

**REPORT TO CONGRESS
ON THE ACTIVITIES AND OPERATIONS
OF THE
PUBLIC INTEGRITY SECTION
FOR 1980**



**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
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Act of 1978

ANNUAL REPORT TO CONGRESS

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. This report, the third submitted pursuant to the Act, covers calendar year 1980. Part A of this Report describes the present operations and functions of the Public Integrity Section, Part B details the cases handled by the Section in 1980, and Part C is an update of an annual report gathering national statistics on the federal effort to combat public corruption.

PART A

THE OPERATIONS OF THE PUBLIC INTEGRITY SECTION

The Section was created in 1976, bringing together in one office responsibility for overseeing the investigation and prosecution both of federal crimes involving abuse of the public trust by elected or appointed public officials at all levels of government, and of election crimes. It prosecutes selected cases against federal, state and local officials, and is available as a source of advice and expertise to law enforcement officials and prosecutors at all levels of government. The Section provides the resources both of a team of litigators, trained to prosecute cases under the complicated criminal statutes that govern the conduct of public officials, and of a center for planning, coordination and implementation of nationwide programs focused against public corruption. The size of the Section remained at approximately 25 attorneys

in 1980, and Gerald E. McDowell succeeded Thomas Henderson as Chief of the Section on June 2, 1980.

I. Programs Developed for National Emphasis:

As a national office, one of the Public Integrity Section's principal missions is to plan, coordinate, and supervise national initiatives against public corruption crimes. Its role in these initiatives is varied. For example, on August 11, 1980 an Election Crimes Branch was formally established within the Section, which reviews major investigations and all indictments of election offenses, prosecutes cases implicating substantial federal interests, provides legal support and advice to the United States Attorneys in cases involving these complicated statutes, and participates in the development of new legislation and regulations affecting the criminal election laws.

The Section has several National Emphasis Programs underway now, and more under study for future implementation. In addition to the Election Crimes Branch, the Section has established a series of Field Office Projects, structured around substantial allegations of systemic or high-level corruption at the state or local level. In 1980, it participated in projects in Kentucky, South Carolina, Chicago and Mississippi, and is studying the potential for projects in other states. There is also an Immigration Project underway, with an initial focus on corruption in the issuance of entry visas.

II. Operational Responsibilities:

Most of the Section's resources are devoted to operational responsibility for litigation. In addition to cases arising out of the National Emphasis Programs, it participates in or directs prosecutions in dozens of other corruption cases each year, which come to it in several ways.

a) Recusals

Most government corruption cases are both sensitive and of intense public interest. It is particularly important that the appearance of fairness and impartiality always be present in the conduct of such investigations. In situations where the local 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 that United States Attorney to conduct the investigation and prosecution. Where the conflict is substantial, such cases are frequently transferred to the Public Integrity Section for prosecution or direct supervision. All cases involving federal judges pose conflict of interest problems for the United States Attorney, and are referred to this Section for investigation.

b) Provision of Manpower and Expertise

Some United States Attorneys' Offices have large corruption units with substantial expertise and experience in the corruption area. Other, generally smaller, offices have fewer assistants, no corruption unit as such, and have no experience with corruption cases. Even large offices, due to the press of other matters, are

often unable to devote sufficient manpower to staff a large corruption investigation. In those situations where the available manpower or expertise is insufficient to undertake a significant corruption case, the Public Integrity Section often provides attorneys to serve as either lead counsel, co-counsel, or secondary counsel.

c) Sensitive or Multi-District Cases

In addition to formal recusals and cases where manpower is requested or needed, the Public Integrity Section will become involved in highly-sensitive matters and in matters which extend over district lines. Sensitive cases would include those which, because of their importance, require close coordination with high Department 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 more appropriately handled out of Washington. The Public Integrity Section also is involved when an investigation crosses district lines. In such cases, the Public Integrity Section can provide coordination among various United States Attorneys' Offices, or where appropriate, can assume operational responsibility for the entire investigation.

d) Federal Agency Referrals

During 1980, the Section worked closely with the investigative offices of the various federal agencies, encouraging them in their

efforts to pursue allegations of official corruption. Each year, the Section receives many referrals directly from federal agencies.

These cases vary widely. Many are significant corruption cases, as illustrated by our prosecution of James Conlon, former Director of the United States Bureau of Engraving and Printing, for criminal conflict-of-interest. Others are less dramatic, such as cases involving employee voucher fraud. A selected group of these latter cases are routinely prosecuted each year by the Section to maintain a proper deterrent; the remainder are referred either to the United States Attorneys' Offices or back to the agency for administrative action.

III. Special Prosecutor Matters

The Public Integrity Section is responsible for reviewing and processing all matters assigned to it by the Attorney General under the Special Prosecutor's Act, (28 U.S.C. §591, et seq.). Because of the sensitivity of many of these cases and the extremely strict time limitations built into the legislation, these matters are handled as a high priority of the Section.

IV. Participation in the Economic Crime Enforcement Program

The Public Integrity Section was actively involved in the establishment of the Economic Crime Enforcement Program, and continues to participate in the implementation of the Program. The Section had a role in recruiting and selecting Economic Crime Enforcement Specialists, and maintains links with the Specialists

now in place around the country. The intelligence reports prepared by the Specialists are reviewed by Section attorneys to identify specific public corruption problems and to assist in their resolution.

V. Support Services

a) Advice

The Public Integrity Section is staffed with many highly-trained specialists with considerable experience prosecuting corruption cases. When not operationally involved in a case, Section attorneys are always available to advise on substantive questions, investigatory methods, indictment drafting, and motions.

b) Authorization

Statutory schemes governing the conduct of public officials and candidates for public office are often extremely complex, and sometimes very broad. In order to achieve some degree of national control and uniformity, the Section reviews investigations and indictments in such cases as directed by the Assistant Attorney General. At present, authorization from the Section is required in all election-related cases, and in corruption cases brought under the Hobbs Act.

c) Training

The investigation and prosecution of public corruption cases is a dynamic and complex field. The Public Integrity Section plays

an active role in training prosecutors and investigators in substantive and procedural matters necessary for the successful prosecution of corruption cases. Among the activities geared to this end in 1980 was a week-long seminar for United States Attorneys, Assistant United States Attorneys and FBI personnel conducted by the Public Integrity Section and Fraud Section. The seminar was well attended by representatives from all big-city United States Attorneys' Offices. Other training activity includes preparation and distribution of corruption manuals, and updating the United States Attorneys' Manual on corruption matters. In 1980 the Election Crime Branch prepared an in-depth review and analysis of federal criminal election laws, which was published as a manual, Federal Prosecution of Election Offenses. The primary education function performed by the Section is through the frequent informal contacts with United States Attorneys, their Assistants, and investigative personnel, through which the large body of experience and expertise in the Section is shared.

d) General Assistance and Supervision

The supervisory portion of the Section's responsibility is difficult to define but absorbs a considerable amount of its resources. Particularly in public corruption cases, which are typically delicate, complex, and highly visible, Departmental supervision of prosecutions is extremely important. For example, Section attorneys are occasionally called upon to travel to districts across the country to

conduct careful review of sensitive cases, evaluating the quality of the investigatory 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 identify problems early on and either provide needed assistance, or, if necessary, assume operational responsibility for the prosecution.

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 such things as immunity requests, Title III's and exceptions to Department policies.

PART B

PROSECUTIONS AND INDICTMENTS IN 1980

As described above, the participation of the Public Integrity Section in the prosecution of public corruption cases varies from sole responsibility for the entire case to approving an indictment or offering advice on the framing of charges. In this portion of the Report, those cases handled by the Section, or in which it shared substantial operational responsibility with the United States Attorney's Office will be described. The hundreds of public corruption cases handled every year by the United States Attorneys' Offices are reflected in the statistics gathered as Part C of this

Report. This section of the Report is divided according to the official position held by the defendant in the case.

I. Cases Involving Members of Congress and their Staff:

1) United States Congressman John W. Jenrette was convicted of conspiracy and bribery. The charges grew out of the ABSCAM investigation, which resulted in numerous other convictions in cases handled by several United States Attorney's Offices.

2) A former United States Congressman from Ohio, Charles J. Carney, was indicted on charges of accepting an illegal gratuity. Trial is pending.

At the end of 1980, the Section was supervising 11 investigations based on allegations of illegal conduct on the part of Members of Congress or their staff. In the course of the year prosecution was declined and investigations closed in nine other matters.

II. Cases Involving the Federal Judicial Branch:

1) In 1980, the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals affirmed the conviction of William L. Lowe, who had served as grand jury foreman during an investigation of Congressman John Jenrette. Lowe had been convicted of contempt and obstruction of justice.

No other indictments or trials involving judges or employees of the judicial branch were handled by the Section in 1980. As of the end of the year, Section attorneys were supervising four investigations in such matters, and in the course of the year had declined prosecution in six other instances.

III. Officers and Employees of the Federal Executive Branch

1) Former Federal Highway Administration Chief Karl S. Bowers was convicted and sentenced to five years imprisonment on charges of conspiracy to defraud the United States and willful misapplication of federal funds. Bowers was also convicted of federal tax violations. Another indictment on conflict of interest charges is still outstanding.

2) James A. Conlon, former Director of the United States Bureau of Engraving and Printing, was convicted on charges of criminal conflict of interest. Conlon had taken part in agency decisions directly affecting the interests of a company with which he was negotiating for employment.

3) George C. Warner was indicted on charges of bribery and extortion. Warner, an official with the Agency for International Development, is charged with receiving cash payoffs in return for his agreement to influence the awarding of contracts for seed rice, part of the Cambodia rescue effort. Trial is pending.

4) Walter Lee Shepherd, former Chief Operating Officer, Alamo Exchange Region, Army-Air Force Exchange Service, was indicted and pled guilty to bribery and income tax violations.

5) Joseph Charette, former Regional Administrator for the Drug Enforcement Administration, pled guilty to charges of making false statements to secure a loan. The loan had been

obtained in order to repay money that he had embezzled from DEA.

6) Morris H. Davis, a Group Supervisor with the DEA, was indicted for perjury and false statements in connection with his claim for back-pay. He has since been acquitted after trial.

7) Marion Allison, a former State Department employee, was convicted of receiving illegal gratuities from a company that did construction business with the United States Embassy in the Philippines.

8) Henry F. Glover, formerly a county supervisor for the Farmers Home Administration, was convicted of conspiracy. Glover had conspired with Karl S. Bowers, former Chief of the Federal Highway Administration, to embezzle FHA funds.

9) Carolyn D. Claiborne, an employee with the State Department, was indicted and acquitted after trial on charges of theft and embezzlement from her agency.

In 1980, the Section declined prosecution in 96 matters referred to it involving officers and employees of the Executive Branch. At the end of 1980, 45 investigations into such matters were ongoing. It should be noted that these large numbers are due in part to the fact that federal agencies are required by law to report suspected criminal activity on the part of their employees to the Department of Justice, and the Public Integrity Section serves as the contact for these reports. Thus, the

Section handles a great many federal agency matters in the course of the year which investigation proves either to be unsubstantiated, or best handled by the internal administrative processes of the agency.

IV. State and Local Government Officers and Employees:

1) In Pennsylvania, an extensive scheme was uncovered involving "ghost-payrolling" Democratic Party workers and friends, placing them on state payrolls though they performed either partisan political activity or no work at all in return for their salaries. Investigation resulted in several prosecutions. Vincent J. Fumo, a Pennsylvania State Senator, was convicted of mail fraud; Peter J. Camiel, a member of the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission, former state Senator and former Chairman of the Philadelphia Democratic City Committee, was convicted on eleven counts of mail fraud; and Thomas M. Nolan, former Majority Leader of the Pennsylvania Senate, was convicted on 32 counts of mail fraud.

Finally, Vincent F. Scarcelli, former Chief Clerk of the Pennsylvania House, was indicted on mail fraud charges arising out of the scheme. This trial is pending.

2) In Kentucky, the first indictments were returned growing out of one of the Section's most extensive investigations to date into allegations of corruption in state government. Woodrow Stamper,

a Kentucky State Senator, was indicted on charges of conspiracy, extortion and mail fraud, along with income tax violations. The indictment alleged that Stamper used his office to manipulate the selection, appraisal and purchase by the State of land in which he had an interest. The Kentucky investigation is continuing.

3) Chester H. Blalock, former Director of the Mississippi Governor's Highway Safety Program, was convicted on charges arising out of a false bidding scheme, in which Blalock and his aides received kickbacks in exchange for federally-funded contracts. Among those who were prosecuted for participation in the scheme were:

4) Jerry E. Wilkinson, a Mississippi State employee, pled guilty to participating in a conspiracy to defraud the United States. Wilkinson also attempted to conceal the plot by procuring false bids in the course of an audit; and

5) Lester M. Porter, a Mississippi State employee, pled guilty to conspiracy to defraud the Government.

6) In Oklahoma, Eugene Stipe, a state senator, was indicted on charges of improperly attempting to influence the extradition of a prisoner from Colorado to Oklahoma. Trial on those charges is pending.

7) A. T. Tsoumas, former Director of the Illinois Department of Financial Institutions, was indicted on charges of extortion, mail fraud and wire fraud. He is charged with extorting funds to go to political fund-raising committees from organizations under the jurisdiction of his department.

8) Gerald A. Costanzo, a former Utility Relocation Engineer for the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation, was acquitted of charges of mail fraud. Costanzo was charged with accepting cash and merchandise from companies doing business with PennDOT.

9) On retrial, John M. Beeler, a former County Health Commissioner from Tennessee, was convicted and sentenced to four years imprisonment for his extortion of \$117,500 from a company in exchange for Beeler's favorable vote on an issue affecting the company. Beeler's first conviction had been set aside on appeal on grounds of variance between the indictment and the proof at trial.

10) Arlon Robinson, the County Supervisor of Harrison County, Mississippi, was indicted on charges of extortion and making false statements. Trial is pending.

11) William McLaurin and Robert Matthews, two Gary, Indiana police officers, were indicted for the sale of drugs. The indictment grew out of a broader investigation into corruption in the Gary Police Department. The two are now fugitives.

At the end of 1980, the Section was supervising 18 investigations involving allegations of corruption on the part of state and local officials, and in the course of the year had declined prosecution in six other such matters.

IV. Election Crimes:

1) When a serious pattern of election fraud emerged in Dillon County, South Carolina, during the 1980 primary elections, the Election Crimes Branch launched an investigation which by the end of 1980 had resulted in numerous indictments and convictions and is continuing with further investigation. Booker T. Mason was convicted and sentenced to four years imprisonment as a result of his part in the vote-buying scheme; and eight individuals pled guilty to charges of vote-buying. Finally, Mazell Arnett and Joe Grady Flowers, an aide to a state senator, were indicted as part of the Dillon County investigation, but the charges were later dismissed on motion of the Government. They have since been reindicted on more serious charges.

2) In Louisiana, E. B. Malmay, a Parish Juryman, was convicted of conspiracy and vote-buying. In Louisiana, a parish juryman is the counterpart to a county supervisor. The conviction completed a series of vote-buying prosecutions which resulted in nine other convictions in Louisiana.

3) Clyde Demery, a School Board member in Shreveport, Louisiana, pled guilty to participating in a vote-buying scheme.

During 1980, the Section declined prosecution in 17 cases, and investigation is still underway in 17 other election matters.

V. Prosecutions of Private Citizens Involved in Corruption Schemes:

In addition to its prosecutions of public officials, the Public Integrity Section frequently brings charges against private citizens who are involved in corruption schemes. In 1980, such prosecutions were handled by the Section in the following cases:

1) Over a three-year period, the Public Integrity Section conducted a grand jury probe into the activities of the Community Currency Exchange Association, Inc., in Chicago, Illinois, a trade association composed of approximately 500 check-cashing stores known as currency exchanges. In 1980, the investigation was brought to a close by the guilty pleas of seven individual defendants and the corporate association. Some of the defendants have subsequently furnished the government with information about their corrupt activities, upon which new investigations and prosecutions of public officials have been based.

2) John R. Stowe, an associate of Congressman Jenrette, was convicted of bribery and conspiracy.

3) Walter Mikell pled guilty to falsifying loan application documents. Mikell's plea resulted from an investigation of a scheme to defraud the Farmers Home Administration, which ultimately led to the conviction of former Federal Highway Administration Chief Karl Bowers.

4) Ronald Cindrich, a Pennsylvania businessman, was acquitted of charges of mail fraud in connection with the contracting activities of the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation.

5) William G. Lyden, Jr. pled guilty to violating the gratuity laws when he paid for over \$10,000 of former-Congressman Charles Carney's charges on gasoline credit cards during Carney's term in office.

6) As a result of their participation in a scheme to obtain fraudulent visas for foreign nationals, William, James and Mimi Neng were indicted in 1980. William Neng was charged with fraudulently obtaining visas, and James and Mimi were charged with supplementing the salary of a government employee. The three have since pled guilty to the charges.

7) Robert Peffers, Bonhoeffer Sales Company, and Brookwood Corporation were indicted for fraud and tax violations as part of an ongoing investigation of corruption in the Army-Air Force Exchange Service.

8) Robert F. Link, a realtor in Kentucky, was indicted along with State Senator Stamper of participation in a scheme to defraud the state of Kentucky.

9) Edwin N. Schwenk, former Republican Leader of Suffolk County, New York, pled guilty to income tax evasion.

10) Eddie G. LaRue, a private detective in Las Vegas, was indicted for illegal interception of an oral communication.

Also in 1980, the Section declined prosecution in three cases against private citizens allegedly involved in public corruption schemes, and is now supervising eight investigations into such allegations.

PART C

FEDERAL PROSECUTIONS
OF
CORRUPT PUBLIC OFFICIALS
1970 - 1980

A Report Compiled
By
The Public Integrity Section
Criminal Division
United States Department of Justice

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CONTENTS

TABLE I	Federal Prosecutions of Corrupt Public Officials - January 1, 1970 to December 31, 1980
TABLE II	Federal Prosecutions of Corrupt Public Officials - Year Ended December 31, 1970
TABLE III	Federal Prosecutions of Corrupt Public Officials - Year Ended December 31, 1971
TABLE IV	Federal Prosecutions of Corrupt Public Officials - Year Ended December 31, 1972
TABLE V	Federal Prosecutions of Corrupt Public Officials - Year Ended December 31, 1973
TABLE VI	Federal Prosecutions of Corrupt Public Officials - Year Ended December 31, 1974
TABLE VII	Federal Prosecutions of Corrupt Public Officials - Year Ended December 31, 1975
TABLE VIII	Federal Prosecutions of Corrupt Public Officials - Year Ended December 31, 1976
TABLE IX	Federal Prosecutions of Corrupt Public Officials - Year Ended December 31, 1977
TABLE X	Federal Prosecutions of Corrupt Public Officials - Year Ended December 31, 1978
TABLE XI	Federal Prosecutions of Corrupt Public Officials - Year Ended December 31, 1979
TABLE XII	Federal Prosecutions of Corrupt Public Officials - Year Ended December 31, 1980
TABLE XIII	Federal Prosecutions of Corrupt Public Officials - Convictions of Public Officials by Judicial Districts - 1976 - 1980

TABLE I
FEDERAL PROSECUTIONS OF CORRUPT PUBLIC OFFICIALS

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	TOTAL
Federal Officials Indicted	9	58	58	60	59	53	111	129	133	114	123	907
Federal Officials Convicted	9	40	42	48	51	43	101	94	91	102	131	751
Federal Officials Awaiting Trial on December 31	0	0	4	2	1	5	1	32	42	21	16	124
State Officials Indicted	10	21	17	19	36	36	59	50	55	56	72	431
State Officials Convicted	7	16	10	17	23	18	35	38	56	31	51	302
State Officials Awaiting Trial on December 31	0	0	0	0	0	5	30	33	20	29	28	145
Local Officials Indicted	26	46	106	85	130	139	194	157	171	211	247	1,512
Local Officials Convicted	16	28	75	64	87	94	100	164	127	151	168	1,074
Local Officials Awaiting Trial on December 31	0	0	0	2	4	15	98	62	72	63	82	398
Persons Involved Indicted	18	35	27	80	66	27	199	171	198	285	279	1,395
Persons Involved Convicted	12	24	15	52	56	24	144	144	135	252	202	1,060
Persons Involved Awaiting Trial on December 31	0	0	1	14	0	2	70	83	71	65	87	393

TABLE II

FEDERAL PROSECUTIONS OF CORRUPT PUBLIC OFFICIALS

Year Ended December 31, 1970

Federal Officials

Indicted	9
Convicted	9
Awaiting Trial	0

State Officials

Indicted	10
Convicted	7
Awaiting Trial	0

Local Officials

Indicted	26
Convicted	16
Awaiting Trial	0

Others Involved

Indicted	18
Convicted	12
Awaiting Trial	0

Total

Indicted	63
Convicted	44
Awaiting Trial	0

TABLE III

FEDERAL PROSECUTIONS OF CORRUPT PUBLIC OFFICIALS

Year Ended December 31, 1971

Federal Officials

Indicted	58
Convicted	40
Awaiting Trial	0

State Officials

Indicted	21
Convicted	16
Awaiting Trial	0

Local Officials

Indicted	46
Convicted	28
Awaiting Trial	0

Others Involved

Indicted	35
Convicted	24
Awaiting Trial	0

Total

Indicted	160
Convicted	108
Awaiting Trial	0

TABLE IV

FEDERAL PROSECUTIONS OF CORRUPT PUBLIC OFFICIALS

Year Ended December 31, 1972

Federal Officials

Indicted	58
Convicted	42
Awaiting Trial	4

State Officials

Indicted	17
Convicted	10
Awaiting Trial	0

Local Officials

Indicted	27
Convicted	15
Awaiting Trial	1

Total

Indicted	208
Convicted	142
Awaiting Trial	5

TABLE V

FEDERAL PROSECUTIONS OF CORRUPT PUBLIC OFFICIALS

Year Ended December 31, 1973

Federal Officials

Indicted	60
Convicted	48
Awaiting Trial	2

State Officials

Indicted	19
Convicted	17
Awaiting Trial	0

Local Officials

Indicted	85
Convicted	64
Awaiting Trial	2

Others Involved

Indicted	80
Convicted	22
Awaiting Trial	14

Total

Indicted	244
Convicted	181
Awaiting Trial	18

TABLE VI

FEDERAL PROSECUTIONS OF CORRUPT PUBLIC OFFICIALS

Year Ended December 31, 1974

Federal Officials

Indicted	59
Convicted	51
Awaiting Trial	1

State Officials

Indicted	36
Convicted	23
Awaiting Trial	0

Local Officials

Indicted	130
Convicted	87
Awaiting Trial	0

Others Involved

Indicted	66
Convicted	56
Awaiting Trial	0

Total

Indicted	291
Convicted	217
Awaiting Trial	5

TABLE VII

FEDERAL PROSECUTIONS OF CORRUPT PUBLIC OFFICIALS

Year Ended December 31, 1975

Federal Officials

Indicted	53
Convicted	43
Awaiting Trial	5

State Officials

Indicted	36
Convicted	18
Awaiting Trial	5

Local Officials

Indicted	139
Convicted	94
Awaiting Trial	15

Others Involved

Indicted	27
Convicted	24
Awaiting Trial	2

Total

Indicted	255
Convicted	179
Awaiting Trial	27

TABLE VIII

FEDERAL PROSECUCTIONS OF CORRUPT PUBLIC OFFICIALS

Year Ended December 31, 1976

Federal Officials

Indicted	111
Convicted	101
Awaiting Trial	1

State Officials

Indicted	59
Convicted	35
Awaiting Trial	30

Local Officials

Indicted	194
Convicted	100
Awaiting Trial	98

Others Involved

Indicted	199
Convicted	144
Awaiting Trial	70

Total

Indicted	563
Convicted	380
Awaiting Trial	199

TABLE IX

FEDERAL PROSECUTIONS OF CORRUPT PUBLIC OFFICIALS

Year Ended December 31, 1977

Federal Officials

Indicted	129
Convicted	94
Awaiting Trial	32

State Officials

Indicted	50
Convicted	38
Awaiting Trial	33

Local Officials

Indicted	157
Convicted	164
Awaiting Trial	62

Others Involved

Indicted	171
Convicted	144
Awaiting Trial	83

Total

Indicted	507
Convicted	440
Awaiting Trial	210

TABLE X

FEDERAL PROSECUTIONS OF CORRUPT PUBLIC OFFICIALS

Year Ended December 31, 1978

Federal Officials

Indicted	133
Convicted	91
Awaiting Trial	42

State Officials

Indicted	55
Convicted	56
Awaiting Trial	20

Local Officials

Indicted	171
Convicted	127
Awaiting Trial	72

Others Involved

Indicted	198
Convicted	135
Awaiting Trial	71

Total

Indicted	557
Convicted	409
Awaiting Trial	205

TABLE XI

FEDERAL PROSECUTIONS OF CORRUPT PUBLIC OFFICIALS

Year Ended December 31, 1979

Federal Officials

Indicted	114
Convicted	102
Awaiting Trial	21

State Officials

Indicted	56
Convicted	31
Awaiting Trial	39

Local Officials

Indicted	211
Convicted	151
Awaiting Trial	63

Others Involved

Indicted	285
Convicted	252
Awaiting Trial	65

Total

Indicted	666
Convicted	536
Awaiting Trial	178

TABLE XII

FEDERAL PROSECUTIONS OF CORRUPT PUBLIC OFFICIALS

Year Ended December 31, 1980

Federal Officials

Indicted	123
Convicted	131
Awaiting Trial	16

State Officials

Indicted	72
Convicted	51
Awaiting Trial	28

Local Officials

Indicted	247
Convicted	168
Awaiting Trial	82

Others Involved

Indicted	279
Convicted	202
Awaiting Trial	87

Total

Indicted	723
Convicted	551
Awaiting Trial	213

TABLE XIII

FEDERAL PROSECUTIONS OF CORRUPT PUBLIC OFFICIALS

Convictions of Public Officials by Judicial Districts

1976 - 1980

	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Alabama, Northern	0	6	4	9	6	25
Alabama, Middle	9	4	5	21	22	61
Alabama, Southern	1	0	1	N/A	5	7
Alaska	4	3	0	0	0	7
Arizona	2	3	0	1	2	8
Arkansas, Eastern	1	3	2	4	4	14
Arkansas, Western	0	1	0	1	1	3
California, Northern	0	0	0	1	0	1
California, Eastern	0	0	0	0	NA	0
California, Central	10	8	12	33	4	37
California, Southern	1	2	14	20	8	28
Canal Zone	N/A	N/A	1	N/A	0	1
Colorado	0	1	1	0	0	2
Connecticut	0	5	4	6	7	22
Delaware	3	0	1	0	0	4
District of Columbia	9	10	14	19	19	71
Florida, Northern	1	0	0	0	2	3
Florida, Middle	4	1	5	3	2	15
Florida, Southern	0	0	3	0	14	17

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

	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Georgia, Northern	6	2	6	1	2	17
Georgia, Middle	9	7	1	6	3	26
Georgia, Southern	0	1	0	4	2	7
Guam	N/A	N/A	2	0	N/A	2
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illinois, Northern	N/A	N/A	16	30	25	71
Illinois, Central	1	0	8	3	2	14
Illinois, Southern	0	0	4	3	0	7
Indiana, Northern	4	6	5	5	7	27
Indiana, Southern	0	3	0	2	7	12
Iowa, Northern	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iowa, Southern	1	0	0	1	0	2
Kansas	9	4	0	8	N/A	21
Kentucky, Eastern	5	6	5	9	12	37
Kentucky, Western	1	0	2	2	0	5
Louisiana, Eastern	N/A	N/A	6	8	8	22
Louisiana, Middle	1	0	0	4	1	6
Louisiana, Western	0	1	0	28	2	31
Maine	0	0	2	2	3	7
Maryland	2	5	20	22	11	60
Massachusetts	3	5	7	11	6	32
Michigan, Eastern	1	4	1	15	3	24
Michigan, Western	1	1	1	0	0	3
Minnesota	1	0	0	2	0	3

	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Mississippi, Northern	0	2	3	1	4	10
Mississippi, Southern	1	0	5	1	4	11
Missouri, Eastern	4	2	1	1	2	10
Missouri, Western	1	0	0	0	0	1
Montana	1	0	0	0	1	2
Nebraska	0	1	0	0	7	8
Nevada	1	1	1	3	0	6
New Hampshire	0	0	2	0	0	2
New Jersey	14	10	15	23	25	87
New Mexico	9	9	1	8	0	27
New York, Northern	1	0	2	0	0	3
New York, Southern	0	8	3	29	17	57
New York, Eastern	21	21	7	4	22	76
New York, Western	0	5	1	5	6	17
North Carolina, Eastern	1	0	1	2	N/A	4
North Carolina, Western	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Carolina, Middle				0	0	0
North Dakota	0	0	0	1	0	1
Ohio, Northern	2	5	6	12	3	28
Ohio, Southern	12	18	7	14	10	61
Oklahoma, Northern	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oklahoma, Western	0	0	4	N/A	5	9
Oklahoma, Eastern	0	0	0	7	3	10
Oregon	0	0	1	0	0	1
Pennsylvania, Eastern	8	6	13	33	8	68
Pennsylvania, Middle	21	27	16	3	6	73
Pennsylvania, Western	9	39	12	N/A	N/A	60

	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Puerto Rico	1	5	0	N/A	0	6
Rhode Island	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	0	0
South Carolina	19	15	8	19	11	72
South Dakota	0	0	0	2	0	2
Tennessee, Eastern	0	4	0	4	1	9
Tennessee, Middle	1	1	2	6	0	10
Tennessee, Western	2	7	3	8	7	27
Texas, Northern	6	4	4	17	5	36
Texas, Southern	8	3	6	9	1	27
Texas, Eastern	0	1	3	N/A	3	7
Texas, Western	4	2	0	N/A	3	9
Utah	0	0	2	3	N/A	5
Vermont	0	0	1	0	N/A	1
Virgin Islands	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0
Virginia, Eastern	4	4	1	2	1	12
Virginia, Western	0	1	1	0	0	2
Washington, Eastern	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington, Western	0	1	0	15	2	18
West Virginia, Northern	0	0	1	22	1	24
West Virginia, Southern	2	0	6	23	N/A	31
Wisconsin, Eastern	1	4	2	0	1	7
Wisconsin, Western	0	3	0	1	1	4
Wyoming	0	0	0	1	0	1