

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.

Without a desk. The office is making Mr. Foley has spent thousands of his own dollars furnishing it. His office has a desk. Instead, it is laid out like a living room, with a contemporary-style rug, easy chairs, glass coffee table, television stereo and a Bokkara-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 want to discuss importation of food and sugar and the need for food services. The chairman told Mr. Katz that he anticipates "very generalized hearings" soon on sugar imports.

For the rest of the morning, Mr. Foley Mr. Foley, who chooses to work without a desk, spent much of his day conferring with visitors in his modernistic office. He paid for many of the furnishings himself.



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 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.

Rooming the floor. While on the floor, Mr. Foley roomed 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 chair- man summoned four top members of his 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.

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Entrapment no defense on

By RICK BONINO
Special Review Staff Writer

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 throw on reports that in the FBI's "absent" investigation into bride-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 findings, 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 operations."

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.

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 not only condemnation, but it's not

Foley / Gann.com

Foley, Alton ask probe of campaign 'low blows'

The handling of agricultural products abroad is the responsibility of the USDA and the Foreign Agricultural 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 charged.

Washington says Foley's position is a new low in bargaining positions, Foley said.

Now he wants to divert attention from his own mistakes, charge Foley and farm exports in his 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 in an earlier press conference — the first of his kind.

Foley said he hoped the action and campaign — Foley would not make this late in the campaign — kind of change would be an organization to an issue.

Alton says he will be speaking at a public hearing on the record, to examine the record, he continues to press Alton's issues — a de-

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Alton backed

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

Spokane tire dealer Alton is a private or... assigned to... for both and accuracy. The group will render decisions...

Nov. 7 general election. S. Foley D. Utah, in the hope to unseat Rep. Thomas leader Mel Tinkler both and independent Indian...

Alton has claimed Foley supports gun control, a charge that Foley said he

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. Admis-

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The Washington unit 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-Ore., and Ron McDaniel, 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 Obe amendment offered as a substitute to the committee's proposal.

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Foley touts budget-limit vote

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Spokane Review 5-9-80

5.18.80

teach

MEI TONASKET

INDEPENDENT FOR U.S. CONGRESS
5th Congressional District

Committee to Elect Mel Tonasket, P.O. Box 366, Spokane, WA 99210

SEPTEMBER 26, 1978

CAMPAIGN BRIEF

MR. POLLEY AND KOREAN CONNECTION: A FOREIGN EXCHANGE FOR POLITES HELP

In September 1977 the Federal Grand Jury indicted Tong Sun Park including a list of 42 specific overt acts committed by Park. Three of those acts involved Mr. Polley: (on page #7 overt act #12) Mr. Park contributed \$500 to Congressman Tom Polley -- (on page #8 overt act #16) Mr. Park drafted a letter for Tom Polley's signature addressed to the President of the Republic of Korea, Chung Hee Park. (on pages 9 and 20 overt act #26 Mr. Park caused Mr. Polley to call the Executive Branch of the U.S. Government

- The indictments concern events as far back as 1971.
- September 1977 Mr. Polley admits to making telephone call to Executive Branch

September 1977 Assistant U.S. Attorney General Claretta Intates telephone call to press in Spokane to say "wrongdoing (of Mr. Polley) should not be inferred."

There is a widespread coverage within the Congress and the Executive shielding Mr. Polley from public scrutiny. It is neither proper or normal for a U.S. Attorney to call the press to cover a Congressman during a pending indictment.

A California Congressman is being thoroughly investigated for receiving funds from Mr. Park. Mr. Polley is being let off without a question.

Declare Your Independence . . . Vote for Mel Tonasket!

Interest-Group Income of Representatives

Financial disclosures of House members for 1975 reveal that some chairmen and members of key committees had personal holdings or received honoraria from groups that had an interest in legislation under the jurisdiction of the committees. Some examples follow:

AGRICULTURE

Thomas S. Foley (D Wash.), chairman: Reported honoraria from The National Independent Meat Packers Association (\$100), American Cotton Shippers Association (\$500), CPC International Inc. (food manufacturing) (\$1,000), American Meat Institute (\$1,000), National Forest Products Association (\$1,000), Pfizer Incorporated, Agricultural Division (\$1,000), National Confectioners Association (\$1,000), Corn Refiners Association Incorporated (\$1,000), Peanut Association (\$500), Southeastern Peanut Association (\$500), American Bakers Association (\$1,000), American Horse Council (\$500), International Foodservice Manufacturers Association (\$1,000), National Broiler Council (\$500), Food Council of America (\$400), and Gold Kist Incorporated (farm products) (\$500).

Jerry Litton (D Mo.), chairman of the Forests Subcommittee: Reported farm income and honoraria from National Federal Land Bank, American Angus Breeders, American Association of Bovine Practitioners, International Maine-Anjou Association (cattle), National Association of Animal Breeders, Southwest Poultry and Egg Association, Nebraska Agriculture, Agriculture Service Foundation, Farm and Industrial Equipment Institute, White Farm Equipment, Trojan Seed Company, Southwest Hardware and Implement Association, Mississippi Valley Farm Equipment Association, National Pork Producers Council, Delmarva Poultry Industry Incorporated, American Jersey Cattle Club, Colorado Cattlemen's Association, Florida Cattlemen's Association, A.D. Incorporated, Pineapple Growers, Southeastern Aerial Applicators (cropdusters), O.A. Cooper Company (grain).

David R. Bowen (D Miss.), chairman of the Cotton Subcommittee: Reported honoraria from Southern Cotton Association (\$2,500), and Cotton Warehouse Association (\$500).

ARMED SERVICES

Robert W. Daniel Jr. (R Va.), member of the Investigations and Seapower and Strategic and Critical Materials Subcommittees: Reported stock interest in 11 of the nation's top 100 defense contractors: Bendix Corporation, General Electric Company, General Motors Corporation, International Telephone and Telegraph Company, Evox Corporation, Mobil Oil Corporation, Shell Oil Company, Standard Oil Company of California, Texaco Incorporated and Rockwell International Corporation.

EDUCATION AND LABOR

Albert H. Quie (R Minn.), ranking minority member Education and Labor Committee: Reported honoraria income from American Association of Community and Junior Colleges, Association of American Colleges, Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, National Council on Measurement in Education, and Ohio State University for a forum on national career education.

Harley O. Staggers (D W.Va.), chairman of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee: Reported honoraria income from United Transportation Union, Brotherhood of Railway, Airline and Steamship Clerks and National Association of Broadcasters.

INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

Louis Frey Jr. (R Fla.), ranking minority member of the Communications Subcommittee: Reported honoraria from RKO General Incorporated (radio and TV broadcasting) (\$500), American Telephone & Telegraph Company (\$500), National Association of FM Broadcasters (\$500) and National Association of Broadcasters (\$1,000).

PUBLIC WORKS AND TRANSPORTATION

William H. Harsha (R Ohio), ranking minority member: Reported honoraria from Tennessee Road Builders Association, American Road Builders Association, Marine Transportation Council, Associated General Contractors, American Trucking Association, Ohio Petroleum Marketers' Association, Flight Engineers of Pan American Airways, Associated Motor Carriers of Oklahoma Incorporated and Associated General Contractors of North Dakota.

James J. Howard (D N.J.), chairman of the Surface Transportation Subcommittee: Reported honoraria from American Road Builders Association (\$750), Associated General Contractors (\$500), Brotherhood of Railway, Airline and Steamship Clerks (\$250), Gang (informal transportation business group) (\$250), Central Connecticut Transportation Association (\$200), Institute of Traffic Engineers (\$500), Associated General Contractors of America (\$500), Oklahoma General Contractors (\$1,000) and Roadside Business Association (\$1,000).

BANKING, CURRENCY AND HOUSING

Bill Gradison (R Ohio), member Domestic Monetary Policy and Financial Institutions Supervision, Regulation and Insurance Subcommittee: Reported honoraria from Carter Goble Associates (bank consulting), U.S. League of Savings Associations, Ohio League of Savings Associations, American Bankers Association, Ohio Bankers Association and Association of Registered Bank Holding Companies.

Nine other members who disclosed interests in financial institutions are on the House Ways and Means Committee. They are designated by asterisks (*).

Members are on the House Banking, Currency and Housing Committee. Four of those companies or bank holding companies, finance ownership—in banks, savings and loan associations, stock companies (49 Democrats, 34 Republicans) reported an interest—usually stock ownership.

Banks and Financial Institutions

Following are lists of representatives who reported having financial interests during 1975 in one or more of several categories. The lists are compiled from reports filed with the House Committee on Standards of Official Conduct.

Selected Financial Interests of House Members

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- Anderson, Glenn M. (D Calif. 32)
- Ashbrook, John M. (R Ohio 17)
- *Ashley, Thomas L. (D Ohio 9)
- Bingham, Jonathan B. (D N.Y. 22)
- Brooks, Jack (D Texas 9)
- Broyhill, James T. (R N.C. 10)
- **Burlinson, Omar (D Texas 17)
- Butler, M. Caldwell (R Va. 6)
- Carter, Tim Lee (R Ky. 5)
- Chappell, Bill Jr. (D Fla. 4)

Forty-seven representatives reported holdings in companies ranked among the nation's top 100 defense contractors, the same number as in 1974. (List, p. 961)

Thirty-three members reported a financial interest in real estate—ownership of business or investment property, income from the sale or rental of such property or stock holdings or ownership in real estate companies. Fifty-three representatives reported similar interests in 1974. (List, p. 963)

Thirty-four members reported an interest in oil and gas companies. One was a member of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, whose jurisdiction includes national policy on natural resources. Two were members of the Science and Technology Committee, which has jurisdiction over energy research and development. Thirty-eight representatives reported oil and gas holdings in 1974. (List, p. 962)

Twenty-nine members listed a financial interest in power and light companies in 1975, compared with 23 in 1974. (List, p. 963)

Twenty-four members reported ranch or farm income, compared with 25 in 1974. (List, p. 963)

Eighteen members reported a financial interest in radio or television broadcasting companies or in corporations which own broadcasting firms. Eighteen reported such interests in 1974. (List, p. 963)

Fifty-nine members reported capital gains of more than \$5,000 from a single transaction other than the sale of a residence they occupied. Fifty-four reported capital gains in 1974. (List, p. 964)

Fourteen members recorded stock ownership or income from pharmaceutical manufacturing companies in 1975, compared with 18 in 1974. (List, p. 962)

Twenty-two representatives reported a financial interest in insurance companies in 1975, down from 25 who reported such interest in 1974 and 33 in 1973. (List, p. 964)

Other Categories

Sixty-five House members reported unsecured indebtedness for a period of 90 days or more in 1975, in an aggregate amount of more than \$10,000. The number had risen steadily since 1971, when 24 members reported such indebtedness. Twenty-four representatives in the category were freshmen in the 94th Congress. (List, p. 965)

Unsecured Loans

Sixteen other representatives said they received \$5,000 or more in honoraria in 1975: Mike McCormack (D Wash.), \$14,900; Barbara C. Jordan (D Texas), \$14,410; Phillip M. Crane (R Ill.), \$14,150; Harold E. Ford (D Tenn.), \$12,584; Peter W. Rodino Jr. (D N.J.), \$11,750; James C.orman (D Calif.), \$11,150; Morris K. Udall (D Ariz.), \$11,113; Guy Vander Jagt (R Mich.), \$10,555; Frank Thompson Jr. (D N.J.), \$9,950; Charles B. Rangel (D N.Y.), \$8,800; Paul N. McCloskey Jr. (R Calif.), \$8,670; John E. Moss (D Calif.), \$8,500; Timothy E. Wirth (D Colo.), \$8,016; James J. Howard (D N.J.), \$7,000; Parren J. Mitchell (D Md.), \$7,000; and Jim Wright (D Texas), \$5,200.

Seven representatives reported honoraria from 20 or more sources, with Harold E. Ford's (D Tenn.) 23 the highest. Following were McCormack, with 22 sources; McCormack, Udall and Wirth, 21; and Crane and Foley, 20.

The Grocery Manufacturers of America was listed on the disclosures of 20 representatives, making it the leading source of honoraria in 1975. That organization was the second largest source in 1974 when it paid honoraria to 12 House members. The Brookings Institution, a leading source of honoraria in 1973 and 1974, showed up on the lists of 17 members in 1975. Next were the American Bankers Association (13), the American Podiatry Association (11) and National Town Meeting—a weekly series of public debates sponsored by Mobil Oil Corp.—(9).

The total honoraria received by the 56 members reporting amounts in 1975 was \$253,470, up slightly from the \$240,607 reported by 59 members in 1974. As in 1973 and 1974, Shirley Chisholm (D N.Y.) was at the top of the list of honoraria recipients, reporting \$15,000 for 1975. She shared the top spot with Thomas S. Foley (D Wash.), who also reported \$15,000 in honoraria income in 1975.

Two hundred thirty-one representatives listed honoraria for speeches, writings and media appearances in 1975. This marked an increase for the fifth straight year. In 1974, 190 members had disclosed honoraria. Of House members reporting honoraria in 1975, 151 were Democrats and 80 were Republicans. Fifty-six also listed the amounts they received, although that is not required by House disclosure rules.

Honoraria

adopted the rule, which provides for grievance proceedings if violated.

will passed before the House ad- noted the importance of having a ten and had many flaws, they read that the bill was hastily writ- who supported the measure ag- Although many Congressmen to do a total overhaul.

financing. I think now is the time too long to solve the problems of we have used stopgap measures reference report because I think "I am voting against this con- written and should not be passed. she thought the bill was poorly kuliski (D-MD), pointed out that Congresswoman Barbara Mil- It is already too high." who can least afford to pay it. business and, in general, at those best at working families and small security. The payroll tax hits har- wrong way to strengthen social crease in the payroll tax is the tion of a highly regressive in- a grave mistake. "The imposi- Albert Gore (D-TN) said it was out against the bill. Congressman Several Democrats also spoke ren in college. tax credits for families with child- itations for retirees and provided have removed outside earning lim- supported provisions which would the conferees took out Republican es. The bill was passed only after be the worst hurt by the new tax- middle-income families, who will placing such a great burden on ticans speaking out strongly against the measure, 189-163, with Repub- The House narrowly approved of the century.

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Congress Passes SS Legislation In Haste 829

JAN 1 2 1978

LIND LEADER
Lind, Wash.

Several Democrats also spoke out against the bill. Congressman Albert Gore (D-TN) said it was a grave mistake: "The imposition of a highly regressive increase in the payroll tax is the wrong way to strengthen social security. The payroll tax hits hardest at working families and small business and, in general, at those who can least afford to pay it.

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JAN 1 2 1978

CLARKSTON HERALD
Clarkston, Wash.

Foley
FILE



United States Representative
Fifth Congressional District

Thomas S. Foley
Democrat
5th Cong. Dist.



Thomas S. Foley, high-ranking member of both Agriculture and Interior Committees now serving fourth term in House of Representatives. Received national recognition for leadership role in enactment of consumer and environmental legislation. Automatically becomes 5th-ranking member of Agriculture Committee in next Congress. Chairman, Domestic Marketing Subcommittee, Second-ranking member of both Livestock and Grains and Forests Subcommittees. Each handles key legislation affecting agricultural economy of Eastern Washington. Important positions on Interior Subcommittees: Irrigation and Reclamation, Mines and Mining. A chief sponsor of Rural Development Act and Land and Water Conservation Fund Act. Leader of successful effort to block diversion of Columbia River water to California and Southwest.

Won 1971 Albert Schweitzer Award for leadership in enactment of animal protection legislation. One of only four House members named to National Parks Centennial Commission. Served four times as Congressional Representative to International Lead-Zinc Study Group. Three-time member of Congressional team chosen by American Assembly of Columbia University to meet with Japanese government officials to discuss mutual international trade needs, with special emphasis on Washington

State's position as a major exporter of commodities and manufactured items to the Orient.

Strong advocate of greater economic development and job opportunities in rural areas as well as assistance for major health care, educational, resource development and environmental protection projects in the state. Vigorous supporter of more meaningful efforts to improve law enforcement and administration of justice. Consistently favored rights of hunters and sportsmen in legitimate use of firearms.

Son of Superior Court Judge and Mrs. Ralph E. Foley, Spokane. Graduate of U. of W. and its School of Law. Former Spokane County Deputy Prosecutor, Assistant State Attorney General and Special Counsel to Senate Interior Committee. Married former Heather Strachan in 1968.

Youngest member of prestigious House Committee on Standards of Official Conduct. Received national recognition for sponsorship of animal protection legislation. One of only four House members on National Parks Centennial commission.

Strong supporter of more effective efforts to improve law enforcement and administration of justice. Stands up for rights of hunters and sportsmen in legitimate use of firearms.

Advocates greater economic development and job opportunities in small cities and rural areas.

Son of Superior Court Judge and Mrs. Ralph E. Foley of Spokane. Graduate of University of Washington and its School of Law. Former Spokane County Deputy Prosecutor, Assistant State Attorney General and Special Counsel to Senate Interior committee. Married former Heather Strachan in 1968.

Thomas S. Foley holds key leadership positions in House of Representatives. In next Congress automatically will rank second, next to Chairman, on House Agriculture committee, dealing with legislation so important to Eastern Washington.

Leader of successful effort to set up new Congressional budget control machinery for more effective supervision of government expenditures with goal of curtailing inflation. Consistent leader of effort to reform campaign financing so important to help restore confidence in political institutions. Co-sponsored bill to modify seniority system and led effort to open all House committee meetings to public and press.

Chairman of Livestock and Grains subcommittee and leader of coalition that helped enact major farm legislation. Named by Speaker of House to be official Congressional representative to World Food Conference.

High-ranking member of House Interior committee, dealing with legislation affecting resource conservation and development. A chief sponsor of Rural Development Act and Land and Water Conservation Act.

Three-time Congressional delegate to meet with Japanese trade officials. Four-time delegate to International Lead-Zinc Study Group.

Consistent opponent of restrictive export controls that could adversely affect Washington State's important role in international trade.



Thomas S. FOLEY
Democrat
5th Cong. Dist.



United States Representative
Fifth Congressional District

WILL FOLEY PAYOFF HIS DEBT

Foley Newark

Benjamin R. Civiletti is the Assistant Attorney General who recently flew

to Korea to question Tongshun Park - the Korean businessman accused of handing a lot of money to Congressmen to gain favorable legislation.

After a few days in Korea, Civiletti flew home and cultured news reports

that Tongshun Park was making names. He said he doubted if any sitting Congress-

men would be indicted as a result of Park's testimony.

Few people in Washington State's 6th District will recall that it was the

same Benjamin R. Civiletti who phoned Spokane reporters after the story broke

last fall that Congressman Tom Foley had been named in a long indictment

against Park. That indictment alleged Foley had received \$500,000 and had

made a phone call on Park's behalf.

The purpose of Civiletti's call last fall (he initiated the call) was to

exonerate Foley.

Now we learn that a second rate Democratic Congressman from Pennsylvania

who had been under investigation for corruption made a phone call to President

Carter asking the President to get rid of the Republican U. S. Attorney from

Pennsylvania, David W. Marston, who had already convicted two top Democratic

leaders in Pennsylvania.

President Carter called U.S. Attorney General Griffin Bell and Marston has

now been fired.

A couple of days before the purge of Marston, Bell was reported by the

Washington Star as, "Bell is sending Assistant Attorney General Benjamin R.

Civiletti, one of his top aides, to Philadelphia on Monday to assure the

office (cap) office in Philadelphia) of Bell's commitment to vigorous investi-

gation and prosecution of corrupt politicians."

Mr. Civiletti really gets around.

And it appears he doesn't mind taking it if it helps Democrats. The question

should be asked if it was proper for Civiletti, or any public official trying

a case before a grand jury, to call the press on behalf of a Congressman in

his home district. That's what Civiletti did in Foley's behalf.

At its confirmation hearing the Senate ought to find out from Mr. Civiletti

if he got a phone call from Mr. Foley last year requesting he call the Spokane

press and defend Foley, one of the most powerful men in the House. Or if the

phone call went from Foley to President Carter to Attorney General Bell to

Civiletti.

It was disclosed Nov. 30 that the Standards Committee had subpoenaed personal records of former House Speaker Carl Albert (D Okla. 1947-77), some of which pertained to trips Albert took to Korea in 1969 and 1971.

But shortly before the subpoena was issued Nov. 21, Albert had removed some of the documents from the University of Oklahoma repository. Albert denied that any of the documents he withheld were relevant to the congressional investigation. Albert previously had been connected with the Korean investigation through reports that Korean-born Suzi Park Thomson, who was a clerk in his office, was under investigation.

In a related development, Northeast Louisiana University declined to turn over records of former Rep. Otto Passman (D La. 1947-77) to subpoena-bearing staffers of the Standards Committee. Passman was one of the closest congressional allies of Korean businessman Tongsun Park and had helped arrange sales of Louisiana rice to South Korea. Park reportedly had told friends in London that he gave Passman about \$190,000. Passman denied the allegation.

Related Investigation

Former CIA Chief Kim Hyung Wook testified June 22 in the related investigation conducted by Fraser's International Relations Subcommittee on International Organizations.

Kim said that in 1971 Tongsun Park had given him a list of 15 to 20 names of House and Senate members who Park said were to receive money. But Kim said he destroyed the list and could not recall any names. Kim also testified that he had been instrumental in obtaining \$3-million to help Tongsun Park establish the George Town Club.

A \$300,000 budget for the Fraser subcommittee investigation had been approved (H Res 319, H Rept 95-54) by the House by voice vote on March 9, the same day that the Standards Committee budget was approved.

KCIA Plan Revealed

Fraser made public at another set of hearings, Nov. 29-30, a document outlining the KCIA's plan to influence U.S. policy at the highest levels of government. The chief witness, former KCIA New York station chief Sohn Ho Young, vouched for the authenticity of the document but said he thought it had been "inflated" to impress government officials in Seoul.

"Common sense tells me that this plan was not carried out," Sohn testified. He said it was "unthinkable that such plans are now in progress" in view of all the publicity then being given to the Korean lobbying scandal. Nevertheless, several references in the document suggested that the KCIA had actively sought to implement parts of the plan. One notation stated that a KCIA agent "has contact with 44 members" and that the KCIA had secured 40 "collaborators" in Congress. In another place the document indicated that the KCIA "firmed up" cooperation from "the policy research committee of the Republican Party" in 1975. The panel's chief witness, Sohn, did not serve in the KCIA's main U.S. office in Washington and could not verify if any of the activities had been carried out. The committee refused to question Sohn—at least in public session—on the four pages of the document dealing with the KCIA's con-

professional operations. (The subcommittee's jurisdiction did not extend to congressional wrongdoing, which was being investigated by the House Committee on Standards of Official Conduct.)

Although the subcommittee expunged all names and most organizations from copies of the report made public, Fraser indicated that the names would be released later.

Those portions of the report that were made public, however, indicated that the KCIA's idea men were nothing if not thorough. The plan set forth three main areas of KCIA activity in the United States: 1) Operations against North Korean agents operating here; 2) operations to secure the support of Koreans living in this country and 3) operations relating to the U.S. government.

In addition to Congress and the White House, the plan called for "co-optation" and "manipulation" of everyone from the Baptist Church and antiwar left to journalists and academics as well as the FBI, CIA, Defense and State Departments.

Familiar With Congress

The document's congressional scheme suggested that the KCIA's Washington representatives were well-educated in the art of lobbying on Capitol Hill. The plan targeted representatives of both parties, the House and Senate leadership, members of Armed Services, Ways and Means and foreign affairs committees as well as key staff aides. The plan also called for:

- Hiring three "collaborators" at a cost of "\$18,000 (\$500 X 3 persons X 12 months);" apparently to infiltrate the offices of the Speaker of the House and Senate Majority Leader as well as something called the "office of the secretariat," possibly the Secretary of the Senate.
- Providing \$20,000 in campaign funds for one senator and three representatives identified as "anti-ROK" (Republic of Korea) as well as \$10,800 for contacts with other anti-ROK members and senators.
- Providing \$29,200 for visits to South Korea for "Democratic Party forces" and "key forces of the liberal-progressive faction," \$7,200 for "regular contact" with key Democrats, \$6,000 for "special manipulation," and \$3,000 for a letter-writing campaign against hearings, apparently on human rights.

In all the plan detailed how \$750,000 was to be spent in 1976 to carry out about 170 operations to firm up support for and mollify opposition to the regime of President Park Chung Hee.

Indictments

Tongsun Park. Park was the first person indicted in connection with the Korean lobbying scandal. The secret Aug. 26 indictment, disclosed Sept. 6, charged Park with one count of conspiracy to defraud the United States, one count of bribery, one count of offering an illegal gratuity, 29 counts of mail fraud, one count of violation of the Foreign Agents Registration Act for failure to register, and two counts of illegal political contributions. Named as unindicted coconspirators were former Rep. Hanna, and former KCIA directors Kim Hyung Wook and Lee Hu Rak. The Park indictment mentioned more than 20 members of former members of Congress as having received money from Park or, in a few cases, as having been induced to write letters or take some other action favorable to Tongsun Park of South Korea or both. (Box of members, p. 821)

Hanna: 'I Like Koreans'

Richard T. Hanna, a Democratic member of the House for 12 years, never achieved wide recognition or great power as a legislator. Press profiles portrayed him as a gregarious, likeable Californian who was popular with his colleagues and his constituents.

A member of the Banking and Currency and the Science and Astronautics Committees, Hanna's congressional career was marked by a steady and unhidden interest in Asian affairs, particularly those of South Korea.

A congressional patron of the Asian Development Bank, organized in 1966, Hanna took numerous trips relating to the bank and other government-supported development programs; those trips frequently included South Korea on the itinerary. From 1965 to 1974, Hanna took 26 foreign trips, visiting Korea some 13 times, according to Congressional Quarterly records. While some of those trips were at personal expense, most were paid for by the U.S. government.

Those trips became campaign issues in 1970, with Hanna's opponent accusing him of using them to promote a "cultural and trade center" in Anaheim, and raising the prospect of personal gain for Hanna in the project. Hanna denied this, stating his interest in fostering U.S. trade with Asia. Interviewed by the Ralph Nader-sponsored Congress Project in 1972, Hanna candidly defended his numerous Korean trips: "I like Koreans very much. I think I've made some good friends over there for our country."

Hanna's voting record in Congress was somewhat more liberal than would be expected for the district he represented, a conservative array of Orange County suburbs of Los Angeles. He received comparatively favorable ratings from liberal groups such as the Americans for Democratic Action (ADA) and the AFL-CIO's Committee on Political Education (COPE). After six victories beginning in 1962, he retired in 1974 at age 60.

and two former Korean ambassadors to the United States. By year's end "most but not all" of the senators had responded to the questionnaire, a committee spokesman said. He refused to discuss the contents of the responses.

Reorganization Plan No. 2

Congress gave its approval to the President's Reorganization Plan No. 2 to consolidate the United States Information Agency (USIA) and the State Department's Educational and Cultural Affairs Bureau. It was the second of two plans submitted in 1977 when the resurrected Reorganization Act. (Related stories, pp. 749, 814)

By a 34-357 vote Nov. 29, the House rejected a resolution (H Res 827) to disapprove the reorganization. (Vote 680, p. 196-H)

Passage of a disapproval resolution by either house within 60 days of submission of the reorganization plan, as specified by the 1977 Executive Reorganization Act (PL 95-1977 CQ ALMANAC-825)

Hancho C. Kim. Another central figure in the inquiry, businessman Hancho C. Kim, was indicted Sept. 27 for tax evasion, and lying to a federal grand jury.

The Justice Department charged that from 1974 to 1976 Kim received some \$600,000 through the KCIA to pursue an influence-buying operation known as "Operation White Snow."

No members of Congress were mentioned in the Hancho Kim indictment, but the document stated that Kim twice succeeded in having remarks placed in the *Congressional Record* that were favorable to South Korea. The dates in 1974 and 1975 indicated that the remarks had been inserted by former Rep. Vernon W. Thomson (R Wis. 1961-74) and Rep. Tennyson Guyer (R Ohio).

It was reported in late November that Guyer had tried three times, without success, to arrange an appointment between then-President Ford and Hancho Kim.

Kim was a trustee of Findlay College, located in Guyer's hometown of Findlay, Ohio.

The Standards Committee questioned Kim privately for two hours on Nov. 17. He previously had refused to testify.

Richard T. Hanna. Former Rep. Hanna was indicted Oct. 14 and arraigned in Washington Oct. 21, when his trial was set for Jan. 9, 1978.

The 40 counts against Hanna included one conspiracy count, two bribery counts, one acceptance of an illegal gratuity, 35 mail fraud counts and failure to register as a foreign agent.

New allegations in the Hanna indictment said that Reps. Melvin Price (D Ill.) and Edward J. Patten (D N.J.) were among members of Congress who were successfully encouraged to write laudatory letters regarding Tongsun Park to Korean President Park Chung Hee. Both men, at Han-na's urging, submitted pro-Korean statements to 1974 sub-committee hearings on Korean violations of human rights.

Senate Inquiry

Although few senators' names had emerged in connection with the Korean lobbying scheme, the Senate Ethics Committee moved "to get to the bottom of this," in the words of Chairman Adlai E. Stevenson III (D Ill.).

Stevenson disclosed in Chicago Aug. 8 that the committee four days earlier had empowered him to seek a special counsel to oversee the committee's inquiry. On Sept. 19 the committee appointed Victor H. Kramer, a veteran Washington lawyer and law professor, in that capacity.

On Oct. 5 the committee sent questionnaires, similar to the one used for House members, to 155 current and former U.S. senators who held office since 1967. The questionnaire asked three questions concerning:

- Visits to the Republic of Korea by senators, their staffs or members of their immediate families since Jan. 1, 1967.
- Acceptance of gifts valued in excess of \$50 (including travel) by senators, their staffs, immediate families, business and campaign associates from representatives of the South Korean government, from persons suspected of having been agents of the Korean government or from persons affiliated with Korean law firms, corporations or organizations.
- Acceptance of gifts worth \$35 or more from attendance at functions given by, or business dealings with 13 named Korean individuals and organizations. The individuals included Tongsun Park, Hancho Kim, former Rep. Hanna,



Speaker O'Neill: Golf clubs and two lamps



Louisiana Governor Edwards: Total payments of \$25,000



Majority Whip Brademas: \$5,250 in contributions



Former Whip McFall: \$4,000 for expenses

The Cloud Is Lifting

He scribbled notes with a gold Carter pencil, squinted at the television lights through blue-gray tinted glasses and breezily described himself as nothing more than a man pursuing the American dream. "I wanted to make a buck," said Tongsun Park. "What's wrong with that?" Testifying before the House ethics committee after eighteen months of artful dodging, Park publicly admitted last week that during his ten years as a man-about-Washington he had passed \$850,000 to 31 congressmen, fourteen of whom are still in office. He insisted he did it only to promote his rice-broking business, not as a covert Korean agent. Few people believed he acted on his own, but when he finished his two days of testimony, there was a sense of relief in Congress. The scandal, dubbed Koragate when it threatened to implicate more than 100 congressmen, now seems highly exaggerated. "The Korean scandal is not quite behind us," said Rep. Clement Zablocki. "But it's settling down. The cloud is not as dense."

Park added little new to what investigators had already learned. Nearly three-fourths of the money, he said, went to three former representatives—Otto Passman of Louisiana, Cornelius Gallagher of New Jersey and Richard T. Hanna of California. Hanna has pleaded guilty to conspiring to defraud the government. Passman has been indicted on conspiracy and bribery charges, and Gallagher is under investigation by the Justice Department. Ex-Congressman William Minshall, one of the few Republicans on Park's list, got \$31,500 plus \$25,000 he was supposed to forward to Richard Nixon's 1972 Presidential campaign. He, too, is under investigation.



Tongsun Park: 'I wanted to make a buck'

Mysterious Letter: But just being on Park's list is an embarrassment to such prominent Democrats as House Speaker Thomas (Tip) O'Neill of Massachusetts, who received a set of golf clubs and two lamps; Majority Whip John Brademas of Indiana, who got \$5,250; and the former Majority Whip, Rep. John J. McFall of California, who received a total of \$4,000 for office expenses. Last week, O'Neill also found himself the subject of a mysterious letter that Justice Department investigators found in one of Park's Washington files.

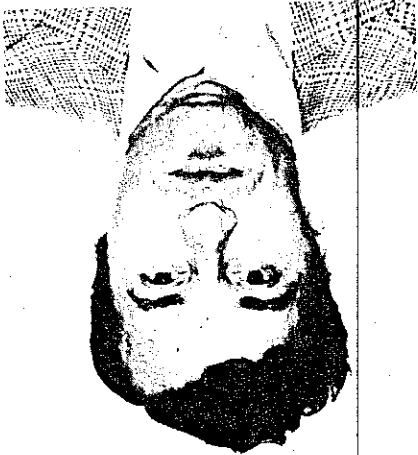
and were legal at the time, as long as candidates reported them. Park said, Most of Park's other gifts were relatively small campaign contributions (Rep. Morris Udall of Arizona got \$300) and were legal at the time, as long as candidates reported them.

Now that Park has finally testified, the ethics committee must decide what punishments to mete out, if any. Though it is illegal to accept money from agents of foreign governments, Park still insists he never worked for the KCIA. "I denied that a thousand times," he shouted at one point last week. But the ethics committee has documents to the contrary, including reports from the FBI. "Legally, politically and constitutionally, he was in every way a representative of the Korean Government when he gave money to members of Congress," said Peter White, the committee's deputy special counsel. Still, even if Park was a secret agent, the congressman who received his largesse could argue that they had no way of knowing.

Illegal: The ethics committee still hopes to get testimony from Kim Dong Jo, Korean ambassador to Washington at the time. He has been accused of giving money to congressmen, too, but the South Korean Government has refused to let him appear before Congress. O'Neill and other House leaders are holding up the transfer of \$800 million in military equipment to Korea, while they try to arrange for his testimony, perhaps secretly, in Korea. If Kim had given money, it would have been illegal because he was a repre-

and infiltrators. So far, nothing strange. But this time, the judge said, the government could not just forfeit the case and sometimes does rather than blow the agents' covers. The government, the judge held, must furnish the name. Attorney General Griffin Bell sought a higher court review of the ruling. But he turned out that the only way Bell could win the appellate review he wants is to defy the ruling—leaving the Attorney General of the United States in a tempt of court. Last week, Bell asked the Supreme Court to review the matter as soon as possible.

THE TWO DR. POLATINS



Bar-Ilan, California hospital: His credentials looked very good!



Jim Mitchell—Sydney

ers later recalled how the phony Polatins always managed to duck detailed discussions of cases, and how several times he was caught prescribing overdoses of dangerous drugs. Bar-Ilan was also allegedly filing phony insurance claims—including one that named his own son as the patient. For some time, everything went smoothly, investigators say. During the week, he was Polatin and lived in a rented cottage at Patton. On the weekends, he was Bar-Ilan and lived with his wife in Beverly Hills. But then came a hospital memo reminding staff doctors that their licenses were coming up for renewal. "He was in a position where he had to come up with more documentation than he had," said William Rockefeller, a state health-department investigator. "I think he panicked. He went [to Washington] to get it—and in my opinion he was going to eliminate [Polatin] and really take his place."

Wiped-Out: Unfortunately for Bar-Ilan, his name dropping to Polatin about the Kedren Center during the attack in Washington and the insurance claim he put through on his own son (which was mistakenly paid to the real Polatin) helped police locate him. At his two homes, they found embossing machines with the shields of the University of Michigan and Jerusalem's Hebrew University. Several half-altered school transcripts and phony letterhead stationery in several names. Bar-Ilan was apparently in the process of seeking medical licenses and psychiatrist jobs in several states. Now he is awaiting trial on charges of assault with intent to commit murder and six violations of California law involving the improper practice of medicine. "The guy truly wanted to be a doctor and would do anything for it," said deputy U.S. attorney J. Stephen Czueger. "He's pretty well wiped his life out and it's too bad, because he's a bright guy."

—DAVID M. ALPERN with MARTIN KASINDORF in Los Angeles and DAVID C. MARTIN in Washington

For psychiatrist Peter Polatin, the mystery began with a telephone call to his Washington office. The caller identified himself as Dr. Carl Boreland, said he had met Polatin years before in Los Angeles and proposed a meeting between them and an HEW physician who might have an interesting job to offer. But "Boreland" arrived at the meeting place alone, a dark, slightly built man with a fleshy nose and a strong chin. He slipped into Polatin's car, drove with him to the Ellipse, then jumped into the back seat and clumsily tried to choke him. Polatin burst free, bolted from the car and reported the attack.

The assailant got away, but within two weeks police in California had arrested Israeli Carmi Bar-Ilan, 38. The astonishing thing was that the man charged with trying to take Peter Polatin's life had already stolen his identity, investigated by more than a year under Polatin's name as a \$43,720 staff psychiatrist at Patton State Hospital near San Bernardino. In a matterly improvisation, authorities say, Bar-Ilan supervised 200 patients, testified in court on questions of insanity and even wrote prescriptions for powerful drugs. "To pass the initial hurdle and get hired is sharp enough to survive on the job is something else."

Phony Claims: As investigators told the story, Bar-Ilan had a long history of getting jobs by falsifying his credentials. Though he earned a Ph.D. in dentistry from the University of Michigan in 1971, he desperately wanted to be a physician. He got a job as a child psychologist at the Kedren Community Health Center in Los Angeles by falsely claiming to have a state license in clinical psychology. Meanwhile, Polatin applied for a job at Kedren and was interviewed by

at Kedren and was interviewed by

few congressmen—either for violating House rules or committing perjury. "Some members told very different stories [to closed sessions of the committee] than what Tongsum Park told," said Rep. Bruce Caputo. But Caputo acknowledges that at the most only about six members face any further trouble. And with little new evidence at hand, the House Democrats seem to have contained the scandal well before the start of next fall's election campaign—with little political damage.

—DON HOLT with ELAINE SHANNON and HENRY W. HUBBARD in Washington

THE FBI: Winging Bell

Pay close attention, please—this gets a little tricky. The Socialist Workers Party, a Trotskyite group much unloved by the late J. Edgar Hoover, sued the government for \$27 million, charging illegal surveillance by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Last month, a Federal district judge told the Justice Department that it must reveal to SWP lawyers under a pledge of secrecy, the names of all appropriate FBI informers

House Probes Korean Influence-Buying Plot

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 Hanna had been charged in the initial indictments with 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; 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 Hui, 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, part in hatching the plot, around 1967, and using his office.

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 wire broker and Washington businessman-socialite, they were former Rep. Richard T. Hanna (D-Calif., 1963-71), and Hanho 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.

Members of Congress Mentioned in Indictment

● 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 Phillip B. McMartin.

Indictment as recipients of cash or other valuables from Park.

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 (R Hawaii 1963-77; Senate 1977-)	500	1970
Rep. John J. McFall (D Calif. 1957-)	3,000	Oct. 1974
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

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.

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

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
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
Rep. Peter H. B. Frelinghuysen (D Wash. 1965-)	500	1970
Rep. Thomas S. Foley (D Wash. 1965-)	500	1970
Jr. (R N.J. 1953-75)	500	1970
Rep. Nick Gallianakis (D N.C. 1967-73)	500	1970
Rep. Richard T. Hanna (D Calif. 1963-Dec. 31, 1974)	100,000	1967-1975

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 on 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.

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House Committee Funds

Leadership Increases:

The House March 31 passed six routine committee finding 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 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 \$17,500-a-year employees—two for the minority leader and one each for the majority whip and chief of staff.

Steiger asked for a division of the resolution to oblige 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.

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

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3,000	Sports (H Res 436)
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5,000	House Representational Allowance (H Res 434)

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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.

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

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Money in H Res 442 is divided among all the committees for use in paying for installation of computer formation services. The representational allowance provides funds to pay for visits to the House by foreign dignitaries. Additional committee funding resolutions had passed by the House on March 9. (*Weekly Report p. 1*)

Cunningham, Foley Hit

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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 Disappointment 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.

1/10/78