

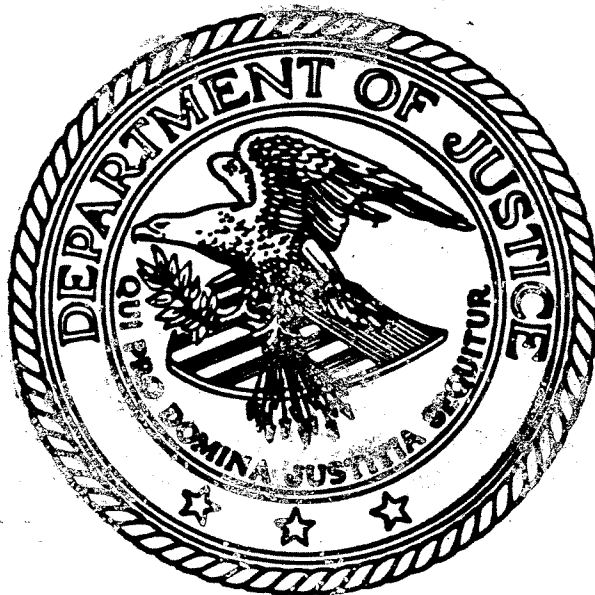
REPORT TO CONGRESS
ON THE ACTIVITIES AND OPERATIONS
OF THE
PUBLIC INTEGRITY SECTION
FOR 1985



Public Integrity Section
Criminal Division
United States Department of Justice

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

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Ethics in Government
Act of 1978

INTRODUCTION

Section 529 of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 requires the Attorney General to "report to Congress on the activities and operations" of the Public Integrity Section each year. This Report serves that function for calendar year 1985.

The Public Integrity Section is part of the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice, and 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 law enforcement officials at all levels of government. 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.

Despite this broad range of responsibilities, the Public Integrity Section is modest in size. It was staffed by approximately twenty-five attorneys throughout 1985. Consistency in the application of complex laws governing the conduct of public officials has been ensured by the Section's senior litigators, who include experts in election law, the laws prohibiting conflicts of interest and bribery, the Independent Counsel provisions of the Ethics in Government Act, and the statutes providing federal jurisdiction over corruption at the state and local levels, such as the Hobbs Act and mail fraud statutes. Gerald E. McDowell was Chief of the Section in 1985.

Part I of this Report describes the operations and functions of the Public Integrity Section, highlighting the major activities of 1985, and Part II details the cases handled by the Section during 1985. Part III presents data on the national effort to combat public corruption during 1985, based on the Section's annual survey of United States Attorneys.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PART I

DESCRIPTION OF THE PUBLIC INTEGRITY SECTION

A.	GENERAL OPERATIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE PUBLIC INTEGRITY SECTION.....	1
1.	Responsibility for Litigation.....	1
2.	Independent Counsel Matters.....	3
3.	Technical Assistance.....	3
B.	1985 PROJECTS AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE PUBLIC INTEGRITY SECTION	4
1.	Corruption Affecting the Federal Government .	5
2.	Corruption Involving State and Local Government	6
3.	Election Crimes	7

PART II

PUBLIC INTEGRITY SECTION
INDICTMENTS, PROSECUTIONS AND APPEALS IN 1985

A.	PROSECUTIONS OF CORRUPTION AFFECTING THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH	9
B.	PROSECUTIONS OF CORRUPTION AFFECTING THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH	15
C.	PROSECUTIONS OF CORRUPTION AFFECTING THE JUDICIAL BRANCH	16
D.	PROSECUTIONS OF STATE AND LOCAL CORRUPTION	20
E.	ELECTION CRIMES	22

PART III

FEDERAL PROSECUTIONS OF CORRUPT PUBLIC OFFICIALS

SELECTED CORRUPTION CASES NATIONWIDE, HANDLED BY THE U.S. ATTORNEYS' OFFICES	25
STATISTICAL TABLES	38

PART I

DESCRIPTION OF THE PUBLIC INTEGRITY SECTION

A. GENERAL OPERATIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE PUBLIC INTEGRITY SECTION

1. 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. The Section seeks always to maintain flexibility in staffing to enable it to assume responsibility for handling special investigations assigned to it by the Department of Justice. These matters are often very sensitive, demanding prompt, professional handling and absorbing substantial resources, though they may not result in a criminal prosecution. In addition to the Section's handling of such projects, it also guides the use of complex corruption statutes by federal prosecutors and provides training to investigators and prosecutors in the United States Attorneys' Offices.

Finally, the Public Integrity Section accepts operational responsibility for a number of corruption prosecutions each year. These cases are described in more detail in Part I, B of this Report. Decisions to undertake particular prosecutions are made on a case-by-case basis, based on the following considerations:

Recusals. It is extremely important that fairness and impartiality be maintained in conducting government corruption investigations. 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, then 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 often transferred to the Public Integrity Section for prosecution or direct supervision. Cases involving federal judges always require the recusal of the United States Attorney's Office, and all such cases are handled by the Public Integrity Section.

In 1985, for example, the Public Integrity Section assumed responsibility for a lengthy complex investigation that ultimately resulted in the indictment of United States District Judge Walter L. Nixon, Jr. of the Southern District of Mississippi. Similar problems arise when the target of the investigation is an investigator or prosecutor, and in 1985 the Section successfully prosecuted a

number of law enforcement agents, one United States Attorney, and two Assistant United States Attorneys. Even in cases where the conflict of interest is less clear than these, when federal law enforcement officials are the subject of a corruption probe, the United States Attorney's Office may choose to recuse itself, because having worked closely with a person in the past and possibly needing to work with that person in the future may make investigating criminal allegations concerning that person difficult. Under these circumstances, the investigative agency may refer the case directly to the Public Integrity Section, or the United States Attorney may refer the case to the Public Integrity Section after the problem becomes evident.

Sufficiency of Local Resources. When the available prosecutorial resources in the United States Attorney's Office are insufficient to undertake a significant corruption case, the Public Integrity Section often provides federal prosecutors to serve as lead counsel, co-counsel, or secondary counsel. For example, the Public Integrity Section recently has played this role of co-counsel with the United States Attorney's Office in the Southern District of Mississippi in a variety of cases involving different forms of political corruption. The Section also has initiated a similar joint initiative with the Office of the United States Attorney for the District of Rhode Island.

The Section's participation also may serve 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. This has been the approach the Section has used most often in election crimes cases, described in more detail later in this Report. The expectation is that after the Section's participation in the initial cases, attorneys in the field will have the interest and expertise necessary to continue to actively pursue corruption cases.

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 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 politically controversial on a local level so 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 Attorneys' Offices, or, when

appropriate, can assume operational responsibility for the entire investigation.

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 with the FBI and Inspectors and ensuring that their cases receive prompt prosecutive attention. The Section also invests time 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.

2. Independent Counsel Matters

Since the Ethics in Government Act (28 U.S.C. §§591-598) was passed, the Public Integrity Section has been responsible for supervising the administration of the Independent Counsel provisions of the Act. Both the procedures and time limits of the Independent Counsel provisions are strict, and these matters may be very sensitive. Therefore, they are handled as high priorities of the Section.

Under the Independent Counsel provisions, if specific information from a reliable 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 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. In 1985, the Section handled several Independent Counsel matters.

3. 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:

Advice and Training. The Public Integrity Section is staffed with specialists with considerable experience prosecuting corruption cases. When not operationally involved in a case, Section attorneys are

available to advise on substantive questions, investigative methods, indictment drafting, and motions. In 1985, the Section continued its devotion of substantial efforts to formal training of investigators and prosecutors. The Section sponsored a four-day training seminar for prosecutors and agents involved in public corruption investigations and prosecutions.

Consultation. In order to achieve uniformity among corruption prosecutions, the Section reviews certain investigations and indictments, 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.

General Assistance and Supervision. Departmental supervision of prosecutions is often important in public corruption cases, which are typically delicate, complex and highly visible. Section attorneys are occasionally called upon to travel to districts across the country to conduct a careful review of 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 developed considerable expertise in the supervision and oversight of the use of undercover operations in serious corruption cases. The Section Chief sits on the FBI's Undercover Review Committee, and is familiar with the practical and legal problems involved in such operations. Thus, the Section has the ability to manage this sensitive investigative technique, and to advise law enforcement personnel on its use.

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.

B. 1985 PROJECTS AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE
PUBLIC INTEGRITY SECTION

The Section handled major prosecutions in each of its primary areas of responsibility in 1985. In the area of

crimes by federal personnel, it handled the successful prosecutions of United States District Judge Walter L. Nixon, Jr., one United States Attorney, two Assistant United States Attorneys, as well as significant prosecutions of a number of federal law enforcement officers. In the area of state and local corruption, the Section continued its investigation into various forms of corruption in Mississippi, and also made significant efforts in other areas of the country. Finally, in the area of election crimes, the Section handled several prosecutions in North Carolina, while overseeing election fraud investigations in other states and localities across the country.

1. Corruption Affecting the Federal Government

In 1985, the Section devoted substantial resources to investigations and prosecutions of corruption in different parts of the federal law enforcement community. This effort resulted in several successful convictions of both investigators and prosecutors involved in federal law enforcement.

As to the investigatory phase of federal law enforcement, in 1985 the Section convicted three special agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and indicted a fourth agent (who was subsequently convicted in 1986). These four agents were involved in entirely unrelated criminal misconduct. For example, Arthur B. Hall, a former Special Agent in the FBI's Philadelphia Division pled guilty to charges stemming from his participation, with a former FBI informant, in a series of thefts and frauds involving motor vehicles and other property. The Section also successfully prosecuted a number of investigative agents and employees of other federal law enforcement agencies for misuse of their office by submission of false expense claims to the United States for reimbursement.

The Section's prosecutions of corrupt federal prosecutors included the conviction after trial of former United States Attorney J. William Petro. Petro was found guilty of criminal contempt of court upon the Government's evidence that Petro knowingly disclosed the return and the contents of a sealed indictment to a close friend of a defendant charged in the indictment. Also convicted in 1985 were Paul G. Gorman and Daniel N. Perlmutter, both of whom were convicted for crimes they committed while serving as Assistant United States Attorneys. Gorman was convicted of violating a federal conflict of interest statute and for receiving an unlawful gratuity from the representative of a number of creditors who had claims in a bankruptcy investigation that Gorman was supervising. Perlmutter entered a guilty plea to five separate criminal charges that arose from his theft of approximately two pounds of cocaine, two

pounds of heroin, and \$40,000 in cash from the Office of the United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, where Perlmutter served as an Assistant United States Attorney.

In the area of judicial corruption, the Section directed a lengthy and complex investigation that culminated in illegal gratuity and perjury charges against Chief United States District Judge Walter L. Nixon, Jr. of the Southern District of Mississippi. A series of four related successful prosecutions by the Section laid the foundation for the charges against Nixon. First, Robert Royals and Reditt "Drew" Fairchild were convicted for their involvement in a drug smuggling conspiracy in Hattiesburg, Mississippi. After their convictions, Wiley Fairchild, the father of Reditt Fairchild and a prominent Hattiesburg businessman, pled guilty to a charge of paying an illegal gratuity to Nixon at a time when state drug charges had been pending against his son. As the next step in the Section's prosecution, the former District Attorney who had handled the state drug charges against Reditt Fairchild, Paul H. "Bud" Holmes, pled guilty to a criminal contempt charge in connection with his efforts to obstruct the grand jury's investigation of this matter. On the basis of facts developed during these investigations, Nixon was indicted on August 29, 1985 by a grand jury in Hattiesburg, Mississippi. In February 1986, he was convicted on two counts of perjury.

The Section also has developed a valuable expertise in analyzing and prosecuting cases involving thefts of government property by employees who engage in voucher fraud or other forms of embezzlement. These cases often involve small monetary losses to the Government, and usually are quickly resolved by the Section by the entry of a plea to criminal charges and restitution by the defendant. In particular, the Section has developed a good working relationship with the Central Intelligence Agency, which has enabled the Section to investigate and resolve such cases even when classified materials and national security may be implicated.

2. Corruption Involving State and Local Government

The Public Integrity Section also was involved in a number of investigations of state and local corruption, which continues to be one of the Section's priorities. As explained earlier, the successful prosecutions that laid the foundation for the indictment of United States District Judge Walter L. Nixon, Jr. involved the corrupt mishandling of a state drug prosecution in Hattiesburg, Mississippi. As another aspect of the Section's investigation of corruption in that state, the United States Attorney's Office for

the Southern District of Mississippi and the Public Integrity Section filed federal criminal charges against two officers of The Mississippi Bank of Jackson, Mississippi. Both officers, W. P. "Pat" McMullan and Jimmy Drane Anderson, entered plea agreements with the Government that require their cooperation with the Government's ongoing investigation into the collapse of the bank and the relationship of its officers to public corruption in Mississippi.

Other matters involving state and local corruption included the perjury conviction of George N. Collatos, a former official of the Boston, Massachusetts Redevelopment Authority. In Providence, Rhode Island, the former Director of Public Property and Chairman of the Water Supply Board were convicted on extortion charges, although the trial court has since granted the defendants a new trial in that case. Also in Providence, the Chairman of the City Democratic Party and the former City Solicitor, Anthony J. Bucci and Ronald H. Glantz, were indicted on extortion charges, and they subsequently were convicted of these charges after a trial in 1986.

3. Election Crimes

The Election Crimes Branch of the Public Integrity Section oversees the enforcement of federal criminal laws dealing with election fraud, patronage and campaign finance and lobbying. The Branch approves and supervises all federal criminal investigations predicated on the federal election laws, and approves all election-related prosecutions. In addition, it assumes operational responsibility for the prosecution of particularly difficult, complex or sensitive election crimes cases. During 1985, the Election Crimes Branch conducted election fraud investigations in several counties in North Carolina. The Branch provided general assistance and supervision of approximately eighty investigations in twenty-one other states, including Texas, Illinois, South Carolina, Alabama, Pennsylvania, Arizona, Florida and Georgia.

PART II

PUBLIC INTEGRITY SECTION
INDICTMENTS, PROSECUTIONS AND APPEALS IN 1985

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 offering 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. The public corruption cases handled every year solely by the United States Attorneys' Offices are reflected in the statistics and descriptions 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. Also included is a special section on Election Crimes. The prosecutions and indictments reported below reflect the Section's work during 1985 and the status of its cases as of December 31, 1985. This section of the Report also provides statistics on the number of matters closed without prosecution during 1985, and the number of matters open at the end of the year.

A. PROSECUTIONS OF CORRUPTION AFFECTING THE EXECUTIVE
BRANCH

- J. William Petro, former United States Attorney for the Northern District of Ohio, was convicted after a jury trial in the Middle District of Louisiana for criminal contempt relating to his unlawful disclosure of the existence of a sealed indictment to a friend of the person who had been indicted.

The sealed indictment was one of twelve that had resulted from a ten-month undercover investigation in Baton Rouge of the sale of counterfeit merchandise, including Rolex watches and Polo shirts. Petro had been notified of one of the indictments because the defendant resided in his District and the assistance of Petro's office was required to handle court proceedings subsequent to the arrest of the defendant. Petro's disclosure of the existence of the indictment to the defendant's friend resulted in the defendant's becoming prematurely aware of the indictment, thereby jeopardizing the ongoing undercover investigation. Petro was sentenced to pay a fine of \$7,500 after his conviction.

- Paul Gorman and Merle Weber were convicted after separate trials in the Northern District of Ohio for gratuity and conflict of interest charges relating to a bankruptcy case in Toledo, Ohio. Gorman was an Assistant United States Attorney for the Northern District of Ohio and was involved in a criminal investigation of an individual who had filed for bankruptcy and debtors of the bankrupt estate. Weber represented a number of creditors of the bankrupt individual and was to receive ten percent of their recoveries in the bankruptcy proceeding. During the investigation, Gorman and Weber developed a relationship in which Weber continually provided information and suggestions to Gorman, and Gorman advised Weber of every step of his investigation including occurrences in the grand jury. Gorman also timed the issuance of some subpoenas to coincide with settlement conferences set up by Weber. Through this relationship and the threat of criminal prosecutions, Weber tried to pressure settlements in favor of his creditor-clients. Gorman and Weber negotiated concerning Gorman's employment by Weber at a salary of \$150,000 per year for two years while Gorman stayed with the United States Attorney's Office. Gorman, who was in serious financial trouble and was not a good candidate for a normal bank loan, also received \$23,000 in loans arranged for or given by Weber.

After his conviction on one count of violating a conflict of interest statute (18 U.S.C. §208) and one count

of receiving an unlawful gratuity, Gorman was sentenced to one year and one day imprisonment. Weber, who also was convicted on two similar counts, was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment on each count, to run concurrently.

- Daniel N. Perlmutter, a former Assistant United States Attorney from the Southern District of New York, pled guilty to a five-count criminal information involving his theft of drugs and cash from the United States Attorney's Office while he was employed there. The first three counts charged theft of government property in violation of 18 U.S.C. §641, and detailed Perlmutter's thefts of approximately two pounds of cocaine, two pounds of heroin and \$40,000 in cash. All of this material had been stored in an evidence safe in the United States Attorney's Office. The last two counts charged Perlmutter with the possession of the cocaine and the heroin in violation of 21 U.S.C. §844(a).

Also convicted following this investigation was Stacey L. Honeycutt, a personal associate of Perlmutter. Honeycutt pled guilty to a two-count Information charging her with possession of heroin and cocaine in violation of 21 U.S.C. §844. Perlmutter supplied the majority of the narcotics that Honeycutt admitted to possessing.

In handling this case and others that involved drug usage by government employees, the Public Integrity Section conducted a comprehensive investigation to ensure that the subjects of the investigation did not compromise any official matters or otherwise abuse their positions during the course of their substance abuse.

After his plea, Perlmutter was sentenced to a three-year term of incarceration. In addition to the imprisonment term, Perlmutter was ordered to make full restitution of the stolen cash and was placed on probation for an additional five years. Honeycutt was sentenced to a term of probation following her plea.

- In the District of New Jersey, Arthur B. Hall, a former Special Agent in the FBI's Philadelphia Division, pled guilty to charges of interstate transportation of stolen property (18 U.S.C. §2314), theft of government property (18 U.S.C. §641), and conspiracy to defraud the United States (18 U.S.C. §371). The charges stemmed from Hall's participation, with an FBI informant, in a series of thefts and frauds involving motor vehicles and other property.

Hall was sentenced to serve three concurrent five-year prison terms following his guilty plea.

- The United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit affirmed the December 1, 1983 conviction of Rita M. Lavelle, former Environmental Protection Agency Assistant Administrator for Solid Waste and Emergency Response. Lavelle was convicted by a jury on charges alleging that she made false statements to the EPA (18 U.S.C. §1001), endeavored to obstruct a proceeding of the Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations of the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the United States House of Representatives (18 U.S.C. §1505), perjured herself before the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the United States Senate (18 U.S.C. §1621), and perjured herself before the Subcommittee on Investigations and Oversight of the Committee on Public Works and Transportation of the United States House of Representatives (18 U.S.C. §1621).

- James E. Moyer, former court-appointed United States Marshal for the District of Colorado and former Chief Deputy United States Marshal for the Districts of Colorado and Northern Indiana, pled guilty to one count of a six-count indictment relating to Moyer's alterations of his own time and attendance forms on six different occasions. The indictment alleged that Moyer altered the forms in order to receive overtime pay that was not properly certified by the United States Marshal.

Moyer was sentenced by United States District Judge Charles R. Richey of the District of Columbia to three years' imprisonment and a \$5,000 fine. Under the terms of his plea agreement, the Government also recovered from Moyer an amount exceeding \$4,000.

- In the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, Frank R. Olivis, Jr., entered a plea of guilty to a one-count felony information charging a violation of the false statements statute, 18 U.S.C. §1001. At the time of the criminal violation, Olivis was a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, assigned to the Philadelphia office of the FBI. Olivis admitted that he had falsely certified to the FBI in March 1984 that he had given "true and complete" answers to questions contained in an "FBI Personnel Status and Security Questionnaire" required to be submitted every two and one-half years by all agents. The security questionnaires are used by the FBI to evaluate agents' continued suitability to hold "critical-sensitive" positions and retain required national security clearances.

At sentencing, the Court suspended imposition of sentence and placed Olivis on supervised probation for five years. As conditions of his probation, Olivis was required to undergo psychiatric and psychological evaluation and treatment and to submit his finances to monitoring by the Probation Office.

- Two employees of the Department of Justice, Jennifer L. Hysan and Lawson C. Forgy, Jr., pled guilty to charges arising from their participation in the distribution of a small amount of cocaine at the Department of Justice. Hysan, a secretary assigned to the Criminal Division, was charged for her role in supplying cocaine to Forgy, a clerk/ messenger in the Criminal Division. Forgy then made a sale to an agent of the Drug Enforcement Administration, who was then acting in an undercover role in the Main Justice Building. This undercover investigation was supervised by the Public Integrity Section.

Following their pleas in the District of Columbia, Hysan and Forgy each received a suspended sentence and five years of supervised probation that required 200 hours of community service and other restrictive conditions.

- Former FBI agent Albert Greenwood was convicted after a jury trial in the Eastern District of Virginia on both counts of a two-count indictment charging a violation of the false statements statute, 18 U.S.C. §1001. Greenwood's conviction arose from his submission of false reimbursement claims when he was transferred from the New York office of the FBI to the Norfolk office. Greenwood attached fraudulent documents to his reimbursement vouchers to document fictitious expenses.

Greenwood was sentenced to four years' imprisonment, \$15,000 in fines, and five years of probation.

- The former secretary for the Director of the Office of Combatting Terrorism of the State Department, Iris J. Gilbert, pled guilty to the first count of a twenty-count indictment relating to her falsification of a number of her time and attendance records. The count to which Gilbert pled involved her theft of over \$5,000 from the Government by her submission of false payroll records. After the plea, the Court suspended imposition of sentence, fined Gilbert \$5,000, and placed her on three years' probation. As a condition of probation, she was ordered to perform 200 hours of community service.

- Three employees of the Drug Enforcement Administration, Catherine A. Camacho, Richard Cataldo, and James Judge, were convicted on charges arising from their submission of false travel vouchers. The convictions resulted from the Section's ongoing investigation of allegations of false travel vouchers submitted by members of the South Florida Drug Task Force. In this investigation, the Section has been conducting a comprehensive review of allegations of travel voucher fraud submitted by members of the Task Force.

Camacho, an intelligence analyst with DEA, was found guilty after a jury trial on ten felony counts of violating the false statements statute, 18 U.S.C. §1001, because of her submission of ten false vouchers. Camacho subsequently was sentenced to serve a term of probation.

Cataldo, a DEA special agent, pled guilty to one count of violating a false claims statute, 18 U.S.C. §287, in connection with his submission of false claims for lodging in three travel vouchers. At sentencing, imposition of sentencing was suspended and Cataldo was placed on one year's probation with conditions that he perform 200 hours of community service and pay restitution of \$4,185.

Judge, a former press information officer with the DEA, pled guilty to violating 18 U.S.C. §287 because of his submission of a voucher claiming \$1,177 to which he was not entitled. Under his plea agreement, Judge agreed to make full restitution. Judge was sentenced to two years' imprisonment, the execution of which was suspended, three years' probation, and a \$2,000 fine. As a condition of probation, Judge was ordered to perform 300 hours of community service.

- A federal grand jury in the Eastern District of California (Sacramento) returned a two-count indictment charging former Supervisory Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation Richard P. Cavanagh with making a false statement and making false declarations before a federal grand jury. Count One of the indictment alleged that Cavanagh lied in a signed, sworn statement he gave to the FBI October 19, 1984, in the course of an FBI administrative inquiry concerning whether or not Cavanagh had stolen office supplies from the Sacramento Division of the FBI. Count Two of the indictment alleged that on May 3, 1985, Cavanagh made several false declarations to a federal grand jury concerning whether or not he had stolen various FBI supplies. Cavanagh subsequently was convicted on both counts after a trial in 1986.

- Former Central Intelligence Agency employees Thomas Johnson and Clarence E. Byrd each pled guilty to one felony charge of theft of government property for their overclaiming of overtime payments during the years 1978 to 1982. During this time period, Johnson obtained approximately \$9,800 in overtime pay that he did not earn and Byrd received approximately \$14,175. As part of their plea agreements with the Government, Johnson and Byrd both agreed to make full restitution to the CIA. The Court in the Eastern District of Virginia sentenced each defendant to serve sixty days in prison and to three years' probation.

- In the Southern District of Mississippi, Randall F. Aldridge, a loan applicant with the Farmers Home Administration (FHA), was convicted after a jury trial on two counts of concealing material information from the FHA. The conviction involved false documents he submitted to the FHA, which concealed payments that Aldridge demanded from contractors who worked on Aldridge's construction of FHA-financed low income housing. Aldridge's prosecution was part of an ongoing investigation of corruption in southern Mississippi.

Aldridge was sentenced to one year's imprisonment, a \$5,000 fine, three years of probation, and he also was ordered to make restitution to the Department of Agriculture in the amount of \$184,250.

- In the Eastern District of Virginia, former Central Intelligence Agency employee Calvin Martin entered a preindictment plea of guilty to theft of government property. Martin was charged with taking two parcels from the CIA containing a total of \$55,300 in cash. Martin was sentenced to three years' probation and to perform 300 hours of community service. At the time of sentencing, Martin made partial restitution of about \$13,000 and entered a civil agreement to repay the remaining \$42,000 in monthly installments.

- Irvin L. Bridgewater III, a high-level employee with the Office of Security of the State Department, entered a plea of guilty to a misdemeanor theft of government property, in violation of 18 U.S.C. §641. Bridgewater was charged because of his theft of approximately \$3,700 of surplus parts from a plant where he oversaw the armoring of State Department vehicles. Under his plea agreement, Bridgewater agreed to make restitution to the United States in the amount of \$5,000 and to cooperate fully in an ongoing investigation.

- Tami Curtis, formerly a clerk with the Federal Bureau of Investigation, pled guilty in the Eastern District of Virginia to a one-count information charging her with a misdemeanor violation of 18 U.S.C. §641 (theft of government property). Curtis' conviction arose from her failure to post 173 hours of annual and sick leave to her payroll records when she took the leave, thus allowing her to take additional leave she had not earned. Curtis was sentenced to one year of supervised probation and she also made full restitution to the Government in the amount of approximately \$1,100.

- A federal grand jury in the Northern District of Texas returned a four-count indictment against Fred A. Mitchell, former Regional Director of the Office of Oversight, General Services Administration. Mitchell was charged with a violation of 18 U.S.C. §208 for engaging in a financial relationship with a target of a General Services Administration Inspector General investigation, at a time when he was the investigator and the supervisor on the investigation. Mitchell also was charged with three counts of violating 18 U.S.C. §1001 for making various false statements to Inspector General personnel investigating his actions.

In 1986, Mitchell entered a guilty plea to the conflict of interest charge under 18 U.S.C. §208 and he currently is awaiting sentencing.

- In addition to the cases described above, the Section declined prosecution in 258 matters involving the Executive Branch. Three hundred eighty-three such matters were open at the end of 1985.

B. PROSECUTIONS OF CORRUPTION AFFECTING
THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

- The United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit affirmed the conviction of George V. Hansen, former Congressman from Idaho, on four counts of making false statements to the House of Representatives in violation of 18 U.S.C. §1001. The false statements were contained in the financial disclosure forms filed by Hansen pursuant to the Ethics in Government Act for calendar years 1978 through 1981. On those forms, Hansen failed to disclose several personal loans and income he had earned.

The principal issue in the appeal was the application of the criminal penalties in the false statements statute

(18 U.S.C. §1001) to Ethics in Government Act financial disclosure forms. In a lengthy opinion by the three-member panel of the Court, the decision affirmatively established the application of the statute to such forms and rejected contrary arguments made by Hansen and in briefs filed by other interested parties on Hansen's behalf. The decision of the Court was the first resolution of this issue by any Circuit Court of Appeals in the United States, and the affirmance of Hansen's conviction on these charges confirmed the availability of an important weapon for combating corruption of federal officials.

Hansen had been sentenced after his 1984 jury trial to five to fifteen months' imprisonment on each count and to fines totalling \$40,000.

- Also in 1985, the Section closed without prosecution four matters involving the federal Legislative Branch, and seven such matters were open at the end of the year.

C. PROSECUTIONS OF CORRUPTION AFFECTING
THE JUDICIAL BRANCH

- On August 29, 1985, a federal grand jury sitting in Hattiesburg, Mississippi, indicted Chief Federal District Judge Walter L. Nixon, Jr. of the Southern District of Mississippi on charges of accepting an illegal gratuity and giving false testimony before the grand jury. The indictment of Nixon followed a lengthy and complex series of prosecutions of four other persons in the Southern District of Mississippi, whose convictions and subsequent cooperation provided the necessary foundation for the charges against Nixon.

The first count of the four-count indictment charged that Nixon accepted valuable royalty interests in three oil wells from Mississippi businessman Wiley Fairchild whose son, Reditt Fairchild, was a suspect in a drug smuggling conspiracy case. Nixon was accused of accepting these interests for or because of official acts. Counts Two through Four of the indictment charged Nixon with perjury when he testified before the federal grand jury on July 18, 1984, to the effect that (1) he never discussed the Drew Fairchild case with Wiley Fairchild; (2) he never discussed the Drew Fairchild case with former District Attorney Paul H. "Bud" Holmes; and (3) he had done nothing to influence anyone with respect to the Drew Fairchild case.

Nixon was convicted in 1986 on two of the perjury charges in the indictment, and he subsequently was

sentenced to five years' imprisonment. This conviction currently is on appeal.

The prosecutions that preceded the Nixon indictment and provided the foundation for the charges are the following:

* Robert Royals and Reditt "Drew" Fairchild were convicted for their roles in a drug smuggling conspiracy at the Hattiesburg, Mississippi Municipal Airport. Fairchild and Royals were co-managers of the airport. In 1980, they were approached by a group of Florida drug smugglers who offered to pay them \$25,000 per load of marijuana successfully landed at the airport. The smugglers were arrested on August 4, 1980, when a plane containing 2,200 pounds of marijuana was seized at Hattiesburg Airport.

Royals was indicted by a grand jury sitting in Hattiesburg, Mississippi in February 1985, and Fairchild was indicted in March. Royals was tried and convicted in May. Fairchild entered a guilty plea immediately after indictment and has cooperated with the Government. Royals received a sentence of three years' imprisonment and Fairchild was sentenced to serve six months in prison for his role in the conspiracy. Royals' conviction subsequently was affirmed by the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit.

* Reditt Fairchild's father, prominent Hattiesburg businessman Wiley Fairchild, was indicted for paying an illegal gratuity to Nixon, in the form of valuable oil leases, while Reditt Fairchild's drug smuggling case was pending in the state court system. The indictment against Wiley Fairchild also charged in two separate counts that he committed perjury before the grand jury. Fairchild pled guilty to the gratuity charge in return for dismissal of the perjury charges, and subsequently cooperated in the Government's investigation. He was sentenced to two years' imprisonment, with twenty-two months suspended, a \$10,000 fine, and three years' probation.

* The former District Attorney who had supervised the state court prosecution of Royals and Reditt Fairchild, Paul H. "Bud" Holmes, pled guilty to a criminal contempt charge in connection with his efforts to obstruct the grand jury investigation of this matter. Holmes was sentenced to a one-year term of imprisonment and a \$10,000 fine. The validity of this sentence currently is being challenged by Holmes on appeal.

- In October 1985, a federal grand jury sitting in Hattiesburg, Mississippi returned a six-count indictment charging John R. Stocks and A. Eugene Lewis with obstruction of justice and perjury. The charges arise out of the Petit Bois Island civil case, a federal eminent domain case in which Judge Nixon awarded Stocks, Lewis, and others more than \$6,000,000 for approximately 600 acres of land on Petit Bois Island, a barrier island off the coast of Pascagoula, Mississippi.

At this time, a trial of these charges is pending.

- The United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit affirmed the August 1984 conviction of United States District Court Judge Harry E. Claiborne on two charges of underreporting his income on his federal tax returns for the years 1980 and 1981. Claiborne was the first sitting federal judge in history to be convicted for crimes committed while in office. The conviction was affirmed by a special panel of judges sitting for the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals, but composed entirely of judges from other circuits.

Following his conviction, Claiborne was sentenced to serve a two-year prison term, to pay a \$10,000 fine, and to pay approximately \$16,000 in court costs.

- Mark R. Smith, former Courtroom Deputy Clerk to a United States District Judge in the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, pled guilty to a one-count information charging a violation of 21 U.S.C. §843(b) (use of a telephone to facilitate narcotics trafficking). The charge against Smith arose from his sale of a small quantity of cocaine to a secretary employed by the Office of the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. The sale was made in the Federal Courthouse in Philadelphia.

At sentencing, the Court suspended imposition of sentence and placed Smith on three years' probation. As conditions of probation, Smith was required to reside in a halfway house for six months, pay a \$1,000 fine, perform 600 hours of community service while residing in the halfway house, and participate in a treatment program for drug and alcohol abuse.

- The Section handled a number of cases not directly involving employees of the Judicial Branch, but nonetheless affecting the Judicial Branch and the administration of justice:

* In the Southern District of Mississippi, Robert C. Waterman and Hamilton C. Jones entered pleas of guilty to a one-count information charging conspiracy to obstruct justice (18 U.S.C. §371). Waterman, a former FBI informant, and Jones, an attorney, admitted that in return for \$15,000, they had endeavored to "fix" a pending federal grand jury narcotics investigation for a client of Jones in Jackson, Mississippi, during January and February 1983.

* Lima Jean Wills pled guilty in Detroit, Michigan to a mail fraud scheme involving false claims by her that she could effect the reduction of a federal prison sentence imposed on a Detroit physician in return for \$12,000. Wills was charged with falsely representing to the physician that she could have a four-year prison sentence eliminated if she received the money she requested. Wills was sentenced to a three-year term of imprisonment after her plea.

* The United States Court of Appeals for the Tenth Circuit unanimously affirmed the September 1984 conviction of John Harve Girdner. Girdner was convicted in the Eastern District of Oklahoma on three counts of perjury. He had been sentenced to serve five years on each of the three counts, with the sentences to run concurrently. The charges against Girdner arose from his claim that Government agents improperly influenced his testimony at the trial in August 1983 of the Speaker and Majority Leader of the Oklahoma House of Representatives, Dan Draper, Jr. and Joe Fitzgibbon, for absentee ballot fraud. By the conviction of Girdner, the jury rejected his charges against the Office of the United States Attorney and the Government investigators.

* Roy T. Dunn was sentenced to a three-year term of imprisonment following his 1984 guilty plea to a charge of obstruction of justice under 18 U.S.C. §1503. Dunn and two codefendants, Ernest Keiser and Thomas Duarte, were charged in connection with a scheme by which Keiser, Dunn, and Duarte solicited money from a federal criminal defendant in the Middle District of Florida, by falsely representing to the solicited individual that Keiser could arrange to have his case "fixed" through Keiser's contacts at the Department of Justice.

Duarte was acquitted after a trial on these charges and Keiser fled before trial and remains a fugitive.

- Eight cases involving the Federal Judicial Branch were closed without prosecution in 1985, and fifteen matters were pending at the end of the year.

D. PROSECUTIONS OF STATE AND LOCAL CORRUPTION

- In addition to the prosecutions of Robert Royals, Reditt Fairchild, Wiley Fairchild, and former District Attorney Paul Holmes, discussed previously as they related to the prosecution of United States District Judge Walter Nixon, Jr., the Public Integrity Section also was involved in another major investigation of state and local corruption in the Southern District of Mississippi. In a joint effort with the United States Attorney's Office for that district, the Section was involved in the investigation and conviction of W. P. "Pat" McMullan and Jimmy Drane Anderson. McMullan and Anderson were the Chairman of the Board and Vice President, respectively, of The Mississippi Bank of Jackson, Mississippi, which failed in May 1984.

McMullan pled guilty to a two-count information charging the filing of a false report with the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation in violation of 18 U.S.C. §1001 and with filing a false tax return in violation of 26 U.S.C. §7206.

Anderson pled guilty to a two-count information charging misdemeanor violations of 18 U.S.C. §215. This charge related to his receipt of unsecured loans from an individual at a time when Anderson was assisting the individual in receiving much larger loans from The Mississippi Bank. Anderson was sentenced to pay a \$5,000 fine, perform 144 hours of community service, and he was placed on probation for five years.

Under their plea agreements with the Government, both McMullan and Anderson have agreed to cooperate in the Government's ongoing investigation into the practices of The Mississippi Bank in making loans to state and federal public officials.

- A federal jury in Boston, Massachusetts convicted former Boston Redevelopment Authority official George N. Collatos of one count of perjury, finding that he lied when he testified in September 1984 as a government witness in the extortion and conspiracy trial of Theodore V. Anzalone. According to the charges, at the Anzalone trial, Collatos falsely claimed that he could not remember meeting Anzalone in a North End coffee shop in April 1984, and asking him for money in return for changing his testimony at the upcoming trial. Anzalone, a one-time co-worker of

Collatos', was chief fund raiser for former Boston Mayor Kevin H. White.

Collatos was sentenced to one year's imprisonment. An appeal of his conviction is pending.

- As part of the Section's joint initiative with the Office of the United States Attorney for the District of Rhode Island, in late 1985, Ronald J. Glantz and Anthony J. Bucci were indicted on two extortion charges under the Hobbs Act, 18 U.S.C. §1951. The charges arose from the defendants' alleged demand for \$77,350 in kickback payments from a lessor of garbage trucks to the City of Providence, Rhode Island. At the time of the charged extortion, Glantz was the City Solicitor of Providence and Bucci was the Chairman of the Providence Democratic Party. Bucci also was indicted in three separate income tax-related charges arising from his efforts to conceal the extortionate scheme from the Internal Revenue Service.

Glantz and Bucci were convicted on these charges after a jury trial in 1986.

- Also in Providence, Rhode Island, the Director of Public Property for the City of Providence, Joseph C. DiSanto, and the Chairman of the Providence Water Supply Board, Richard A. Carroll, were charged with extortion of kickback payments from a supplier of plumbing services to the City. These charges were the result of a joint effort by the Public Integrity Section and the Providence Organized Crime and Racketeering Field Office. DiSanto and Carroll were convicted after a trial of the charges, but the trial court later granted the defendants' motion for a new trial. Efforts to reinstate the convictions are ongoing.

- Cristobal Pangelinan was sentenced to a term of five years' imprisonment and fines totaling \$10,000. In 1984, Pangelinan had been convicted of extorting two vendors seeking to do business with the Government of Guam. In his position as head of the Supply Management Division, it was Pangelinan who determined which businesses would receive supply contracts with the Government. He used this power to extort payoffs totaling \$8,000 from the two small vendors. The Government's proof at trial, however, also showed that Pangelinan made cash deposits of approximately \$140,000 into some twenty-four separate bank accounts during the time period described in the indictment. Circumstantial evidence was introduced at a sentencing hearing to show that much of this money could have come

from other, larger vendors doing business with Guam. Pangelinan chose not to attempt to refute this evidence at the hearing.

- A six-count indictment was filed in the Southern District of Mississippi charging Albert Lionel Necaise, former District Attorney for the Second Circuit Court District of Mississippi, with one count of racketeering under the Racketeer Influence and Corrupt Organizations Act (RICO) (18 U.S.C. §1962), one count of extortion under the Hobbs Act (18 U.S.C. §1951) and four counts of federal income tax evasion (26 U.S.C. §7201). After a jury trial, Necaise was acquitted of all six charges.

- Also in 1985, the Section closed five matters involving state and local officials without prosecution, and ten other matters were open at the end of the year.

E. ELECTION CRIMES CASES

- In a continuation of its ongoing "Project West Vote" investigation of voter fraud in North Carolina, the Elections Crimes Branch of the Public Integrity Section obtained convictions of ten individuals in Cherokee County, North Carolina. Blain Stalcup, the Sheriff of the County, pled guilty to conspiring to buy votes in the 1982 election. After his plea, Stalcup was sentenced to a fifteen-month term of imprisonment and a \$5,000 fine. He is the third sheriff in western North Carolina to be convicted by the Section and imprisoned for his role in vote buying in the 1982 election. The other two sheriffs, Hartsell Moore and Howard Bernard, were convicted in 1984.

Two deputies under Stalcup also pleaded guilty and subsequently cooperated with the Government's investigation. Deputy Glenn Holloway was placed on three years' probation and given a fine of \$1,800. Deputy Stanley West was given three years' probation and a fine of \$1,200.

The other Cherokee County residents who pled guilty to vote buying offenses and who subsequently were sentenced were: Paul "Brownie" Parker, Jerry Graham, and Roy Baker, each of whom received three years' probation plus a \$1,000 fine; Felix Blackwell, who received two years' probation and a \$400 fine; Elizabeth Baker, sentenced to two years' probation and a \$300 fine; and Howard Baker and Joe Palmer, who received three years' probation and fines of \$500.

- In December 1985, a federal grand jury in Asheville, North Carolina, returned a twenty-five count indictment against six inhabitants of Swain County, North Carolina, in connection with a scheme to steal the 1984 primary, runoff, and general elections in the County. Richard McLean, Reeves Colville, Max Cabe, Gordon Hooper, John McCoy and Harold Maney were charged with conspiracy to buy votes in violation of 18 U.S.C. §371, and twenty counts of vote-buying in a federal election in violation of 42 U.S.C. §1973i(c). They were also charged with conspiracy to deprive citizens of their constitutional right to fair elections free of corruption on the part of election officials, in violation of 18 U.S.C. §241. McLean, the Registrar of Whittier Precinct in Swain County, was also charged with violating 18 U.S.C. §242, deprivation of constitutional rights under color of law, for each of the three 1984 elections.

The defendants' scheme involved bribing voters with cash and liquor, and assuring that they voted as the defendants intended by having Registrar McLean mark their ballots and then tear a campaign card carried by the voters as a signal they were eligible for payment.

McLean is the third public official to be charged with involvement in a vote-buying scheme in recent Swain County elections. Two Republican election officials were among six previously indicted for vote fraud here. All six pled guilty to the charges in 1986.

- In a joint undertaking by the Section and the United States Attorney's Office in Boston, Massachusetts, the Mutual Bank of Boston pleaded guilty to a charge under the Federal Election Campaign Act, 2 U.S.C. §441(b). The charge related to a scheme by the bank's officers to pressure bank employees to make contributions to a political action committee (PAC) established by the bank. The bank was fined \$17,000 under the terms of its plea agreement with the Government.

- The Elections Crimes Branch also participated in two appeals in the Fourth Circuit involving perjury prosecutions arising from the Branch's Project West Vote in Western North Carolina.

- The Section closed thirteen election crimes matters without prosecution in 1985 and eighty such matters were open at the end of the year.

PART III

FEDERAL PROSECUTIONS OF CORRUPT PUBLIC OFFICIALS

Each year, the Public Integrity Section collects information from the United States Attorneys about the public corruption cases their Offices have handled. This portion of the Report describes the results of the 1985 survey, and summarizes information from earlier surveys. Tables I-III display the numbers, types, dispositions, and geographical distribution of the reported cases. The figures in these Tables include the cases handled by the Public Integrity Section.

Also present below are descriptions of a small sample of public corruption cases nationwide considered by the United States Attorneys to be their most significant achievements in the corruption area. The cases show that federal prosecutors nationwide are increasingly sensitive to the inherent seriousness of corruption offenses, and pursue them vigorously. The descriptions include only those cases handled exclusively by the United States Attorneys' offices; numerous other major corruption cases were handled jointly by the United States Attorneys' Offices and the Public Integrity Section, and are described in Part II of this Report. The sample cases are organized according to the level of government affected by the corruption.

SELECTED CORRUPTION CASES NATIONWIDE,
HANDLED BY THE U.S. ATTORNEYS' OFFICES

A. CORRUPTION AND OFFICIAL MISCONDUCT AT
THE FEDERAL LEVEL

- Alabama, N.D. - The former Deputy Director of the Science and Engineering Directorate at the Marshall Space Flight Center in Huntsville received a two-year suspended sentence with two months' imprisonment and was fined \$50,000 after pleading guilty to charges of conflict of interest and false statements. The defendant participated in recommending the Center purchase a computer graphics design system from Intergraph Corporation at a time when he was the beneficiary of a trust which owned approximately 27,000 shares of Intergraph Corporation stock. The defendant admitted making false statements to NASA in a financial disclosure report concerning his interest in the trust which owned the Intergraph Corporation stock.

- Alabama, S.D. - The former Assistant Manager of the Minority Business Development Center, funded through the Department of Commerce, was convicted of extorting \$750 from an independent contractor. The court sentenced the defendant to five years, and ordered that the defendant would serve six months, with the balance suspended. A probationary term of five years and 150 hours of community service was imposed, to commence upon completion of the custody portion of the sentence.

- Alabama, S.D. - The former Executive Director of South Alabama Business Development Office, a minority business development program also funded through the Department of Commerce, was prosecuted for embezzlement and giving false statements to bank officials to obtain loans. The defendant was convicted on the embezzlement count, which alleged that \$17,837.45 in U.S. Treasury funds disbursed through the Department of Commerce were illegally converted to his own use over a period of approximately 30 months. The defendant was sentenced to a five-year term, with the defendant to serve six months, the balance of the sentence suspended. The defendant was placed on five years' probation, to commence upon completion of the custody portion of the sentence. Defendant was also fined \$5,000. The defendant's brother, a non-government employee whose personal business also received the benefit of federal monies embezzled by the defendant, was convicted as well.

- California, N.D. - A joint Federal Bureau of Investigation/Postal Service investigation has led to the indictment and/or prosecution of four postal employees and

the indictment of five others for their involvement in a multi-million dollar black market check laundering operation. Within the span of one year approximately 30,000 U.S. Treasury checks worth over \$40 million were stolen from the Bay area postal facilities. The checks were then taken to the Philippines, altered to higher sums and cashed worldwide. The cash value of the altered checks was estimated to be between \$75 - \$100 million.

- District of Columbia - An attorney for the Department of Energy (DOE) was sentenced to two years in prison, a \$15,000 fine and three years' probation for receiving in excess of \$300,000 in exchange for DOE documents and insider information. A codefendant, convicted on charges of bribery, ITAR and conspiracy, was sentenced to four years in prison, a \$105,000 fine and five years' probation.

- Florida, M.D. - Two executive officers of a housing development corporation were found guilty on charges of conspiracy to defraud the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development and the Farmers Home Administration, and bribery in the development and supervision of federally financial and insured multifamily housing projects. In the course of this conspiracy, the defendants gave bribes to an inspector employed by the FmHA; filed false case certifications with both the FmHA and HUD; converted to their own business use sewage pumping mechanisms which were part of the projects; filed false statements concerning the balance in project bank accounts; and gave false explanations in documents submitted to the FmHA for the purpose of clearing up allegations raised in an administrative investigation.

- Georgia, M.D. - A Civil Engineering Division architect at Goody Air Force Base pleaded guilty to charges of receiving bribes in exchange for providing potential contractors with information on government bids for repair contracts.

- Georgia, M.D. - Two U.S. Postal Service employees and one State Diagnostic Center employee were indicted on charges of preparing and aiding and assisting in the preparation of fraudulent tax returns. All three defendants pleaded guilty and are awaiting sentencing.

- Idaho - A Federal Bankruptcy Trustee was found guilty of embezzling more than \$800,000 from several hundred Bankruptcy Trust accounts. The defendant was sentenced to a five-year prison term and restitution in an amount to be determined by the Bankruptcy Court.

- Louisiana, E.D. - An Internal Revenue Service employee was found guilty on charges of embezzlement for altering computer data to cause the issuance of hundreds of thousands of dollars in bogus refund checks.

- Michigan, E.D. - A former Drug Enforcement Administration Agent was found guilty of contempt after releasing sensitive grand jury information regarding a narcotics investigation he was assigned to.

- Nevada - The Western Regional Director of the Economic Development Administration and three individuals were convicted on charges of bribing a public official, false statements, perjury and obstruction of justice for stealing \$195,000 from the Opportunities Industrialization Center, Inc., a local job training, nonprofit organization funded by the Department of Commerce.

- New Hampshire - The former District Manager of the Nashua Office of the Social Security Administration was convicted of mail fraud and filing false claims with the Social Security Administration to obtain social security checks in his name as well as in the names of his wife and child. He was sentenced to two years' suspended prison term, ordered to pay \$15,000 in fines and to make full restitution.

- New York, N.D. - A criminal investigator for the Internal Revenue Service was found guilty of perjury and sentenced to a six-month prison term. The perjury occurred in grand jury and trial testimony and resulted in the reversal of a conviction.

- New York, E.D. - An investigation of the Eastern Region offices of the Federal Aviation Administration resulted in the indictment of two FAA officials on racketeering, bribery, conspiracy to submit and submitting false claims and tax evasion charges in a scheme to divert funds from the FAA. Also involved were two businessmen. All defendants either pleaded guilty or were found guilty at trial.

- Ohio, N.D. - The former Director of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Lewis Research Center was found guilty of failing to disclose his interest in a Washington, D.C. area condominium on his Ethics in Government Act reports. The defendant was also convicted of filing false travel vouchers in connection with seeking reimbursement for fictitious hotel bills purportedly incurred on NASA business when, in reality, he was staying in the condominium he owned, and used when traveling to the Washington area on business. Loss to the Government amounted to approximately \$13,000.

- Pennsylvania, E.D. - The Internal Revenue Service undercover investigation into systematic corruption within the Examination Division of the IRS in Philadelphia continued in 1985 with the sentencing of several defendants found guilty the previous year. This investigation, begun in 1981, is continuing with more indictments expected.

- Pennsylvania, W.D. - A Federal Bureau of Investigation Special Agent assigned to infiltrate south Florida drug smuggling operations was found guilty of bribery, cocaine distribution and conspiracy to distribute cocaine based on Informations filed jointly in the Southern District of Florida and the Western District of Pennsylvania. The defendant used his position to import and distribute cocaine for a personal gain of almost \$1 million. He was sentenced to ten years in prison.

- South Carolina - A prominent peach farmer and owner of a tractor sales company pleaded guilty to offering bribes to Federal Crop Insurance Corporation claims officials and with submitting a false claim in the amount of \$452,378 to FCIC. The defendant offered a \$2,500 "Christmas gift" to an FCIC claims adjuster in return for his assistance with a claim for federal insurance indemnification for his 1985 peach crop losses. On another occasion, the defendant offered a \$10,000 check and 10% of his insurance indemnification for a freeze damaged peach crop to an FCIC claim official. The defendant was charged with submitting a fraudulent claim in the amount of \$452,378 by undervaluing his actual 1985 peach production.

- Texas, S.D. - An Immigration and Naturalization Service Examiner was sentenced to three years in prison, fined \$1,500, and required to perform 250 hours of community service for approving visas for over 123 unqualified aliens. His coconspirator was found guilty on charges of bribery for receiving over \$110,000 in consulting fees for her role as representative for the aliens before the INS.

- Utah - An Internal Revenue Service Agent was found guilty on 48 counts of filing false tax returns in connection with his work as a corporate auditor. The defendant used employee names and social security numbers from business audits to file false W-2 and 1040 forms, collecting from \$2,500 to \$3,500 each.

- Wisconsin, E.D. - The Minority Business Coordinator for the Small Business Administration in Milwaukee was convicted of accepting a gratuity from an individual who had received SBA loans.

B. CORRUPTION AND OFFICIAL MISCONDUCT AT THE STATE LEVEL

1. The Executive Branch

- Guam - The Director of the Department of Education was found guilty of conspiracy, extortion, mail fraud, false declarations, and conspiracy to obstruct justice as a result of her involvement in a scheme to steal approximately \$15 to \$20 million over a five-year period from the Territorial DOE and to channel contracts for supplies, construction and building repairs to favored vendors. The case involved twelve defendants, five business persons and seven government officials.

- Mississippi, N.D. - Eight guards at the state penitentiary were found guilty on charges of conspiracy and counterfeiting and forgery for their part in a postal money order scam involving more than \$2.5 million in altered money orders over a period of at least ten years. Three more guards are awaiting trial as of December 31, 1985.

- Nevada - Twenty local CETA employees including the Executive Director were indicted on charges of bribery, conspiracy, false statements, theft of government funds and conspiracy resulting in the termination of the local CETA program. As of December 31, 1985, nine had been convicted.

- New York, W.D. - A former Deputy Commissioner of the New York State Department of Motor Vehicles received a sentence of a year and a day following his plea of guilty to Hobbs Act extortion and tax violations. The defendant used his official position to obtain monies from various car dealers and then failed to declare the income he received thereby to the Internal Revenue Service.

- Oklahoma, N.D. - A private businessman was found guilty of Hobbs Act violations for twice attempting to extort \$2.3 million from an Oklahoma corporation promoting the construction of a horse race track. The payment was to guarantee approval of the plan by the State Horse Racing Commission which was previously denied because of inadequate funding.

- Pennsylvania, M.D. - A state correctional superintendent and a local chief of police were found guilty of conspiracy to commit bank robbery after they attempted to force a prisoner at Millers Correctional Institution to carry out their plan.

- Rhode Island - A member of the Rhode Island State Board of Plumbing Examiners pleaded guilty to a 21-count indictment of mail fraud, obstruction of justice, and conspiracy to commit obstruction as part of a continuing

investigation into allegations of corruption involving extortion and the selling of licenses to unqualified applicants by the State Board.

- West Virginia, S.D. - The Fiscal Officer with the Financial Aid Office at West Virginia State College and five defendants were convicted of defrauding the United States Department of Education of federal student financial assistance, consisting of grants and loans, amounting to \$112,000. The scheme involved the issuance of fraudulent checks from student grant loan programs to students and non-students who were not legally entitled to receive those monies. The \$112,000 will be recovered through restitution.

2. The Legislative Branch

- Mississippi, S.D. - The President Pro Tempore of the State Senate was sentenced to nine years for conspiring to extort \$50,000 in violation of the Hobbs Act from the Mississippi Horse Racing Association to insure the passage of a horse racing bill. A coconspirator also was charged in the conspiracy.

- New Jersey - A former State Senator was indicted on RICO charges for his part in defrauding the Teamsters Pension Fund of \$20 million in sweetheart loans in return for kickbacks. As of December 31, 1985 the defendant was a fugitive.

- Oklahoma, N.D. - A former State Senator, and former bank Chief Executive Officer and Board Chairman, and his wife, a Tulsa County Tag Agent, were found guilty on eighteen counts of mail fraud, failure to disclose financial interests in foreign bank accounts, various tax violations, and money and finance charges as a result of conducting various ongoing illegal business practices while serving as state elected and appointed officials.

2. The Judicial Branch

- Arkansas, E.D. - The City Attorney for Little Rock was convicted on charges he received kickbacks from bogus invoices submitted to the City and for receiving bribes to fix DWI cases while serving as Municipal Traffic Judge. The defendant's accomplice in the kickback scheme, a private attorney, was convicted of mail fraud and conspiracy.

- Illinois, N.D. - In one of the most important corruption investigations in the country, Operation Greylord, an investigation of corruption in the Cook County Judiciary continued to result in indictments and

convictions in 1985. In 1985, 24 individuals were indicted, including three judges. In total, 49 individuals have been indicted and 19 convicted. Of these, eight judges have been indicted and four convicted thus far. Twenty-three attorneys have been indicted and eight convicted thus far.

- New York, E.D. - A former New York State Supreme Court Justice was sentenced to a five-year prison term following his conviction on charges of racketeering, extortion and fraud after receiving bribes in excess of \$47,000 in exchange for fixing cases over a 14-year period.

- Ohio, N.D. - An East Cleveland Municipal Court Judge, and former trial attorney for the Antitrust Division and former Assistant Cuyahoga County Prosecutor, was sentenced to a ten-year prison term following conviction on a six-count Hobbs Act indictment for receiving \$230,000 in kickbacks on court contracts in a one-year period. Two codefendants pleaded guilty; each received a prison term.

C. CORRUPTION AND OFFICIAL MISCONDUCT AT THE LOCAL LEVEL

1. Non-Law Enforcement Corruption

- District of Columbia - The former Deputy Mayor for the District of Columbia and Acting Director of the D.C. Department of Employment Services pled guilty to interstate transportation of stolen property, obstruction of justice and tax fraud, and was sentenced to a seven-year prison term, fines and restitution for stealing nearly \$200,000 from the D.C. Government during the period of from 1981 to 1984.

- Illinois, N.D. - An investigation of corruption in Fox Lake led to the conviction of the Mayor and a village trustee. Also convicted of bribing the Mayor was the owner of a waste hauling firm, a tavern owner, a local attorney, and a Washington, D.C. attorney who paid a bribe on behalf of a cable TV company.

- Illinois, S.D. - The Executive Director of the East St. Louis Housing Authority was barred from doing business with HUD for five years after he was sentenced to serve seven years in jail and ordered to make restitution of \$116,834 for defrauding HUD. The defendant conspired with contractors to award a \$2.2 million modernization contract in order to receive kickbacks totaling \$116,834. He had previously been found guilty on counts of bribery, embezzlement, conspiracy and filing false income tax returns.

- Illinois, S.D. - Three East St. Louis City Aldermen were convicted of accepting bribes in exchange for awarding jobs and contracts for a HUD-funded city beautification project.

- Indiana, S.D. - Three Indianapolis attorneys were convicted of RICO, mail fraud, and conspiracy to commit mail fraud in connection with reduction of property tax assessments for commercial real estate in downtown Indianapolis. The reductions were obtained through bribery of three township officials responsible for tax assessments. The three previously had pleaded guilty to charges arising from their part in the transactions and had testified for the Government.

- Kentucky, E.D. - The City Commissioner and former Mayor of Newport was found guilty of perjury and pleaded guilty to conspiracy to defraud HUD as a result of manipulating the Director of the Community Development Program to gain control of HUD-funded programs, win elections, and award contracts to friends.

- Kentucky, E.D. - The Director of Public Works for Newport pleaded guilty to Hobbs Act extortion under color of official right for his role as "bagman" for the then City Commissioner who was extorting money from city employees in exchange for their continued employment.

- Louisiana, E.D. - A New Orleans City Councilman was found guilty of extortion for his involvement in a rezoning scheme which resulted in the payment of large profits to himself and his associates.

- Louisiana, W.D. - The Assistant City Attorney for Monroe was found guilty of taking bribes in exchange for declining to prosecute DWI cases. A two-year prison sentence was imposed.

- Louisiana, W.D. - The Executive Director for the Natchitoches Area Action Association pleaded guilty to charges of misuse of CETA funds. He was sentenced to a \$2,000 fine and five years' probation with the condition he resign his job and refuse any federally funded position in the future.

- Massachusetts - A two-year covert investigation into corruption in the Building and Assessing Departments of the City of Boston resulted in the indictment and conviction of four city officials on charges of racketeering, obstruction of justice and perjury, and of six developers and contractors on charges of bribery, mail fraud and perjury. A seventh developer is awaiting trial.

- Michigan, E.D. - The Director of the Bay County Metropolitan Transit Authority was charged with false statements, embezzlement, mail fraud, false applications and filing false tax returns during his tenure in office. He was sentenced to three and one-half years' custody to be followed by five years' probation.

- Michigan, E.D. - A Bay County public guardian, responsible for administering VA benefits, pleaded guilty to embezzling VA funds in excess of \$125,000. He was sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

- New York, S.D. - An ongoing investigation of corruption in the New York City Housing Authority by the United States Attorney's Office and the New York City Department of Investigation has brought to 56 the number of people who have been charged with receipt and payment of bribes and kickbacks since January 15, 1985. Of those 56 charged, 39 have been convicted. Those charged and convicted include current or former employees of the Housing Authority and vendors who did business with the Authority. During the period covered by the investigation the charged vendors transacted approximately \$3.5 million in business with the Housing Authority while over a quarter of a million dollars in bribes and kickbacks were paid to the Housing Authority employees that have been arrested.

- Ohio, S.D. - The City Manager of Upper Arlington pleaded guilty to mail fraud in connection with accepting bribes, kickbacks and double billings from contractors and suppliers to the city. Over a ten-year period the defendant defrauded the city of approximately \$260,000, all of which he repaid prior to sentencing.

- Pennsylvania, M.D. - A county chairman was sentenced to a 12-year prison term and fined \$63,000 for his role in using his office to offer bribes to the Treasurer (\$300,000) and Attorney General (\$100,000) of Pennsylvania to influence the awarding of a state contract to a California corporation. Four additional defendants either pleaded or were found guilty.

- Texas, S.D. - A conspiracy to defraud the City of Houston's Summer Food Program funded by the Department of Agriculture resulted in the conviction of the Coordinator of the Summer Food Program and the indictments of the Assistant Director of the Parks Department and an independent food supplier to the program on charges of bribery, conspiracy and mail fraud. Loss to the Government is estimated to be \$175,000.

- Texas, W.D. - The Odessa County Commissioner and a City Councilman were found guilty of conspiracy to

maliciously destroy property and aiding and abetting perjury for their part in allowing the burning of a building on property purchased through a straw man by members of the City Council, and the Mayor following the defeat of a bond issue to finance construction of a civic center on the site.

- Wisconsin, E.D. - The Executive Director of the Walworth County Housing Authority and three private citizens were convicted on embezzlement and conspiracy charges in a scheme that resulted in approximately \$47,500 of the federally funded Rental Assistance Program to be diverted to the defendants' personal accounts. The sentence imposed included full restitution of the stolen funds.

2. Local Law Enforcement Corruption

- Alabama, N.D. - The former Chief of Police of Russellville was convicted and sentenced to three and one-half years' imprisonment for obtaining money under color of official right and attempting to extort in connection with an investigation into bootlegging, gambling, counterfeiting and drug operations in Colbert County. The investigation, begun in late 1983, revealed that a local criminal figure and members of his family operated a RICO enterprise at a location known as the Big Bear Resort. The defendant was paid to protect and promote the sale of bootlegged beer. The bootlegger and his coconspirators pleaded guilty to various RICO violations and were sentenced to prison for periods varying from three and one-half years to 15 years.

- Florida, S.D. - The Deputy Chief of Police, a Lieutenant of Detectives, a Sergeant of Detectives, and fourteen private citizens were found guilty of RICO and narcotics charges as a result of a two-year investigation into corruption in the Key West Police Department. The charges stemmed from their participation in a cocaine distribution conspiracy and in connection with that conspiracy, the bribery of senior officers of the Key West Police Department.

- Georgia, S.D. - The Sheriff of Bryan County was found guilty of receiving stolen vehicles, possessing and concealing out-of-state titles on the vehicles, and conspiracy. He was sentenced to eight years' imprisonment, a \$65,000 fine and the costs of prosecution.

- Guam - A captain on the Guam Territorial police force, and former head of the narcotics division and chief of detectives, and four other persons were found guilty of robbing a postal truck of \$646,800. Approximately \$125,000 was recovered.

- Indiana, N.D. - The Sheriff of Lake County pleaded guilty to extortion and weapons violations while serving as Sheriff and Lake County Commissioner. The defendant was sentenced to a 28-month federal prison term to be followed by a five-year probationary term and suspended ten-year sentence. A \$13,000 fine also was imposed.

- Ohio, S.D. - A Dayton drug dealer pleaded guilty to charges of conspiracy to distribute cocaine, conspiracy to obstruct a criminal investigation and violation of state bribery laws as a result of making cash payments totaling \$190,000 to local police officers in exchange for his freedom to distribute as well as for receiving advanced information on pending drug investigations. The police officers involved have not been publicly identified or charged. The investigation continues.

- Pennsylvania, E.D. - Six police officers were indicted for extorting payoffs from clubs and vice figures in Center City. Four were convicted and one awaits trial. Five additional officers, including a Chief Inspector, were convicted for running a \$10,000-\$15,000 per month extortion ring in the east and northeast police divisions. Two of the five cooperated and received probationary sentences, the other three await sentence.

The investigation is continuing into its fourth year. To date, thirty former officers have been convicted, including a Deputy Commissioner, two Chief Inspectors and two Inspectors. At least ten former officers are now cooperating with the investigation and are testifying against fellow officers. Sentences have ranged from one to 18 years for non-cooperating defendants.

- Puerto Rico - An investigation conducted by the United States Attorney's Office and the Federal Bureau of Investigation into widespread police corruption has resulted in the convictions of numerous high ranking police officers including the Chief of the Homicide Section and the Chief of the Vice Section of the Criminal Investigative Corps on charges stemming from extensive involvement in organized crime.

- South Carolina - A Horry County Police Department detective lieutenant and patrol officer pleaded guilty to charges of conspiracy to import marijuana and income tax evasion in connection with the Presidential Drug Task Force investigations into drug smuggling rings in South Carolina.

As a result of the same investigation, a Horry County Magistrate was charged with conspiracy to import marijuana, conspiracy to possess marijuana with intent to distribute, importation of marijuana, and possession of marijuana with

intent to distribute for his part in a drug smuggling ring that brought in excess of 160,000 pounds of marijuana into South Carolina. In 1986 the Magistrate was tried, convicted and was sentenced to 20 years in prison, a \$60,000 fine and 10 years' probation.

- South Carolina - In a separate investigation, two Horry County Police Department detectives pleaded guilty to conspiracy to possess and possession of marijuana with intent to distribute as a result of stealing an estimated 500 pounds of marijuana from a shipment seized by the South Carolina Law Enforcement Division and the Horry County Police Department and selling it for \$16,000. Each officer was sentenced to four years in prison.

- Tennessee, E.D. - A Sheriff and his brother pled guilty to charges of conspiracy to import and distribute cocaine as a result of a Federal Bureau of Investigation undercover drug investigation. The defendants were originally indicted in March of 1983 resulting in a guilty verdict which was appealed, reversed and remanded for a second trial from the Court of Appeals. The second trial resulted in a hung jury. Both defendants agreed to a plea bargain following the scheduling of a third trial.

- Tennessee, M.D. - The Chief Deputy Sheriff for Wayne County was sentenced to four years in prison and five years' probation following his conviction on charges of attempting to distribute or possession with intent to distribute cocaine after receiving \$1,500 in exchange for allowing controlled substances to be dropped by airplanes on two occasions.

- Tennessee, W.D. - A two-year investigation of alleged corrupt public officials in Dyersburg and Dyer County resulted in the conviction of the Sheriff of Dyer County for twenty-one federal crimes including defrauding the county, abuse of prisoners and intimidation of witnesses who appeared before a grand jury. He was sentenced to five years in prison and restitution to the victims. In another case, the Tennessee State Fire Marshal's senior arson investigator was convicted of obstruction of justice and perjury for "tipping off" a target of the ongoing investigation.

- Tennessee, W.D. - A county deputy sheriff assigned to the "Metro Narcotics Unit," a unit comprised of county and city officers charged with enforcing state drug laws, was convicted of mail fraud and civil rights violations as a result of taking and extorting money from drug dealers and others during drug raids.

- Texas, E.D. - Two deputy sheriffs were each sentenced to ten years in prison, a \$10,000 fine, and restitution of more than \$2,509 for conspiring to distribute cocaine by providing protection to a large organized drug ring servicing the Eastern District of Texas and parts of Louisiana over a two-year period.

- West Virginia, S.D. - A former Deputy Sheriff, together with a Corporal in the West Virginia State Police and a former Sheriff, were indicted on charges of conspiring to violate the federal arson statute. The Sheriff pleaded guilty and is awaiting sentencing. The remaining two defendants are awaiting trial.

D. ELECTION CRIMES

- Missouri, E.D. - An Alderman for the City of St. Louis was sentenced to a 26-year prison term and a \$2,000 fine for voter fraud and bribery for his participation in the awarding of a cable television franchise in the City.

LIST OF TABLES

Table I	Federal Prosecutions of Corrupt Public Officials - Year Ended December 31, 1985
Table II	Federal Prosecutions of Corrupt Public Officials - January 1, 1975, to December 31, 1985
Table III	Federal Prosecutions of Corrupt Public Officials - Convictions by Districts - 1976-1985

TABLE I

FEDERAL PROSECUTIONS OF CORRUPT PUBLIC OFFICIALS

Year Ended December 31, 1985

Federal Officials

Indicted	563
Convicted	470
Awaiting Trial	90

State Officials

Indicted	79
Convicted	66
Awaiting Trial	20

Local Officials

Indicted	248
Convicted	221
Awaiting Trial	49

Others Involved

Indicted	292
Convicted	240
Awaiting Trial	97

Total

Indicted	1,182
Convicted	997
Awaiting Trial	256

TABLE II
 PROGRESS OVER THE LAST DECADE
FEDERAL PROSECUTIONS OF CORRUPT PUBLIC OFFICIALS

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
<u>Federal Officials</u>											
- Indicted	53	111	129	133	128	123	198	158	460*	408	563
- Convicted	43	101	94	91	115	131	159	147	424	429	470
- Awaiting Trial on December 31	5	1	32	42	21	16	23	38	58	77	90
<u>State Officials</u>											
- Indicted	36	59	50	55	58	72	87	49	81	58	79
- Convicted	18	35	38	56	32	51	66	43	65	52	66
- Awaiting Trial on December 31	5	30	33	20	30	28	36	18	26	21	20
<u>Local Officials</u>											
- Indicted	139	194	157	171	212	247	244	257	270	203	248
- Convicted	94	100	164	127	156	168	211	232	226	196	221
- Awaiting Trial on December 31	15	98	62	72	67	82	102	58	61	74	49
<u>Others involved</u>											
- Indicted	27	199	171	198	289	279	349	265	262	267	292
- Convicted	24	144	144	135	252	202	294	249	257	257	240
- Awaiting Trial on December 31	2	70	83	71	69	87	70	72	77	97	97
<u>Totals</u>											
- Indicted	255	563	507	557	687	721	878	729	1,073	936	1,182
- Convicted	179	380	440	409	555	552	730	671	972	934	997
- Awaiting Trial on December 31	27	199	210	205	187	213	231	186	222	269	256

*/ The 1983 figures were reviewed to attempt to identify the reason for the substantial jump in prosecutions of federal officials. The explanation appears to be two-fold; first, there clearly has been a greater focus on federal corruption nationwide, but there also appears to have been more consistent reporting of lower-level employees who abused their office, cases that may have been overlooked in the past. For reference, the U.S. Attorneys' Offices were told: "For purposes of this questionnaire, a public corruption case includes any case involving abuse of office by a public employee. We are not excluding low-level employees or minor crimes, but rather focusing on the job-relatedness of the offense and whether the offense involves abuse of the public trust placed in the employee."

TABLE III
FEDERAL PROSECUTIONS OF CORRUPT PUBLIC OFFICIALS
Convictions of Public Officials by Judicial Districts
1976 - 1985

	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Alabama, Northern	0	6	4	9	6	5	4	7	15	12	68
Alabama, Middle	9	4	5	10	22	3	6	6	5	2	72
Alabama, Southern	1	0	1	N/A	5	0	6	12	16	6	47
Alaska	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	6	8	9	30
Arizona	2	3	0	1	2	6	0	4	3	4	25
Arkansas, Eastern	1	3	2	3	4	1	0	9	2	3	29
Arkansas, Western	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	4	4	0	13
California, Northern	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	9	39	53
California, Eastern	0	0	0	0	N/A	0	3	0	20	25	48
California, Central	10	8	3	8	4	8	4	17	52	2	116
California, Southern	1	2	3	7	8	8	5	3	7	22	66
Colorado	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	13	9	4	29
Connecticut	0	5	4	4	7	0	4	15	8	7	54
Delaware	3	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	3	0	10

N/A = Not Available; Failed to return Questionnaire.

	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
District of Columbia	9	10	14	9	19	17	14	N/A	34	16	142
Florida, Northern	1	0	0	0	2	4	0	1	6	3	17
Florida, Middle	4	1	5	1	2	6	4	13	23	8	67
Florida, Southern	0	0	3	0	14	0	1	8	8	5	39
Georgia, Northern	6	2	6	1	2	2	5	20	9	9	62
Georgia, Middle	9	7	1	1	3	1	2	10	4	8	46
Georgia, Southern	0	1	0	4	2	8	3	8	14	6	46
Guam	N/A	N/A	2	0	N/A	2	0	1	14	11	30
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	6	0	11
Idaho	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	5
Illinois, Northern	N/A	N/A	16	27	25	35	20	16	57	35	231
Illinois, Central	1	0	8	2	2	0	0	3	24	3	43
Illinois, Southern	0	0	4	2	0	0	0	2	0	7	15
Indiana, Northern	4	6	5	3	7	2	3	0	4	8	42
Indiana, Southern	0	3	0	0	7	2	3	0	3	5	23
Iowa, Northern	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
Iowa, Southern	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	3	3	10
Kansas	9	4	0	3	N/A	7	0	3	9	9	44
Kentucky, Eastern	5	6	5	5	12	5	4	0	7	3	52

	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Kentucky, Western	1	0	2	2	0	2	5	1	0	2	15
Louisiana, Eastern	N/A	N/A	6	7	8	13	4	19	9	4	70
Louisiana, Middle	1	0	0	1	1	3	2	5	0	2	15
Louisiana, Western	0	1	0	10	2	0	2	0	0	4	19
Maine	0	0	2	2	3	0	0	1	1	2	11
Maryland	2	5	20	11	11	3	2	10	8	14	86
Massachusetts	3	5	7	5	6	7	11	8	17	9	78
Michigan, Eastern	1	4	1	7	3	10	16	18	21	7	88
Michigan, Western	1	1	1	0	0	2	4	2	3	6	20
Minnesota	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	6	3	2	14
Mississippi, Northern	0	2	3	2	4	6	4	0	0	8	29
Mississippi, Southern	1	0	5	0	4	9	7	N/A	20	1	47
Missouri, Eastern	4	2	1	1	2	2	4	1	1	12	30
Missouri, Western	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	9	8	1	20
Montana	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	4	0	10
Nebraska	0	1	0	0	7	0	0	1	6	8	23
Nevada	1	1	1	3	0	2	0	2	1	9	20
New Hampshire	0	0	2	0	0	3	7	1	1	3	17
New Jersey	14	10	15	9	25	8	16	30	14	6	147

	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
New Mexico	9	9	1	4	0	2	6	8	3	3	45
New York, Northern	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	N/A	2	11	16
New York, Southern	0	8	3	33	17	30	36	49	64	108	348
New York, Eastern	21	21	7	1	22	11	11	14	28	35	171
New York, Western	0	5	1	5	6	1	0	5	13	1	37
North Carolina, Eastern	1	0	1	1	N/A	2	7	8	16	5	41
North Carolina, Western	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	6	13	9	30
North Carolina, Middle	*	*	*	0	0	0	0	1	6	5	12
North Dakota	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	5
Ohio, Northern	2	5	6	12	3	2	3	11	17	21	82
Ohio, Southern	12	18	7	21	10	2	0	4	10	16	100
Oklahoma, Northern	0	0	0	0	0	2	8	1	1	1	13
Oklahoma, Western	0	0	4	N/A	5	51	44	25	33	4	166
Oklahoma, Eastern	0	0	0	5	3	9	13	14	9	1	54
Oregon	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	6	8	3	18
Pennsylvania, Eastern	8	6	13	11	8	4	4	19	35	25	133
Pennsylvania, Middle	21	27	16	3	6	16	13	25	16	9	153
Pennsylvania, Western	9	39	12	7	N/A	4	7	3	12	6	99

* = District did not exist.

	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Puerto Rico	1	5	0	N/A	0	0	1	2	10	16	35
Rhode Island	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	0	4	0	2	8	1	15
South Carolina	19	15	8	10	11	25	8	22	9	14	141
South Dakota	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	11	3	18
Tennessee, Eastern	0	4	0	2	1	0	5	15	5	3	35
Tennessee, Middle	1	1	2	3	0	8	5	2	1	10	33
Tennessee, Western	2	7	3	5	7	7	4	85	12	28	160
Texas, Northern	6	4	4	7	5	5	15	9	7	2	64
Texas, Southern	8	3	6	6	1	0	1	11	12	2	50
Texas, Eastern	0	1	3	N/A	3	19	11	8	4	5	54
Texas, Western	4	2	0	N/A	3	6	8	11	21	8	63
Utah	0	0	2	1	N/A	4	0	5	0	7	19
Vermont	0	0	1	0	N/A	0	1	0	0	0	2
Virgin Islands	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	1	2	1	1	0	5
Virginia, Eastern	4	4	1	1	1	13	13	N/A	3	0	40
Virginia, Western	0	1	1	0	0	5	0	3	3	0	13
Washington, Eastern	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington, Western	0	1	0	2	2	1	0	3	12	0	21
West Virginia, Northern	0	0	1	3	1	0	0	0	2	2	9

	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
West Virginia, Southern	2	0	6	3	N/A	0	3	2	12	6	34
Wisconsin, Eastern	1	4	2	0	1	2	11	13	10	7	51
Wisconsin, Western	0	3	0	1	1	0	0	5	0	1	11
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	3