

11 SOLID HOURS OF FARM PROBLEMS

FOR REPRESENTATIVE Thomas S. Foley of Washington State it was an average workday, nothing special, as he put it.

He arose at 6:20 a.m. and read the morning newspapers at home. He studied the coming day's schedule as his wife, Heather, drove them from their District of Columbia apartment to the Capitol. A lawyer, she serves without pay as her husband's top adviser.

By shortly after 8 o'clock Mr. Foley was breakfasting on scrambled eggs, bacon and Sanka in the House dining room with three men from farm groups.

Thus began a day that would be dominated by Mr. Foley's role as chairman of the House Agriculture Committee.

Representative Foley, a 46-year-old Democrat from Spokane, has been in Congress 10 years, a relatively short time for the chairman of a major committee. He was elected to the job in January when House Democrats voted out the former chairman, W. R. Poage.

In spotlight. The new job gives Mr. Foley top command over a Committee staff which has been nearly doubled to 38 so far this year. It makes him a man to know in Congress for foreign diplomats, lobbyists, farm organizations and Administration officials.

The chairmanship has swollen the Foley work load as well. An aide estimates the Congressman now spends twice as much time on Committee business as he did last year. He finds appointments already are being made for him for as far ahead as December, for example.

Mr. Foley travels home to Spokane about once a month. His district covers roughly the eastern third of Washington

State. "There is always more to do than I can find time to do," he remarked.

Starting with breakfast, Topic A for Mr. Foley was a bill designed to raise floors under farmers' prices. Both houses had passed such proposals. It was up to Mr. Foley to direct the arrangements on the House side for a conference committee which would seek a compromise on differences between the House and Senate measures. The working out of the details went on all day.

Over the bacon and eggs, said Mr. Foley, the farm spokesmen he breakfasted with "didn't ask me to do anything. They just wanted to know where the bill stands now, so they can inform their organizations."

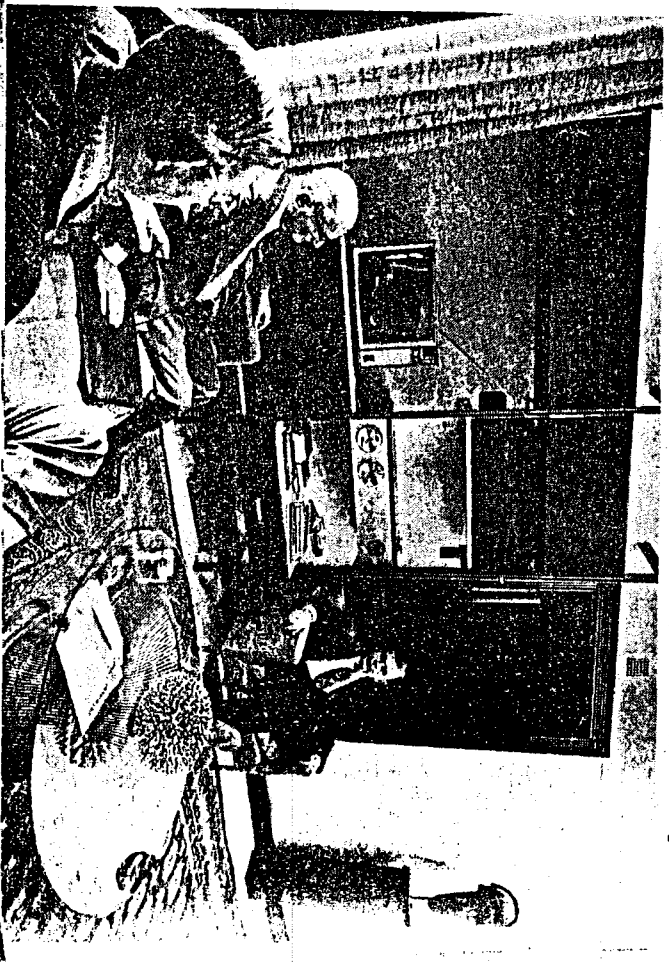
Then, Mr. Foley walked beside bud-

ding trees to his office in the Longworth House Office Building.

Mr. Foley has spent thousands of dollars furnishing it. His office has a desk. Instead, it is laid out like a living room, with a contemporary-style sofa, easy chairs, glass coffee table, television set, stereo and a Bolthara-design rug from Pakistan on the floor.

When Mr. Foley arrived at 9:30 a.m. he invited in Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Julius Katz, who was waiting to discuss importation of food and sugar and the need for food reserves. The chairman told Mr. Katz that he anticipates "very generalized hearings" soon on sugar imports.

For the rest of the morning, Mr. Foley



chaired a closed-door caucus of the 27-member Democratic majority on the Agriculture Committee. He uses a conciliatory manner to bring together sometimes-contentious members.

This time, there was little dispute over plans for conferring with the Senate on the farm bill. The meeting ran smoothly until the ringing of bells announced that the House was in session at noon.

On this day, Mr. Foley was one of the first members recognized by the presiding officer. Standing at a microphone, the Agriculture chairman formally asked that a conference committee be appointed on the farm bill. No one objected. It would have been highly unusual—and the request was granted.

Roaming the floor. While on the floor, Mr. Foley roamed among both Democratic and Republican members, shaking hands and talking.

"If I'm on the floor just long enough to vote, I talk to six or eight members," he said. "If I'm there for an hour, I may talk to 25 or more."

By this time, it was 1 p.m. and time for a meeting with delegates from the National Livestock Feeders Association.

Despite skipping lunch—as he often does—Mr. Foley still was late because of a vote. When he did arrive, he found the delegates concerned about meat-packers' going bankrupt.

Mr. Foley told them the Committee may soon consider some assistance for meat-packers. But he noted that bankruptcy bills usually are the domain of the Judiciary Committee. He said he has asked other chairmen to stay out of his jurisdiction, so he wanted to do the same.

At 1:35 p.m., Mr. Foley met in his office with the Australian Ambassador, Sir Patrick Shaw, and his agricultural attaché. They wanted to discuss problems common to the U.S. and Australia.

After the Australians left, the chairman summoned four top members of his Committee staff to plan activities for the next several days. Summonses to vote kept interrupting. Said Mr. Foley: "Congressmen are controlled by bells."

Nevertheless, by 3:40 planning had been completed. Conference negotiations also had been worked out by phone with Chairman Herman Talmadge of the Senate Agriculture Committee.

Waiting when the staff meeting broke up was an official of the Agriculture Research Institute, with an invitation to the chairman to address a conference in October. It was tentatively accepted. Speaking invitations come frequently to the chairman and he accepts a number, sometimes receiving fees of up to \$1,000, as do other Congressmen.

Diverted from time to time by ringing bells and telephone calls, Mr. Foley spent the rest of the afternoon talking with agricultural spokesmen about problems. There were representatives of the American Farm Bureau Federation at 4:10 p.m., a man from the National Cotton Shippers Association at 4:40 and, at 5:30, members of the American National Cattlemen's Association.

Then, at 6:30, the Washington Con-

gressman sat down with his personal office staff to review incoming and outgoing mail, check what was happening on problems several constituents had with federal agencies and to see if he needed to return any telephone calls.

Mr. Foley has a full-time staff of 16 to help him on noncommittee work. He maintains offices in Spokane and Walla Walla as well as on Capitol Hill.

Dinner in Georgetown. At last, at 7:45 p.m. as dusk gathered around the Capitol, Mr. Foley left his office for the day. He caught a ride to a Georgetown restaurant, where he met his wife for a small dinner party.

The hosts—Anne Armstrong, former counselor to Presidents Nixon and Ford, and her husband, Tobin, a Texas rancher—also had as guests the two Texas Senators and their wives and three other couples.

The conversation, Mr. Foley said afterward, was "purely social," mostly Washington small talk.

Back home about 11 p.m., Mr. Foley watched the evening news on television and then read papers brought home from the office until about 12:30.

Does he yearn for less hectic days? "For the record—no," says Mr. Foley.

Foley / Gamscam

Entrapment no defense on

By RICK BONINO
Spokane Review staff writer

Legally "entrapped" or not, public officials who agree to take money in return for political favors are morally guilty, U.S. Rep. Thomas S. Foley, D-Wash., said Friday.

"They should not only be prosecuted, but if convicted, they should be more severely punished than a person who does not hold office because they have betrayed the public trust," Foley said during an interview in his Spokane office.

The eight-term Eastern Washington congressman declined specific comment on the FBI "sting" investigation which led to federal racketeering charges against state Senate Minority Leader Gordon L. Walgren, House Democratic Speaker John A. Bagnariol and Olympia lobbyist Patrick E. Gallagher.

Under circumstances similar to other FBI "stings," Walgren and Bagnariol are accused of agreeing to push state legislation favoring gambling in return for a cut of the profits from a fake firm used as a front by the FBI.

Some have suggested the FBI's methods in that and other investigations involve "entrapment," a step over the legal line separating the provision of opportunities to commit crimes, and the encouragement to do so.

But while he thinks the FBI has acted properly, former Spokane County deputy prosecutor Foley said that doesn't really make much moral difference.

"To a public official, entrapment may be a legal defense, but it is not a defense on ethical grounds," House Agriculture Committee Chairman Foley said.

Honest public officials have nothing to worry about, as long as an investigation is not carried on by an enforcement bureau deceitfully," he added.

Foley did frown on reports that in the FBI's "Ab-scarn" investigation into bribe-taking by congressmen, some suspect lawmakers allegedly were urged two and three times to break the law despite their firm refusals.

But while Congress will review the FBI's relatively recent reliance on undercover "sting" investigations, Foley said he did not expect a "punitive review."

In general, he said, the FBI should not be unnecessarily hampered from investigating "organized and highly pervasive crime."

"I hope I am sensitive to civil rights and civil liberties, but we have really put burdens on law enforcement in this country that are pretty severe already," he said.

"This country has gone further than any country in the world in limiting police investigative activities."

The same attitude extends to the CIA and its foreign

ethical grounds, says Foley

intelligence gathering, both with Foley and among Congress in general.

The National Intelligence Act of 1980, a detailed "charter" for the CIA backed by President Carter, appears dead in Congress.

Meanwhile, a House committee already has passed legislation allowing exceptions, in extreme cases, to a 1974 law requiring the CIA to report its undercover actions to Congress "in a timely fashion."

The proposed bill allows the president to bypass congressional review of CIA operations under "extraordinary circumstances."

"If we trust the president with nuclear weapons, it is not entirely irrational to give him some other discretionary powers," Foley said with a smile.

As for the charter, he said, "We ought to be cautious about an overwritten charter."

"Even without the restrictions of a specific charter, I believe the days of free-wheeling CIA activity are over," Foley said. "Some of the things it did in the past were stupid, in retrospect — foolish, silly."

"That not only cost morale, but maybe, more positively, opened up the agency to self-analysis, just as Watergate did for political parties," he continued.

"No political party is ever likely, in the foreseeable future, to send burglars into the headquarters of the

opposing party, or anything like that," Foley said. "That won't only condemn, but ridicule."

Foley, Alton ask probe of campaign 'low blows'

By [unclear]

Rep. Thomas S. Foley, D-Wash., and Republican challenger Duane Alton agreed on one thing Monday: the Foley Campaign Practices Committee should take a look at their ad.

In a meeting press conference, Alton charged Foley reached "a new low in Washington state politics" in misrepresenting Alton's stance on Columbia River water and farm exports in Foley campaign advertisements.

To put some weight behind his words, the Spokane tire dealer who lost to Foley in 1976 sent a telegram to the Washington, D.C.-based PCPC asking it to examine the alleged violations.

But in an afternoon press conference — the first of his campaign — Foley said he would let the PCPC do as much as possible.

Foley said he had let charges about his wife go into the campaign because the organization with not that large a staff "without an issue will be without a return on it."

Foley said when asked whether Alton was merely grabbing headlines, "Foley said it is Alton who is misrepresenting his true stance and voting record, not vice versa."

And while he welcomes any investigative group, including the PCPC, to examine the record, he continues to urge Alton for a public debate on the issues — a debate he claims Alton is refusing to participate in.

The PCPC is a private or non-profit group designed to monitor political campaigns for truth and accuracy. The group can render decisions but not impose any punishment.

"The marketing of agricultural products abroad is the responsibility of the USDA and the Foreign Ag Service," Foley said. "When someone says they should be eliminated as far as marketing goes, that clearly affects existing farm export programs."

"Mr. Alton has taken some extreme and now embarrassing positions," Foley said. "Now he wants to divert attention from his previous mistakes, charging misrepresentation. If he now wants to change his positions, he should do so directly."

Alton admits to changing his mind on one matter — the sale of surplus Columbia River water to Southwestern states, an idea he said he abandoned after adverse public reaction.

That reaction came after Foley brought up the matter

early in October.

"I think I personally had something to do with convincing him he was wrong," Foley said.

But while Foley claims he has mentioned Alton's changed position ever since the GOP candidate's reversal Oct. 12, Alton claims more Foley advertising does not recognize that.

Foley points out that Alton's morning press release mentions only Alton's opposition to the plan, not his earlier advocacy.

"We have said he reversed his position," Foley said.

"That in itself is an issue. It didn't take anyone else seven months to find out that was not in the best interests of the district. It took Mr. Alton that long."

Foley continues to press for a televised debate discussing such issues, further charging:

— Alton has said Foley voted for a grant to bail out New York City, when what he actually voted for was a loan to be paid back to the government at a \$30 million profit.

— Alton has claimed Foley supports gun control, a statement Foley said has been called a misrepresentation by the National Rifle Association itself. Foley produced a copy of an NRA letter confirming his statement.

Alton backed

Sen. Orrin Hatch, R-Utah, will visit Spokane today to endorse the candidacy of 5th Congressional District hopeful Duane Alton, also a Republican.

An Alton spokesman said Hatch, a Mormon bishop, will speak in support of Alton at a noon luncheon at the Holiday Inn-West, W4212 Sunset Blvd. The event is open to the public. Admission is \$5.

Spokane tire dealer Alton and independent Indian leader Mel Toomska both hope to defeat Rep. Thomas S. Foley, Democrat, in the Nov. 7 general election.

Alton president of a group to raise money on a Foley ad campaign. "Can you believe that Duane Alton would stop U.S. Farm Export program?" Foley believes it, based on the following quote printed in the Dayton, Wash. Chronicle last Feb. 16:

"Part of the problem with the agricultural situation is the farmer has too little to say in where the product is marketed, according to Alton. I would eliminate the USDA, Foreign Ag Service and State department," he said. He later amended the statement to mean as far as the different agencies' relationship to marketing agricultural products, they should be eliminated."

Foley's ad, which he said was accepted by about 20 papers — but not the Dayton Chronicle — repeated the last two sentences of that paragraph.

From that, Foley said he drew the inference that if Alton wanted government involvement in marketing eliminated, that meant the end of federal export programs.

Not so, said Alton, claiming his words referred to those agencies "withdrawing from the manipulation of prices for farm products," not foreign marketing programs.

Not so, said the Dayton Chronicle, which printed a scathing editorial last week branding the ad political "dirty tricks" which misrepresented Alton's position.

House Agriculture Committee Chairman Foley stands firm.

Foley

S.R. 5-9

Foley touts budget-limit vote

AP Wire Service

WASHINGTON (AP) — Rep. Tom Foley, D-Wash., said a House resolution imposing a 1981 budget ceiling of \$91.8 billion demonstrates a "serious effort" by Congress to balance the budget.

Foley and the other members of the Washington delegation joined in passing the Budget Committee resolution Wednesday that suggests cuts of \$3 billion from current spending projects by eight congressional committees.

The Washington unity was exceptional among Northwest delegations. Representatives from Montana and Idaho split along party lines, although the all-Democratic Oregon delegation voted for the resolution.

Reps. Steve Symms and George Hansen, R-Idaho, and Ron McJannet, D-Mont., voted against the final House budget resolution, saying the proposal calls for increased spending and more taxes.

Rep. Pat Williams, D-Mont., and the all-Democratic Oregon delegation voted in favor of the Budget Committee Resolution, agreeing that it is a balanced budget.

Although most of the Democrats in the Northwest delegation voted for the House Budget Committee version for balancing the budget, many were in favor of the Obey Amendment offered as a substitute to the committee's proposal.

Five Democratic representative from Washington voted in favor of the amendment, offered by Rep. David E. Obey, D-Wis., which "struck the best balance between defense and social aid." Wil-

liams, who also favored the amendment, said it strengthened military reserves and restored reserve status.

Reps. Tom Prichard, R-Wash., and Mike McCormack, D-Wash., voted against the amendment, which would have increased federal outlays \$740

million above the committee's \$11.8 billion. Foley also voted for the Obey Amendment, said it proposed "moderate increases but stays within the balance."

"It reflects a serious effort on the part of congress to cut federal spending," he said.

The Senate is expect-

ed this week to pass its own budget resolution for fiscal year 1981, which calls for more defense spending than does the House resolution, Foley said. He expects that a compromise between the two will probably mean that "the House will agree on higher defense spending."

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