congressman's part should not be inferred."

Civiletti could not explain the language in the indictment which made it sound as if Foley had co-operated with the alleged scheme.

September, 1977 Wall Street Journal carries "promotional story" extolling Congressman Tom Foley immediately following news stories on Tong Sun Park indictment by Federal Grand Jury.

THE QUESTIONS

1. Why didn't Foley disclose to the Ethics Committee (as a member) the overtures made to him by Tong Sun Park and the \$500 campaign contribution?

2. Why did Foley wait until months later to disclose the campaign contribution and months after he resigned the House Ethics Committee?

3. Why didn't Foley reveal, at the time of the campaign contribution disclosure, the requests by Park?

4. Why did Foley wait until it was uncovered by the Federal Grand Jury, that Park requested him to make a call to the Executive Branch on Park's behalf?

5. Why would Tong Sun Park think Congressman Foley would write a letter in his behalf to the point of delivering the content of the letter to Foley's office for retyping and signing?

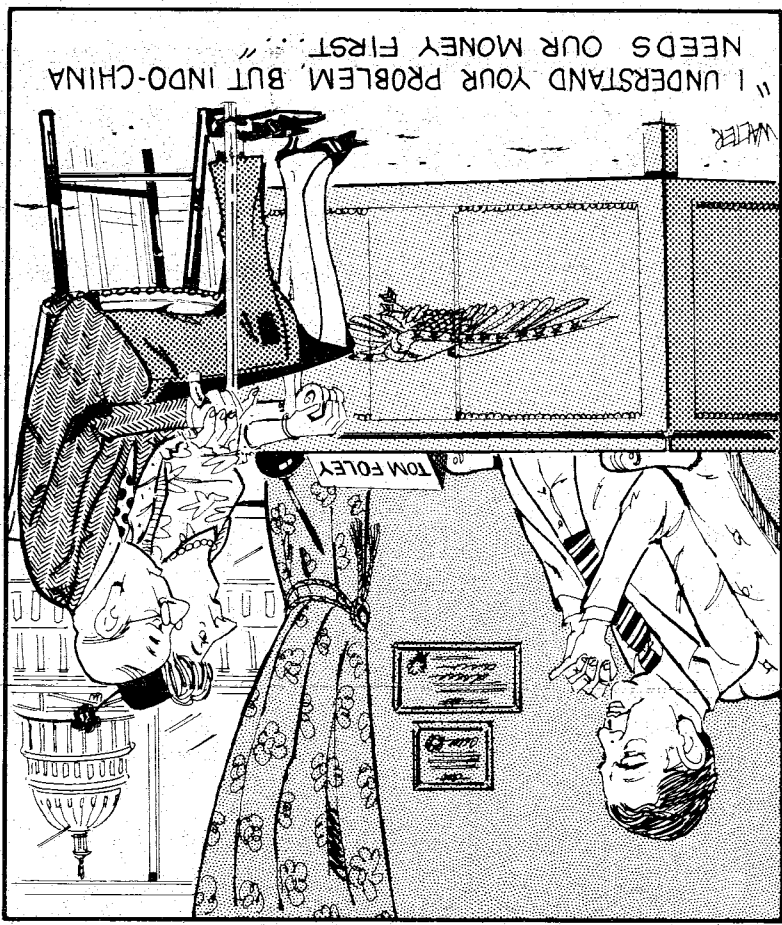
6. Why did the Federal Government list as overt acts points 12, 16 and 26 unless they thought they had enough evidence to prove them and the Grand Jury agreed?

7. Why would an Assistant U.S. Attorney General call the Spokane press, unless asked to do so by the fourth most powerful man in Congress — Foley?

8. Will anything else be disclosed in the course of the investigations involving Congressman Foley?

9. Is Foley saying that he never knew Tong Sun Park was a promoter for South Korea?

10. How has Tom Foley voted on legislation dealing with South Korean interests?



"I UNDERSTAND YOUR PROBLEM, BUT INDO-CHINA NEEDS OUR MONEY FIRST..."

WALTER

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WASHINGTON SPOTLIGHT

ADDING INSULT TO INJURY

Then during the August recess, Foley sent his Administrative Assistant, Mrs. Foley and staff aide out to a meeting for farmers and their wives at Othello to rub a little salt in the wounds.

The chairman's aide, Gene Moos, told the farmers they "did not understand politics" and should "dig down in their pockets and hire someone to represent them in Washington."

Anyone who knows the Washington, D.C. scene knows that a lot of farmers and ranchers spend a lot of their own money to go back there to talk with their congressman, during the hearing on the 1977 Omnibus Farm Bill.

Perhaps, Republicans and independent farmers might consider instead, digging down in their pockets for the money to elect a representative who will represent their interest.

After all, taxpayers are paying Mr. Foley \$57,500 plus \$300,000 per year to run his office. If he can't find out what their thinking is for that cost, then maybe it's time for a change.



"FREE" FOOD STAMPS WIN WITH FOLEY'S LEADERSHIP

The recent DMI survey revealed that 72 percent of Fifth District voters opposed a policy of free food stamps.

Yet, as chairman of the Agriculture Committee, Foley favored the give-away program.

One amendment Foley opposed (and favored by 82% of the voters), would have required that temporary recipients of food stamps would have to repay the government if the family's annual income was twice the poverty level.

Foley opposed it in favor of free handouts.

Is he or isn't he out of sync with what his constituents think is a reasonable approach?



Members of Congress Mentioned in Indictment

The allegations contained in the indictment of Tongsun Park touched members of Congress in different ways.

Most of those named were mentioned only as recipients of money from Park. A few were mentioned as having been requested by Park or by former Rep. Richard T. Hanna (D Calif.) to do something on behalf of Park or of South Korea. Those allegations included the following:

• **Rep. Walter Flowers** (D Ala.) in the summer of 1974 was given a "pro-Korean" statement by Hanna for presentation to the Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on International Organizations, which was then studying alleged repression in South Korea.

A Flowers aide confirmed that such a statement had been received by Flowers, and that Flowers did submit testimony to the subcommittee that could be characterized as "pro-Korean." But the aide stated that the Flowers statement was not based solely on the Hanna document, and was a reflection of Flowers' longstanding opinion regarding South Korea.

• **Rep. Thomas S. Foley** (D Wash.) in 1971 or 1972 was given the draft of a letter by Tongsun Park that Park wanted sent on Foley's stationery to South Korea President Park Chung Hee. Also during that time Foley was caused by Park to call an unspecified official of the executive branch of the U.S. government.

• **Former Rep. Albert W. Johnson** (R Pa.) in the summer of 1974 was given a pro-Korean statement by Park for submission to the International Organizations Subcommittee investigation.

• **Rep. John J. McFall** (D Calif.) in June 1971 and again in February 1973 was given draft letters to be sent to President Park on McFall's official stationery. McFall previously had disclosed his being one of several members of Congress who had written letters to President Park on behalf of Tongsun Park. An aide confirmed that the two letters sent by McFall dealt with the activities of Park as a rice salesman.

• **Former Rep. William E. Minshall Jr.** (R Ohio 1955-75) in June 1973 co-hosted with Hanna a party for McFall at Park's George Town Club.

• **Former Rep. John W. McCormack** (D Mass. 1928-71) in January 1969 received a letter from Hanna "expressing appreciation" for the then-Speaker's support for a proposed congressional trip to South Korea. Carl Albert (D Okla., 1947-77), who later succeeded McCormack as Speaker, was mentioned as having led that delegation, including Hanna, on a March 1969 visit.

• **Cole McMartin**, a 1970 Republican candidate for the House from Iowa (against Democrat John C. Culver), also was mentioned as receiving a \$1,000 contribution in 1970. The indictment erroneously listed his name as Philip B. McMartin.

The following present and former members of Congress or their election campaigns were listed in the

indictment as recipients of cash or other valuables from Park.

Member	Amount	Approximate Date
Rep. E. Ross Adair (R Ind. 1951-71)	\$ 500	1970
Rep. William H. Ayres (R Ohio 1951-71)	500	1970
Rep. John Brademas (D Ind. 1959-)	500	Oct. 30, 1970
	1,700	May 17, 1972
	2,950	Sept. 23, 1974
Rep. William S. Broomfield (R Mich. 1957-)	1,000	1970
Sen. Harry F. Byrd Jr. (D Va. 1965-71; Ind Va. 1971-)	500	1970
Rep. E. (Kika) de la Garza (D Texas 1965-)	500	1970
Sen. Elaine S. Edwards (D La. Aug. 1, 1972-Nov. 13, 1972)	10,000	Nov. 1971
Rep. Edwin W. Edwards (D La. Oct. 2, 1965-May 9, 1972)	5,000	Dec. 18, 1971
	5,000	Jan. 28, 1972
Rep. Thomas S. Foley (D Wash. 1965-)	500	1970
Rep. Peter H. B. Frelinghuysen Jr. (R N.J. 1953-75)	500	1970
Rep. Nick Galifianakis (D N.C. 1967-73)	500	1970
Rep. Richard T. Hanna (D Calif. 1963-Dec. 31, 1974)	100,000	1967-1975

Member	Amount	Approximate Date
Rep. Lawrence J. Hogan (R Md. 1969-75)	\$ 500	1970
Rep. Albert W. Johnson (R Pa. Nov. 5, 1963-77)	1,000	Oct. 1974
Rep. Thomas S. Kleppe (R N.D. 1967-71)	500	1970
Rep. Spark M. Matsunaga (D Hawaii 1963-77; Senate 1977-)	500	1970
Rep. John J. McFall (D Calif. 1957-)	3,000	Oct. 1974
	1,000	Nov. 14, 1972
Sen. Jack R. Miller (R Iowa 1961-73)	3,000	April 1972
Rep. Chester L. Mize (R Kan. 1965-71)	500	1970
Sen. Joseph M. Montoya (D N.M. Nov. 4, 1964-77; House April 9, 1957-Nov. 3, 1964)	3,000	Oct. 29, 1970
Rep. John M. Murphy (D N.Y. 1963-)	500	1970
Rep. Melvin Price (D Ill. 1945-)	500	1970
Sen. Stuart Symington (D Mo. 1953-Dec. 27, 1976)	500	1970
Rep. Frank Thompson Jr. (D N.J. 1955-)	100	1970
Rep. Morris K. Udall (D Ariz. May 2, 1961-)	300	1970

House Clerks Operating Lucrative Printing Firms

Two House clerks, one Republican and one Democrat, employed by the House at an official salary of \$14,920-a year, have at the same time been operating lucrative million-dollar printing businesses on the Capitol grounds.

The businesses, which supply printing services for House members out of a basement shop in the Rayburn Office Building, earned Republican printing clerk Thomas J. Lankford \$77,400 and Democratic printing clerk David R. Ramage \$41,470 in 1976 above their official salaries.

In addition, Lankford's company earned after-tax profits of \$43,595 while Ramage's firm earned a profit of \$60,940. Both operations were described by congressional sources as "essentially one-man operations."

The details of the financial structure of the two companies were made public in a General Accounting Office (GAO) audit released March 31.

The operations apparently are legal, sanctioned by a 1943 House resolution (H Res 295) that allowed one clerk for each party to print whip notices and other political material for the leadership.

But over the years, the operations of the two officials grew dramatically as individual members made use of the convenient and relatively inexpensive printing plants to churn out campaign literature, brochures, Congressional Record reprints, and other material not covered by the official House stationery allowances.

While the operations expanded—each company did more than \$1-million worth of business in fiscal 1976 and paid out over \$200,000 in salaries—the overhead did not increase. The firms were both housed in the Rayburn building free of charge and were supplied with free electricity and heat. Lankford's company was incorporated in 1963 and Ramage's in 1970.

Although technically both clerks are under the control of the respective House party leaders, the top party leaders denied knowledge of the operations.

Minority Leader John J. Rhodes (R Ariz.) said that he was "shocked" to find out about the operations and said that he did not approve of Congress "subsidizing these people." House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. (D Mass.) promised to "look into it."

The 1970 Congressional Reorganization Act (PL 91-510) required the GAO to conduct such an audit every year, but a GAO spokesman said that "somehow it never got done" until 1977.

Leadership Increases:

House Committee Funds

The House March 31 passed six routine committee funding resolutions by voice vote and by a vote of 276-122 agreed to a more controversial resolution providing additional funds for the leadership offices.

The controversy arose over a provision of H Res 393 providing an additional \$30,000 each for the majority and minority leaders' offices and \$15,000 each for the majority and minority whip offices.

William A. Steiger (R Wis.) opposed the increased funds for the leadership offices, saying that the majority and minority leaders already had more than \$300,000 each to

run their operations. "I am totally unpersuaded that I need the additional \$30,000," Steiger told the House.

But Minority Leader John J. Rhodes (R Ariz.) said the additional funds were needed in his office to buy research facilities because of the GOP loss of the House in November.

The resolution also authorized the hiring of four additional \$47,500-a-year employees—two for the minority leader and one each for the majority whip and chief deputy majority whip—and raised the salary of the House clerk master to \$40,765 from \$31,500.

Steiger asked for a division of the resolution to obtain a separate vote on the section granting the additional funds for the leadership. That section passed on a vote of 276-122. The resolution itself then passed on a vote of 276-122. (A 95, 96, Weekly Report p. 628)

The committee funding resolutions passed by the House on voice vote were as follows:

Committee	Amount Requested	Amount Approved
Government Operations (H Res 328)	\$1,945,598	\$1,640,000
Interstate and Foreign Commerce (H Res 283)	4,094,075	3,100,000
Select Ethics Committee (H Res 428)	283,000	283,000
Expenses for former Select Committee on Professional Sports (H Res 436)	3,000	
House Information Services (H Res 442)	7,980,000	7,980,000
House Representational Allowance (H Res 434)	5,000	

Money in H Res 442 is divided among all the committees for use in paying for installation of computerized information services. The representational allowance provides funds to pay for visits to the House by foreign diplomats.

Additional committee funding resolutions had been passed by the House on March 9. (Weekly Report p. 628)

House:

Two New Caucuses Formed

Two new caucuses of House members were formed during the week of April 4.

The 18 women in the House agreed on April 5 to meet together to work for women's issues. They elected Margie M. Heckler (R Mass.) and Elizabeth Holtzman (D N.Y.) head of the organization.

On April 6 Edward P. Beard (D R.I.), a former labor painter, announced formation of a blue collar work caucus composed of 11 members from working class backgrounds. Beard said the group would work for issues such as worker's safety and programs for the elderly.

In the blue-collar caucus, besides Beard, members of their former blue-collar occupations are:

Reps. John Gaydos (D Pa.), glass worker; Paul Simon (D Ill.), printer; Robert A. Young (D Minn.), pipemaker; Dale Kildee (D Mich.), electrician; Raymond F. Lederer (D Pa.), warehouse worker; John Dent (D Pa.), rubber worker; Gus Yatron (D Pa.), ice cream parlor worker; heavyweight fighter; John Burton (D Calif.), bartender; Michel O. Myers (D Pa.), longshoreman; and Don Young (R Ark.), riverboat captain.

House Probes Korean Influence-Buying Plot

The specifics of an alleged years-long effort by South Korean agents to influence the U.S. government by "buying off" members of Congress began to emerge at public hearings in the fall of 1977.

Testimony received by the House Committee on Standards of Official Conduct provided corroboration of a number of aspects of the Korean lobbying scandal that had received extensive press attention for almost a year. (1976 *Almanac* p. 32)

The committee itself had gone through several turbulent months reaching the public stage of its investigation. It had brought in former Watergate special prosecutor Leon A. Jaworski to get the probe on track, after the previous special counsel quit in a dispute with the chairman.

Jaworski said in opening the hearings that "in the spring of 1973, representatives of the Korean embassy were told of a plan to 'buy off' American congressmen.... The plan was to be implemented personally by the Ambassador, Kim Dong Jo, and by the KCIA station chief, Yang Doo Wan."

Witnesses told of the ambassador personally stuffing envelopes with \$100 bills and leaving them in congressional offices; of congressional wives being handed wads of cash while on trips to Korea with their husbands; of at least \$9.2-million in rice sales commissions flowing through the hands of Tongsun Park, the man chiefly accused of waging the influence-buying operation.

Jaworski's deputy, Peter A. White, said that the initial hearings were useful mainly in proving that there was substance to the reports of illicit lobbying. "The question of whether these things took place is, very simply, a dead issue," White said.

'Outright Subversion'

Further corroboration that a conspiracy existed came later, at hearings conducted by the House International Relations Subcommittee on International Organizations, which was examining ties between the United States and Korea.

The subcommittee made public a 23-page KCIA plan that outlined such grandiose schemes as "implementation of an intelligence network in the White House" and a "network of collaboration" in Congress.

Although most of the plan apparently was never implemented, Chairman Donald M. Fraser (D Minn.) said that the KCIA actions amounted to "outright subversion." He said the plan and another in the subcommittee's possession "reveal a calculated intent by the KCIA to use clandestine means to sway American public opinion and official policy...."

Indictments

Before the hearings, three persons had been indicted in connection with the alleged plot. Besides Park, a Korean rice broker and Washington businessman-socialite, they were former Rep. Richard T. Hanna (D Calif., 1963-74), and Hancho C. Kim, a Korean-born Washington businessman.

Hanna, accused of being Park's partner in the illicit scheme, was believed to be the first member of Congress charged with being an agent of a foreign country while in office. The indictments described Hanna as taking an active part in hatching the plot, around 1967, and using his office

to promote both Tongsun Park and the interests of Korea. He allegedly received \$100,000 from Park between 1967 and 1975. (*Hanna background, box, p. 825*)

Park's indictment mentioned more than 20 members of Congress as having received money from him, but only Hanna had been charged in the initial indictments with any illegal actions.

Park's absence from the country hindered both the House and Justice Department investigations through most of 1977. Park refused to return voluntarily from Korea to testify, and the United States had no extradition treaty with Korea to force his return.

The United States conducted high-level diplomatic negotiations during the fall in an effort to obtain Park's testimony. At Jaworski's urging, the House Oct. 31 voted 407-0 to adopt a resolution (H Res 868) urging the Republic of Korea to cooperate in the committee's investigation "fully and without reservation."

By year's end the United States and Park reportedly were close to an agreement under which the indictment against Park would be dismissed in exchange for his testimony.

Background

On Oct. 24, 1976, *The Washington Post* broke the story that the Justice Department was probing "the most sweeping allegations of congressional corruption ever investigated by the federal government."

The *Post* said that South Korean agents dispensed between \$500,000 and \$1-million a year in cash and gifts to members of Congress to help maintain "a favorable legislative climate" for South Korea.

Park, named as the central operative, fled to London shortly after the story appeared. He stayed there until August 1977 when he returned to Korea.

After the *Post* disclosure appeared, the rest of the news media picked up the story. The reports said the plan had been hatched in the Blue House, the South Korean equivalent of the White House, at a meeting in late 1970 or early 1971 of President Park Chung Hee, Tongsun Park, high KCIA officials and Pak Bo Hi, later a chief aide to Korean evangelist Sun Myung Moon.

President Park reportedly was concerned about a Nixon administration plan to withdraw about a third of the U.S. troops in Korea. The growing opposition to the war in Vietnam also raised fears in Korea that a pullout would lessen American ability to protect it against another invasion from North Korea. Continued U.S. congressional support therefore became a high priority of the Park regime.

The stories also said that Suzi Park Thomson, a Korean-born clerk in the office of then-Speaker Carl Albert (D Okla.), was among the persons under investigation.

Tongsun Park

By the late 1960s, when the conspiracy allegedly began, Tongsun Park was a familiar figure in Washington business and social circles, although little was known about him. A former student at Georgetown University, he became increasingly active in real estate and international business ventures, in addition to his work as a rice dealer.

He organized the George Town Club in Georgetown, purchasing the property for it on June 22, 1965. The club,

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David R. Ramage, U. S. House of Representatives, WA-29, Underground Plaza, Washington, D. C. 20515	Occupation	8/10/78	255.15
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SUBTOTAL of receipts this page (optional)			\$
SUBTOTAL this period (last page this line number only)			\$ 255.15

THE LEADERSHIP OF THE HOUSE DENIED KNOWLEDGE OF THIS QUESTIONABLE OPERATION; MR. RHODES, MINORITY LEADER IN THE HOUSE SAID HE WAS "SHOCKED": MR. TIP O'NEILL, HOUSE SPEAKER PROMISED "TO LOOK INTO IT." WELL, THEY APPARENTLY EITHER NEGLECTED TO LOOK INTO IT, OR THEY LOOKED AND LIKED WHAT THEY FOUND, SINCE MR. FOLEY IS NOW, SOME 18 MONTHS LATER, STILL USING THIS SERVICE. WE FIND UPON EXAMINATION OF MR. FOLEY'S LIST OF EXPENDITURES, ALMOST \$13,000 PAID TO ONE OF THE TWO INDIVIDUALS OPERATING THIS LUCRATIVE ARRANGEMENT. HOWEVER, MR. FOLEY, IN ADDITION TO THE DISCOUNT HE RECEIVES, RECEIVED A \$225 CONTRIBUTION FROM MR. RAMAGE. EVERYBODY GETS THEIR BACK SCRATCHED; THAT IS, EXCEPT YOU AND I, THE TAXPAYER, AND THE INDEPENDENT PRINTERS WHO HAVE TO PAY THEIR OWN OVERHEAD. . . .

I RESENT CONTRIBUTING TO MR. FOLEY'S CAMPAIGN IN THIS INVOLUNTARY MANNER.