

INDICTED MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

The following members of Congress have been indicted but did not step down as a result of the indictment.

REPUBLICANS

Bob Ney (R-OH)

In September 2006, Ney was charged with corruption for accepting thousands of dollars in trips and other perks from Abramoff and an international businessman. [[Associated Press](#), 9/28/06]

On November 4, 2006, Ney resigned from Congress. [[Washington Post](#), 11/04/06]

Tom Delay (R-TX)

In 2005, a Texas grand jury indicted DeLay that he had conspired to violate campaign finance rules. [[Los Angeles Times](#), 11/19/04]

DeLay left Congress June 9, 2006 after announcing his resignation two months earlier. Delay said his resignation was not the result of the criminal probe against him. [[Washington Post](#), 6/09/06]

Jay Kim (R-CA)

In July 1997, Kim plead guilty to a misdemeanor involving accepting \$230,000 in illegal contributions after several foreign corporations admitted making illegal donations. [[Chicago Tribune](#), 10/19/97]

In June 1998, Kim lost in the GOP primary to Gary Miller. [[New York Times](#), 6/04/98]

Rep. Joseph M. McDade (R-PA)

On May 5, 1992 Rep. Joseph M. McDade, R-Pa was indicted on charges of racketeering, conspiracy and accepting illegal gratuities. McDade was acquitted in 1996. [AP, 6/4/07]

He served in Congress until 1998. [<http://bioguide.congress.gov/biosearch/biosearch1.asp>]

Buz Lukens (R-OH)

In 1989, Lukens was indicted on charges of contributing to the delinquency of a minor. He refused to resign his seat. [[Los Angeles Times](#), 10/17/89]

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In 1989, Lukens was indicted on charges of contributing to the delinquency of a minor. He refused to resign his seat. [[Los Angeles Times](#), 10/17/89]

Richard Kelly (R-FL)

In July 1980, Kelly was indicted on bribery and conspiracy charges. [[Associated Press](#), 7/25/80]

Kelly ran and lost in the September 1980 GOP primary. [[Associated Press](#), 5/01/81]

Rep. George Hansen (R-ID)

In 1983, Rep. George Hansen (R-Idaho) was the first Member convicted under the Ethics in Government Act for failing to fully disclose his finances. He was sentenced to five months in prison and fined \$40,000 for not reporting more than \$200,000 in loans and income.

After being reprimanded by the House in July, he was defeated for re-election in November and later went to prison. [[Roll Call](#), 1/24/05]

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Lyon served the remainder of his term in Congress, leaving office in 1800. [[House Biographical Directory](#)]

DEMOCRATS

James Traficant (D-OH)

In April 2002, Traficant was convicted on racketeering, bribery and fraud charges. [[Cincinnati Post](#), 4/12/02]

In July 2002, the House voted to expel Traficant. [[Philadelphia Inquirer](#), 7/25/02]

Dan Rostenkowski (D-IL)

In May 1994, Rostenkowski was indicted on corruption charges for his key role in the House post office scandal. [[USA Today](#), 9/19/94]

He was defeated for re-election later in the year. [[Associated Press](#), 11/09/94]

Floyd Flake (D-NY)

In 1990, Flake was indicted with his wife, Margaret on 17 federal counts that included fraud, conspiracy and tax evasion

Flake was re-elected easily in November 1990 and thereafter until he resigned mid-term in 1997. [[Roll Call](#), 5/07/01]

Mike "Ozzie" Myers (D-PA)

In May 1980, Myers was indicted in connection with the Abscam scandal. [[ABC News](#), 5/27/80]

In October 1980, Myers was expelled from the House. [[Washington Post](#), 10/03/80]

Raymond Lederer (D-PA)

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In January 1981, Lederer was convicted of bribery and conspiracy in connection with the Abscam scandal. [New York Times, 1/10/81]

In April 1981, Lederer resigned after the House Ethics Committee recommended his expulsion. [New York Times, 4/30/81]

John Jenrette (D-SC)

In June 1980, Jenrette was indicted in connection with the Abscam scandal. [ABC News, 6/13/80]

In December 1980, Jenrette resigned after losing his re-election bid. [Roll Call, 6/14/05]

Harold Ford Sr (D-TN)

April 24, 1987: Rep. Harold Ford Sr., D-Tenn., indicted on federal charges of bank, tax and mail fraud regarding his ties to the Butcher brothers, prominent Tennessee bankers and speculators. Ford's first trial ended in a hung jury on April 27, 1990. He was acquitted in 1993 following two trials.

Ford served until 1996. [AP, 1/4/07]

Frank Thompson (D-NJ)

In June 1980, Thomson was indicted over accusations of accepting bribes totaling \$100,000 in return for introducing private immigration bills for foreign businessmen wanting to emigrate to this country.

[Associated Press, 6/24/80]

Thompson was defeated in the November 1980 elections. [Associated Press, 5/01/81]

John Murphy (D-NY)

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[Associated Press, 6/24/80]

Murphy was defeated in the November 1980 elections. [Associated Press, 5/01/81]

Rep. Charles Diggs (D-MI)

Rep. Charles Diggs was convicted in 1978 of operating a payroll kickback scheme in his congressional office but was subsequently re-elected. He resigned in 1980.

[<http://www.cnn.com/ALLPOLITICS/1998/08/25/ap/diggs.obit/>]

Rep. Thomas Johnson (D-MD)

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In 1962, Rep Johnson was convicted of conspiracy and conflict of interest for his involvement in a savings and loan scandal. He served three and a half months of a six-month sentence and paid a \$5,000 fine.

He lost his seat in 1962 after his indictment on charges that he accepted money from members of Maryland's savings and loan industry to use his influence in Congress. [AP, 2/3/88]

Rep. Thomas Lane (D-MA)

In March, 1956, Thomas Lane, Democrat from Massachusetts pled guilty to tax evasion and went to jail from May 7 to Sept. 7, 1956. [CapitalHillBlug, 8/18/1999]

Lane continued serving in Congress leaving office in 1963. [House Biographical Directory]