

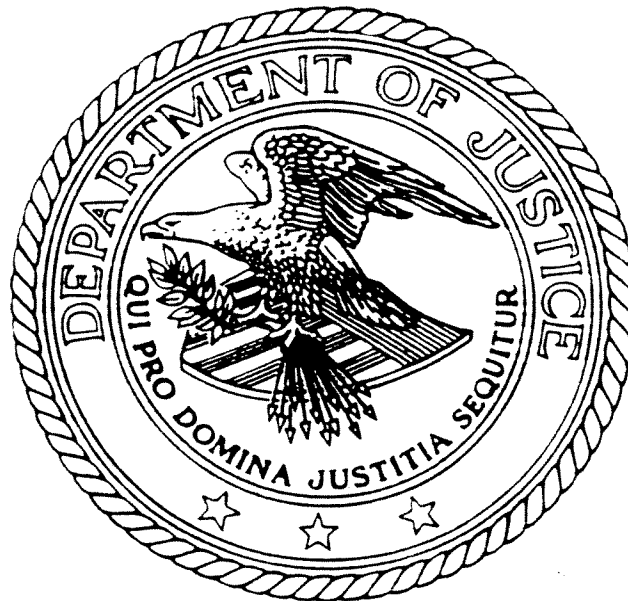
**REPORT TO CONGRESS**  
**ON THE ACTIVITIES AND OPERATIONS**  
**OF THE**  
**PUBLIC INTEGRITY SECTION**  
**FOR 1991**



**Public Integrity Section**  
**Criminal Division**  
**United States Department of Justice**

**Submitted Pursuant to**  
**Section 603 of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978**

REPORT TO CONGRESS  
ON THE  
ACTIVITIES AND OPERATIONS  
OF  
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FOR 1991



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Section 529 of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978

## INTRODUCTION

This Report to the Congress, prepared as required by Section 529 of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978, details the activities and operations of the Public Integrity Section and provides statistics concerning the nationwide effort against corruption for calendar year 1991.

The Public Integrity Section was established in 1976. The Section was given the responsibility for overseeing the federal effort to combat corruption through the prosecution of elected and appointed public officials at all levels of government. The Section is also responsible for supervising the handling of investigations and prosecutions of election crimes. Its attorneys prosecute selected cases against federal, state, and local officials, and are available as a source of advice and expertise to prosecutors and investigators.

The Public Integrity Section also supervises the administration of the Independent Counsel provisions of the Ethics in Government Act. In addition, the Section serves as the Justice Department's center for the handling of issues that may arise from time to time regarding public corruption investigations and prosecutions.

The Section maintains a staff of approximately 25 to 30 attorneys including experts in election law, the laws prohibiting conflicts of interest and bribery, the Independent Counsel provisions, and the statutes providing federal jurisdiction over corruption at the state and local levels. As can be seen from the cases detailed in Part II of this report, the Section handled a number of significant cases in 1991. Gerald E. McDowell was Chief of the Section in 1991.

Part I of this Report describes the operations and functions of the Public Integrity Section, highlighting major activities; Part II details the cases prosecuted by the Section; and Part III presents data on the national effort to combat public corruption during 1991, based on the Section's annual nationwide survey of United States Attorneys.

## PART I

# OPERATIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE PUBLIC INTEGRITY SECTION

### A. Responsibility for Litigation

Most of the Public Integrity Section's resources are devoted to litigation and supervision of investigations involving alleged abuses of the public trust. Decisions to undertake particular investigations and prosecutions are made on a case-by-case basis, based on the following considerations:

#### 1. Recusals

As can be seen from the statistical charts at the end of this Report, the vast majority of federal corruption prosecutions are handled by the United States Attorney's Office in the district where the offense occurred. However, corruption cases, perhaps more than routine criminal prosecutions, raise unique problems of public perception. In conducting government corruption investigations and prosecutions, it is particularly important that the appearance as well as the reality of fairness and impartiality be maintained. Therefore, if the United States Attorney has had a significant business, social, political, or other relationship with any subject or principal witness in a corruption case, it is generally inappropriate for the United States Attorney or his or her office to conduct the investigation and prosecution. Cases in which the conflict is substantial are usually referred to the Public Integrity Section for prosecution or direct supervision.

Cases involving federal judges and other judicial officers always require the recusal of the United States Attorney's Office because the attorneys in the Office are likely to have to appear before the judge and have professional dealings with the court during and after the investigation. Thus, as a matter of established Department of Justice policy, all such cases are handled by the Public Integrity Section. For example, during 1991, the Section handled the prosecution of United States District Judge Robert F. Collins on charges of bribery, obstruction of justice, and conspiracy. Judge Collins was sentenced to 82 months' imprisonment followed by two years' supervised release.

Conflict of interest considerations similar to those that arise when the subject of an investigation is a federal judge often arise when the target of the investigation is a federal investigator, prosecutor, or other employee who works in or closely with a United States Attorney's Office. Such cases may also require recusal of the Office, and are frequently referred to the Public Integrity Section, where they constitute a significant portion of its case load. For example, during 1991, Section attorneys obtained a conviction in a matter involving an employee of the FBI who was convicted on five felony counts arising out of his theft of more than \$390,000 from the FBI's imprest fund. The close working relationship between the defendant and the United States Attorney's Office would have made an

investigation by that Office awkward at best, and would have undermined the appearance of fairness and impartiality that must support every federal prosecution.

## 2. Sufficiency of Local Resources

When the available prosecutorial resources in the United States Attorney's Office are insufficient to undertake a significant corruption case, and the United States Attorney requests the Section's assistance, the Public Integrity Section has historically provided experienced federal prosecutors, skilled in the nuances of corruption cases, to serve as co-counsel. For example, during 1991 the Section was asked by the United States Attorney's office for the Central District of Illinois to assist with a voting fraud case. As co-counsel the Section was able to bring its understanding and expertise in the area of election fraud.

The Section's participation in cases at the request of the United States Attorney also serves as valuable training to prosecutors in the field, who learn through working with Section attorneys about the applicable statutes and the investigative techniques most useful in corruption cases.

## 3. Sensitive or Multi-District Cases

In addition to cases in which there are formal recusals or in which manpower is requested or needed, the Public Integrity Section may become involved at the request of the Assistant Attorney General for the Criminal Division in highly sensitive matters and in matters that extend beyond district lines. Sensitive cases include those which, because of their importance, require close coordination with high Department of Justice officials, require a significant amount of coordination with other federal agencies in Washington, involve classified materials, or are so politically controversial on a local level that they are most appropriately handled out of Washington. When an investigation crosses district lines, the Public Integrity Section can provide coordination among various United States Attorney's Offices, or, when appropriate, can assume operational responsibility for the entire investigation.

As an example of a case of this sort, the Section continued a commitment begun in 1988, devoting substantial resources in 1991 to Operation ILLWIND, a major, multi-district defense procurement fraud and corruption investigation. The Section's involvement led to the assignment of one of the Deputy Chiefs of the Section to handle corruption cases arising from the investigation. The convictions in 1991 resulting from this wide-ranging investigation are described later in this report.

## 4. Federal Agency Referrals

Referrals from the federal agencies are an important part of the Section's workload. Ever since the Inspectors General were authorized for various agencies, the Section has

worked closely with them, encouraging their investigations, coordinating joint investigations between the FBI and Inspectors General and ensuring that their cases receive prompt prosecutive attention. The Section also invests time in training the agencies' investigators in the statutes involved in corruption cases and the investigative approaches that work best in such cases. As a result of its efforts, many of the Section's cases are referrals directly from the agencies. As one example of how successful such cases can be, an investigation referred by the Agency for International Development (AID) resulted in two high-level AID officials and an AID contractor being convicted of bribery and conspiracy and sentenced to terms of imprisonment.

The Section has also focused particular attention on referrals from the various intelligence agencies; matters involving these agency employees often are particularly sensitive, requiring high level clearances and the application of specialized statutes.

## **B. Special Section Priorities**

### **1. Independent Counsel Matters**

Since the Ethics in Government Act was passed, the Public Integrity Section has been responsible for supervising the administration of the Independent Counsel provisions of the Act, codified at 28 U.S.C. §§ 591-599. Both the procedures and time limits of the Independent Counsel provisions are strict, and these matters are usually very sensitive. Therefore, they are handled as the highest priority of the Section. At the same time, the legal issues involved in analyzing these matters are often extremely complex and novel, and attorneys handling the preliminary investigations are required to come to difficult conclusions about these sensitive matters without the benefit of fully developed facts with which prosecutors in corruption matters are accustomed to dealing. The number of Independent Counsel matters handled by the Section has increased steadily over the past several years, to the point that handling such matters has become a significant portion of the Section's workload.

Under the Independent Counsel provisions, if specific information from a credible source is received by the Justice Department alleging that any of certain specified high government officials has committed a crime, the Attorney General must request that a special panel of federal judges appoint an Independent Counsel, unless preliminary investigation, limited to 90 days, establishes there are no reasonable grounds to believe that further investigation or prosecution is warranted. The Public Integrity Section is responsible for supervising the initial investigation, and preparing a recommendation to the Attorney General as to whether the Independent Counsel provisions have been triggered and whether any further investigation is warranted.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>The Independent Counsel Act, in effect throughout 1991, expired on December 15, 1992. The Department expects the Act to be reauthorized.

In addition to its work on preliminary investigations under the statute, the Section also serves as the principal liaison between the ongoing independent counsels and the Department of Justice, some of which have absorbed substantial Section resources. The Section has handled independent counsel inquiries concerning legal issues, Departmental policies, requests for documents, and interviews of Departmental personnel.

## 2. Election Crimes

The Section's Election Crimes Branch coordinates the Department's efforts to respond effectively to federal crimes involving the electoral process. The Branch performs six basic functions in this regard.

a. Advice and Support. The Election Crimes Branch gives advice and assistance to the United States Attorneys' Offices regarding the application of federal criminal laws to election fraud and campaign-financing abuses. During 1991, the Branch assisted the United States Attorneys' Offices with significant election-fraud investigations in New Mexico, Texas, Alabama, Arkansas, California, New Jersey, Kentucky, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and West Virginia. The Branch also supervises the Department's use of the federal conspiracy and false statements statutes (18 U.S.C. §§ 371 and 1001) to address aggravated schemes to subvert the federal campaign-financing requirements of the Federal Election Campaign Act (FECA), 2 U.S.C. § 431 et seq. Federal prosecutors around the country are now successfully using these felony statutes to prosecute individuals and entities for illegally infusing large amounts of money into federal election campaigns.

b. Preclearance. One of the main functions of the Election Crimes Branch is to review and approve all major election-fraud investigations which occur throughout the country. Approval by the Branch is also required for any investigation relating to possible violations of the federal campaign laws. Finally, as these election-fraud investigations produce criminal cases, the Branch reviews and approves all proposed indictments which charge election crimes.

c. Education. In order to promote greater awareness of election crimes and the Department's prosecutive responsibility in this area, the Election Crimes Branch provides lectures at training seminars held for prosecutors, investigators, and election officials. The Branch is also responsible for ensuring that an Assistant United States Attorney is appointed in each judicial district to serve as the District Election Officer, and for providing assistance to these prosecutors in responding to election complaints in their district.

d. Legislation. The Election Crimes Branch reviews all proposed legislation which would affect the election process or the regulation of campaigns, and frequently plays a significant role in formulating the Department's position in these areas. In 1991, the Branch continued to assist the Department in its efforts to obtain the enactment of the Department's Anti-Corruption Act (proposed 18 U.S.C. § 225), which contains strong election-crime provisions drafted by the Branch in 1989. The Branch was also substantially

involved in significant legislative initiatives in 1991 dealing with the Hatch Act Repeal Bill, Motor Voter Bill and with the proposed 1991 amendment to the Federal Election Campaign Act.

e. **Litigation.** The Branch, with the assistance of trial lawyers within the Section, at times assumes operational responsibility for the prosecution of significant election fraud cases. In 1991 the Section prosecuted significant vote-buying cases in Missouri and Illinois.

f. **Inter-Agency Liaison with the Federal Election Commission and the Office of Special Counsel.** The Election Crimes Branch is the formal liaison between the Justice Department and the Federal Election Commission, with which the Department shares enforcement jurisdiction over violations of the FECA. The Branch also serves as the Department's point of contact with the United States Office of Special Counsel (OSC). The OSC has jurisdiction over noncriminal violations of the Hatch Act, 5 U.S.C. §§ 7324 *et seq.* and 1501 *et seq.*, which may also involve criminal patronage abuses which are within the Department's jurisdiction.

### 3. **Conflict of Interest Crimes**

Conflicts of interest is a wide-ranging and complex area of law, with many layers of administrative responsibility. The Public Integrity Section's role comes into play with respect to a narrow group of conflict matters, those allegations which involve criminal misconduct. Investigation of these allegations is coordinated with the FBI or the Inspector General for the agency concerned, or both.

The Conflicts of Interest Crimes Branch also has a number of legislative responsibilities, a role that has been particularly significant in recent years with the surge of interest in more effective legislation governing government ethics. The Branch develops and reviews legislative proposals relating to criminal conflicts of interest, but also devotes considerable resources to the review of non-criminal legislative proposals that overlap, sometimes in a subtle manner not envisioned by a bill's drafters or sponsors, with the criminal statutes. The principal objective is to assure that the impact of proposed legislation on criminal law enforcement is recognized and is consistent with policy reflected in the criminal statutes. Responsibilities of the Branch include formulating policy, drafting legislation and correspondence, reviewing legislative activity of other executive branch agencies, preparing congressional testimony, and providing technical advice to Department officials.

Coordination with other government offices is a crucial role of the Conflicts of Interest Crimes Branch, to ensure that our efforts are complementary and consistent. The Office of Government Ethics (OGE) plays the most important role in that effort. The Branch also frequently provides instruction to investigators with the various offices of Inspectors General and the Branch's Director serves on the faculty of the Advanced Financial Fraud Training Program (AFFTP) of the Financial Fraud Institute (FFI).



## C. Technical Assistance

In addition to its litigation responsibilities, the Section provides technical assistance and support services to law enforcement officials at all levels of government.

### 1. Advice and Training

The Public Integrity Section is staffed with specialists who have considerable experience in prosecuting corruption cases. When not operationally involved in a case, Section attorneys are available to advise investigators and prosecutors on substantive questions, investigative methods, indictment drafting, and motions.

In 1991, the Section continued to devote substantial efforts to formal training of investigators and prosecutors. For several years, the Section has sponsored an annual four-day training seminar for prosecutors and agents involved in public corruption investigations and prosecutions. The Section again held a seminar in 1991, co-sponsored by the Attorney General's Advocacy Institute. The seminar was an outstanding success, providing intensive training to approximately 200 prosecutors and investigators. The seminars provided legal training in the statutes most commonly used in corruption cases, guidance in the use of the complex and difficult investigative techniques necessary to investigate corruption, and advice from experienced prosecutors on conducting corruption trials.

### 2. Consultation

In order to achieve a degree of national uniformity among corruption prosecutions, the Section reviews certain investigations and indictments proposed by the United States Attorneys' Offices, as directed by the Assistant Attorney General for the Criminal Division. Consultation with the Section before federal prosecution may proceed is currently required in all election-related cases, and in corruption cases brought under the Hobbs Act.

### 3. Legislative Activity

A major responsibility of the Public Integrity Section is the review and coordination of legislation affecting the prosecution of public officials. The Section is often called upon to provide comments on proposed legislation, to draft testimony for congressional hearings, and to respond to congressional inquiries.

### 4. General Assistance and Supervision

Departmental supervision of prosecutions is often important in public corruption cases, which are frequently controversial, complex, and highly visible. Section attorneys are

occasionally called upon to conduct a careful review of such sensitive cases, evaluating the quality of the investigative work and the adequacy of the proposed indictments. The presence of Public Integrity Section attorneys helps to ensure that these important public corruption cases are properly developed and brought to trial, since the Section can often identify problems early on and either provide needed assistance, or, if necessary, assume operational responsibility for the prosecution.

The Section has considerable expertise in the supervision and oversight of the use of undercover operations in serious corruption cases. During 1991, the Section Chief served on the FBI's Undercover Review Committee. Additionally, a number of the Section's senior prosecutors have experience in both the practical and legal problems and the valuable investigative benefits involved in such operations. Thus, the Section has the ability to employ effectively this sensitive investigative technique and to advise law enforcement personnel on its use.

Finally, the Section provides numerous other miscellaneous support services to United States Attorneys in connection with corruption cases. Much of this support comes in the form of serving as liaison with other components of the Department in order to expedite approval of such procedures as immunity requests, Title III wiretapping orders, and witness protection program applications.

## PART II

# PUBLIC INTEGRITY SECTION INDICTMENTS, PROSECUTIONS AND APPEALS IN 1991

As described above, the participation of the Public Integrity Section in the prosecution of public corruption cases ranges from sole responsibility for the entire case to approving an indictment or providing advice on the drafting of charges. This portion of the Report describes each case handled by the Section, or in which it shared substantial operational responsibility with a United States Attorney's Office. Related cases are grouped together, set off by double lines. The public corruption cases handled every year solely by the United States Attorneys' Offices are reflected in the statistics set forth in Part III of this Report.

This section of the Report is divided according to the level of government affected by the corruption. The prosecutions and indictments reported below reflect the Section's work during 1991 and the status of its cases as of December 31, 1991. This section of the Report also provides statistics on the number of matters closed without prosecution during 1991, and the number of matters open at the end of the year.

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## FEDERAL JUDICIAL BRANCH

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During 1991, the Public Integrity Section closed twenty matters involving judicial corruption without indictment. Eight such matters were under investigation at the end of 1991. During 1991, the Section handled the following cases involving judicial corruption:

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United States v. Robert F. Collins and John H. Ross, Eastern District of Louisiana

On June 29, 1991, United States District Judge Robert F. Collins and his codefendant, New Orleans Levee Board member John H. Ross, were convicted of bribery in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 201; obstruction of justice in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1503; and conspiracy to commit bribery, to obstruct justice, and to defraud the United States in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 371.

The indictment charged that Collins and Ross shared \$100,000 in bribe money given to them by Gary Young, a defendant who had pled guilty to drug trafficking charges before Collins. In return for the \$100,000, Collins promised to give Young favorable consideration at sentencing.

Prior to being indicted, Young had entered into an agreement with the United States in which he agreed to plead guilty to several counts of drug trafficking offenses and cooperate with law enforcement authorities. In the course of his cooperation, Young volunteered that he had been told that, in exchange for money, Ross would be able to arrange for Collins to give favorable consideration to Young in regard to his sentence. Young gave \$100,000 to Ross with the understanding that Ross would share the money with Collins. Ross met with Collins on several occasions to discuss Young's sentencing and to pass along portions of the bribe money. Over \$16,000 of the bribe money was recovered from Collins' private chambers and his wallet.

On September 6, 1991, Collins was sentenced to 82 months of imprisonment followed by two years of supervised release. His codefendant, New Orleans Levee Board Member John H. Ross, was sentenced to 88 months in prison followed by two years of supervised release.

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United States v. Chapman, Northern District of California

On April 18, 1991, ex-mobster Abe Chapman pled guilty in San Francisco, California, to conspiring with United States District Judge Robert P. Aguilar and former Teamster leader Michael Rudy Tham to defraud the United States and to obstruct the administration of justice. On June 24, 1991, Chapman was sentenced to three years' probation.

On June 13, 1989, a grand jury in the Northern District of California had returned an eight count indictment against the defendants. Chapman and Tham were charged in only two of the counts. Count One of the indictment -- to which Chapman pleaded guilty -- charged all three defendants with conspiring to defraud the United States by interfering with its governmental functions and rights, and conspiring to obstruct justice. The conspiracy involved Chapman and Tham using Judge Aguilar's access to United States District Judge Stanley Weigel to obtain a favorable result concerning a section 2255 petition filed by Tham and Judge Aguilar's disclosures to Chapman that he was subject to electronic and physical surveillance by the FBI. Chapman and Tham were also charged with endeavoring to obstruct justice by attempting to influence Judge Weigel in the Section 2255 matter on Tham's behalf.

In an earlier, separate trial, Judge Aguilar was convicted of endeavoring to obstruct the grand jury investigation by lying to FBI agents in an interview and of illegally disclosing the existence of a wiretap to Chapman. Tham was convicted of conspiracy and obstruction of justice.

United States v. Tham, United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit

On November 5, 1991, the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit affirmed the conviction of former Teamster leader Michael Rudy Tham. Tham, indicted as Judge Aguilar's codefendant but tried separately after the charges against him were severed from those against Judge Aguilar, was found guilty by a jury of conspiring to defraud the United States and of endeavoring to obstruct justice. He was sentenced on November 1, 1990, to serve 18 months in prison and to pay a fine of \$10,000 on each count.

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## FEDERAL LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

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During 1991, the Public Integrity Section closed four investigations involving allegations of corruption or misconduct within or involving the legislative branch. As of December 31, 1991, nine such matters were pending in the Section. Also during 1991, the Section prosecuted the following cases involving the legislative branch:

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## Operation Illwind

The Public Integrity Section was involved with a number of cases stemming from "Operation ILLWIND," the Department of Justice's wide-ranging investigation of fraud in the defense contracting industry and its efforts to buy influence through illegal campaign contributions and gratuities to Members of Congress. Deputy Section Chief Lee Radek and trial attorneys in the Public Integrity Section prosecuted these cases, with the assistance of attorneys from the Fraud Section and the United States Attorney's Office for the Eastern District of Virginia. Following are descriptions of 1991 prosecutions growing out of this investigation:

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### United States v. Brooks, Eastern District of Virginia

On February 15, 1991, consultant Robert M. Brooks was sentenced to one year probation and a \$2000 fine following his guilty plea to one count of allowing his name to be used by another in making a campaign contribution in violation of 2 U.S.C. § 441f and 437g(d). Brooks also was ordered to pay the costs of his supervision, estimated to be \$3,159.

The Illwind investigation revealed that Sperry Corporation and its successor company, Unisys, arranged for a number of consultants, including Brooks, to be paid inflated prices for consulting work, with the understanding that the extra money would be used at the direction of Unisys to make campaign contributions to influential Members of Congress.

### United States v. Old, Eastern District of Virginia

On February 1, 1991, Robert Q. Old pled guilty to a one count information charging him with allowing his name to be used by another in making a campaign contribution in violation of 2 U.S.C. §§ 441f and 437g(d). Old was a Unisys consultant, and participated in the campaign financing scheme described above.

On April 19, 1991, Old was sentenced to one year of unsupervised probation and a fine of \$2,000.

### United States v. Roberts, Eastern District of Virginia

On September 27, 1991, William W. Roberts pled guilty to one count of conspiracy to cause a false statement to the Federal Election Commission. Roberts was a Unisys consultant, and participated in the campaign financing scheme described above.

Roberts was also responsible for causing fraudulent invoices to be submitted to Unisys. These invoices indicated that a consultant was ostensibly paid for reports, when the real

reason for the compensation was the consultant's lobbying activities and to provide funds to be used for campaign contributions. The dollar amount of the invoices was reflected in claims submitted to the United States by Unisys.

On December 20, 1991, Roberts was fined \$5,000 and sentenced to a one year suspended sentence and one year probation.

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## FEDERAL EXECUTIVE BRANCH

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The Public Integrity Section closed 155 matters involving allegations of corruption or misconduct within the executive branch during 1991. As of December 31, 1991, 118 such matters were pending in the Section. Also during 1991, the Section prosecuted the following cases involving executive branch corruption and misconduct:

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### United States v. Gladson, District of Columbia

On April 17, 1991, Charles L. Gladson, former Assistant Administrator for Africa at the Agency for International Development (AID), pled guilty to one count of stealing government funds, making him the highest ranking AID official ever to be convicted of a crime. A former General Counsel and Country Director at AID, Gladson failed to disclose personal trips to Bangkok, Thailand and elsewhere, which he took in conjunction with his official travel. Gladson submitted fraudulent travel vouchers, in which he claimed per diem for locations where he was not on government business, created false official itineraries by which he improperly inflated airfares to cover the cost of personal travel, and failed to use annual leave while travelling on personal business. Gladson began the fraudulent travel scheme during the two years he was AID Mission Director in Nairobi, Kenya, and continued it after he was reassigned to senior AID management posts in Washington, D.C. until his retirement in June 1989.

On July 25, 1991, Gladson was sentenced to serve a split sentence of four months in prison and four months of home confinement. Gladson was also sentenced to a two year term of supervised release, restitution in the amount of \$17,910, a special assessment of \$50, and two hundred hours of community service.

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### United States v. Burns, District of Columbia

On September 11, 1991, William J. Burns, former employee of the Agency for International Development (AID), was resentenced to 50 months' imprisonment. Between

1982 and 1988, Burns embezzled over \$1.3 million dollars from AID by having 53 payments made to an account in the name of "Vincent Kaufman," a fictitious name on an account controlled by Burns.

In 1988, Burns pled guilty to theft from the Government, filing false claims, and tax evasion. As part of the plea agreement, Burns forfeited all his tangible possessions to the Government and agreed to forfeit a portion of his future income until the stolen money was repaid. Burns' original sentence was reversed on appeal.

United States v. Wilkinson, District of Columbia

On April 26, 1991, Harry George Wilkinson, a former employee of the Agency for International Development (AID), pled guilty to one felony count of filing a false claim.

Wilkinson was indicted on March 12, 1991, for filing a false claim, theft of money from the United States, and making a false statement. While based at the AID mission in San Salvador, El Salvador, Wilkinson claimed a special allowance of \$4,300 for expenses associated with the voluntary evacuation and relocation of his son. Wilkinson's son was not in El Salvador at the time that Wilkinson claimed he was evacuated.

At the time of his plea, Wilkinson was sentenced to a one year suspended sentence and two years' probation. He was also ordered to pay \$3,306 in restitution and a \$50 special assessment.

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United States v. John W. Milton and James Milton, District of Columbia

John W. Milton, a former attorney with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC), and his brother, James Milton were found guilty of twelve felony counts on May 21, 1991, after a three-week jury trial. Along with conspiracy, John Milton was found guilty of two counts of theft of government money and nine counts of making false statements to the EEOC. James Milton was charged with and found guilty of one count of theft of government money and six counts of making false statements to the EEOC as well as the conspiracy count.

The evidence at trial showed that the Miltons stole approximately \$94,000 from a million-dollar fund set up to compensate victims of racial discrimination in hiring by a now defunct Chicago-based trucking company. John Milton was in charge of distributing the money to the victims of the discrimination. With the assistance of his brother James, John Milton arranged for numerous friends and associates who had never applied to the trucking company to make claims against the fund. These false claimants received checks from the fund of approximately \$6,000 each. The false claimants then each kicked back to the Miltons all but \$1,000 of that money.



On August 12, 1991, John Milton was sentenced to a prison term of 37 months and ordered to pay \$72,063.72 in restitution. His brother, James Milton, was sentenced to a prison term of 33 months and ordered to pay \$18,000 in restitution.

United States v. Davis and Becnel, Central District of California

On September 26, 1991, Vildred Davis and Marjorie Becnel were indicted in connection with the scheme described above. Davis is the sister of John Milton, the former EEOC attorney who was responsible for the distribution of the fund to victims of discrimination by the Chicago terminal of a now-defunct trucking company. Becnel is a close friend of Davis.

The indictment charged Davis and Becnel with recruiting family members and friends to falsely claim that they were victims of discrimination by the trucking company. Davis and Becnel were charged with, among other things, conspiracy in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 371, theft from the government in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 641, and false statements in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1001. Davis and Becnel were also charged with obstruction of justice in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1512 for advising false claimants to lie to the grand jury. Both Davis and Becnel have since been convicted of the charges against them.

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United States v. Barr, Middle District of Pennsylvania

On February 7, 1991, Henry G. Barr, a former Assistant to Attorney General Dick Thornburgh, was convicted on all counts by a federal jury of making false statements to the Department of Justice concerning his use or involvement with drugs and of conspiracy to use cocaine and with possession of cocaine.

On May 30, 1991, Barr was sentenced to 16 months in prison and ordered to pay a fine of \$10,150. The Public Integrity Section assisted the Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Section and the United States Attorney's Office for the Middle District of Pennsylvania in the handling of this case.

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United States v. Fultz, Eastern District of Virginia

On October 3, 1991, Rosetta Fultz, formerly a clerk/typist with the Office of Compensation and Pension of the United States Department of State, pled guilty to one count of theft of government property in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 641, in connection with the theft and subsequent cashing of approximately \$35,000 in United States Treasury checks, which had been stolen from the State Department.

On December 6, 1991, Fultz was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment, ordered to pay \$20,023.37 in restitution and given a term of supervised release of three years.

United States v. Greene, Eastern District of Virginia

On October 3, 1991, Clarence Greene pled guilty to one count of theft of government property. Green aided former State Department employee Rosetta Fultz in the scheme described above.

On December 6, 1991, Green was sentenced to a term of imprisonment of 10 months, ordered to pay \$15,494.78 in restitution and given a term of supervised release of three years.

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United States v. Gieniec, United States Court of Appeals

On May 20, 1991, a panel of the United States Court of Appeals of the Ninth Circuit reversed the conviction of former Deputy United States Marshal Joseph Gieniec. Gieniec was convicted in September 1989 of four counts of accepting illegal gratuities from Joseph F. Rydzewski, the owner of a security company that performed services for the United States Marshal's Office for the Central District of Illinois, and sentenced to 18 months' incarceration followed by three years' probation. The Court ruled, after declining to hear oral argument, that the District Court had improperly instructed the jury regarding Gieniec's criminal intent. Gieniec has since been convicted following a second trial.

United States v. Howell, Central District of California

On October 24, 1991, former Deputy United States Marshal Eugene Howell was sentenced to one year probation and a \$500 fine. Howell pled guilty to one count of conflict of interest in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 208. Between April 1986 and October 1988, Howell accepted over \$12,000 from Joseph Rydzewski, the owner of Lyons International Security, Inc. During this same time period, Howell was responsible for supervising a contract between Lyons and the United States Marshal's Office for the Central District of California.

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United States v. Henderson, Eastern District of Virginia

On April 12, 1991, Hale S. Henderson, Jr., a former Communications Officer for the United States Department of State at the United States Consulate in Monterrey, Mexico, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment followed by three months' of community confinement and/or home detention based on his plea of guilty to one count of theft of government property in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 641 and two counts of making false statements in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1001. Henderson was also placed on two years' supervised release.

Henderson was charged with having made over \$22,000 worth of personal phone calls while working as head of the Communications Section at the American Consulate in Monterrey, Mexico. Utilizing his expertise, Henderson discovered and used a bypass code that allowed him to make telephone calls that were not reported on agency printouts. To conceal his other illegal activities, he falsely certified that many of his personal phone calls were official.

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United States v. Hernandez, District of Puerto Rico

On September 24, 1991, Alberto Hernandez, Jr., a former imprest fund clerk at the FBI in San Juan, Puerto Rico, pled guilty to theft of government funds, false statements, mail fraud, laundering of monetary instruments and engaging in monetary transactions in property derived from specified unlawful activity.

Hernandez's convictions relate to his embezzlement of almost \$400,000 over a six year period from the imprest fund at the FBI's San Juan office. Most of the stolen funds were used to take vacations, buy automobiles, purchase expensive clothes, and to finance the purchase and improvement of a house and an apartment in the San Juan area. As a result of the investigation and the plea agreement entered into by Hernandez, substantial assets were seized and recovered, including approximately \$91,000 in cash and other liquid assets, a 1991 Honda Accord, a 1991 Nissan Pathfinder, and a house and apartment located in Puerto Rico and their entire contents.

On December 19, 1991, Hernandez was sentenced to 46 months in prison. The Court's sentence, the maximum possible under the guidelines, also requires Hernandez to submit to three years' supervised release and to make restitution.

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United States v. James, Northern District of Ohio

On October 16, 1991, Robert James, a former Legalization Adjudicator for the Immigration and Naturalization Service, pled guilty to two counts of bribery in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 201. James admitted accepting bribes from Emilie Silva and Carlos Miranda to issue numerous employment authorization cards to illegal aliens brought to James by Silva and Miranda. James entered a plea agreement with the government and cooperated against the individuals who paid him bribes.

United States v. Miranda and Silva, Northern District of Ohio

On October 16, 1991, Carlos Miranda and Emily Silva were indicted on charges of conspiracy in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 371, bribery in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 201, and possession of false immigration documents in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1546. The two

participated in a scheme whereby they paid over \$10,000 in bribes to an Immigration and Naturalization Service official, Robert James, to issue fraudulent employment authorization cards to illegal aliens. Both Miranda and Silva have since been convicted of the charges.

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United States v. Jones, District of Columbia

On March 21, 1991, Jerry Wayne Jones, a former employee of the Interstate Commerce Commission, was sentenced to one year probation and to pay restitution for making a false statement to a federal credit union, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1014.

Jones had pled guilty to one count of making a false statement to a federal credit union. He included false information in a written application for a checking account at the Internal Revenue Service Federal Credit Union. At the time he applied, Jones displayed a false ID card that purported to show that he was an employee of the Consumer Products Safety Commission. Jones subsequently wrote approximately \$1900 in bad checks on the account including several checks after the account was closed.

At the time of his arrest, Jones was in possession of eight credit cards bearing false names that had been obtained through false pretenses.

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United States v. Kerekanich, Western District of Pennsylvania

On July 10, 1991, Donna J. Kerekanich, a former secretary in the Office of the United States Trustees located in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, pled guilty to a one count information charging her with theft of government property. Kerekanich had falsified time and attendance sheets for hours she had not actually worked, resulting in improper payment of \$1,985.67.

On September 17, 1991, Kerekanich was sentenced to six months' probation.

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United States v. McCray, Eastern District of Michigan

On January 4, 1991, Daniel W. McCray, Jr., a former postal inspector, was sentenced to 27 months' imprisonment and ordered to pay restitution of \$176,377.07 in addition to the approximately \$30,000 that had already been recovered from McCray. McCray was also ordered to pay the cost of his confinement and, following his confinement, will be on supervised release for three years. McCray had pled guilty to an information charging him with one count of mail fraud.

McCray's guilty plea stemmed from a scheme he devised to obtain State of Michigan checks that had been returned to post offices as undeliverable. McCray, representing himself to be acting in his capacity as a Postal Inspector, instructed employees of various post offices in the Detroit area to forward the undeliverable state checks to him. McCray, using false identification, then opened a business bank account in the name of a fictitious business. McCray deposited approximately 1000 to 1400 state checks into the account, totalling approximately \$207,000.

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United States v. McIntosh, District of Rhode Island

On May 20, 1991, David McIntosh, formerly a Special Agent for the Customs Service's Boston office, pled guilty to a one-count indictment of false swearing in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1623. McIntosh falsely stated under oath at a civil deposition that he had been at his office and had not been drinking prior to a car accident. In fact, McIntosh had been drinking at a local bar for hours before driving a government vehicle onto the expressway in Boston and colliding with a Rhode Island resident, who sustained injuries and later filed a personal injury lawsuit against the United States.

On August 9, 1991, McIntosh was sentenced to two years' probation with six months of home confinement, ordered to pay a \$2500 fine and ordered to perform 200 hours of community service. McIntosh must also pay the costs of his supervision.

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United States v. National Reporting, Inc., Southern District of New York

On March 8, 1991, National Reporting, Inc. ("National") was sentenced pursuant to its plea of guilty to a one-count information charging the company with supplementing the salary of a government employee. National was sentenced to pay a fine of \$25,000 and placed on probation for five years.

The charge relates to National's contractual arrangement with the United States Attorney's Office for the Southern District of New York to report and transcribe legal proceedings. National paid money to James Pungello, who was then employed by the United States Attorney's Office as the supervisor of court reporters, to perform court reporting transcription services as an employee of National. Pungello should have performed these services directly to the government as an employee of the United States Attorney's Office. Pungello's official responsibilities included negotiation of National's contracts.

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United States v. Nielsen, Eastern District of Michigan

On May 7, 1991, former FBI Special Agent Gordon M. Nielsen pled guilty to three misdemeanor counts of conversion of property by an employee of the United States. The plea arose out of Nielsen's role as case agent in a narcotics trial in Saginaw, Michigan. After the trial, Nielsen maintained custody of certain evidence, including the money, which had been seized from the defendants at the time of their arrest. For the next three years Nielsen kept the money in a safe near his desk and used it for personal expenses, including car payments and a birthday gift for his wife. Eventually he spent the entire sum amounting to approximately \$7,000. Nielsen, who was employed by the FBI for 18 years, resigned and made full restitution while the investigation of this matter was underway.

On July 18, 1991, Nielsen was sentenced to a one year suspended sentence, two years' probation and 300 hours of community service.

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United States v. O'Brien, District of Massachusetts

On March 1, 1991, former Drug Enforcement Administration Agent Edward K. O'Brien was sentenced to six years' imprisonment for his conviction on charges of conspiracy to possess more than five kilograms of cocaine with the intent to distribute. O'Brien also received a concurrent term of six years for his conviction for embezzling government funds.

O'Brien was caught in a DEA sting operation during which he agreed to transport 53 kilograms of cocaine from Florida to Boston for \$1,000 each. The sting operation occurred while O'Brien was under investigation for embezzling over \$140,000 from the DEA office in Springfield. O'Brien pled guilty to the embezzlement indictment on December 20, 1990 and to the narcotics indictment on January 3, 1991.

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United States v. Russell, District of Columbia

On February 1, 1991, Ernest Russell, Director of the Administrative Division of the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB), pled guilty to a two-count information charging him with misdemeanor violations of theft of government property in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 641. The plea was based on Russell's theft of money from the NLRB's imprest fund (petty cash fund) over a period of years and his personal use of cars rented by the NLRB.

On April 8, 1991, Russell was sentenced to one year of unsupervised probation, and to make restitution of \$6,000.

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United States v. Silva, District of Columbia

On February 4, 1991, Rita C. Silva, an Equal Employment Opportunity Officer with the Bureau of Indian Affairs, pled guilty to one count of mail fraud in connection with her scheme to steal from the government by submitting false travel vouchers. Silva submitted numerous false documents in support of her claims for temporary housing expenses that were never incurred.

On May 14, 1991, Silva was sentenced to 30 days' home detention, three years' probation, 100 hours of community service and ordered to pay restitution of \$2,430.

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United States v. Smith, Southern District of Florida

On June 5, 1991, former FBI Special Agent Donnie Wakley Smith pled guilty to one count of theft of government property. Smith converted to his own use \$17,467 in FBI investigative funds during 1990, when he was assigned to an organized crime squad in the Miami Field Division. In his plea agreement, Smith also admitted to having stolen \$1,967.00 from a second FBI investigative fund earlier in 1990.

On October 2, 1991, Smith was sentenced to five years' supervised probation, including 180 days of electronically-monitored home confinement. In addition, Smith was ordered to pay \$5,499.60 for the cost of his supervision. Smith was also ordered to continue psychological/psychiatric counselling and participation in Gamblers' Anonymous. Smith, a 25-year employee of the FBI, attributed his conduct to a gambling compulsion.

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United States v. Tallia, District of Columbia

On March 15, 1991, former FBI Supervisory Special Agent Raymond J. Tallia pled guilty to three felony counts of violating 18 U.S.C. § 1001 in connection with his submission of false and/or fraudulent vouchers. The indictment charged Tallia in sixteen counts with providing false statements, and one count of conversion of government funds. Mr. Tallia was the FBI Legal Attache in Barbados in 1988 and 1989 during which he submitted fraudulent meal rental and electrical expense vouchers, and converted an advance made to him for his rental expenses.

Tallia was sentenced to three years' probation with a condition of the probation being four months' home confinement. He was also ordered to pay restitution of \$740 and a fine of \$4,000. Tallia retired from the FBI in June, 1990, while the investigation of this matter was underway.

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United States v. Tutse Tonwe and Valerie Glover Tonwe, District of Delaware

On October 8, 1991, Valerie Glover Tonwe pled guilty to one count of conspiracy in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 371 and one count of bribery in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 201 in connection with her scheme to bribe an employee of the Baltimore office of the Immigration and Naturalization Service ("INS"). Valerie Tonwe's husband, Tutse Tonwe, and her brother, Michael Glover, were also charged with conspiracy and violating the Travel Act.

On November 5, 1991, a federal jury returned verdicts of guilty against Tutse Tonwe on one count of conspiracy in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 371 and one count of interstate travel in aid of racketeering (ITAR) in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1952. The charges arose from Tonwe's participation with his wife in a scheme to pay \$72,000 in bribes to a cooperating Legalization Adjudicator in the INS District Office in Baltimore, Maryland. The Tonwe's participation in the scheme included assisting in the laundering of the bribe payments so that the conspiracy would not be discovered.

The jury also returned verdicts of not guilty, on the same charges of conspiracy and ITAR, for Valerie Glover Tonwe's brother, Michael Glover. Glover was alleged to have assisted in the scheme by transporting aliens to the Baltimore Immigration Office.

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United States v. Tucker, Northern District of Florida

On April 24, 1991, a federal grand jury indicted James K. Tucker, a former State Department employee, on two counts of making false claims, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 287. The charges stemmed from Tucker's manipulation of the currency exchange system at the U.S. Embassy in Georgetown, Guyana. The indictment charged that Tucker exchanged Guyana currency at extremely favorable exchange rates available from the Government to its employees under limited circumstances, allowing him to reap, a \$25,000 windfall. The special exchange rate was available to Tucker because of his fraudulent representation that he had obtained the currency from the sale of his automobile.

On October 3, 1991, a federal jury in Pensacola, Florida, acquitted Tucker on one count of making a false claim. The acquittal came in a retrial.

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United States v. Washington, Eastern District of Virginia

On July 16, 1991, Lonnie Washington, a State Department employee, pled guilty to three misdemeanor counts of theft of government property. Washington was the Communications Program Officer at the American Consulate in Jeddah from September 1987 through



December 1989. During this time, Washington made over 200 personal calls, valued at over \$11,000, from his office and residence without going through the Consulate's operator, thereby preventing the Consulate from making a record of his calls and billing him for them.

On October 8, 1991, Washington was sentenced to three years' probation, ordered to make full restitution and pay a \$500 fine. Pursuant to the plea agreement, Washington agreed to resign from the State Department.

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United States v. Weinert, Southern District of Illinois

On March 15, 1991, Martha Ann Weinert, an employee of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Water Division, entered a plea of guilty to one count of perjury. She admitted having falsely testified under oath during a deposition that she had obtained a doctorate degree from Oklahoma State University in 1988. In pleading guilty, Weinert admitted that she had not obtained her doctorate and that, as a result of her conduct, the United States had to hire an outside expert and an amended complaint had to be filed in the environmental action. Weinert was testifying in the deposition as the Government's lead witness in a major EPA enforcement action.

On May 17, 1991, Weinert was sentenced to five years' probation, with six months' home detention and a \$2,000 fine.

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United States v. Williams, District of Columbia

On October 30, 1991, Jerome Williams, a former employee of the Small Business Administration (SBA) and a current employee of the General Services Administration (GSA), pled guilty to one count of making a false statement, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1001.

Williams was indicted on September 18, 1991, for accepting a gratuity, conflict of interest (acts affecting a financial interest), and making false statements. Williams admitted that he misrepresented his employment history when he applied to the GSA in order to conceal the fact that he had worked for and had accepted a \$3,000 gratuity from the Engineering and Economics Research, Inc. (EER), an SBA contractor for which he performed official duties as an SBA employee. On his job application, Williams falsely stated that he had left the SBA in February, 1987, when in fact he resigned on June 1, 1987. He also falsely stated that he had been employed by Ross & Company from February 1987 until August 1988, when in fact he was employed by EER. As part of his plea agreement, Williams agreed to fully cooperate with federal authorities.

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United States v. Works, Northern District of California

In June 1991, Gary Works, the former Imprest Fund Cashier at the FBI's San Francisco Division, pled guilty to one count of theft of government property in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 641. Works stole approximately \$60,000 from the FBI's Imprest Fund by manipulating the vouchers and receipts he submitted to FBI Headquarters in Washington, D.C.

On August 2, 1991, Works was sentenced to 15 months in prison. He was also ordered to make complete restitution and was given a term of 3 years' supervised release following his prison term.

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STATE AND LOCAL CORRUPTION

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In 1991, the Public Integrity Section closed seven investigations involving corruption affecting state and local government. At the end of 1991, ten such matters were open. Also during 1991, the Section prosecuted the following cases involving state and local corruption:

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United States v. Harris, Eastern District of Pennsylvania

On January 22, 1991, former Philadelphia Court of Common Pleas Judge Kenneth S. Harris was sentenced to serve ten years' imprisonment for his role in a judicial bribery and case-fixing scheme. He received one term of five years on a Travel Act conspiracy count, to run consecutively to two concurrent five-year terms on two substantive Travel Act counts. His codefendant and bagman, Leon Brown, was sentenced to three concurrent terms of a year and a day on the same three counts.

This prosecution involved a scheme among Harris, Brown, and a Philadelphia defense attorney, Thomas L. McGill, Jr., to fix a case in the Philadelphia Municipal Court. The case arose out of Operation Cheese Steak, a joint federal and state investigation which uncovered local judicial corruption in the Philadelphia court system during the mid-1980s. As a result of that investigation, then-Judge Harris was convicted in a separate case in 1988 on multiple counts of conspiracy, bribery, extortion and case-fixing, and was sentenced to twelve years' incarceration. The sentence reported herein will run concurrent with that term, and will effectively lengthen Harris' incarceration by up to nearly three years.

United States v. McGill, Eastern District of Pennsylvania

On February 13, 1991, Philadelphia criminal defense attorney Thomas L. McGill, Jr., a coconspirator in the case against Judge Harris described above, was sentenced to five years' probation for the evasion and willful nonpayment of his federal income taxes over the span of a decade. McGill was also ordered to pay all taxes, penalties and interest owed, to provide 500 hours per year of community service, and to pay the costs of prosecution.

The sentence was entered following jury verdicts finding McGill guilty on three felony counts of evasion of payment of his federal income taxes and on two misdemeanor offenses of willful nonpayment of taxes, involving a total tax liability of \$46,910.

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United States v. Baylor, Eastern District of New York

On March 7, 1991, Thomas Baylor was acquitted of a charge of conspiracy to commit extortion. Baylor, who was a Commercial Service Representative for Consolidated Edison in Brooklyn, New York, was charged in a single-count indictment with conspiring to obtain money from electrical contractors and others through extortion, by threatening to delay electrical services to those contractors who would not pay him money.

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**ELECTION CRIMES**

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United States v. Cole, Central District of Illinois

On August 21, 1991, Davis Cole was charged in a two count indictment with vote fraud involving absentee ballots. Cole was a successful candidate for Precinct Committeeman in Precinct 76 in Springfield, Illinois, in the March 20, 1990, Democratic primary. The indictment charged that Cole had voters apply for absentee ballots, had some voters supply false addresses in their applications so as to entitle them to vote in Precinct 76, and then collected the absentee ballots and voted them himself. He was also accused of paying some voters for turning over their unmarked absentee ballots. Cole was charged with conspiring with other unnamed individuals, under 18 U.S.C. § 371, to vote more than once; to give false information so as to entitle voters to vote in Precinct 76; and to pay for votes. The second count charged Cole with voting more than once, in violation of 42 U.S.C. § 1973i(e) and 18 U.S.C. § 2.

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United States v. Daugherty, Eastern District of Missouri

On February 12, 1991, Barbara Daugherty was sentenced to five months' imprisonment followed by five months of home detention after being found guilty by a jury on one count

of perjury in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1623 and two counts of paying individuals to vote in violation of 42 U.S.C. § 1973(i). She was also sentenced to serve one month in prison for each of the vote-buying counts to run concurrently with each other and consecutive to the perjury sentence. On October 29, 1991, the Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit affirmed Daugherty's conviction.

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- Table II     Federal Prosecutions of Corrupt Public Officials  
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- Table III    Federal Prosecutions of Corrupt Public Officials  
Convictions by Districts  
January 1, 1976 to December 31, 1991

TABLE I  
FEDERAL PROSECUTIONS OF CORRUPT PUBLIC OFFICIALS

Year Ended December 31, 1991

Federal Officials

Indicted	803
Convicted	665
Awaiting Trial	149

State Officials

Indicted	115
Convicted	77
Awaiting Trial	42

Local Officials

Indicted	242
Convicted	180
Awaiting Trial	88

Others Involved

Indicted	292
Convicted	272
Awaiting Trial	67

Total

Indicted	1,452
Convicted	1,194
Awaiting Trial	346

1 District Did Not Respond

PROGRESS OVER THE LAST TWO DECADES  
FEDERAL PROSECUTIONS OF CORRUPT PUBLIC OFFICIALS

<u>FEDERAL OFFICIALS</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>
- Indicted	9	58	58	60	59	53	111	129	133	114	123
- Convicted	9	40	42	48	51	43	101	94	91	102	131
- Awaiting Trial on December 31	0	0	4	2	1	5	1	32	42	21	16
<hr/>											
<u>STATE OFFICIALS</u>											
- Indicted	10	21	17	19	36	36	59	50	55	56	72
- Convicted	7	16	10	17	23	18	35	38	56	31	51
- Awaiting Trial on December 31	0	0	0	0	0	5	30	33	20	29	28
<hr/>											
<u>LOCAL OFFICIALS</u>											
- Indicted	26	46	106	85	130	139	194	157	171	211	247
- Convicted	16	28	75	64	87	94	100	164	127	151	168
- Awaiting Trial on December 31	0	0	0	2	4	15	98	62	72	63	82
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<u>OTHERS INVOLVED</u>											
- Indicted	18	35	27	27	80	66	27	199	171	198	285
- Convicted	12	24	15	15	52	56	24	144	144	135	252
- Awaiting Trial on December 31	0	0	1	14	0	2	70	83	71	65	87
<hr/>											
<u>TOTALS</u>											
- Indicted	63	160	208	244	291	255	563	507	557	666	721
- Convicted	44	108	142	181	217	179	380	440	409	536	552
- Awaiting Trial on December 31	0	0	5	18	5	27	199	210	205	178	213

TABLE 11  
 PROGRESS OVER THE LAST TWO DECADES  
 FEDERAL PROSECUTIONS OF CORRUPT PUBLIC OFFICIALS

<u>FEDERAL OFFICIALS</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
- Indicted	198	158	460	408	563	596	651	629	695	615	803	6683
- Convicted	159	147	424	429	470	523	545	529	610	583	665	5836
- Awaiting Trial on December 31	23	38	58	77	90	83	118	86	126	103	149	1075
<hr/>												
<u>STATE OFFICIALS</u>												
- Indicted	87	49	81	58	79	88	102	66	71	96	115	1323
- Convicted	66	43	65	52	66	71	76	69	54	79	77	1020
- Awaiting Trial on December 31	36	18	26	21	20	24	26	14	18	28	42	418
<hr/>												
<u>LOCAL OFFICIALS</u>												
- Indicted	244	257	270	203	248	232	246	276	269	257	242	4256
- Convicted	211	232	226	196	221	207	204	229	201	225	180	3406
- Awaiting Trial on December 31	102	58	61	74	49	55	89	79	122	98	88	1273
<hr/>												
<u>OTHERS INVOLVED</u>												
- Indicted	279	349	265	262	267	292	277	303	313	208	292	4240
- Convicted	294	249	257	257	240	225	256	240	284	197	272	3644
- Awaiting Trial on December 31	70	72	77	97	97	84	135	109	109	71	67	1381
<hr/>												
<u>TOTALS</u>												
- Indicted	878	729	1073	936	1182	1193	1340	1274	1349	1176	1452	16817
- Convicted	730	671	972	934	997	1026	1081	1067	1149	1084	1194	14093
- Awaiting Trial on December 31	231	186	222	269	256	246	368	288	375	300	346	4147



TABLE III  
 FEDERAL PROSECUTIONS OF CORRUPT PUBLIC OFFICIALS  
 CONVICTIONS OF PUBLIC OFFICIALS BY JUDICIAL DISTRICTS  
 1976-1991

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	TOTAL
Alabama, Northern	0	6	4	9	6	5	4	7	15	12	3	4	0	8	1	0	84
Alabama, Middle	9	4	5	10	22	3	6	6	5	2	7	3	8	9	0	0	99
Alabama, Southern	1	0	1	N/A*	5	0	6	12	16	6	8	6	9	8	3	2	83
Alaska	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	6	8	9	10	6	0	6	1	0	53
Arizona	2	3	0	1	2	6	0	4	3	4	4	5	11	27	4	8	84
Arkansas, Eastern	1	3	2	3	4	1	0	9	2	3	2	1	5	3	0	6	45
Arkansas, Western	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	4	4	0	6	4	5	0	3	1	32
California, Northern	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	9	39	12	3	19	9	2	6	104
California, Eastern	0	0	0	0	N/A	0	3	0	20	25	28	18	32	30	23	22	201
California, Central	10	8	3	8	4	8	4	17	52	2	38	47	15	52	57	34	359
California, Southern	1	2	3	7	8	8	5	3	7	22	5	9	6	13	6	6	111
Colorado	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	13	9	4	11	11	0	14	10	13	88
Connecticut	0	5	4	4	7	0	4	15	8	7	7	9	15	12	8	4	109
Delaware	3	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	3	0	3	1	2	1	0	0	17
District of Columbia	9	10	14	9	19	17	14	N/A	34	16	30	13	19	25	50	23	310
Florida, Northern	1	0	0	0	2	4	0	1	6	3	7	4	3	5	9	6	51

\*N/A indicates that the district did not provide statistics.

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	Total
Florida, Middle	4	1	5	1	2	6	6	13	23	8	8	20	24	40	19	28	208
Florida, Southern	0	0	3	0	14	0	1	8	8	5	3	14	16	36	42	14	164
Georgia, Northern	6	2	6	1	2	2	5	20	9	9	21	19	33	27	19	21	202
Georgia, Middle	9	7	1	1	3	1	2	10	4	8	12	2	4	16	10	19	109
Georgia, Southern	0	1	0	4	2	8	3	8	14	6	3	2	7	8	5	1	72
Guam	N/A	N/A	2	0	N/A	2	0	1	14	11	12	10	N/A	9	2	0	63
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	6	0	N/A	4	6	0	6	2	29
Idaho	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	6	4	2	1	1	0	19
Illinois, Northern	N/A	N/A	16	27	25	35	20	16	57	35	35	29	119	96	80	18	606
Illinois, Central	1	0	8	2	2	0	0	3	24	5	5	3	4	5	1	1	61
Illinois, Southern	0	0	4	2	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	0	0	1	3	0	21
Indiana, Northern	4	6	5	3	7	2	3	0	4	8	4	8	9	16	9	2	90
Indiana, Southern	0	3	0	0	7	2	3	0	3	5	13	17	7	14	6	6	86
Iowa, Northern	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	3	3	6	2	2	2	6	3	30
Iowa, Southern	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	3	3	6	2	5	7	4	2	36
Kansas	9	4	0	3	N/A	2	0	3	9	9	10	7	9	6	0	1	77
Kentucky, Eastern	5	6	5	5	12	5	4	0	7	3	8	5	4	6	12	5	92
Kentucky, Western	1	0	2	2	0	2	5	1	0	2	10	5	6	4	12	7	59
Louisiana, Eastern	N/A	N/A	6	7	8	13	4	19	9	4	7	6	18	15	36	6	158

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	Total
Louisiana, Middle	1	0	0	1	1	3	2	5	0	2	2	5	7	9	14	0	52
Louisiana, Western	0	1	0	10	2	0	2	0	0	4	6	5	5	6	8	4	53
Maine	0	0	2	2	3	0	0	1	1	2	5	0	4	4	3	8	35
Maryland	2	5	20	11	11	3	2	10	8	14	5	27	31	27	2	14	192
Massachusetts	3	5	7	5	6	7	11	8	17	9	35	12	49	15	15	1	205
Michigan, Eastern	1	4	1	7	3	10	16	18	21	7	43	20	11	14	27	8	211
Michigan, Western	1	1	1	0	0	2	4	2	3	6	5	5	3	0	12	8	53
Minnesota	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	6	3	2	8	12	9	21	9	3	76
Mississippi, Northern	0	2	3	2	4	6	4	0	0	8	13	13	12	14	3	0	84
Mississippi, Southern	1	0	5	0	4	9	7	N/A	20	1	1	21	17	10	9	7	112
Missouri, Eastern	4	2	1	1	2	2	4	1	1	12	6	13	12	16	1	8	86
Missouri, Western	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	9	8	1	9	6	3	6	13	9	66
Montana	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	4	0	5	6	5	4	17	0	47
Nebraska	0	1	0	0	7	0	0	1	6	8	4	5	9	4	0	3	48
Nevada	1	1	1	3	0	2	0	2	1	9	2	3	3	2	0	5	35
Nevada	1	1	1	3	0	2	0	2	1	9	2	3	3	2	0	5	35
Nevada	1	1	1	3	0	2	0	2	1	9	2	3	3	2	0	5	35
New Hampshire	0	0	2	0	0	3	7	1	1	3	2	0	N/A	1	1	2	23
New Hampshire	0	0	2	0	0	3	7	1	1	3	2	0	N/A	1	1	2	23
New Jersey	14	10	15	9	25	8	16	30	14	6	7	N/A	N/A	34	20	8	216
New Jersey	14	10	15	9	25	8	16	30	14	6	7	N/A	N/A	34	20	8	216
New Mexico	9	9	1	4	0	2	6	8	3	3	8	3	2	N/A	6	0	64
New Mexico	9	9	1	4	0	2	6	8	3	3	8	3	2	N/A	6	0	64
New York, Northern	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	N/A	2	11	1	14	15	N/A	17	13	89



