

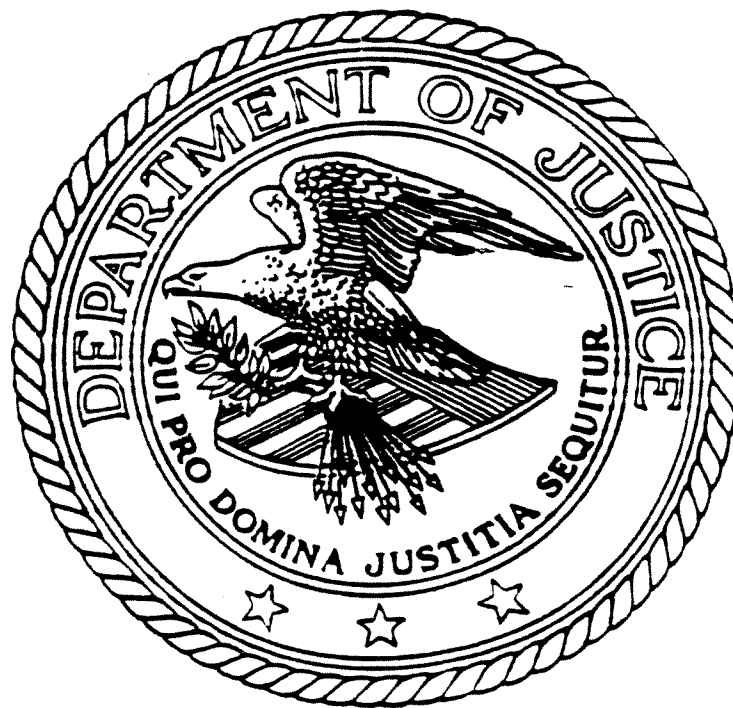
**REPORT TO CONGRESS  
ON THE ACTIVITIES AND OPERATIONS  
OF THE  
PUBLIC INTEGRITY SECTION  
FOR 1990**



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

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

REPORT TO CONGRESS  
ON THE  
ACTIVITIES AND OPERATIONS  
OF  
THE PUBLIC INTEGRITY SECTION  
FOR 1990



Public Integrity Section  
Criminal Division  
U.S. Department of Justice  
September 1991

Submitted Pursuant to  
Section 529 of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978

## INTRODUCTION

This Report to the Congress, prepared as required by Section 529 of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978, details the activities and operations of the Public Integrity Section and provides statistics concerning the nationwide effort against corruption for calendar year 1990.

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

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

During 1990, the Section recovered from staffing and budget problems which posed challenges for the Section during previous years. Now fully staffed, the Section maintains a staff of senior litigators including experts in election law, the laws prohibiting conflicts of interest and bribery, the Independent Counsel provisions, and the statutes providing federal jurisdiction over corruption at the state and local levels. The Section's workload, particularly under the Independent Counsel provisions and the conflicts of interest laws, continued to grow and as can be seen from the cases detailed in Part II of this report, the Section brought a number of significant cases in 1990. Gerald E. McDowell continued as Chief of the Section in 1990.

Part I of this Report describes the operations and functions of the Public Integrity Section, highlighting major activities; Part II details the cases prosecuted by the Section; and Part III presents data on the national effort to combat public corruption during 1990, based on the Section's annual nationwide survey of United States Attorneys.

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

## PART I

### OPERATIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE PUBLIC INTEGRITY SECTION

A.	Responsibility for Litigation	1
	1. Recusals	1
	2. Sufficiency of Local Resources	2
	3. Sensitive or Multi-District Cases	2
	4. Federal Agency Referrals	2
B.	Special Section Priorities	3
	1. Independent Counsel Matters	3
	2. Election Crimes	4
	3. Conflicts of Interest Crimes	5
C.	Technical Assistance	6
	1. Advice and Training	6
	2. Consultation	6
	3. Legislative Activity	6
	4. General Assistance and Supervision	6

## PART II

### PUBLIC INTEGRITY SECTION INDICTMENTS, PROSECUTIONS AND APPEALS IN 1990

Federal Judicial Branch	8
Federal Legislative Branch	9
Federal Executive Branch	12
State and Local Corruption	18
Election Crimes	20

## PART III

### FEDERAL PROSECUTIONS OF CORRUPT OFFICIALS

List of Tables	22
Table I	23
Table II	24
Table III	26

## PART I

# OPERATIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE PUBLIC INTEGRITY SECTION

### A. Responsibility for Litigation

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

#### 1. Recusals

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

Cases involving federal judges and other judicial officers always require the recusal of the United States Attorney's Office because the attorneys in the Office are likely to have to appear before the judge and have professional dealings with the court during and after the investigation. Thus, as a matter of established Department of Justice policy, all such cases are handled by the Public Integrity Section. As a result of this policy, for example, during 1990, the Section handled the prosecution of United States District Judge Robert P. Aguilar, on charges of obstruction of justice and unlawful disclosure of wiretap information. On November 1, 1990, Judge Aguilar was sentenced to serve six months in prison and to pay a fine of \$1,000 on each count.

Conflicts of interest considerations similar to those that arise when the subject of an investigation is a federal judge often arise when the target of the investigation is a federal investigator or prosecutor, and may require recusal of the United States Attorney's Office. As a result, such cases are frequently referred to the Public Integrity Section, where they constitute a significant portion of its case load. For example, during 1990, Section attorneys obtained a conviction in a matter involving the husband of a former Assistant United States Attorney. The defendant's criminal conduct involved activities which occurred during several of the years in which his wife served as an Assistant United States Attorney, which would have made investigation and prosecution of the case very difficult for the United States Attorney's Office. The husband was convicted of three felony counts of tax evasion and two misdemeanor counts of willful failure to pay taxes.

## 2. Sufficiency of Local Resources

When the available prosecutorial resources in the United States Attorney's Office are insufficient to undertake a significant corruption case, and the United States Attorney requests the Section's assistance, the Public Integrity Section has historically provided experienced federal prosecutors, skilled in the nuances of corruption cases, to serve as co-counsel. An example of this is the Section's participation in the investigation and conviction of the former Governor of West Virginia, Arch A. Moore, which was handled jointly with the United States Attorney's office in the Southern District of West Virginia.

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

## 3. Sensitive or Multi-District Cases

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

As an example of a case of this sort, the Section continued a commitment begun in 1988, devoting substantial resources in 1990 to Operation ILLWIND, a major, multi-district defense procurement fraud and corruption investigation. The Section's involvement led to the assignment of one of the Deputy Chiefs of the Section to handle corruption cases arising from the investigation. The convictions in 1990 resulting from this wide-ranging investigation are described later in this report.

## 4. Federal Agency Referrals

Referrals from the federal agencies are an important part of the Section's workload. Ever since the Inspectors General were authorized for various agencies, the Section has worked closely with them, encouraging their investigations, coordinating joint investigations between the FBI and Inspectors General and ensuring that their cases receive prompt prosecutive attention. The Section also invests time in training the agencies' investigators in the statutes involved in corruption cases and the investigative approaches that work best in such cases. As a result of

its efforts, many of the Section's cases are referrals directly from the agencies. As one example of how successful such cases can be, an investigation referred by the Agency for International Development (AID) resulted in two high-level AID officials and an AID contractor being convicted of bribery and conspiracy and sentenced to terms of imprisonment.

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

## B. Special Section Priorities

### 1. Independent Counsel Matters

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

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

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

Most of these matters are protected under the stringent confidentiality provisions of the statute, and cannot be described in this Report; but, in one matter made public by court order in 1990, an independent counsel was appointed to handle the investigation of Samuel Pierce, former Secretary of Housing and Urban Development. The Section continues to provide liaison and to otherwise assist the independent counsel in this matter.

## 2. Election Crimes

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

a. Advice and Support. The Election Crimes Branch gives advice and assistance to the United States Attorneys' Offices regarding the application of federal criminal laws to election fraud and campaign-financing abuses. During 1990, the Branch assisted the United States Attorneys' Offices with significant election-fraud investigations in Alabama, California, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, New York, Pennsylvania, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia. The Branch also supervises the Department's use of the federal conspiracy and false statements statutes (18 U.S.C. §§ 371 and 1001) to address aggravated schemes to subvert the federal campaign-financing requirements of the Federal Election Campaign Act (FECA), 2 U.S.C. § 431 *et seq.* Federal prosecutors around the country are now successfully using these Title 18 felony statutes to prosecute individuals and entities for illegally infusing large amounts of money into federal election campaigns.

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

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

d. Legislation. The Election Crimes Branch reviews all proposed legislation which would affect the election process or the regulation of campaigns, and frequently plays a significant role in formulating the Department's position in these areas. In 1990, the Branch continued to assist the Department in its efforts to obtain the enactment of the Department's Anti-Corruption Act, which contains strong election-crime provisions drafted by the Branch in 1989. The Branch was also substantially involved in significant legislative initiatives in 1990 dealing with the Hatch Act and with proposals in Congress to standardize voter registration procedures.

e. Litigation. The Branch, with the assistance of trial lawyers within the Section, at times assumes operational responsibility for the prosecution of significant election fraud cases. Budgetary and staffing limitations have in the past few years reduced our litigative role in these cases. Now that the Section's staffing resources have been replenished, we expect to resume our prior active role in these cases, and in 1990 the Section prosecuted two significant vote-buying cases in Missouri.



f. Inter-Agency Liaison with the Federal Election Commission and the Office of Special Counsel. The Election Crimes Branch is the formal liaison between the Justice Department and the Federal Election Commission, with which the Department shares enforcement jurisdiction over violations of the federal campaign-financing laws (2 U.S.C. § 431 et seq.) The Branch also serves as the Department's point of contact with the United States Office of Special Counsel (OSC). The OSC has jurisdiction over noncriminal violations of the Hatch Act, 5 U.S.C. §§ 7324 et seq. and 1501 et seq., which may also involve criminal patronage abuses which are within the Department's jurisdiction.

### 3. Conflicts of Interest Crimes

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

The Conflicts of Interest Crimes Branch also has a number of legislative responsibilities, a role that has been particularly significant in recent years with the surge of interest in more effective legislation governing government ethics. The Branch develops and reviews legislative proposals relating to criminal conflicts of interest, but also devotes considerable resources to the review of non-criminal legislative proposals that overlap, sometimes in a subtle manner not envisioned by a bill's drafters or sponsors, with the criminal statutes. The principal objective is to assure that the impact of proposed legislation on criminal law enforcement is recognized and is consistent with policy reflected in the criminal statutes. Responsibilities of the Branch include formulating policy, drafting legislation and correspondence, reviewing legislative activity of other executive branch agencies, preparing congressional testimony, and providing technical advice to Department officials. The Branch played a significant role in the development of the Ethics Reform Act of 1990. The legislation involves disclosure requirements and an arsenal of criminal, civil, injunctive, and administrative sanctions and is a comprehensive system designed to promote public confidence in the integrity of government.

Coordination with other government offices is a crucial role of the Conflicts of Interest Crimes Branch, to ensure that our efforts are complementary and consistent. The Office of Government Ethics (OGE) plays the most important role in that effort. For example, by Memorandum of Agreement, the Office of Government Ethics may issue formal advisory opinions after consultation with the Department of Justice. Also, OGE is required to consult with the Department of Justice in promulgating regulations. The Public Integrity Section informs OGE of declinations arising from referrals involving the conflicts statutes, frequently consults with OGE on conflicts issues, and jointly participates in training programs. The two agencies have developed a positive, fruitful working relationship that enable each to improve its performance.

### C. Technical Assistance

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

#### 1. Advice and Training

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

In 1990, the Section continued its devotion to substantial efforts in formal training of investigators and prosecutors. For several years, the Section has sponsored an annual four- or five- day training seminar for prosecutors and agents involved in public corruption investigations and prosecutions. The Section again held a seminar in 1990, co-sponsored by the Attorney General's Advocacy Institute. The seminar was an outstanding success, providing intensive training to approximately 200 prosecutors and investigators. The seminars provided legal training in the statutes most commonly used in corruption cases, guidance in the use of the complex and difficult investigative techniques necessary to investigate corruption, and advice from experienced prosecutors on conducting corruption trials.

#### 2. Consultation

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

#### 3. Legislative Activity

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

#### 4. General Assistance and Supervision

Departmental supervision of prosecutions is often important in public corruption cases, which are frequently controversial, complex, and highly visible. Section attorneys are occasionally called upon to conduct a careful review of such sensitive cases, evaluating the quality of the investigative work and the adequacy of the proposed indictments.

The presence of Public Integrity Section attorneys helps to ensure that these important

public corruption cases are properly developed and brought to trial, since the Section can often identify problems early on and either provide needed assistance, or, if necessary, assume operational responsibility for the prosecution.

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

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

PART II

PUBLIC INTEGRITY SECTION  
INDICTMENTS, PROSECUTIONS AND APPEALS  
IN 1990

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. Related cases are grouped together, set off by double lines. The public corruption cases handled every year solely by the United States Attorneys' Offices are reflected in the statistics set forth in Part III of this Report.

This section of the Report is divided according to the level of government affected by the corruption. The prosecutions and indictments reported below reflect the Section's work during 1990 and the status of its cases as of December 31, 1990. This section of the Report also provides statistics on the number of matters closed without prosecution during 1990, and the number of matters open at the end of the year.

FEDERAL JUDICIAL BRANCH
-------------------------

During 1990, the Public Integrity Section closed eleven matters involving judicial corruption without indictment. Eleven such matters were under investigation at the end of 1990. During 1990, the Section handled the following cases involving judicial corruption:

---

---

United States v. Aguilar, Northern District of California

On August 22, 1990, United States District Judge Robert Aguilar was found guilty by a jury of illegally disclosing the existence of a wiretap application to convicted felon Abe Chapman, who was a target of the wiretap, and of endeavoring to obstruct a grand jury investigation by lying to FBI agents in an interview.

Judge Aguilar's offenses grew out of his dealings with Chapman and former Teamster official Michael Rudy Tham, a convicted felon who was seeking to have his conviction for embezzlement overturned. In disclosing the wiretap, Judge Aguilar informed Chapman of secret, court-protected investigative information to which he was privy because of his position as a federal judge. In

the course of the subsequent investigation of Judge Aguilar, he lied to the FBI in an effort to mislead the grand jury.

On November 1, 1990, Judge Aguilar was sentenced to serve six months in prison and to pay a fine of \$1,000 on each count and co-defendant Tham was sentenced to serve 18 months in prison and to pay a fine of \$10,000 on each count.

United States v. Tham, Northern District of California

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

---

---

United States v. Greenfield, Southern District of Florida

On April 19, 1990, a jury returned guilty verdicts on both counts of an indictment of Leo Greenfield, a Miami attorney. The jury found that Greenfield obstructed justice, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1503, by soliciting and receiving money from a convicted federal defendant. Greenfield falsely told the felon that he could arrange for the reduction of his sentence through a bribe of the Chief Judge of the District. The jury also found that Greenfield engaged in a monetary transaction with criminally derived proceeds, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1957, by depositing part of the proceeds of his obstruction-of-justice scheme in the bank. Greenfield was sentenced to 30 months in prison, 36 months' probation and fined \$5,000.

FEDERAL LEGISLATIVE BRANCH
----------------------------

During 1990, the Public Integrity Section closed six investigations involving allegations of corruption or misconduct within the legislative branch. As of December 31, 1990, six such matters were pending in the Section. Also during 1990, the Section prosecuted the following legislative branch corruption cases:

---

---

OPERATION ILLWIND

The Public Integrity Section was involved with a number of cases stemming from "Operation ILLWIND," the Department of Justice's wide-ranging investigation of fraud in the defense contracting industry and its efforts to buy influence through illegal campaign contributions and gratuities to Members of Congress. Deputy Section Chief Lee Radek and trial attorneys in

the Public Integrity Section prosecuted these cases, with the assistance of attorneys from the Fraud Section and the United States Attorney's Office for the Eastern District of Virginia. Following are descriptions of 1990 prosecutions growing out of this investigation.

United States v. Capaldo, Eastern District of New York

On September 13, 1990, William L. Capaldo, former Manager of Central Shipping at Grumman Aerospace Corporation in Bethpage, New York, was sentenced to a term of three years' probation, a total fine of \$50,000 and ordered to perform 500 hours of community service in connection with his plea of guilty to a two-count information charging him with participating in a conspiracy to defraud the United States in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 371, and making a false statement on his tax return in violation of 26 U.S.C. § 7206(1).

The sentence results from an investigation focusing on the activities of the late James T. Kane, President of Kane Paper Company and B&M Container Corporation, which supply packaging material to Grumman and other Long Island companies. Kane also directed "Long Island Aerospace", a political action committee that promoted the interests of the Long Island defense industry, particularly Grumman. With the help of Capaldo, B&M Container billed Grumman between 1982 and June of 1988 for approximately \$500,000 in supplies that Grumman never received. Grumman passed on to the United States for reimbursement the cost of the supplies that were never shipped. Capaldo participated in the scheme by falsely verifying that the supplies were actually received. For his part in the scheme, Capaldo was given \$75,000 in cash by persons employed by or associated with B&M Container, which he did not declare on his taxes.

United States v. Brooks, Eastern District of Virginia

On November 23, 1990, consultant Robert M. Brooks entered a plea of guilty to one count of allowing his name to be used by another in making a campaign contribution in violation of 2 U.S.C. §§ 441f and 437g(d). The investigation revealed that the Sperry Corporation and its successor company, Unisys, arranged for a number of consultants, including Brooks, to be paid inflated prices for consulting work, with the understanding that the extra money would be used at the direction of Unisys to make campaign contributions to influential Members of Congress.

United States v. Roberts, Eastern District of Virginia

On February 9, 1990, John B.G. Roberts, III, a former marketing manager of the Unisys Corporation and its predecessor, Sperry, was sentenced to twelve months' incarceration, a fine of \$10,000 and two years' supervised release. Roberts had previously waived indictment and pleaded guilty to a two-count information charging him with violating 18 U.S.C. § 371 (conspiracy to make false statements to the Department of Defense and the Federal Election Commission) and 18 U.S.C. § 1503 (obstruction of justice).

Roberts conspired with consultants for Unisys to make illegal contributions to the campaign committees of federal legislators. The contributions were made with the understanding that they would be reimbursed for the contributions from Unisys funds.

Roberts was also responsible for causing fraudulent invoices to be submitted to Unisys. These invoices indicated that a consultant was ostensibly paid for reports, when the real reason for the compensation was the consultants' lobbying activities and to provide funds to be used for campaign contributions. The dollar amount of the invoices was reflected in claims submitted to the United States by Unisys.

---

---

### OTHER FEDERAL LEGISLATIVE BRANCH CORRUPTION

The Public Integrity Section also prosecuted a number of other cases involving corruption within or attempts to corrupt Congress:

---

---

#### United States v. Abrams, Western District of Texas

On June 4, 1990, William M. Abrams was convicted of perjury in San Antonio, Texas. The jury found Abrams guilty of one count of perjury and not guilty on one count; the jury was deadlocked as to the remaining three counts.

The FBI had uncovered a detailed scheme in which several individuals sought, through the use of corrupt political influence, to acquire control of multiple financially-troubled savings and loan institutions throughout the Southwest. The investigation disclosed that Glen N. Mauldin, Administrative Assistant and Campaign Chairman for former Nevada Senator (now Ambassador to the Bahamas) Jacob "Chic" Hecht, planned to assist a group of investors in acquiring control of a number of insolvent savings and loans, in exchange for a secret ten percent ownership interest in the acquired thrifts. Mauldin was to assist the investor group by using the Senator's office to gain access to M. Danny Wall, then-Chairman of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board (FHLBB), and eventually to obtain approval from the FHLBB of the planned acquisitions. The other members of the group were Darrell A. Tomblin, a former Director of the National Conservative Political Action Committee, Vincent P. Lachelli, a Washington lobbyist, and William M. Abrams, a New Orleans financial consultant.

On August 9, 1990, Abrams was sentenced to imprisonment for twelve months and was ordered to pay a \$5000 fine, for his perjury conviction. The trial of Tomblin, Mauldin, and Lachelli has been postponed several times, and is now scheduled for January 1992.

---

---

#### United States v. Anthony, Northern District of Ohio

On January 30, 1990, the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals affirmed from the bench the conviction of Ladd J. Anthony, the former Special Assistant to United States Senator Howard

Metzenbaum. Anthony was convicted on two counts of demanding and receiving illegal gratuities in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 201(c). The jury found that Anthony solicited a payment of \$2,000 from a Polish immigrant in return for his agreement to assist with an application for admission to Ohio State University College of Veterinary Medicine. The jury also found that Anthony solicited and received payment of \$400 from another Polish immigrant to help her with her application to petition for naturalization as a United States citizen.

Anthony was sentenced to five years' probation, fined \$1,300 and ordered to make restitution of \$800. Anthony must also complete 240 hours of community service and participate in an in-patient alcohol and drug treatment program.

---

---

**United States v. Walters, District of Columbia**

On May 15, 1990, C. Richard Walters entered a plea of guilty to a one-count information charging him with violating 18 U.S.C. § 210 (offer to procure appointive office). Walters, an attorney in private practice in Fresno, California, wrote to Senator Pete Wilson of California, requesting his endorsement for the position of United States Trustee for the Southern District of California. Walters included in the letter three checks: one \$5,000 check made out to the "Senator Pete Wilson Campaign," and two checks for \$2,500 each, made out with the payee in blank. The letter stated that the two checks were to be used for additional political contributions. Senator Wilson's office never received the original letter, because a congressional employee stole and cashed the blank checks. Walters was sentenced to one year of probation, 100 hours of community service, and a fine of \$1,500.

**FEDERAL EXECUTIVE BRANCH**

The Public Integrity Section closed 90 matters involving allegations of corruption or misconduct within the executive branch during 1990. As of December 31, 1990, 156 such matters were pending in the Section. Also during 1990, the Section prosecuted the following cases involving executive branch corruption and misconduct:

---

---

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

On December 10, 1990, National Reporting, Inc., entered a plea of guilty to a one-count information charging the company with supplementing the salary of a government employee. The charge relates to National's contractual arrangement with the United States Attorney's Office for the Southern District of New York to report and transcribe legal proceedings. From November of 1985 to February of 1989, National periodically paid money to James Pungello, who was then employed by the United States Attorney's Office as the supervisor of court reporters, to perform



court reporting transcription services for National. These services, as National knew, could otherwise have been performed by Pungello as an employee of the United States Attorney's Office.

United States v. Pungello, Southern District of New York

On April 6, 1990, James Pungello, the supervisor of grand jury reporters employed by the United States Attorney's Office for the Southern District of New York, pleaded guilty to a one-count information charging a violation of 18 U.S.C. § 209(a) (supplementation of salary). Pungello received payments from National Reporting Service, Inc., for doing work assigned to him by the company. These services, as Pungello knew, could otherwise have been performed by him as an employee of the United States Attorney's Office. Pungello was sentenced to a term of two years' probation.

---

---

United States v. Enos, Eastern District of Virginia

On May 25, 1990, Donald Enos, formerly Deputy Director of the Task Force for Humanitarian Assistance to Central America, Agency for International Development (AID), was sentenced to serve a term of twelve months' imprisonment, pay fines of \$12,000, and provide restitution to the Government in connection with his plea of guilty to two counts of accepting bribes, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 201(b)(2). Enos was the second-ranking AID field officer in charge of dispensing humanitarian aid to the Contras in Nicaragua.

Both counts arose from Enos accepting money from George Kraus, a medical consulting contractor doing business with AID, in exchange for improperly providing Kraus with proprietary information belonging to AID, and otherwise assisting Kraus in obtaining contracts from AID. Count One charged Enos with receiving approximately \$60,000 from Kraus between 1985 and 1987, while Enos was Director of the Office of Human Resources and Humanitarian Assistance in El Salvador. Count Two charged Enos with receiving or agreeing to receive \$33,000 from Kraus from 1988 on, in connection with Kraus being awarded two medical consulting contracts relating to aid to the Contras.

United States v. Kraus, District of Columbia

On September 11, 1990, George F. Kraus, a medical consulting contractor doing business with the Agency for International Development (AID), was sentenced to a term of eight months in prison and a fine of \$6,000 arising from his plea of guilty to one count of bribery, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 201(b)(1).

Kraus had given a \$3,000 bribe to an AID official, who was cooperating with the investigation, in exchange for inside information from the official. The information enabled Kraus to be awarded a \$25,000 Food Needs Analysis project in Guatemala by AID.

United States v. Massey, District of Columbia

On September 27, 1990, John Massey, a former project officer with the Agency for International Development (AID), was sentenced to a term of nine months in prison, ordered to pay a fine of \$2,000 and directed to perform 100 hours of community service. Massey had pleaded guilty to one count of conspiracy to defraud the United States, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 371, by providing George F. Kraus, a medical consulting contractor doing business with AID, with proprietary AID information about contracts AID was preparing to put out to bid. Massey received over \$11,000 from Kraus for providing such information.

---

United States v. Erickson, Eastern District of Virginia

On February 1, 1990, James M. Erickson, former head of the Agency for International Development's malaria research program, pleaded guilty to three felonies stemming from his abuse of his position at AID. Erickson was sentenced to eight months' incarceration, to be followed by three years' probation, and a fine of \$25,000.

Erickson admitted receiving \$88,000 in payments from KT&R Laboratories, which was participating in an AID-funded malaria research program that he was supervising. Erickson's false statement conviction was for failing to disclose his financial interest in the company set up to receive the payments from KT&R.

Erickson also admitted that he had accepted unlawful gratuities for his official actions in connection with the purchase of monkeys for use in malaria research. Erickson received over \$20,000 from the profits made by a "middleman" in the purchase.

Erickson's third conviction was for failing to declare on his 1986 tax return \$68,000 in income from the two schemes described above.

United States v. Diaz, Eastern District of Virginia

On October 24, 1990, George Diaz, an AID consultant, was charged in a superseding indictment with conspiring to defraud the United States and paying an illegal gratuity to Dr. James Erickson, the former head of AID's malaria research program. The indictment alleges that Diaz and Erickson formed a phony company to siphon off roughly \$54,000 allocated for the purchase of monkeys needed for malaria research. Diaz paid Erickson approximately \$20,000 for his assistance in carrying out this scheme. Diaz currently is a fugitive believed to be in Guatemala.

---

United States v. Barr, Middle District of Pennsylvania

On August 10, 1990, Henry G. Barr, a former Assistant to the Attorney General, was indicted by a grand jury sitting in the Middle District of Pennsylvania. Barr was indicted on

Counts I and II of making false statements to the Department of Justice concerning his use or involvement with drugs and Counts III and IV with conspiracy to use cocaine and with possession of cocaine.

Barr has since been convicted on all counts. The Public Integrity Section assisted the Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Section and the United States Attorney's Office for the Middle District of Pennsylvania in the handling of this case.

---

---

United States v. Edward K. O'Brien, District of Massachusetts

On December 20, 1990, Edward K. O'Brien, a former Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) Agent in charge of the Springfield, Mass. DEA office pleaded guilty to embezzlement of government funds in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 641. O'Brien, who also had an indictment pending against him charging him, together with his brother John O'Brien, with transporting 53 kilograms of cocaine, pleaded guilty to having embezzled over \$100,000 from the DEA office in Springfield. He has since pleaded guilty to the drug charges as well.

United States v. John O'Brien, District of Massachusetts

On December 27, 1990, John O'Brien was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment on one count of conspiracy to possess cocaine with intent to distribute. O'Brien had pleaded guilty as part of a cooperation agreement in a case involving his brother, former DEA agent, Edward O'Brien.

---

---

United States v. Baldelli, Northern District of Texas

On June 7, 1990, David Eric Baldelli, former United States Marshal for the Northern District of Texas, pleaded guilty to a criminal information charging him with one count of 21 U.S.C. § 844(a) (possession of a controlled substance). The charge stemmed from Baldelli's acquisition of Vicodin, a controlled substance, without a prescription, for personal use. Baldelli obtained the Vicodin by telling a pharmacist that he needed the tablets to trade to informants of the Marshals' Service in exchange for information. Baldelli was sentenced to three years' probation, 100 hours of community service, and ordered to pay a \$3,000 fine.

---

---

United States v. George, Eastern District of Virginia

On October 30, 1990, Robert C. George, fiscal officer with the Department of State assigned to the American Embassy in Bonn, West Germany, was sentenced on his guilty plea under 18 U.S.C. § 641, for embezzling \$3,100 from the State Department. George was fined \$5,000 and was sentenced to one year of unsupervised probation. As part of the plea agreement, George resigned from his position with the State Department.

---

---

United States v. Silva, District of Columbia

On July 25, 1990, Rita C. Silva, an employee of the Bureau of Indian Affairs of the Department of the Interior (DOI), was indicted on one count of mail fraud, 18 U.S.C. § 1341, and two counts of false claims, 18 U.S.C. § 287. Silva engineered a scheme to defraud DOI of over \$2,400 by submitting false claims for temporary lodging payments.

---

---

United States v. Tallia, District of Columbia

On November 7, 1990, former FBI Supervisory Special Agent Raymond J. Tallia was indicted in a seventeen-count indictment. The indictment charges Tallia with sixteen counts of providing false statements and one count of conversion of government funds. The indictment relates to Tallia's duties as FBI Legal Attache in Barbados in 1988 and 1989 and involves conversion of housing funds and the submission by him of fraudulent housing expenses and meal vouchers.

---

---

United States v. Fields, District of Columbia

On September 5, 1990, Erma V. Fields, a former Paralegal Specialist at the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC), was sentenced to 24 months' probation, fined \$10,000, ordered to perform 100 hours of community service, and to make restitution in the amount of \$10,000. Fields' sentence arose from her guilty plea to one count of making a false statement in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1001 in connection with a scheme to defraud a million-dollar settlement fund administered by the EEOC for distribution to certain victims of racial discrimination.

United States v. Moore, District of Columbia

On March 23, 1990, Wonder Moore, an employee of the Department of Justice, Civil Rights Division, pleaded guilty to violating 18 U.S.C. § 1018 (false certification) in connection with her having falsely signed and notarized a document which was later submitted by her mother, Erma Fields, to the EEOC to obtain \$5,726.50 from a settlement fund created for victims of a racial discrimination action. On June 18, 1990, Moore was sentenced to 18 months' probation.

---

---

United States v. Wang, District of Columbia

On November 2, 1990, Richard N. Wang was sentenced in connection with his guilty plea to the misdemeanor charge of carrying a pistol without a license. On August 3, 1990, while working as an intern at the United States Attorney's Office, Wang was found to be in possession of a 9mm semi-automatic pistol loaded with 15 rounds of live ammunition. Wang was sentenced

to 100 days in prison, execution of sentence suspended; one year of probation, the first six months of which are to be supervised; and 75 hours of community service.

---

---

United States v. Chaison, Eastern District of Texas

On August 15, 1990, Myrtle Chaison, a former Clerk in the United States Attorney's Office in Beaumont, Texas, was sentenced after pleading guilty to one felony count of theft of government property in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 641. Chaison admitted stealing \$3,500 cash from the Debt Collection Unit of the United States Attorney's Office. Chaison received a sentence of four months in a halfway house and was obligated by her plea agreement to pay restitution of the money she embezzled.

---

---

United States v. Henderson, District of Columbia

On December 4, 1990, a federal grand jury returned a six- count indictment charging Hale Henderson, former Communications Officer for the Department of State at the United States Consulate in Monterrey, Mexico, with having made over \$22,000 worth of personal phone calls while working as head of the Communications Section at the Consulate in Monterrey. Utilizing his expertise, Henderson discovered and used a bypass code that allowed him to make telephone calls that were not reported on agency printouts. To conceal his other illegal activities, he falsely certified that many of his personal phone calls were official.

Henderson has since pleaded guilty.

---

---

United States v. Jones, District of Columbia

On December 17, 1990, Jerry Wayne Jones, an employee of the Interstate Commerce Commission, pleaded guilty to one count of making a false statement to a federal credit union. False information was included in a written application for a checking account at the Internal Revenue Service Federal Credit Union. At the time he applied, Jones displayed a false ID card that purported to show that he was an employee of the Consumer Products Safety Commission. Jones subsequently wrote approximately \$1900 in bad checks on the account including several checks after the account was closed.

Jones had been arrested on October 17, 1990. At the time of his arrest, he was in possession of eight credit cards that were in false names and had been obtained through false pretenses.

---

---

United States v. Gieniec, Central District of California

On February 2, 1990, Joseph Gieniec, a former Deputy United States Marshal in the Central District of California, was sentenced to 18 months' incarceration followed by three years' probation for accepting unlawful gratuities. Gieniec had been convicted on four counts of accepting illegal payments from Joseph F. Rydzewski, the owner of a security company that performed services for the United States Marshals' Office for the Central District of California.

---

---

United States v. Fewell, District of Columbia

On August 17, 1990, Ricky E. Fewell, a former clerk in the Department of Justice's Office of Policy Development, entered a plea of guilty to a one count information charging a violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1001 (false statement). The charge arose out of Fewell's submission of 165 falsified reimbursement vouchers to the Department of Justice's imprest fund between December 1988 and September 1989, resulting in a loss to the Government of \$13,666. Fewell was sentenced to four months' home detention and three years' probation. As conditions of his probation, Fewell was required to forfeit his accumulated annual leave and retirement funds, and pay \$50 a month until he completes restitution.

<p>STATE AND LOCAL CORRUPTION</p>
-----------------------------------

In 1990, the Public Integrity Section closed three investigations involving corruption affecting state and local government. At the end of 1990, nine such matters were open. Also during 1990, the Section prosecuted the following cases involving state and local corruption:

---

---

United States v. Moore, Southern District of West Virginia

On May 8, 1990, Arch A. Moore, the former three-term governor of West Virginia, pleaded guilty to a five-count indictment charging him with extortion, mail fraud, obstruction of justice, and two counts of filing false tax returns. The charges to which Moore pleaded guilty covered a range of criminal conduct before, during, and after his most recent term as Governor (1984-1988). The mail fraud count charged that Moore illegally collected \$100,000 in cash during his 1984 election campaign and used the cash to buy votes, thereby obtaining the salary and other benefits of office by fraud. The Hobbs Act extortion count charged Moore with extorting \$573,000 under color of official right from a West Virginia coal operator in 1985, in exchange for Moore's promise to help the company obtain a refund of over \$2 million from the state Black Lung Fund; when the refund was granted, Moore took 25% of it as a bogus "legal fee." The two tax counts charged that Moore failed to report another \$75,000 in cash extorted from other

individuals and companies in 1984 and 1985. Finally, the obstruction of justice count charged that from late 1989 up to the very week he was indicted in April 1990, Moore tried to derail the grand jury's investigation of him by persuading witnesses to lie, creating false back-dated documents, and himself lying to investigators in two separate interviews.

On July 10, 1990, Moore was sentenced to five years and ten months' imprisonment, and to pay fines totaling \$170,000.

This case was prosecuted with the United States Attorney's Office for the Southern District of West Virginia.

---

---

**United States v. Robles, District of the Virgin Islands**

On August 28, 1990, Angel Robles, former Superintendent of Maintenance of the Department of Education of the U.S. Virgin Islands, was sentenced to two years in prison and fined \$33,000. On June 30, a jury had convicted Robles on one count of the Travel Act for using interstate facilities in furtherance of a bribery scheme in which Robles collected over \$30,000 in bribes from two maintenance supply vendors. The jury also convicted Robles of one count of bribery under the Virgin Islands Code. Robles accepted the bribes in exchange for awarding over \$400,000 of contracts to particular contractors. Most of the contracts were funded by federal grants.

---

---

**United States v. Aucoin, et al., Eastern District of Louisiana**

On November 28, 1990, Walton Aucoin was sentenced to 15 months' imprisonment followed by 3 years' supervised release and 250 hours of community service. William Condon was sentenced to 6 months' imprisonment, a \$2,500 fine, and 3 years' supervised release. Steven Bertolino was sentenced to 6 months' imprisonment, 3 years' supervised release and 250 hours of community service.

Aucoin, Condon, and Bertolino were convicted in August, 1990, of conducting a large scale sports bookmaking operation in violation of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1955 and 1961(c) (RICO collection of unlawful debt). New Orleans District Attorney Harry Connick, Patrick Fanning, Paul Burke, and Wilson Abraham, all charged with aiding and abetting these violations, were acquitted of all charges.

Two co-defendants, Iris Ethridge and Darlene Aucoin, pleaded guilty to aiding and abetting a violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1955 and received probation.

---

---

**United States v. McGill, Eastern District of Pennsylvania**

On October 22, 1990, a federal jury convicted Thomas L. McGill, Jr., a prominent

Philadelphia criminal defense lawyer, of three felony counts of tax evasion and two misdemeanor counts of willful failure to pay taxes. The jury also convicted former Philadelphia Court of Common Pleas Judge Kenneth S. Harris and tavern owner Leon Brown of one count of conspiring to violate the Travel Act, 18 U.S.C. § 1952, and two substantive Travel Act counts. The Travel Act charges arose from a judicial bribery scheme in which Harris sought and received money, through McGill (who was acquitted of the Travel Act counts) and Brown, in exchange for official acts favoring a criminal defendant represented by McGill. McGill's wife, Philadelphia City Solicitor Charisse R. Lillie, was an Assistant U.S. Attorney during several of the years for which McGill evaded payment of his taxes. Evidence at trial indicated that McGill evaded payment of his taxes in part by depositing legal fees into Lillie's personal bank account, thereby creating a "safe haven" from which funds could not be seized by the Internal Revenue Service.

## ELECTION CRIMES

### United States v. Daugherty, Eastern District of Missouri

On November 30, 1990, Barbara Daugherty was convicted of one count of making material false statements before a grand jury and two counts of vote-buying. She was acquitted on three other vote-buying counts. The charges related to Daugherty's involvement in the 1986 primary election in Pemiscot County, Missouri and her subsequent statements to a federal grand jury sitting in St. Louis in March 1990.

### United States v. Trawick, Eastern District of Missouri

On February 21, 1990, Garon Trawick, former Chief of Police for Hayti Heights, Missouri, entered a guilty plea to a two-count criminal information charging Trawick with paying individuals to vote in violation of 42 U.S.C. § 1973i(c) and conspiring to pay individuals to vote in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 371. On May 30, 1990, Trawick was sentenced to a fine of \$500 and a concurrent term of 3 years' probation on each count.



### PART III

## FEDERAL PROSECUTIONS OF CORRUPT 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 1990 survey and summarizes information from preceding years. Tables I through III display the numbers, types, dispositions, and geographical distribution of the reported cases.

## LIST OF TABLES

- |           |   |
|-----------|---|
| Table I   | Federal Prosecutions of Corrupt<br>Public Officials<br>Year Ended December 31, 1990                                     |
| Table II  | Federal Prosecutions of Corrupt<br>Public Officials<br>January 1, 1970 to December 31, 1990                             |
| Table III | Federal Prosecutions of Corrupt<br>Public Officials:<br>Convictions by District<br>January 1, 1976 to December 31, 1990 |

TABLE I  
FEDERAL PROSECUTIONS OF CORRUPT PUBLIC OFFICIALS

Year Ended December 31, 1990

Federal Officials

Indicted	615
Convicted	583
Awaiting Trial	103

State Officials

Indicted	96
Convicted	79
Awaiting Trial	28

Local Officials

Indicted	257
Convicted	225
Awaiting Trial	98

Others Involved

Indicted	208
Convicted	197
Awaiting Trial	71

Total

Indicted	1,176
Convicted	1,084
Awaiting Trial	300

All Districts Responded

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

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

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

<u>FEDERAL OFFICIALS</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
- Indicted	123	198	158	460	408	563	596	651	629	695	615	5880
- Convicted	131	159	147	424	429	470	523	545	529	610	583	5171
- Awaiting Trial on December 31	16	23	38	58	77	90	83	118	86	126	103	926
<hr/>												
<u>STATE OFFICIALS</u>												
- Indicted	72	87	49	81	58	79	88	102	66	71	96	1208
- Convicted	51	66	43	65	52	66	71	76	69	54	79	943
- Awaiting Trial on December 31	28	36	18	26	21	20	24	26	14	18	28	376
<hr/>												
<u>LOCAL OFFICIALS</u>												
- Indicted	247	244	257	270	203	248	232	246	276	269	257	4014
- Convicted	168	211	232	226	196	221	207	204	229	201	225	3226
- Awaiting Trial on December 31	82	102	58	61	74	49	55	89	79	122	98	1185
<hr/>												
<u>OTHERS INVOLVED</u>												
- Indicted	285	279	349	265	262	267	292	277	303	313	208	3948
- Convicted	252	294	249	257	257	240	225	256	240	284	197	3372
- Awaiting Trial on December 31	87	70	72	77	97	97	84	135	109	109	71	1314
<hr/>												
<u>TOTALS</u>												
- Indicted	721	878	729	1073	936	1182	1193	1340	1274	1349	1176	15365
- Convicted	552	730	671	972	934	997	1026	1081	1067	1149	1084	12899
- Awaiting Trial on December 31	213	231	186	222	269	256	246	368	288	375	300	3801

**TABLE III**  
**FEDERAL PROSECUTIONS OF CORRUPT PUBLIC OFFICIALS**  
**Convictions of Public Officials by Judicial Districts**  
**1976-1990**

	<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>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Alabama, Northern	0	6	4	9	6	5	4	7	15	12	3	4	0	8	1	84
Alabama, Middle	9	4	5	10	22	3	6	6	5	2	7	3	8	9	0	99
Alabama, Southern	1	0	1	N/A*	5	0	6	12	16	6	8	6	9	8	3	81
Alaska	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	6	8	9	10	6	0	6	1	53
Arizona	2	3	0	1	2	6	0	4	3	4	4	5	11	27	4	76
Arkansas, Eastern	1	3	2	3	4	1	0	9	2	3	2	1	5	3	0	39
Arkansas, Western	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	4	4	0	6	4	5	0	3	31
California, Northern	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	9	39	12	3	19	9	2	98
California, Eastern	0	0	0	0	N/A	0	3	0	20	25	28	18	32	30	23	179
California, Central	10	8	3	8	4	8	4	17	52	2	38	47	15	52	57	325
California, Southern	1	2	3	7	8	8	5	3	7	22	5	9	6	13	6	105
Colorado	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	13	9	4	11	11	0	14	10	75
Connecticut	0	5	4	4	7	0	4	15	8	7	7	9	15	12	8	105
Delaware	3	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	3	0	3	1	2	1	0	17
District of Columbia	9	10	14	9	19	17	14	N/A	34	16	30	13	19	25	50	279
Florida, Northern	1	0	0	0	2	4	0	1	6	3	7	4	3	5	9	45

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

	<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>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Florida, Middle	4	1	5	1	2	6	4	13	23	8	8	20	24	40	19	178
Florida, Southern	0	0	3	0	14	0	1	8	0	5	3	14	16	36	42	150
Georgia, Northern	6	2	6	1	2	2	5	20	9	9	21	19	33	27	19	181
Georgia, Middle	9	7	1	1	3	1	2	10	4	8	12	2	4	14	10	88
Georgia, Southern	0	1	0	4	2	8	3	8	14	6	3	2	7	8	5	71
Guam	N/A	N/A	2	0	N/A	2	0	1	14	11	12	10	N/A	9	2	63
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	6	0	N/A	4	6	0	6	27
Idaho	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	6	4	2	1	1	19
Illinois, Northern	N/A	N/A	16	27	25	35	20	16	57	35	33	29	119	96	80	588
Illinois, Central	1	0	8	2	2	0	0	3	24	3	4	3	4	5	1	60
Illinois, Southern	0	0	4	2	0	0	0	2	0	7	2	0	0	1	3	21
Indiana, Northern	4	6	5	3	7	2	3	0	4	8	4	8	9	16	9	88
Indiana, Southern	0	3	0	0	7	2	3	0	3	5	13	17	7	14	6	80
Iowa, Northern	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	3	3	6	2	2	2	6	27
Iowa, Southern	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	3	3	6	2	5	7	4	34
Kansas	9	4	0	3	N/A	7	0	3	9	9	10	7	9	6	0	76
Kentucky, Eastern	5	6	5	5	12	5	4	0	7	3	8	5	4	6	12	87
Kentucky, Western	1	0	2	2	0	2	5	1	0	2	10	5	6	4	12	52
Louisiana, Eastern	N/A	N/A	6	7	8	13	4	19	9	4	7	6	18	15	36	152

	<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>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Louisiana, Middle	1	0	0	1	1	3	2	5	0	2	2	5	7	9	14	52
Louisiana, Western	0	1	0	10	2	0	2	0	0	4	6	5	5	6	8	49
Maine	0	0	2	2	3	0	0	1	1	2	5	0	4	4	3	27
Maryland	2	5	20	11	11	3	2	10	8	14	5	27	31	27	2	178
Massachusetts	3	5	7	5	6	7	11	8	17	9	35	12	49	15	15	204
Michigan, Eastern	1	4	1	7	3	10	16	18	21	7	43	20	11	14	27	203
Michigan, Western	1	1	1	0	0	2	4	2	3	6	5	5	3	0	12	45
Minnesota	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	6	3	2	8	12	9	21	9	73
Mississippi, Northern	0	2	3	2	4	6	4	0	0	8	13	13	12	14	3	84
Mississippi, Southern	1	0	5	0	4	9	7	N/A	20	1	1	21	17	10	9	105
Missouri, Eastern	4	2	1	1	2	2	4	1	1	12	6	13	12	16	1	78
Missouri, Western	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	9	8	1	9	6	3	6	13	57
Montana	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	4	0	5	6	5	4	17	47
Nebraska	0	1	0	0	7	0	0	1	6	8	4	5	9	4	0	45
Nevada	1	1	1	3	0	2	0	2	1	9	2	3	3	2	0	30
New Hampshire	0	0	2	0	0	3	7	1	1	3	2	0	N/A	1	1	21
New Jersey	14	10	15	9	25	8	16	30	14	6	7	N/A	N/A	34	20	208
New Mexico	9	9	1	4	0	2	6	8	3	3	8	3	2	N/A	6	64
New York, Northern	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	N/A	2	11	14	14	15	N/A	17	76



	<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>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
New York, Southern	0	8	3	33	17	30	36	49	64	108	35	63	39	65	29	579
New York, Eastern	21	21	7	1	22	11	11	14	28	35	17	10	82	28	24	332
New York, Western	0	5	1	5	6	1	0	5	13	1	5	11	11	7	19	90
North Carolina, Eastern	1	0	1	1	N/A	2	7	8	16	5	0	3	8	7	3	62
North Carolina, Western	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	6	13	9	3	3	3	5	2	46
North Carolina, Middle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	5	11	7	5	9	4	48
North Dakota	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	6	6	4	21
Ohio, Northern	2	5	6	12	3	2	3	11	17	21	22	27	19	23	36	209
Ohio, Southern	12	18	7	21	10	2	0	4	10	16	7	21	29	28	26	211
Oklahoma, Northern	0	0	0	0	0	2	8	1	1	1	0	0	0	3	0	16
Oklahoma, Western	0	0	4	N/A	5	51	44	25	33	4	1	0	1	2	3	173
Oklahoma, Eastern	0	0	0	5	3	9	13	14	9	1	0	2	3	4	0	63
Oregon	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	6	8	3	1	2	0	6	5	32
Pennsylvania, Eastern	8	6	13	11	8	4	4	19	35	25	23	39	48	24	27	294
Pennsylvania, Middle	21	27	16	3	6	16	13	25	16	9	5	4	6	13	4	184
Pennsylvania, Western	9	39	12	7	N/A	4	7	3	12	6	5	4	7	16	4	135
Puerto Rico	1	5	0	N/A	0	0	1	2	10	16	6	7	10	3	7	68
Rhode Island	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	0	4	0	2	8	1	1	6	2	1	6	31
South Carolina	19	15	8	10	11	25	8	22	9	14	29	15	28	8	7	228
South Dakota	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	11	3	14	6	3	2	9	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>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Tennessee, Eastern	0	4	0	2	1	0	5	15	5	3	5	4	4	6	21	75
Tennessee, Middle	1	1	2	3	0	8	5	2	1	10	5	4	8	3	23	76
Tennessee, Western	2	7	3	5	7	7	4	85	12	28	7	16	20	30	33	266
Texas, Northern	6	4	4	7	5	5	15	9	7	2	11	12	15	10	0	112
Texas, Southern	8	3	6	6	1	0	1	11	12	2	14	7	23	21	9	124
Texas, Eastern	0	1	3	N/A	3	19	11	8	4	5	3	5	8	3	1	74
Texas, Western	4	2	0	N/A	3	6	8	11	21	8	0	7	3	11	11	95
Utah	0	0	2	1	N/A	4	0	5	0	7	2	1	N/A	6	6	34
Vermont	0	0	1	0	N/A	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
Virgin Islands	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	10	17
Virginia, Eastern	4	4	1	1	1	13	13	N/A	3	0	25	38	30	55	32	220
Virginia, Western	0	1	1	0	0	5	0	3	3	0	0	2	3	0	2	20
Washington, Eastern	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	6
Washington, Western	0	1	0	0	0	5	0	3	3	0	0	2	N/A	1	12	27
West Virginia, Northern	0	1	0	3	1	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	2	12
West Virginia, Southern	2	0	6	3	N/A	0	3	2	12	6	7	5	9	12	13	80
Wisconsin, Eastern	1	4	2	0	1	2	11	13	10	7	1	13	7	7	7	86
Wisconsin, Western	0	3	0	1	1	0	0	5	0	1	2	6	2	3	0	24
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	2	3	5	14