

Bicentennial Celebration
of the
United States Attorneys



1789 - 1989

*"The United States Attorney
is the representative not of an ordinary party to a controversy,
but of a sovereignty whose obligation to govern impartially is
as compelling as its obligation to govern at all;
and whose interest, therefore,
in a criminal prosecution is not that it shall win a case,
but that justice shall be done.
As such, he is in a peculiar and very definite sense the
servant of the law, the twofold aim of which
is that guilt shall not escape or innocence suffer.
He may prosecute with earnestness and vigor—
indeed, he should do so.
But, while he may strike hard blows,
he is not at liberty to strike foul ones.
It is as much his duty
to refrain from improper methods calculated to produce
a wrongful conviction as it is
to use every legitimate means to bring about a just one."*

QUOTED FROM STATEMENT OF MR. JUSTICE SUTHERLAND, BERGER V. UNITED STATES, 295 U. S. 88 (1935)

INTRODUCTION

In this, the Bicentennial Year of the United States Constitution, the people of America find cause to celebrate the principles formulated at the inception of the nation Alexis de Tocqueville called, “The Great Experiment.” The experiment has worked, and the survival of the Constitution is proof of that. But with the celebration of the Constitution must also come the commemoration of those sharing responsibility for the realization of those noble principles in the lives of the American people, those commissioned throughout our nation’s history as United States Attorneys. Charged in the Constitution with ensuring “that the laws be faithfully executed,” the Presidents of the United States, from George Washington to George Bush, have been responsible for the appointment of United States Attorneys to assist them in carrying out that mandate.

Those who live in the Twentieth Century can scarcely imagine life in America two hundred years ago. Victory in the Revolutionary War did not guarantee independence, as the War of 1812 soon proved. Neither did the end of war ensure a peaceful and methodical government. As the infant Union struggled to exist, it soon became apparent that a federal system of courts would be needed to take care of cases beyond the jurisdiction of the states. How could individual states prosecute cases involving crimes at sea or claim jurisdiction in matters such as counterfeiting or fraud against the then-existing national bank?

The framers of the Constitution, therefore, included in Article III a directive requiring a system of federal courts to be established just below the United States Supreme Court to deal with such cases. In response to the mandates of the Constitution, Congress enacted the Judiciary Act of 1789, directing the President to appoint in each federal district “a meet person learned in the law to act as an attorney for the United States.” According to 1 Stat. 92, the United States Attorney was “to prosecute in (each) district all delinquents for crimes and offenses cognizable under the authority of the United States, and all civil actions in which the United States shall be concerned.”

Within a few days of the passage of the Judiciary Act, President George Washington appointed thirteen distinguished people to fill the offices of United States Attorneys in the newly created federal judicial districts. Among those first appointed were John Marshall, United States Attorney for Virginia, later the Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court; and Christopher Gore of Massachusetts, later governor of that state. Those selected for the Office of United States Attorney represented the best from their states. President George Washington wrote to Richard Harrison about accepting the appointment as United States Attorney for the

District of New York, “The high importance of the judicial system in our national government makes it an indispensable duty to select such characters to fill the several offices in it as would discharge their respective duties in honor to themselves and advantage to their country.”¹ The tradition of appointing those committed to honor, courage, and justice continues to the present day. Those who have held and now hold the Office of United States Attorney reflect the honor of which George Washington spoke two hundred years ago.

Ninety-four federal districts exist today with ninety-three United States Attorneys serving in those districts protecting the interest of the United States and its citizens.² Caseloads involve issues ranging from the brutal to the compassionate. The United States Attorney is the one responsible for translating the concept of justice into the everyday lives of its citizens. A United States Attorney brought to justice a man who had murdered his wife and two young daughters when he had convinced all others of his innocence, and it was a United States Attorney who arranged for the silver from the *U.S.S. Missouri* to be returned to the home state for display and safekeeping.

Before the Civil War, United States Attorneys prosecuted only the cases mentioned specifically in the Constitution, namely, piracy, counterfeiting, treason, felonies committed on the high seas, or cases resulting from interference with federal justice (perjury, bribery), extortion by federal officers, thefts by employees from the United States Bank, and arson of federal vessels.³ Over the years, however, the caseloads have changed as have the responsibilities of the office.

¹ *The First 100 Years (1789-1889); The United States Attorneys For The Southern District of New York*, p. 3.

² The same United States Attorney serves both the District of Guam and the District of the Marianna Islands.

³ James Eisenstein, *Counsel for the United States: U. S. Attorneys in the Political and Legal Systems*, (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press, 1978), p. 9.

Since 1870, the United States Attorneys have worked under the direction of the United States Department of Justice. Prior to that time, they conducted their duties in what has been described by one former United States Attorney as “splendid isolation . . . Each was a king in his own domain, appointed by the President of the United States and directly answerable to him alone.”⁴ Before the institution and regulation of salaries for the office, only a privileged few managed to live like kings.

Until 1896, United States Attorneys were paid on a fee system based on the cases they prosecuted. Those fees could amount to quite a substantial sum if the district was located on the coast. In those districts, maritime cases filled the docket with seizures and forfeitures involving substantial amounts of expensive cargo. One United States Attorney in such a district reportedly received an annual income of \$100,000 as early as 1804, a substantial fortune for that time. In contrast, when regulated salaries were introduced in 1896, they ranged from \$2,500 to \$5,000. United States Attorneys exerted even more independence by being able to retain their private practice while holding office, a policy that remained unchanged until 1953. This system occasionally gave rise to awkward situations as one United States Attorney discovered when he found himself prosecuting a defendant represented by the Assistant United States Attorney.

In 1820, the President was granted the power by Congress to designate an officer within the Treasury Department to oversee the activities of the United States Attorneys. Ten years later, Congress created the position of Solicitor of the Treasury and empowered it to have control over all United States Attorneys as well as United States Marshals and Clerks of Court. With the attending chaos of the Civil War, the work of the United States Attorneys was thrown into disarray, thus signaling the need for more centralized supervisory control. Congress shifted this control in 1861 from the Solicitor of the Treasury to the Attorney General, but the transfer of full supervisory duties did not occur until 1870 with the creation of the Department of Justice. An Executive Order of the President on June 10, 1933, solidified this change in policy stating, “The functions of prosecuting in the courts of the United States . . . and of supervising the work of the United States Attorneys . . . now exercised by any agency or officer, are transferred to the Department of Justice.”

⁴ Whitney North Seymour, Jr., *United States Attorney*, (New York: William Morrow and Company, Inc., 1975), p. 46.

To this day, however, the United States Attorney retains a large degree of independence and prosecutorial discretion. Obviously United States Attorneys receive direction and policy advice from the Attorney General and other Department officials, but the United States Attorney has wide latitude in determining what cases are taken under consideration in his or her district. “The discretionary power to decide whether to prosecute is awesome,” admitted one United States Attorney.⁵ So formidable is this power that, “if the United States Attorney abuses this power, the only available remedy is removal.”⁶

An additional supervisory mechanism was added in 1953 with the creation of the Executive Office for United States Attorneys. An order of the Attorney General on April 6, 1953, established the Executive Office to “provide general executive assistance and supervision to the offices of the United States Attorneys.” In recent years, the Executive Office has acted more as a mediating and coordinating agency rather than in a supervisory capacity. Indeed, one of the original directives instructed the Executive Office to “serve as liaison, coordinator and expediter with respect to the Offices of the United States Attorneys, and between those offices and other elements of the Department [of Justice].” The evolution of this coordinating function came about largely through the responsibilities of the Executive Office for direct technical and administrative support, maintenance and publication of a policy guide known as the *United States Attorneys’ Manual*, circulation of the *United States Attorneys’ Bulletin*, and the administration of the Attorney General’s Advocacy Institute, a program begun in 1974 for the purpose of improving “the efficiency of the Department’s legal staff in both criminal and civil trials.” The Executive Office also provides coordinating support to the Attorney General’s Advisory Committee, an organization created in 1973 to provide advice and assistance to the United States Attorney General.

The average person knows little about issues such as centralization or autonomy. Instead, the United States Attorney represents the government of the United States. Despite the importance of United States Attorneys, however, people may still find themselves asking the question, “What does a United States Attorney do?” According to one who has held the office, the United States Attorney “is administrator, troubleshooter, enforcement planner, interviewer, litigator, statesman, paper-pusher, back-slapper, adviser, writer, researcher, negotiator, interviewee, and a dozen other things as well.”⁷

⁵ *Ibid.*, p.47.

⁶ *Ibid.*

⁷ *Ibid.*, p.48.

While the exact duties of the United States Attorney may not be known to all, some of the names of those who have served the office will be familiar to most, names like Dick Thornburgh, Attorney General of the United States; Ed Dennis, Acting Deputy Attorney General; Sam Skinner, Secretary, Department of Transportation; William Webster, Director of the Central Intelligence Agency; William S. Sessions, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation; George Mitchell, Majority Leader of the United States Senate; Elliott Richardson, former Attorney General; and Brock Adams, United States Senator, to name just a few of the many distinguished men and women who have served as United States Attorneys. Two Presidents of the United States have served as United States Attorneys. Andrew Jackson was the first United States Attorney for the District of Tennessee, and Franklin Pierce served the District of New Hampshire.

The duties and most of the names of the United States Attorneys may go unrecognized, but many of the important cases they handle are known to all. The great Brink's robbery, the Birdman of Alcatraz, the trial of Aaron Burr, the Chicago Seven, Al Capone, the bogus biography of Howard Hughes, the civil rights murders in Philadelphia, Mississippi, the entrance of James Meredith into the University of Mississippi—all part of an endless list of cases handled by those serving as “the attorney for the United States.” Many thousands more cases unknown but just as important have come to trial because of the hard work and dedication, the honor, as George Washington referred to it, of the United States Attorneys. Such dedication involves more than knowledge of the law. It also requires a knowledge of people as evidenced in the work of one United States Attorney in a southern district in the 1960's. Avoiding the backlog involved with formal litigation, the United States Attorney convinced transit authorities of a town in his jurisdiction to remove one “Colored Move to the Back” sign each week until they were all gone.⁸

One common thread runs through the history of the United States Attorney's Office, a feeling best expressed by Harry L. Stimson who had an illustrious career in government. When asked his views on the United States Attorney's Office, he replied “There is no other public office which makes such a direct and inspiring call upon the conscience and professional zeal of a high-minded lawyer as that office . . . It has always been my first love.”

⁸ Eisenstein, p. 18.

MIDDLE DISTRICT OF ALABAMA

James Eldon Wilson, United States Attorney

William Hugh Smith, who served as United States Attorney for the Middle District of Alabama in 1880, was known for his less than normal exploits. During the Civil War, this native of Alabama left the South and lived within the Union until the war had ended. His father was an ardent Unionist, and three of his brothers even served in the Union Army. After the war, Smith returned to Alabama where he was elected the 18th Governor of the State. When he was defeated in a reelection bid and it was time to leave the Governor's mansion, he contended that his defeat had occurred through the misdeeds of his opposition. Consequently, Smith had to be forced out by federal troops armed with a federal court order. Smith became involved with the other side of federal court orders when he was appointed the United States Attorney for the Middle District of Alabama.

Although few other United States Attorneys from the Middle District possessed Smith's penchant for the unusual, they did exhibit his tenacity in the way they investigated and prosecuted cases. Edward Burns Parker, a member of the State House of Representatives, who became United States Attorney on November 23, 1942, was said to have compiled a record containing the fewest acquittals and the shortest pre-trial detention time of any in the country.

State's Most Distinguished Families

Between 1889 and 1905, four prominent individuals served as United States Attorney for this district. Although well known in their own right, they were members of some of the state's most distinguished families. Lewis E. Parsons, Jr., (1889-1892) was the son of Alabama's post-Civil War provincial governor. Henry D. Clayton, Jr., (1893-1896) was the son of the ninth President of the University of Alabama. Henry, Jr., also served on the Executive Committee of the National Democratic Party. George F. Moore, Jr., (1896-1897) was the son of a prominent judge in Alabama. Warren Reese, Jr., (1897-1905) was the son of a Civil War hero and the great-nephew of the founder of the City of Birmingham. Completing the cycle was Lewis Parsons' son, Erastus, who succeeded Reese as United States Attorney in 1906.

Other distinguished individuals, such as Arthur B. Chilton, who was a Professor of Law at the University of Alabama, served this district. During World War II, Chilton served on the personal staff of General Douglas McArthur. More recently, Barry E. Teague (1977-1981) won election in 1983 to the Alabama Senate. He also received appointment as Special Assistant Attorney General of the State of Alabama.

Drugs - Fraud - Public Corruption

The Middle District of Alabama came into existence by Act of Congress on February 6, 1839. Since that time, the United States Attorney's office has directed the prosecution of many interesting cases involving drugs, fraud, and public corruption.

One case in the early 1980's uncovered the extent of drug-related enterprises in this District. The defendant's records showed drug profits of \$280 million accumulated in just a two-year period. More frightening was the extent to which this organization would go to accomplish its objectives—murder, terrorism, electronic eavesdropping of grand juries, and the bombings of electric power lines.

Public corruption and fraud have drawn recent attention. As many as four members of the House of Representatives were indicted on charges of violating the Hobbs Act. In one of those cases, the legislator extorted \$10,000 from a family seeking the early parole of their son. When the Parole Board reversed itself and denied the parole, the family tape-recorded a meeting with the legislator to retrieve the money. The tape recording helped to secure the conviction.

In a successful effort to force the State of Alabama to upgrade its facilities for the mentally ill, (*Wyatt v. Stickney*) the United States Attorney acted on behalf of the government in joining cases seeking improvements in the state's prison system. As a result of one suit, the state was required to overhaul completely its prison

medical facilities. The other suit resulted in the construction of several new prisons to eliminate overcrowding.

Bad Blood

A case involving involuntary sterilization drew public attention several years ago and was recaptured in a book entitled *Bad Blood*. Between 1932 and 1972, the Public Health Service conducted a study known as the Tuskegee Syphilis Study on 625 participants. Some aspects of the study involved involuntary sterilization. The case obviously could not be defended upon a factual, legal, or moral basis. Therefore, a settlement was negotiated whereby the United States agreed to pay various sums of money and to provide medical care to the participants and to their heirs. The settlement exceeded \$12 million.

Department of the Treasury Award

In 1988, the Financial Litigation Division of the United States Attorney's office for the Middle District of Alabama received the Department of Treasury Award for distinction in cash and credit management. United States Attorney James Eldon Wilson combined the Debt Collection Unit and Bankruptcy Unit into one entity, naming it the Financial Litigation Division. The name has been adopted by the Financial Litigation Subcommittee of the Attorney General's Advisory Committee of United States Attorneys and has replaced the designation of debt collection units nationwide.

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ALABAMA

Frank W. Donaldson, United States Attorney

A Typical Tale Of The West

In the early 1880's Jesse James rode into town accompanied by his equally notorious group of men known as the James Gang. They robbed a local paymaster in Muscle Shoals, Alabama, of about \$5,000 in gold, silver, and bank notes—money intended for use in a river improvement project. As a result, the United States Attorney for the Northern District of Alabama sought indictments against James and his men. James and his men fled, but one by one were run down.

Unfortunately, before James could be brought to trial, he was killed in Missouri—shot in the head by an associate, Bob Ford. The Northern District lost another defendant, “Wild Bill” Ryan, when he was caught in Tennessee and sent to prison for 25 years on conviction of an earlier crime. The first gang member caught and tried was David Liddell. The jury found him guilty, but recommended lenience in order to secure Liddell’s testimony against Jesse’s brother, Frank James. Once again, however, the United States Attorney was unable to convict a James. Frank James had an alibi which placed him in Nashville at the time of the Muscle Shoals murder. Consequently, the people of the Northern District received little restitution for this one outing of the James Gang in Alabama.

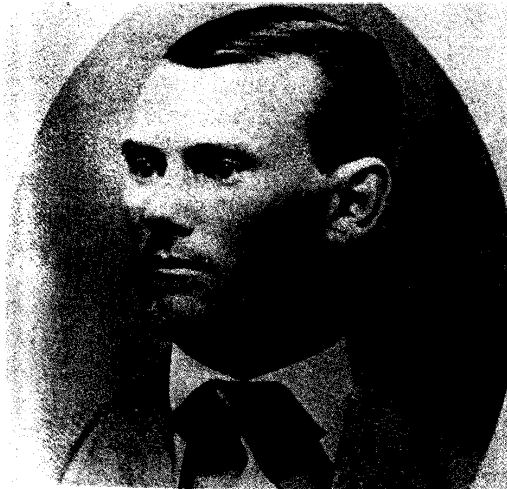
Early History

Alabama entered the Union in 1819. On May 13, 1820, William Crawford was appointed as its first United States Attorney. At the time, the state comprised a single judicial district. Crawford was a native of Virginia and had moved to Mobile where he held several public offices before his appointment as United States Attorney and later as a federal district judge. After Crawford’s resignation, the state was divided into the Northern and Southern Districts and in 1824, Frank Jones was appointed to serve as the first United States Attorney for the Northern District.

John D. Phelan, who was appointed in 1836, was born in New Jersey but moved to Alabama in the early 1800's where he embarked on a successful career in law. In addition to serving as United States Attorney, Phelan was elected to the state legislature in 1833 and eventually became Speaker of the House. He served as Attorney General for the State of Alabama and later became an Alabama Supreme Court Justice.

The Twentieth Century

Erle Pettus, who served the Northern District from 1918 to 1922, spent two terms in the Alabama legislature where he brought a resolution which resulted in the direct election of United States Senators. He was also the author of the first primary election laws in Alabama as well as the state's antitrust law. In 1901, he was elected a delegate to the Alabama constitutional convention.



Jesse James

Another appointee from the Northern District who gained prominence was Frank M. Johnson, Jr., who served as United States Attorney from 1953 to 1955. Johnson resigned when he was appointed by President Eisenhower as United States District Judge for the Middle District of Alabama where he served for 24 years. In 1979, he received appointment to the United States Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals, and in

1981 moved to the Eleventh Circuit where he issued major decisions in the area of civil rights.

Grateful Man Wills Government \$300,000

As reported in the *Birmingham News*, a rather unusual incident occurred in the Northern District on February 2, 1984. An elderly Shelby County resident, Herbert Huppert, who passed away at the age of 82, willed his entire estate of \$300,000 to the government. Huppert, who had experienced the Great Depression, was so grateful to the government for giving him a job as a railroad postal clerk and for his retirement pension that he wanted to give something back. Huppert had no close relatives and was intent on his money going to the government. Concerned that his old will was outdated, he executed a new one shortly before he died. Frank Donaldson, United States Attorney for this District, received a check for \$267,260.50 made out to the United States of America, plus the deed to Huppert's house and property, a total of more than \$325,000. The check was deposited by the Treasury Department in the nation's General Fund.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF ALABAMA

J. B. Sessions, III, United States Attorney

District Judge Shot

The sound of gunshots echoed off the building walls and brought people out into the streets to see what had happened. On that chilly December morning in 1867, the routine in the business district of Mobile was interrupted by an assault on United States District Judge Richard Busteed. As office workers cautiously stepped out to investigate, they saw a horrifying sight. Just as Judge Busteed fell to the ground, the would-be assassin stepped closer to the judge and fired two more shots into the wounded man. Even more shocking was the attacker's identity—United States Attorney L. V. B. Martin.

Judge Busteed was a Northerner appointed by Lincoln to oversee the courts in the Southern District of Alabama after the Civil War. Although the exact nature of the differences between the two men never came to light, speculation centered on the supposed corruption of Judge Busteed. No doubt the continuing animosity between the North and South contributed greatly to the conflict. Fearful of federal reprisal, the Mobile newspapers decried the actions of Martin and assured their Northern neighbors that a full investigation was welcomed and desired by all respectable Southerners. Judge Busteed recovered and later faced impeachment charges for the misuse of his office, while Martin resigned from the office of the United States Attorney and moved to Texas. Charges against Martin were never pursued.

Henry Hitchcock

The episode in 1867 was one of the more interesting stories from the history of the Southern District of Alabama, but definitely not a typical one. More often than not, those who served the district as United States Attorney followed the example of the first United States Attorney for Southern Alabama, Henry Hitchcock. Alabama remained a single district for only six years after statehood before Congress established the Northern and Southern Districts in 1825. Like Judge Busteed, Hitchcock was also from the North. Unlike the judge, however, he became one of the most loved and respected people in Alabama. Hitchcock had moved South in 1815 when the state was still a territory and established himself in the practice of law. The fact that he was chosen to serve in Alabama's constitutional convention just four years later attests to his abilities and respected status. Prior to his term as United States Attorney, Hitchcock had served as the state's Attorney General. When he resigned as United States Attorney, he became an Associate Justice of the Alabama Supreme Court, becoming its Chief Justice in 1836. His early death from yellow fever in 1839 was said to have been lamented throughout the state as a tragedy.

Father Of The Public Schools

Another United States Attorney to gain the people's trust was Alexander Meek, who was appointed United States Attorney in 1846.

Meek was an exceptional individual. As a little boy, he displayed remarkable intellectual ability to his family and those around him. At church, he could recite every verse of the Bible from memory. Later he became one of the first students at the newly established University of Alabama. Graduating in 1833, Meek, just three years later, became the Attorney General for the State of Alabama. His abilities gained him national recognition which resulted in his selection as the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury by President Polk in 1845. He became the United States Attorney for the Southern District a year later, and by 1853 had won election to the state legislature. Reelected in 1859, Meek served as Speaker of the House. In the legislature, he worked very hard for the cause of public education. Under his guidance as Chairman, the Committee on Education established a state system of public schools, an achievement that earned him the nickname as “the father of public schools in Alabama.”

Meek’s successor, Peter Hamilton, also displayed rare abilities during his career. In the course of his education Hamilton assisted a professor who performed experiments with telegraphy several years before Morse’s invention. Elected to the state legislature in 1847, Hamilton became United States Attorney in 1851. Reelected to the legislature after the war, Hamilton contributed greatly to the founding of the library of the Mobile Bar.

The United States Attorney’s Office for the Southern District of Alabama boasts a very proud heritage despite the misguided zeal of one such as L. V. B. Martin. The personal contributions to education and other areas reflect the natural leadership of those who have served as United States Attorney for this district.



Judge Busted

DISTRICT OF ALASKA

Mark R. Davis, United States Attorney

The United States Attorney's office for the District of Alaska has had a rich and interesting history. In 1868, "Seward's Folly" quickly became a national treasure with the discovery of gold and other natural resources. Waves of settlers and fortune hunters arrived, some of whom were intent on breaking the law. The treaty that ceded the land from Russia did not provide for any laws, however, and the territory remained unregulated in its first year of American possession. The Act of July 27, 1868 extended jurisdiction of the United States District Courts of Washington, Oregon, and California to include the people and lands of Alaska. Minor offenses were tried before—military courts administered by the United States Army and Navy, and major offenders were transported to the United States District Court in Portland, Oregon.

In 1884, Congress enacted the legislation which defined the territory of Alaska as a civil and judicial district with its seat at Sitka. Court sessions were held at Wrangell and in other such places as the judge deemed expedient. The Act of March 3, 1891 extended appellate jurisdiction of the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals to include Alaska. The District Court located at Sitka had administrative responsibility for the entire territory, as the territory was later divided into several divisions. The first United States Attorneys in Alaska operated under this territorial system and were based in Sitka. One of the earliest exceptions to the court sessions in Sitka was the water lane circuit. In this perhaps unique situation for an Office of the United States Attorney, a session of the district court was administered on board the revenue cutter,

Bear, a ship that transported the court up and down the coast of Alaska.

First Holders Of The Office

Although many capable and competent people have served as United States Attorney for the District of Alaska, the first holder of the office did not mirror the qualities of his successors. In 1885, the Commissioner of Education for Alaska complained in a letter to President Cleveland that United States Attorney Edward W. Haskett was "an uneducated man, rowdyish in his manner, vulgar and obscene in his conversation, low in his tastes, spending much of his time in saloons, a gambler and confirmed drunkard with but little knowledge of the law."

Fortunately, Haskett's successor proved to be less controversial and more capable. Mottrone Dulany Ball was a native of Virginia who had served as a Cavalry Officer in the Confederate Army, practiced law in Alexandria, and edited and published a newspaper. He first came to Alaska in 1878 as Collector of Customs for the district. Before appointment as the territory's second United States Attorney, Ball spent four years commuting between Alaska and Washington, D.C., as the first elected, but unofficial, representative of Alaska to Congress. One of Ball's most lasting contributions occurred not in the area of law, but in his co-founding of the newspaper, *The Alaskan*.

Organization Of The Courts

In 1900, provision was made for removal of the territorial capital from Sitka to Juneau. At the same time the district was divided into three divisions with courts meeting at Juneau, Nome, and Eagle (later moved to Fairbanks). In 1909, a fourth division came into existence. The first two divisions remained the same with the headquarters of the third division being moved to Valdez (later moved to Anchorage in 1943), and the newly created fourth meeting at Fairbanks. Each division had its own United States Attorney appointed by the President. This organization of the courts remained until statehood in 1959 when the unified District of Alaska was created.

Keystone Canyon

Nathan V. Harlan was United States Attorney in the early part of this century when one of the most famous and notorious cases in Alaskan history came to trial. Referred to formally as the E. C. Hasey case, it became popularly known by its precipitating event, the Keystone Canyon Riot. Rival factions had competed for access to the right-of-way to what became the lucrative Copper River Railway. On one side of the argument stood the Morgan-Guggenheim interests, known as the "Alaska Syndicate." Just as interested in the land was their competition, the Alaska-Reynolds Company. The competition evolved into a battle when a shootout ensued at Keystone Canyon resulting in one man's death. Fictionalized in the novel, *The Iron Trail*, the episode became a struggle

over the question of the environment, an issue that commands attention even today.

United States Attorneys - Later Years

Other prominent United States Attorneys served this district. Joseph W. Kehoe (1934-1942) gained recognition as a water color artist of Alaskan scenes. Warren N. Cuddy (1929-1933) founded the First National Bank of Anchorage, one of Alaska's two largest banking enterprises. Ralph Julian Rivers (1933-1944) was Alaska's first elected Representative in Congress, serving from 1959 to 1966. Theodore Fulton (Ted) Stevens was appointed in Fairbanks from 1954 to 1956 and later elected Senator in 1968. Stevens remains in that position today, ranking ninth in seniority in the United States Senate. Michael Spaan (1981-1989) served the longest term as a United States Attorney for this district. He also personally tried the longest criminal case in the history of the state which resulted in RICO, fraud, and extortion convictions of two well-known lobbyists and political brokers. Spaan also gained widespread reputation for his vigorous enforcement of laws designed to protect Alaska's rich fishing grounds.

DISTRICT OF ARIZONA

Stephen M. McNamee, United States Attorney

In 1850, the United States Congress created what was then known as the Territory of New Mexico. This included the larger part of Arizona lying north of the Gila River. The southern part of Arizona was added to the territory in 1853. Federal crimes committed in the early days of Arizona were tried in the Second District at Dona Ana, known today as the State of New Mexico.

In 1858, as Arizona was becoming a haven for criminals and outcasts, President James Buchanan recommended territorial government for Arizona, stating that its people were “practically without a government, without laws, and without any recognized administration of justice. Murder and other crimes are committed with impunity.” In the face of a national civil war, however, neglect continued until 1863 when the Territory of Arizona was created. Almon Gage of Indiana was appointed and is recognized as the first United States Attorney for the District of Arizona, although President Lincoln originally named John Titus of Pennsylvania, who never took office.

The first grand jury in Arizona was convened in May 1864, and the first trial followed a few weeks later in Tucson. The trial involved a mortgage foreclosure filed by Charles T. Hayden. Other cases about the same time, but which never came to trial, charged various Tucson citizens with waging war against the United States.

Indian Prosecutions

In the following years the Territory of Arizona grew, and settlers arrived by the hundreds. As a result, pressure was put upon the Indian lands and landholders. There were several campaigns in the second half of the nineteenth century to “subdue the hostiles of Arizona.” One campaign prompted the October 15, 1887, indictment of Geronimo, the famous leader of the Apaches, for murder with “a certain gun of the value of dollars, then and there charged with gunpowder and divers leaden bullets which said gun the said Geronimo in his hands then and there had and held . . .” It took the entire military forces of Arizona, New Mexico, and western Texas to capture this fearless leader and his small band of Indians, which never numbered more than 80 at any one time. Geronimo was not prosecuted, but instead the United States Attorney’s office had him declared a prisoner of war, which he remained until his death in 1909.

Land Fraud

From the late 1800's to the present day, land fraud has continued to plague Arizona. Around 1885, James Reavis, a notorious land hustler, attempted to sell a tract of land, which involved 12,000,000 acres some 235 miles long, to unsuspecting buyers. It took more than ten years for the scheme to unfold and be discovered, but the Office of the United States Attorney eventually prosecuted Reavis with conspiracy to defraud the government. He was found guilty in 1896.

During the 1960's, another major land swindle occurred involving the Lake Mead Rancheros, nationally advertised as a new community but actually approximately 11,000 acres of desert a dozen miles from water and utilities. Its promoters were convicted by the United States Attorney's office of 22 counts of mail fraud in 1968.

Lesser schemes have occurred involving the deforestation of land and illegal removal of timber from federal lands. Today, the District of Arizona works closely with other agencies to develop and protect federal lands and their natural and archaeological resources.



The following is a verbatim transcript of a sentence imposed upon a defendant convicted of murder in the federal district court the territory many years ago:

“JOSE MANUEL MIGUEL XAVIER GONZALES, in a few short weeks it will be spring. The snows of winter will flee away, the ice will vanish and the air will become soft and balmy. In short, JOSE MANUEL MIGUEL Xavier GONZALES, the annual miracle of the year's awakening will come to pass--but you won't be here.

The rivulet will run its purring course to the sea, the timid desert flowers will put forth their tender shoots, the glorious valleys of the imperial domain will blossom as the rose--still you won't be here to see.

From every tree-top some wild-woods songster will carol his mating song butterflies will sport in the sunshine, the busy bee will hum happily as it pursues its accustomed vocation, the gentle breeze will tease the tassels of the wild grasses, and all nature--JOSE MANUEL MIGUEL XAVIER GONZALES --will be glad but you. You won't be here to enjoy it because, I command the sheriff or some other officer of this county to lead you out to some remote spot swing you by the neck from a nodding bough of some sturdy oak, and let you hang until you are dead

And then JOSE MANUEL MIGUEL XAVIER GONZALES, I further command that such officer or officers retire quickly from your dangling corpse so that the vultures from the heavens may descend upon it until nothing shall remain but the bare, bleached bones of a cold-blooded bloodthirsty, throat-cutting sheep-herding murdering son of a bitch.”

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS

Charles A. Banks, United States Attorney

Arkansas was first designated a judicial district during territorial days, with Samuel C. Roane appointed as the first United States Attorney. In 1852, the state was divided into separate districts, and Joseph Stillwell was commissioned as the first United States Attorney for this new Eastern District.

At the turn of the century, Jacob Trieber received appointment to the district. Born in Poland, Trieber emigrated to America with his parents and settled in St. Louis. After studying law, Trieber moved to Arkansas and became active in state and national politics. In 1888 he served as the Chairman of the Republican State Convention of Arkansas, and was the Republican nominee for several state posts, including Chief Justice of the Arkansas Supreme Court and the United States Senate. Trieber was named United States Attorney in 1897.

Trieber's successor, William G. Whipple, had served earlier as United States Attorney for the Eastern District from 1868 to 1871. Prior to his second term as United States Attorney, he served as the mayor of Little Rock, and in 1892, had been the Republican candidate for Governor of the state. June P. Wooten was appointed United States Attorney in 1919 and served for three years. He later was named a Special Associate Justice of the Arkansas Supreme Court. His successor, Charles F. Cole, served many times as a delegate to the Republican National Convention. On two of those occasions, he served as chairman. Cole was twice the Republican nominee for the United States Senate.

Largest Drug Investigation In Arkansas History

Those who have served the Eastern District have provided the leadership for investigating and prosecuting violators of the interests and laws of the United States. One such important investigation conducted by the Eastern District involved 13 defendants from six different states. At the time, United States Attorney George Proctor referred to it as the largest drug investigation in Arkansas history. The organization represented the first combined effort in Arkansas of the Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force (OCDETF) and state and local law authorities.

The primary defendants, Phillip A. Bonadonna and Charles J. Alaimo and accomplices, were charged with conspiring to import heroin and marijuana into the United States from Colombia. The two defendants arranged for a private plane to be outfitted with an extra fuel tank, then hired pilots to fly the aircraft to a secured landing site in South America where 450 pounds of marijuana and more than 10 kilos of heroin were purchased. The plane then returned to the United States and was eventually seized by the United States Customs Service in Waycross, Georgia. Bonadonna was also a defendant in a larger trial related to that investigation which took place in Atlanta. He was convicted and sentenced to a 40-year prison term for his participation in a continuing criminal enterprise. Convicted with him in that enterprise was Harold Rosenthal, a former Atlanta bail bondsman. The investigation took place as part of the national investigation code-named "Operation Southern Comfort," which was referred to by the Justice Department as the

largest cocaine investigation in United States history.

White Collar Crime—A Personal Tragedy

Another case that occurred in the Eastern District revealed a personal tragedy involved with white collar crime. The Arkansas Gazette, dated February 1, 1987 (p. 1A), opened with a statement about the defendants that said, “David and Roxanne Hamilton had it all.” Before the age of 30 the two defendants had forged a brilliant career in finance. He had been a state football hero who had just graduated from college and was making \$100,000 a year with an investment firm. She had graduated from high school and had become a \$30,000-a-year securities trader. The couple used their jobs at a bank and an investment institution to shuffle money from one to the other to make money for themselves. For their efforts, they were convicted of wire fraud.

Upon sentencing, the judge turned to the couple and said, “It is obviously a tragedy, particularly so because of the potential each of you had.”

The role of the United States Attorney in the investigation revealed the judgment needed by those who hold the office of United States Attorney. The United States Attorney for the Eastern District, Kenneth F. Stoll, could have prosecuted for each transaction but decided to prosecute on only two counts because of the defendants’ cooperation in the investigation. Commenting on the case, Stoll said, “My

objective in cases like this is to get the entire scheme in front of the judge.”

In the early 1980's, United States Attorney George W. Proctor headed the District’s investigation into a scheme involving arson and bank robbery. At the center of the conspiracy was a lawyer from Pine Bluff, Arkansas by the name of M. J. Probst. A client of his came to his office one day and asked if he knew anyone interested in buying a restaurant. Probst said no, and then asked, “What about fire?” Thus began an elaborate scheme to torch the business using the help of two bank robbers with whom Probst had been involved in another criminal undertaking. Under plea agreement, Probst pleaded guilty to the charge of conspiracy to commit arson, in addition to other counts which were dismissed in return for his cooperation in the matter of the bank robberies.

As evidenced in these and other cases, the work of the United States Attorney involves more than legal knowledge or courtroom expertise--it also requires good judgment and dedication.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS

J. Michael Fitzhugh, United States Attorney

“The Hanging Judge”

Although relatively small in geographical size, the Western District of Arkansas stands out in the annals of American history as one of the most famous judicial districts in the country. Headquartered in Fort Smith, Arkansas, the District became synonymous in the 19th Century with justice. Judge Isaac C. Parker, with the help of United States Attorneys and United States Marshals, forged what was then a lawless frontier into a civilized and peaceful territory. Known as the “Hanging Judge,” Parker sentenced 160 men to death during his 21 years on the bench. Judge Parker once discounted his role in the sentences by saying, “I never hanged a man. It was the law.”

Fort Smith

Fort Smith was first established in 1817 by a company of United States soldiers led by Major William Bradford. They built a fort at the spot where the Poteau and Arkansas Rivers merge. The Army abandoned the fort in 1824, but returned and rebuilt it in 1838. Poised at the edge of the Central Indian Reservation, Fort Smith became the security of settlers pouring into the territory. As Indians were forced to move from the East, they settled in increasing numbers near the Arkansas borders. As time progressed, the federal courts at Fort Smith served to protect both the Indians and the whites from “ruffians” as Judge Parker once called those who crossed the law. The court had responsibility not only for the lands of western Arkansas but the vast Indian territory as well. Since by treaty the federal

government had no jurisdiction in reservation lands, numerous criminals of the day crossed the borders into the safety of Indian territory. The United States District Court at Fort Smith was responsible for bringing them to justice.

Congress had originally established the federal court in Van Buren, Arkansas, on March 3, 1851. Twenty years to the day, however, Congress moved the court to Fort Smith and appointed the Western District its own judge. The district had previously shared a judge with the Eastern District. After the resignation of the first judge under suspicion of corruption, Parker took office in May 1875. That first term saw the sentencing of eight men to death.

William Henry Clayton

This famous period in the history of the Western District revolved around the personality of Judge Parker. But the United States Attorney who served Fort Smith at the time was just as instrumental in bringing about law and order. Throughout most of Judge Parker’s tenure on the bench, William Henry Clayton served the office of the United States Attorney for the Western District of Arkansas. Clayton, a native of Pennsylvania, had been named for the man who was President at the time of his birth. He moved to Arkansas in 1864 and began the study of law three years later. Known in the area for his hard work as the Superintendent of Public Instruction, he established some 30 schools before leaving office. Clayton resigned the position in 1870 and was admitted to the Bar in 1871. Before becoming United States Attorney, Clayton was appointed as the Prosecuting Attorney for the First Judicial District of

Arkansas, becoming judge of that district in 1873. Ulysses S. Grant appointed him United States Attorney to serve with Judge Parker in 1874. Clayton is said to have prosecuted 10,000 cases during his time and won the conviction of 80 people for murder. After leaving office, Clayton became judge of the United States Court for the Central District of Indian Territory.

The famous “Hanging Judge” resigned in 1896 but those appointed to the office of the United States Attorney continued to protect the citizens of the Western District through the investigation and prosecution of “ruffians.” James Seaborn Holt became United States Attorney in 1920. For the three years prior to that, he had been the Assistant United States Attorney in the district. In 1938 Holt became a Justice of the Arkansas Supreme Court where he served for the next 23 years. Holt retired in

1961 but tragically died in an automobile accident just two years later.

Successors to those first United States Attorneys for the Western District of Arkansas continued to demonstrate the spirit evidenced by Judge Parker, who once said, “I have this much satisfaction after my twenty years of labor: the court at Fort Smith, Arkansas, stands as a monument to the strong arm of the laws of the United States and has resulted in bringing . . . civilization and protection.”

Fort Smith, Arkansas



CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

Gary A. Feess, United States Attorney

The Central District of California was created by an Act of Congress in 1966. Prior to that time, California had been divided into the Northern and Southern Districts, with the Southern District headquartered in Los Angeles. Manuel L. Real was an Assistant United States Attorney for the Southern District from 1952 to 1955, and when the Central District was formed, he was the United States Attorney for the Southern District. Real remained in Los Angeles and was commissioned as the first United States Attorney for the newly designated Central District. Real went on to become a judge for the United States District Court and later became its chief judge. William D. Keller became United States Attorney for the District in 1972, and like Real, later became United States District Court Judge.

Stephen S. Trott

Stephen S. Trott became the United States Attorney for the Central District in 1981. He continued his distinguished legal career by becoming an Assistant Attorney General for the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice in 1983. In 1986, Trott was named Associate Attorney General, and in 1988 he was appointed as Judge of the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit. Trott also was known before his legal career as a singer/guitarist for the group, "The Highwaymen," famous for their gold record, "Michael Row the Boat Ashore."

Because of the major metropolitan areas of Los Angeles and surrounding counties, the Central District faces a very substantial caseload that reflects the growing problems associated with urban life. For instance, in the early 1970's, the Central District was

one of only three districts in the nation that had its own tax division. Thus, from its inception, the Central District has faced an inordinate amount of crimes in relationship to its size, but those problems have not deterred those serving in the United States Attorney's office.

Orthodontist Aids Draft Evaders

In 1970, the district faced a rather large increase in the number of draft evasions from the Vietnam War. In that year, more than 5,000 people failed to report to their Selective Service Boards. Once located, many were persuaded to register, but several cases represented a challenge to the United States Attorney's office. A number of young men had gone to orthodontist Dr. Bernard Bender to be fitted for braces which would have delayed indefinitely their qualification for the draft. After investigation, the United States Attorney's office indicted the doctor on charges of conspiracy and abetting the scheme.

Toy Company Indicted

One of the most complex and difficult cases prosecuted in the Central District in the late 1970's involved the well-known toy company, Mattel, Inc. Ruth Handler, the cofounder, major stockholder and former President, Co-Chairman of the Board, and Director of the Hawthorne, California-based toy company, was indicted and convicted for her role in a scheme whereby Mattel falsified its financial statements over a five-year period. Indicted with her were several other employees and officers of the company. The investigation required the review of several thousand documents and interviews of more than a hundred witnesses

to discover and prove the fraud. Losses by the stockholders as a result of the fraud exceeded \$250 million. Handler was sentenced to the maximum fine and required to spend 2,500 hours in community service.

Espionage

Two of the most significant cases prosecuted in the Central District during the mid 1980's were espionage cases. One of the cases involved an FBI agent. Soviet emigres Svetlana and Nikolay Ogorodnikov were charged with espionage in connection with their recruitment of FBI Foreign Counter-Intelligence Agent Richard Miller. Svetlana successfully compromised Miller by providing him with sex and gifts, and then asked him on behalf of the KGB to provide her with classified FBI documents, an FBI personnel list, and information on the location of Soviet and KGB defectors. After two months of trial, the Ogorodnikovs pleaded guilty to conspiracy to commit espionage.

In 1987, a case occurred in the Central District considered by many as the most significant undercover drug and money laundering investigation in the history of law enforcement. The investigation, known as Operation Pisces, was centered in Los Angeles, New York, and Miami. The operation culminated in May 1987 with the indictments of 117 defendants. Between August 1985 and May 1987, the undercover OCDEF operation collected and seized in excess of \$45 million in cocaine proceeds in Los Angeles, New York, and Miami, and resulted in seizures in excess of 19,000 pounds of cocaine and \$25 million in cash and assets. The Los Angeles investigation

resulted in indictments naming 30 traffickers.

In recent years, the United States Attorney's office for the Central District of California has made extensive use of the law allowing the government to seize the assets of drug dealers. In 1987, the District led the nation in the value of asset forfeitures, having seized \$30 million in that year alone. Reflecting the cooperation between the District and local and state authorities, one third of that figure was shared with local law enforcement agencies.

EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

David F. Levi, United States Attorney

In 1966 the Northern District of California was split into two districts, thus forming the Eastern District of California. John Hyland, who was appointed to serve as the first United States Attorney, previously had held the position of Deputy in the Visalia District Attorney's Office. Hyland served until 1970, assisted by eight support staff, four of whom were Assistant United States Attorneys. His successor, Dwayne Keyes, who served in 1970, witnessed the growth of the office to 18 Assistant United States Attorneys and 17 support staff. During this time, the office began two of the most important cases in its history -- the Roseville Bomb Case and the prosecution of Lynette Fromme for her assassination attempt on President Ford.

Roseville Bomb Case

On April 28, 1973, the residents of Roseville, California, were awakened by a series of blasts from a railroad yard that continued for five hours. A lethal cargo combination of propane gas and 7,000 navy bombs destined for Vietnam exploded in the early morning hours sending shrapnel into a radius of four to five miles. The explosion was heard 40 miles away. The bombs alone comprised a shipment of two million pounds of TNT. Described by residents as a war scene, the disaster fortunately resulted in no deaths, but did cause many millions of dollars in property damage. Subsequent lawsuits could have resulted in huge liability claims, but since no

cause for the blast was ever determined, the United States Attorney's office assisted in the settlement of claims outside of court.

Lynette Fromme

The assassination case against Lynette Fromme came to trial in the Eastern District of California and ended in what some called a surprising verdict. Through the prosecutive efforts of the United States Attorney's office, Fromme was found guilty of the more serious charge of attempted assassination, rather than the expected verdict of assault on the President. United States Attorney Dwayne Keyes encountered the rage of the former Manson disciple, Fromme, when she hit him in the face with an apple. Fromme was sentenced to life in prison -- the first ever given by then District Judge Thomas MacBride.

Voting Rights Take Priority

Dwayne Keyes left the District in December 1977 and was succeeded by Herman Sillas who placed major emphasis on the implementation of the Voting Rights Act. Sillas supervised the creation of a manual which outlined proper voting procedures pursuant to the Act. He also sent representatives to talk with workers at the District county voting centers about the need to follow the guidelines and to encourage bilingual workers to assist non-English speaking citizens with the voting process.

The 1980 's

On October 1, 1980, William Shubb became the United States Attorney for the Eastern District. During his tenure, the civil section represented the government in the first swine flu case in the nation. A settlement was reached which kept damages to a minimum. Another first during Shubb's term was the indictment of the district's first airline hijacking case.

Donald B. Ayer succeeded Shubb as United States Attorney and served until June 1986. Under Ayer's guidance, the District began its prosecution of the Monaco brothers who were indicted for a multimillion dollar ponzi scheme under the company name of "Golden Plan." The defendants all pleaded guilty and received significant terms of imprisonment. Ayer's tenure also saw the implementation of the LECC/Victim-Witness Program as well as the Drug Task Force, White Collar Crime, Forfeiture and Methamphetamine units in the office. Following his resignation, he became Deputy Solicitor General and Counselor to the Solicitor General for the Department of Justice in Washington, D.C.

Public Corruption

In 1985, the FBI began a three-year undercover investigation of alleged public corruption in the California state legislature. David F. Levi, Assistant United States Attorney at the time, was assigned to the case. In 1986, when Levi was appointed to serve as United States Attorney, he continued to direct the investigation. In August 1988, six search warrants were executed at the State Capitol. On May 17,

1989, State Senator Joseph Montoya and his aide were indicted on charges of racketeering, extortion, and money laundering. The legislator and his aide had allegedly used their offices to extort campaign contributions and speaking fees from those seeking help with legislation.

Under Levi, the Eastern District also has investigated a major national security case involving a research engineer's attempt at Aerojet Solid Propulsion Company to export to Egypt the materials for a sophisticated rocket and missile system.

The United States Attorney's office for the Eastern District of California has come of age in a little more than twenty years. This office prides itself on its legal craftsmanship, dedication to service, and leadership in the ranks of law enforcement.

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

Joseph P. Russoniello, United States Attorney

The Judiciary Act of September 28, 1850, created both the Northern and Southern Districts of California. The Northern District has existed in its present configuration since 1966, when two additional judicial districts were created and the lines of the original two were redrawn to reflect the changes.

Forty United States Attorneys have been appointed to the Northern District including Mrs. A. A. Adams, who was appointed by the court on July 25, 1918, and then received presidential appointment from Woodrow Wilson on August 5, 1919. Mrs. Adams was the first woman ever to serve as United States Attorney.

Several former United States Attorneys for this district have distinguished themselves in other areas of government service. Samuel W. Inge, who served the Northern District in 1853, grew up in Alabama and in 1844 served in that state's legislature. In 1845 he was elected to the United States Congress from Alabama. While in office Inge received attention from an incident that took place outside the confines of Congress. Due to an argument that started on the floor of the House, Inge challenged Edward Stanley from North Carolina to a duel. Fortunately, both survived. One account stated that the two even became friends in later years. President Pierce appointed Inge United States Attorney for the Northern District of California several years later.

Walter Van Dyke, who served as United States Attorney in 1873, reflected the popular conception of the pioneer traveling west to California. As a young man, Van Dyke hurried to California like so many others during the Gold Rush in search of quick wealth. Van Dyke had been in California for two years when he became the District Attorney for Klamath County. A year later, he won election to the state legislature. Prior to the Civil War, Van Dyke argued the Union cause so passionately that he became known as the father of the Union Party in California.

Celebrated Cases

Among the earliest celebrated cases handled by the Northern District of California were lawsuits brought by the government in connection with the provisions of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. Two of these cases involved land grants associated with the treaty. *U.S. v. Jose Yves Limantour* dealt with the defendant's fraudulent claim that he owned most of the San Francisco Bay Area. *U.S. v. Andres Castilleroan* was an enormous case for its day concerning settling title to the New Almaden quicksilver mine. Another important case that came before the District was the Sanford will case, *U.S. v. James L. Stanford, et al*, which concerned whether Leland Stanford's estate was liable for the debts of the Southern Pacific Railroad. Victory in the Supreme Court by Stanford's widow insured the future endowment of Stanford University.

Defendant Killed During Trial

In 1917, excitement filled the courthouse in this district during the trial of Franz Bopp. Bopp and a number of other defendants were being prosecuted by United States Attorney John Preston on charges that they and other Indian nationals conspired with German agents to overthrow British rule in India. On the final day of the trial, one of the defendants shot and killed another defendant in open court in the mistaken belief that the victim had betrayed the cause. The assailant was in turn shot and killed by a United States Marshal.

Jack Dempsey - "Tokyo Rose" - Patty Hearst - Sarah Jane Moore - Lawrence Layton

Several well-known defendants have come to trial in the Northern District of California. In 1920, the United States Attorney prosecuted the famed boxer, Jack Dempsey, on charges of draft evasion due to his former wife's accusations that Dempsey had failed to support her and was therefore not entitled to his World War I draft deferment. Dempsey was acquitted, but the charges haunted him until he finally served in the military during World War II.

Just after World War II, the infamous "Tokyo Rose" came to trial in the Northern District. She was convicted for broadcasting propaganda messages over the radio aimed at misinforming and attacking the morale of United States troops in the Pacific.

Another famous defendant to come to trial in this district was Patty Hearst. Hearst was convicted in 1976 for bank robbery in San Francisco. Her case attracted nationwide publicity because of her claim that her kidnapping and imprisonment by the so-called Symbionese Liberation Army had forced her into committing that crime. In 1975 Sarah Jane Moore was prosecuted for the attempted assassination of President Gerald Ford. Moore was convicted and received a sentence of life imprisonment.

A case related to one of the most tragic events of the century occurred in this district in 1975 when Lawrence Layton was tried and convicted of conspiracy to kill Congressman Leo Ryan at an airstrip in Guyana. Congressman Ryan went to Guyana to investigate complaints from concerned relatives that residents from Jonestown were being held against their will. Shortly thereafter, 900 people, who were followers of the Reverend Jim Jones, were found dead under mysterious circumstances.

In recent years, two separate defendants were prosecuted in connection with espionage activities. In 1984 James Harper was convicted and received a life sentence for selling secrets to the Soviet Block regarding our nation's ICBM force and missile defense system. In 1986, Navy Petty Officer Jerry Whitworth was convicted of conspiring with the Walker brothers, former Navy officers, to sell top secret naval communications information to the Soviets.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

William Braniff, United States Attorney

The need for the establishment of a United States Attorney's office in San Diego was created by the area's proximity to the border and the dramatic increase in population and crime rate. A branch office of the United States Attorney's office for the Southern District of California in Los Angeles was established in San Diego in the early 1950's. Assistant United States Attorney Edwin C. Jefferies was selected to run the office. Jefferies conducted a one-man operation, and immediately faced a tremendous backlog of cases. Sixteen years later the new Southern District of California was created.

President Lyndon B. Johnson appointed Edwin L. Miller, Jr., to serve as the first United States Attorney. Those following Miller included Harry D. Steward (1969-1974), Terry J. Knoepp (1975-1978), Michael J. Walsh (1978-1980), M. James Lorenz (1980-1981), William H. Kennedy (1981-1982), Peter K. Nunez (1982-1988), and William Braniff commissioned in 1988.

By the year 1969, the new Southern District of California had the largest caseload in the nation, but the staff had increased only to 12 attorneys and 10 support personnel. This staff worked with one grand jury, two district judges, and one magistrate within the District. With resource shortages and a heavy caseload, the office could do little more than react to resulting pressure.

Southern District Comes Of Age

By 1975, the size of the office had grown substantially to 29 attorneys. At the same time, the district had increased to five federal judges, three full-time magistrates, two part-time magistrates, and eight grand juries. As a result, the Southern District had come of age, with the ability to handle successfully the reactive caseload and devote a significant portion of resources to the investigation and prosecution of the growing number of complex cases. Under the leadership of United States Attorney Peter Nunez, the office experienced unprecedented growth and creativity in the formulation of approaches to accomplishing its mission. By 1989, the office had grown to 135 attorneys with 77 support personnel.

Throughout its existence, the United States Attorney's office for the Southern District has received praise from the community, and often nationwide, for its many accomplishments and the success of individual employees. A prime example is the first United States Attorney for the Southern District. As San Diego County District Attorney, Ed Miller had been a strong force in the local law enforcement community. He continued in that role as the first United States Attorney for the Southern District.

Several former United States Attorneys left office to continue their law practices or join the corporate world. Former United States Attorney Mike Walsh became Vice President of the Union Pacific Railroad. Subsequent to serving as United States Attorney, William Kennedy was appointed to the California Superior Court Bench. In addition to Judge Kennedy, eight former Assistant United States Attorneys received federal, state or local judicial appointments.

Innovative Methods

This district has been the forerunner for many successful innovative management systems and prosecutorial programs. In 1969, the Southern District suggested implementing a computer license check system along the Mexican border to screen vehicles and thereby detect suspected smugglers. In 1970, the Collections Unit of the Civil Section was established, serving as a model for other districts.

In 1984, a Financial Investigations Unit was created to promote the efficient handling of financial investigations, seizures and forfeitures, and money laundering. This unit was one of the first of its kind in the United States and has served as a model for forfeiture units in other Districts. Today, this unit consists of six attorneys and nine support personnel.

Cross Designation Program

The Cross Designation Program was initiated in San Diego in 1975. Over the years, this program has been expanded and used successfully with a variety of federal agencies. In December 1977, the district was involved in the first prisoner exchange executed with Mexico pursuant to the Prisoner Transfer Treaty. Over the years, periodic transfers have taken place and hundreds of United States and Mexican citizens have been returned to their homelands.

Zero Tolerance Program

During the latter part of 1986, the United States Attorney's office for the Southern District of California conceived and implemented the "Zero Tolerance" drug prosecution program, which was subsequently adopted by the National Drug Policy Board and made a major portion of the government's drug enforcement program. The Zero Tolerance program was intended to help reduce the demand for drugs by reminding people that it is illegal to buy, possess, or use drugs in any quantity. By prosecuting personal use cases in the court system, the United States Attorney's office wanted to demonstrate that society will no longer tolerate the use of illegal drugs.

DISTRICT OF COLORADO

Michael J. Norton, United States Attorney

Colorado existed as a territory until 1876 when it was admitted into the Union. Even before statehood, the territory of Colorado was served by the Office of the United States Attorney. Within the first two years, the District of Colorado had three United States Attorneys. In 1861, Theodore D. Edwards was the first to be appointed to the office. His successor, James E. Dalliba, was appointed later that same year, with Samuel E. Brown becoming the third United States Attorney to serve the district a year later.

Many accomplished people followed these first United States Attorneys for the District of Colorado. Henry V. Johnson, appointed in 1893, later served as mayor of Denver. His successor, Greely W. Whitford, left the United States Attorney's office to become a State District Judge and later Justice and Chief Justice of the Colorado Supreme Court. Harry E. Kelly was a member of the Colorado House of Representatives when he accepted the post of Assistant United States Attorney for Colorado in 1909. He became United States Attorney in 1912 and resigned in 1914 to become Counsel for the Interstate Commerce Commission in Washington.

John F. Symes was appointed to the Office of the United States Attorney in 1921. A year later, he was named as judge of the United States District Court for this district. Two former United States Attorneys became very prominent leaders in state politics. George Stephan, commissioned in 1924, became Lieutenant Governor and was Acting Governor for a time. His successor, Ralph Carr, was a newspaper editor-turned lawyer who had

been First Assistant Attorney General for Colorado before becoming United States Attorney in 1929. In 1938 and again in 1940, Carr was elected Governor of Colorado and in that office erased the state debt of almost one million dollars. He left office with a surplus in the state treasury of \$3 million.

Harry B. Tedrow, appointed by President Wilson as United States Attorney in 1914, proved to be a most tenacious prosecutor. During World War I, Tedrow began investigations against several Denver businessmen for profiteering. Petitions against Tedrow's actions resulted in a United States District Court Judge enjoining the United States Attorney from continuing his investigations. Tedrow responded with an immediate appeal to the United States Supreme Court. Unfortunately, Tedrow died unexpectedly before the court ruled.

Significant Cases

Those who have held the position as United States Attorneys have displayed the same tenacity as that of Tedrow in upholding the law. In 1980, an investigation began into the activity of the Smaldone Organization, an organized crime group long active in Colorado. Court authorized electronic surveillance of telephones revealed that several defendants, including the Smaldone brothers, were planning to murder an individual in the Denver area and were conducting a loan-sharking business relating to their gambling activities. The FBI conducted a search of their office and recovered a 12-inch silencer and a 9mm semi-automatic pistol to be used in the murder. Before indictment, the collectors for the loan-sharks entered guilty

pleas in connection with their activities. The Smaldone bothers, and one other defendant, pleaded guilty to conspiracy, firearms' violation, and income tax charges. They were sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment.

Beginning in February 1980, Lawrence Louis Levy formed an organization and network comprised of 30 or more persons to distribute multi-kilogram quantities of cocaine in Colorado and other states. The DEA, IRS, FBI, and local law enforcement officials began an investigation of the organization in late 1981. The investigative techniques included the use of several wiretaps and an oral intercept device. Almost 30 suspects were arrested and indicted. Levy was charged with a continuing criminal enterprise, but became a fugitive and was not apprehended until 1986, when he was arrested in Hong Kong living under an assumed name. After a lengthy extradition process, he was sentenced to a 20-year prison term. More than one million dollars in cash was seized from the Levy organization and forfeited.

Several years ago, the District of Colorado became the focus of much attention in the media when Alan Berg, a radio talk show host, was machine-gunned to death in front of his home in Denver. In April 1987, a federal grand jury returned indictments against four suspects in the case. The indictment charged that the defendants murdered Berg because he was Jewish and because of his abrasive style on his radio show. Berg had often confronted ultra-conservative groups, such as the Klan, on his show. Three of the defendants had

been members of such a group, known as "The Order." At trial, the government sought to prove that in the spring of 1983, one of the defendants surveilled Berg, collected information about him, and then reported to Robert Matthews, founder of "The Order." The government also attempted to establish that the defendants followed Berg to his home on the night of June 18, 1984, where he was murdered. Two of the four were convicted and received terms of imprisonment of 150 years each.

In an important environmental case, this district secured indictments against PROTEX for the illegal treatment, storage, and disposal of hazardous wastes, and for conspiracy and making false statements concerning such practices. Following a three-week jury trial, PROTEX was convicted on 16 of 19 counts, including three counts of knowing endangerment. The company was fined \$7.6 million, placed on five years' probation and ordered to make restitution of almost all but \$440,000 of the total fines on the condition that the company clean up its property, at an estimated cost of \$2.25 million.

DISTRICT OF CONNECTICUT

Stanley A. Twardy, Jr., United States Attorney

In 1789, President George Washington appointed Pierrepont Edwards as the first United States Attorney for the District of Connecticut, one of the original thirteen judicial districts. Edwards, son of the famous theologian, Jonathan Edwards, had served in the Revolutionary War and had been a member of the Continental Congress. He later became a member of the Connecticut legislature and eventually received appointment as judge of the United States District Court for the District of Connecticut. Edwards was the first of many capable leaders who became United States Attorney for the District of Connecticut.

Nathan Smith was commissioned to the office in 1829 by John Quincy Adams. Prior to his appointment, Smith served several terms in the state legislature and was the Prosecuting Attorney for New Haven County. Smith is credited with writing a large part of the Constitution for the State of Connecticut, which was adopted in 1818. Smith also was influential in the founding of Trinity College in Hartford. In 1833, he was chosen to fill the unexpired term of Samuel A. Foote in the United States Senate.

William Shipman, who was commissioned in 1853, became known during his day for the opinions he handed down as a United States District Court Judge. The former United States Attorney frequently was quoted in national and international law reviews. A former member of the Connecticut legislature, Shipman served in the United States District Court for Connecticut for 13 years. Charles W. Comstock served for several years in the Connecticut Assembly before being

appointed United States Attorney by President Cleveland. Frederick A. Scott was Assistant Clerk for the State House of Representatives and Clerk for the State Senate before being elected to the House in 1905. He served as Speaker of the House in 1911 before being named United States Attorney in 1912.

Scott's successor, Thomas J. Spellacy, had an extensive career in government service after leaving the District of Connecticut. In 1919, he became the Assistant Attorney General of the United States. In 1935, Spellacy was elected Mayor of Hartford, a post he held until World War II when he became a legal adviser to President Roosevelt in Europe. He later served as the Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

In recent years, several former United States Attorneys for this District have been appointed as judges. Robert C. Zampano, appointed in 1961, became Senior United States District Judge for the District of Connecticut. Zampano became instrumental in the settlement of the L'Ambiance construction case for the families of 26 men who died when a building under construction collapsed. F. Owen Egan became a United States Magistrate for the same court. Other former United States Attorneys who have received appointment to the bench of the United States District Court for Connecticut have been Jon O. Newman, Peter C. Dorsey, and Alan H. Nevas. Newman later became Judge of the Second Circuit Court of Appeals. Richard Blumenthal was appointed to the Office of United States Attorney and later became a State Senator.

Expressway Case

One of the most important cases to occur in the District became known as the “Expressway Case.” In this three-year undercover investigation, approximately 100 people around the country turned over about \$200 million in drug money to FBI agents posing as money launderers. More than \$50 million was delivered to the FBI’s “front” office in Greenwich, which was the center for the undercover operation. The investigation culminated in June 1987 when federal agents arrested 41 people around the world and seized \$8.5 million in cash and more than 100 kilograms of cocaine. Another 70 people were arrested, and nearly one ton of cocaine and 11 tons of marijuana were confiscated throughout the United States in related investigations. The leader of the organization was sentenced to 40 years in jail. In addition, his lieutenant received a 20-year sentence with two other defendants each receiving 16 years.

Commenting on the case, United States Attorney Stanley Twardy stated, “[The] sentences reflected the fact that those who provide support for the Colombian drug dealers are equally culpable for illicit narcotics transactions. Both the drug dealers and their financiers will be vigorously prosecuted, and as shown, severely punished.”

Longest Federal Trial In Connecticut

The longest federal trial in Connecticut history took place in early 1989 when three defendants were charged for their part in a \$7 million robbery from Wells Fargo. The defendants, Puerto Rican nationalists, received the maximum penalty for their crimes. The trial took six months and was filled with emotion due to the defendants’ contention that they were being imprisoned because of their advocacy of Puerto Rico’s independence. One defense witness, a Central Connecticut State University professor, stated that he believed the government should not have prosecuted the defendants because the robbery was politically motivated. According to newspaper accounts of the trial, when United States District Judge T. Emmet Clarie asked the witness if he thought it would be permissible to steal \$7 million for cancer research, he replied, “If you believe in the cause.” (As quoted in *The Hartford Curreant*, June 9, 1989, “Fargo Convicts Get The Maximum,” by George Gombossy.) The United States Attorney’s office for the District of Connecticut disagreed and secured the defendant’s conviction with maximum penalties.

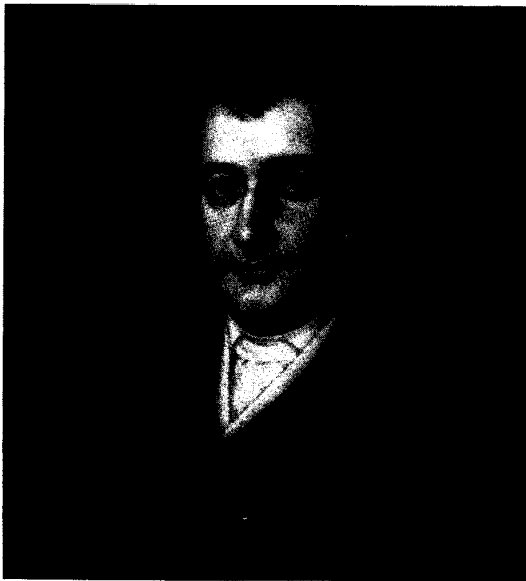
DISTRICT OF DELAWARE

William C. Carpenter, Jr., United States Attorney

From the earliest United States Attorneys to the present, Delaware's highest ranking law officers have been distinguished statesmen. While all of these individuals were patriots in their own right, many were descendants of equally known war heroes and public servants. Many former United States Attorneys have gone on to become judges and senators in the first state.

Early Years

The first United States Attorney for the District of Delaware was George Read, II, who was succeeded 27 years later by his son, George Read, III. Both were descended from the signer of the Declaration of Independence of the same name.



George Read, II

James Asheton Bayard and Thomas Francis Bayard became distinguished senators following their terms as United States Attorneys. Another, Anthony Higgins, served the District of Delaware from 1869 to 1876. Elected to the United States Senate in 1881, he became known as a champion of such causes as public education and equal rights. Higgins was recognized as one of the most eloquent members of the Senate in his day.

Daniel Moore Bates was Delaware's Secretary of State prior to becoming the United States Attorney. In 1865 he was appointed Chancellor of the Delaware Court of Chancery, nationally recognized for its involvement in corporate litigation. William Marvel, United States Attorney from 1948 to 1953, also served as Chancellor. Of particular note is that the two Assistant United States Attorneys who served under Marvel, Daniel Herrmann and James Latchum, went on to hold the two highest judicial appointments in the state: Herrmann is Chief Justice of the Delaware Supreme Court and Latchum is Chief Judge of the United States District Court.

Edward Bradford and William Spruance were members of the convention which formed the Constitution of the State of Delaware in 1897. Bradford later served 21 years on the United States District Court while Spruance became Senior Associate Justice of Delaware.

John Pierce Niels, commissioned in 1903, was the son of John Niels, a lawyer and one of the organizers of the Delaware battery in the Civil War. Niels compiled a notable record in the courtroom, losing only one case, and at that a relatively unimportant one. Niels was appointed District Judge in 1930, a position he held until his retirement in 1941. President Coolidge appointed Leonard E. Wales as United States Attorney in 1927. At the end of his second term, Wales became the first judge of the New Castle County Court of Common Pleas.

In 1953, Leonard G. Hagner became the first full-time United States Attorney appointed in the District. Prior to this time, the positions of United States Attorney and Assistant United States Attorney were held on a part-time basis. In 1975, W. Laird Stabler, Jr., former Attorney General of the State of Delaware and majority leader in the Delaware House of Representatives, assumed the position of United States Attorney. Today Stabler is recognized as a prominent political and community leader and is a Vice President in one of Delaware's leading banking institutions. Joseph J. Farnan, Jr., former Chief Deputy Attorney General for the State of Delaware, became United States Attorney for the District of Delaware in 1981. In 1985 he was appointed United States District Court Judge by President Reagan.

Public Corruption

In 1909, a federal grand jury indicted Ronald J. Aiello, New Castle County Councilman, on charges of extortion in

violation of the Hobbs Act. Aiello was arrested on May 18, 1989, for attempting to extort \$100,000 from builder-developer Louis J. Capano, Jr. The investigation represented a cooperative effort between the United States Attorney's office and the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Recent Times

In recent years, United States Attorney William C. Carpenter, Jr. has guided several important investigations for this District. In the early part of 1989, the Drug Enforcement Administration and the Delaware State Police conducted an investigation which culminated in the arrest of a major cocaine and marijuana distributor and several co-conspirators. The investigation involved a federal court-authorized wire intercept which led to the identification and seizure of numerous assets including \$56,000 in cash, three late model vehicles, and several properties.

A similar investigation in 1988 resulted in a check being issued to the Delaware State Police in the amount of \$89,000 as part of the asset forfeiture/equitable sharing program. To date, a total of approximately \$400,000 has been turned over to state and local police departments as a result of an aggressive equitable sharing program in this state. In 1989 alone, pending forfeitures included more than \$1.6 million in cash, \$200,000 in property, vehicles valued at \$75,000, and more than \$30,000 worth of stocks, bonds, and personal property.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Jay B. Stephens, United States Attorney

The Office of the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia is unique among the 94 United States Attorneys' offices across the nation by virtue of its size and varied responsibilities. It is the largest United States Attorney's office with 235 Assistant United States Attorneys and 197 support personnel. The size of the personnel force is the result of the breadth of its responsibility for criminal law enforcement and its location in the nation's capital. The United States Attorney's office for the District of Columbia is not only responsible for the prosecution of crimes against the United States, but also for the prosecution of all serious local crimes committed by adults in the District of Columbia.

Many distinguished people have served this office as United States Attorney, including the first appointee, Edward Carrington, who was commissioned in 1863. Also prominent was his successor, George P. Fisher, who served in 1870. Fisher had served the State of Delaware in the State House of Representatives, as Secretary of State and as Attorney General. In 1860, he was elected to the United States House of Representatives from Delaware. President Taylor once appointed him to litigate certain claims on behalf of United States citizens against the government of Brazil. Prior to his appointment as United States Attorney, Fisher served as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court for the District of Columbia. During that time, he presided over the conspiracy trial of John H. Surratt in the murder of President Lincoln. Fisher later became Auditor of the Treasury under President Harrison.

Father And Son Serve Together

Henry H. Wells served as State Legislator before becoming United States Attorney, winning election to the Michigan legislature in 1854. After the Civil War, he was named provisional governor of Virginia and in 1869 became the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia. In 1875, Wells became one of the few individuals to hold two different positions as United States Attorney when he was named to the Office of the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia. While he was United States Attorney, his son, H. H. Wells, Jr., served as his Assistant United States Attorney. They served together until 1879.

Arthur Alexis Birney became United States Attorney in 1893. From a prominent family, Birney had been born in Paris and was the grandson of James Birney, twice candidate for President of the United States. Arthur Birney became Assistant United States Attorney for the District of Columbia in 1875 before helping to reorganize the Law Department of Howard University in 1880. As United States Attorney, he prosecuted the famous "Sugar Trust" cases involving defendant Elverton R. Chapman. In 1898, he aided in the prosecution of Montana's Senator Clark under the direction of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections. The prosecution resulted in the senator's resignation.

The Office of the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia has been a veritable school for judges. A large number of former Assistants and United States Attorneys have been appointed to various courts. Four former United States Attorneys--Thomas A. Flannery, Oliver Gasch, Edward M. Curran, and Stanley S. Harris--were appointed to the United States District Court for the District of Columbia.

Attempted Assassination of President Reagan

Some of the more notable crimes brought to trial by the United States Attorney's office for the District of Columbia include an incident that shocked the nation in March 1981. In *United States v. Hinckley*, the United States Attorney's office prosecuted John Hinckley for the attempted assassination of President Ronald Reagan and the shooting of James Brady.

ABSCAM

One of the most publicized cases to come before the District involved Richard Kelly and John Jenrette, both members of the United States Congress. These cases were part of the so-called ABSCAM investigation which sought to bring to light the bribery of public officials. This investigation represented the first successful use of a complex undercover sting operation by the FBI.

Because of its location near the seat of

MIDDLE DISTRICT OF FLORIDA

Robert W. Genzman, United States Attorney

American government, the United States Attorney's office for the District of Columbia has prosecuted several cases other than ABSCAM involving public corruption. The United States Attorney's office prosecuted Paul Thayer, a former Deputy Undersecretary of Defense, for insider trading charges, and Alphonse Hill, a former Deputy Mayor of Washington, on charges of fraud against the District of Columbia.

Espionage and Stealing Government Documents

Another case which received national attention occurred in the District of Columbia which involved the prosecution of Jonathan Pollard and his wife Anne, on charges of espionage.

This office also has been involved with several interesting cases such as *United States v. Henning Heldt, et al.* This prosecution involved several members of the Church of Scientology for conspiracy to burglarize government offices (including the District of Columbia's office), and to steal official government documents which were material to a pending prosecution of a member of the Church of Scientology.

In October 1962, the United States Congress removed 32 counties from the jurisdiction of the Southern District of Florida to form the Middle District. In February 1989, three additional counties were added which gave the Middle District responsibility for more than half of Florida's 67 counties and a majority of the state's total population. The Middle District, in its present form, extends from the Georgia border north of Jacksonville, diagonally across the state to the Everglades south of Fort Myers, a distance of more than 300 miles.

The history of the district indicates a dramatic change in its growth and its major prosecutorial emphasis from the appointment of Edward F. Boardman as the first United States Attorney in 1962. President Kennedy appointed Boardman in 1961 as the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Florida, but upon the creation of the Middle District, Boardman relocated to Tampa to become the district's first United States Attorney. Over the next seven years, Boardman served under three presidents until leaving office to return to private practice. In 1972, he was elected to Florida's Second District Court of Appeals.

John L. Briggs followed Boardman as United States Attorney for the district. During his tenure, Briggs emphasized the prosecution of white collar crime and was responsible for the trial of United States Senator Edward J. Gurney on charges of bribery and conspiracy. Other well-known cases that came to trial under Briggs' leadership were the prosecution of Glenn Turner, the renowned promoter of Koscot, on mail fraud charges; and Donald Segretti of Watergate infamy for election law

violations. Briggs also was responsible for enforcing school desegregation laws and defusing the resulting confrontation with then-Governor Claude Kirk.

Gary L. Betz became United States Attorney for the Middle District in 1979. Known for his successful prosecution of organized crime figures, Betz took on the task of reorganizing the office into the Criminal and Civil Divisions. Robert W. Merkle succeeded Betz in 1982 and quickly received national attention for his zealous fight against drugs and public corruption. Most notable during his tenure was his personal and successful prosecution of a prominent member of the Medellin Cartel. Robert W. Genzman became United States Attorney in 1988 and earlier had served as an Associate Minority-House Counsel for the Iran-Contra hearings.

Medellin Cartel Member Prosecuted

One of the most significant narcotics cases undertaken in the Middle District involved the prosecution of Carlos Enrique Lehder-Rivas, the Medellin Cartel member brought to justice by former United States Attorney Robert Merkle. The Middle District pursued this investigation until it resulted in Lehder's original indictment in January 1981. A further indictment was handed down several months later charging the defendant with a continuing criminal enterprise. At the time, Lehder was spending a substantial amount of time on Norman's Cay, a Bahamian Island which he used as a staging area for bringing plane loads of cocaine to the United States from Colombia. The United States Attorney's office, along with the DEA, pressured the

Bahamian government to extradite Lehder, which resulted in his being denied use of Norman's Cay by Bahamian authorities. Lehder then changed his place of operations to Bogota. The district responded by traveling to Bogota to persuade Colombian officials to extradite the defendant.

As a result of Merkle's request and meeting with the Attorney General for Colombia, the Colombian government prosecuted the extradition in the Colombian Supreme Court. In November 1983, Lehder became the first Colombian ever approved for extradition to a foreign country. Extradition required, however, the approval of the President of Colombia. The Minister of Justice urged the President to approve the request and, as a result, was assassinated. The act was widely attributed to Lehder and other members of the cartel. Nine days later, the President signed the necessary order allowing Lehder to be taken to the United States to stand trial.

The handling of the litigation was very difficult with the defense raising every conceivable legal challenge to the prosecution. The sheer volume of the defense effort is illustrated by the number of docket entries in the case--1,297. The vigorous pretrial investigation included the obtaining of numerous financial records from overseas. Thousands of documents were obtained from various banks that showed the defendant had deposited \$33 million in small bills in just two years.

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF FLORIDA

K. Michael Moore, United States Attorney

An interesting situation evolved during the trial when a defense witness, a pilot for a major airline, broke down on the witness stand and admitted that he had committed perjury in his testimony the day before. He then admitted to flying cocaine into the United States for Lehder. Despite the original testimony, the United States Attorney's office persevered by refusing to release the witness from his subpoena and interviewing him further. This resulted in the pilot's confession the next day. The recantation of perjury in the middle of trial is so rare in court proceedings that it severely damaged Lehder's defense.

Lehder was sentenced on July 20, 1988 to life without parole, plus 135 years consecutive to the life sentence. He also was fined \$335,000. This sentence constituted a major blow against one of the four principal members of the Medellin Cartel, and was the culmination of ten years of prosecutive effort by the United States Attorney's office for the Middle District of Florida.

Upon its organization as a territory in the early 1820's, Florida received two superior courts--one in East Florida at St. Augustine, and the other in West Florida at Pensacola. In 1824, when the territorial capital was established in Tallahassee, three more courts were subsequently added. However, when Florida was admitted to the Union in 1845, it was constituted as one judicial district with terms of court meeting at Tallahassee, St. Augustine, and Key West. This arrangement soon gave way to a division into Northern and Southern Districts in 1847, with the addition of the Middle District in 1962.

Distinguished United States Attorney

Alexander Anderson was appointed to serve as the first United States Attorney for the District of Florida on May 18, 1821, thus beginning a long line of distinguished individuals to hold this office. In January 1857, former United States Attorney Ben D. Wright was selected to take the place of a retiring Florida Supreme Court Justice, Walker Anderson, another former United States Attorney. Wright also had been a member of a group that met in Tallahassee in 1824 to develop a code of civil and criminal laws for courts of justice. In recent years, two former United States Attorneys have attained prominence-William Stafford (1969-1975) became Chief Judge of the United States District Court for the Northern District, and his successor, Nicholas P. Geeker, was appointed as Judge for the First Judicial Circuit of Florida.

One of the most well-known United States Attorneys to have served this District was G. Harold Carswell, who received national attention as then-President Nixon's

nomination for United States Supreme Court Justice. Carswell had served as United States Attorney for the Northern District from 1953 to 1958 and later became District Judge for the Northern District and the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals. The Senate defeated Carswell's nomination.

Moonshine Flourishes

Due to the rural make-up of much of the Northern District, many of the cases prosecuted in the early years were alcohol tax offenses, popularly known as moonshine cases. Most of these cases were tried in the old Marianna Division of the Northern District. Marianna is the county seat of Jackson County in rural north Florida. In the late 1970's, the Panama City Division was substituted for the Marianna Division to comprise the current four divisions of Pensacola, Panama City, Tallahassee, and Gainesville in the Northern District. Clerk of the Court Marvin Waits, who began his service in the Northern District in 1946 as a United States Marshal, noted that 25 to 30 arraignments in moonshine cases per term were not uncommon during these times. And, it would not be unusual to have 30 or more moonshine trials set on the opening day of every term in the Marianna Division. What's more, during the winter months the court docket was consistently overloaded with cases involving young juveniles from northern states who had stolen cars to come south for the winter. Prosecutions for stolen motor vehicles (Dyer Act prosecutions) were the second most common type of case tried in this area.

Gainesville Eight

A case in the Northern District that garnered national attention during the 1970's was the so-called "Gainesville Eight" trial. The defendants allegedly conspired to disrupt the 1972 Democratic and Republican National Conventions in Miami. They had reportedly planned to create havoc by planting explosive devices in buildings and motor vehicles. Although the case ended in acquittal, the trial had the effect of exposing the scheme and preventing any disruptions at the Democratic and Republican Conventions in the summer of 1972.

Gulf Islands National Seashore

Perhaps the most interesting and rewarding civil case handled by this District occurred in the early 1970's and involved a suit to quiet title tried by then-United States Attorney William Stafford. The Gulf Islands National Seashore quite possibly became a federally owned and protected national reserve largely as a result of the efforts of Stafford.

A 1400-acre parcel of land in the Northern District was once used by the federal government as a source of timber for naval vessels. This was part of what was known as the Naval Live Oak Project. Following World War II, when the construction of ships utilized materials almost exclusively made of metal, the United States deeded the property to the State of Florida with the proviso that the land would revert to the United States if the state ever used the property for anything

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF FLORIDA

Dexter W. Lehtinen, United States Attorney

other than public purposes. When the United States Attorney's office learned in the 1970's that the state had, for some years, allowed private residences on the land, it brought suit which resulted in the reversion of the property to federal ownership and the subsequent establishment of what is known as the Gulf Islands National Seashore.

Multi-Ton Drug Shipments

With its vast stretch of unprotected coastline and its proximity to South America, the Northern District of Florida provides an ideal corridor for drug smuggling by plane or by boat. As a result, this District was among the first in the country to prosecute cases involving multi-ton shipments of drugs. In 1970, the District prosecuted Floyd Capo and his coconspirators for importation and possession with intent to distribute nine and a half tons of marijuana. The prosecutor who tried the case reports that at the time it was believed to be the largest tonnage case ever to be prosecuted in the United States.

The Southern District of Florida was created by Act of Congress in 1847. The geographic area for the district was extensive, spanning from Jacksonville in the north to Key West in the south, leaving only a small section of the state in the northwest as the Northern District. Initially, all court sessions for the district were held in Key West due to the extensive maritime problems in that area. In 1879 the first federal courthouse for the Southern District opened in Tampa. The federal court moved to Miami in 1906 with a permanent courthouse constructed in 1914. The United States Attorney's office for the Southern District was moved to the courthouse in Miami in 1929. On October 29, 1962, the Middle District of Florida was created, leaving the Southern District with 12 of the 67 counties in the state. This region included the City of Miami, the largest in the state, and the Gold Coast area which was the most heavily populated area stretching from Fort Pierce in the north, Naples to the west, and Key West to the South.

United States Attorney Dexter W. Lehtinen, a former member of the Florida State Legislature, was commissioned in 1988. Lehtinen served in both the State Senate and the House of Representatives. A veteran of the Vietnam War, Lehtinen also served as a federal prosecutor in the Organized Crime Strike Force in Miami and as an Assistant United States Attorney in Los Angeles, California. Lehtinen followed a distinguished line of United States Attorneys.

During World War I, the United States Attorney's office was headquartered in

Tampa, with Herbert S. Phillips serving as United States Attorney. In 1933, John W. Holland was appointed United States Attorney when the office was headquartered in Jacksonville. Holland was appointed United States District Judge in 1936, and Phillips was reappointed United States Attorney, serving until 1935.

In October 1962, when the Middle District was created, Edward Boardman, United States Attorney for the Southern District, elected to become the United States Attorney for the new district. As a result, Edith House, an Assistant United States Attorney, was appointed United States Attorney for the Southern District and served for eight months until William A. Meadows, Jr, a Circuit Court Judge of Dade County, was appointed in 1963. Stanley Marcus served as United States Attorney from 1982 until 1985 at which time he became United States District Judge for the Southern District of Florida.

Narcotics, Fraud, and Public Corruption

The accomplishments of the Southern District of Florida are dramatic, particularly in the areas of narcotics, fraud, and public corruption. Perhaps the most notable prosecutions are in the narcotics area. Miami is the “core-city” for the Florida/Caribbean Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force. The Southern District has focused on large scale enterprises and has been a leader in the number of continuing criminal enterprises and narcotics-based RICO prosecutions. This District also leads the nation in the seizure of narcotics-related properties and currency. In the area of white collar crime,

prosecutors in the district have been successful in weeding out local political corruption and in prosecuting large-scale national and international swindlers based in the Southern District. Recently, the United States Attorney’s office has established an aggressive environmental protection policy.

‘We’ll Drown Them [Americans] In Drugs.’

A unique case occurred in the Southern District in 1983, when four defendants were tried and convicted without being arrested or present in the Southern District of Florida. The defendants were four high-ranking Cuban officials--a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, the former Cuban Ambassador to Colombia, the Minister-Counselor of the Cuban Embassy in Colombia, and a Vice Admiral of the Cuban Navy. Although none of these four officials were ever brought within the jurisdiction of the United States, all of the co-conspirators were convicted by a jury which heard testimony that the Vice Admiral of the Cuban Navy stated, “We’ll drown them [Americans] in drugs.”

Manuel Antonio Noriega

One of the most publicized drug cases to come before the Southern District was against Manuel Antonio Noriega. The indictment charged Noriega with exploiting his official position as head of the intelligence section of the Panamanian National Guard and then as Commander-in-Chief of the Defense Forces of the Republic of Panama to receive

MIDDLE DISTRICT OF GEORGIA

Edgar William Ennis, Jr., United States Attorney

payoffs in return for assisting and protecting international drug traffickers, including members of the infamous Medellin Cartel.

Corruption In Law Enforcement

Perhaps the most significant problem resulting from drug trafficking in South Florida is the corruption of public officials, especially those in law enforcement. Since 1983, the Southern District has created and maintained a public corruption section to work in close coordination with two FBI squads, one of which is exclusively dedicated to investigating law enforcement corruption. The Southern District has seen the successful prosecution of several DEA agents and one FBI agent for assisting drug traffickers, a Coast Guard Reserve Lieutenant for selling the operational plans for the Vice President's South Florida Task Force, and several United States Customs agents, officers, and inspectors for aiding or becoming drug traffickers.

The Middle District of Georgia came into being by Act of Congress on May 28, 1926. Bascom Deaver became the first United States Attorney for the District, serving until his appointment in 1928 by President Calvin Coolidge as Judge of the District Court for the Middle District of Georgia. Bascom served in that position for the rest of his life.

Judge Deaver's eventual successor as District Judge was another United States Attorney from the Middle District, T. Hoyt Davis, who served from 1933 to 1945. Davis proved to be an able trial lawyer and went on to become a superb trial judge. In 1949 provisions were made for an additional judge for the Middle District. Joining Judge Davis on the bench in 1954 was his predecessor as United States Attorney, William A. Bootle. Thus, between 1954 and 1961, both of the district judges were former United States Attorneys from the Middle District.

M. Claud Screws v. United States

Deaver and Davis joined forces in the case of *Screws v. United States*. Screws was sheriff of Baker County, Georgia, in the early 1940's. In 1943 he was indicted by a federal grand jury for the beating death of a black prisoner, Robert Hall Screws was prosecuted by Davis, then United States Attorney, and by his assistant, John P. Cowart, who later became United States Attorney. Presiding over the case was former United States Attorney Davis. Screws' conviction was affirmed on appeal. Nevertheless, the Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of the civil rights statute which formed the basis of the prosecution.

As a result, this case is considered a landmark decision and is frequently cited in civil rights cases.

Myers v. United States

Also significant was the case of *Myers v. United States*, which involved Lt. Col. Lemuel Penn, a black officer of the U.S. Army Reserve who, on July 11, 1964, was murdered in the vicinity of Athens, Georgia. The murder was carried out by members of the Athens Chapter of the Ku Klux Klan. The Klansmen were tried in state court, but were acquitted. Later, United States Attorney Floyd Buford tried the Klansmen on federal civil rights violations. This time, two of the defendants received the maximum sentence of 10 years' imprisonment. The successful prosecution was significant considering the racial climate of the nation during the early 1960's.

Calla v. Callow

Perhaps the most famous case in the district was *Calley v. Calloway*, which stemmed from the appeals of Lt. William Calley, who was convicted in 1970 for the atrocities at My Lai, Vietnam. Following his conviction, Galley pursued his appeal rights within the military justice system which confirmed his conviction. Thereafter, he filed a petition for writ of habeas corpus in the United States District Court for the Middle District claiming he was denied a fair trial at his court martial. The District Court granted his petition but was later reversed by the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals. The government was represented in both courts by two future United States Attorneys for the Middle District, Charles T. Erion and Ronald T. Knight.

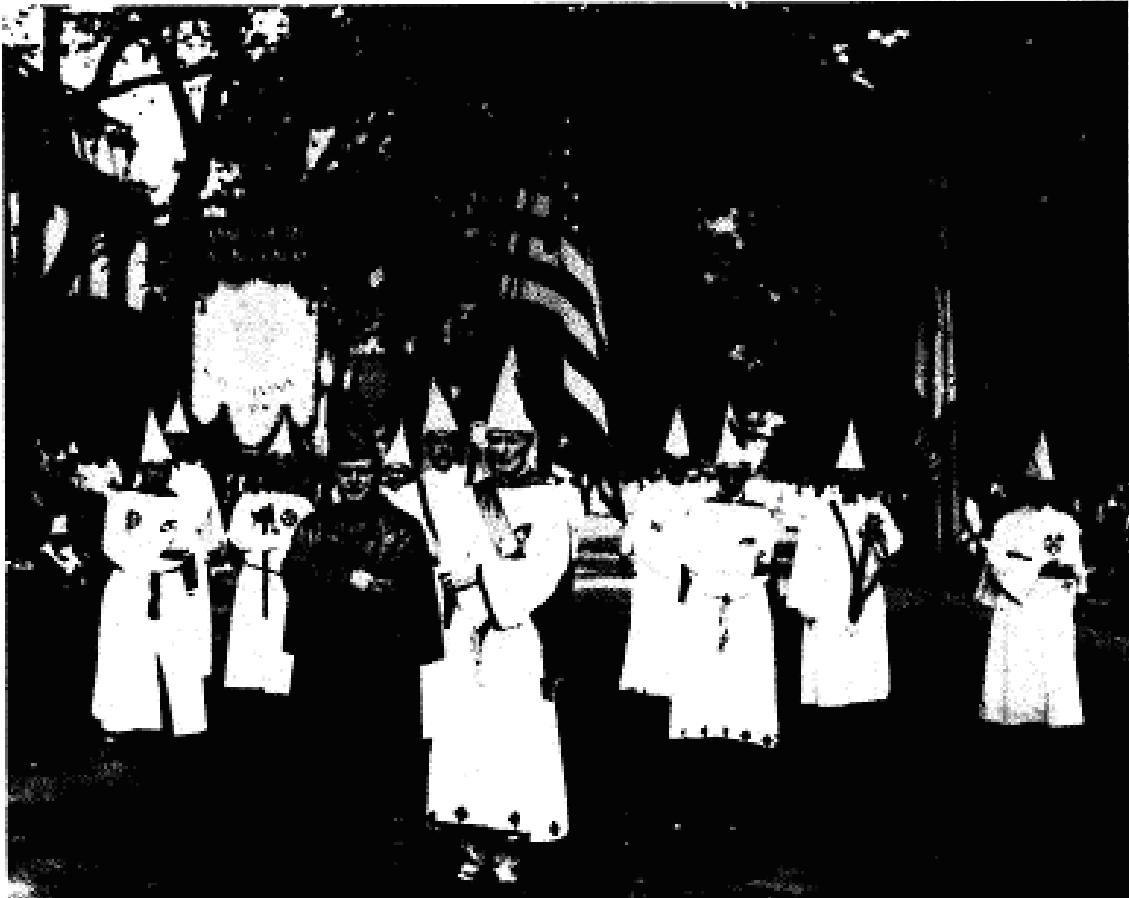
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA

Robert L. Barr, Jr, United States Attorney

In 1789, Georgia became one of the first thirteen judicial districts organized to protect federal interests in the states. Not until 1882 was the State of Georgia divided into two districts: the Northern District, which included the cities of Atlanta, Rome, and Columbus, and the Southern District, which encompassed Savannah, Augusta, and Macon.

United States Attorneys In The 1800's

Matthew McAllister, who resided in Savannah (later known as the Southern District of Georgia), was the first to serve as United States Attorney for the District of Georgia in 1789. McAllister was followed by his son, Matthew, in 1827. McAllister's term fell within a 30-year period which saw the appointment of several very distinguished and successful United States Attorneys for this District. Richard Habersham, predecessor to the younger McAllister, was commissioned as United States Attorney in 1819. Habersham became quite influential after leaving the



Ku Klux Klan

Office of the United States Attorney.

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA

Robert L. Barr, Jr, United States Attorney

Serving as the State's Attorney General, Habersham was elected to the United States House of Representatives in 1839 serving until his death. Robert M. Charlton also achieved success in his later career by being named Judge of the Supreme Court for the Eastern District of Georgia. In 1829 he had been a member of the State Legislature and in 1852 was elected to the United States Senate. His successor, William H. Stiles attained prominence on the national political level by his election to Congress in 1843. President Polk later named him Charge d'affaires to Austria.

Perhaps John E. Ward, who was appointed in 1838, represented the best of that early Period of prominence in the United States Attorney's Office. Ward had studied law under the junior McAllister and was admitted to the Bar before age 21 by a special Act of the State Legislature. Three years later, he became the United States Attorney. Extremely popular, Ward won election as a State Representative in 1839, 1845, and 1854. He was also Speaker of the House and was elected as Mayor of the City of Savannah. Declining an offer to fill a vacancy in the United States Senate in 1856, Ward became Minister to China two years later. He served there until Georgia seceded from the Union. Reflecting Ward's popularity and prominence, someone once said that had Ward been in Georgia during the period leading up to the break with the Union, he could have "saved the state from the folly of secession and the ruin of war."

Several years following William Stiles' service in Austria, another former United States Attorney, Henry Jackson, received appointment as Minister to Austria in 1853. Previously, Jackson had been a Judge in the State's Superior Court. Jackson declined an offer to become the Chancellor of the University of Georgia, and went on to become a Brigadier General during the Civil War. He later resumed his diplomatic career in 1885 as Minister to Mexico.

Speer Prosecutes Klansmen

Some of the most noted cases in the Northern District took place during the tenure of Emory Speer who was appointed

in 1883. In a celebrated and landmark case, Speer successfully prosecuted a group of Klansmen for the beatings of several blacks who had dared to vote in an election. Although Jim Crow laws soon took hold the case gave the United States Supreme Court

the chance to claim early the legal power to defend the rights of all voters.

Speer later became District Judge and one of his opinions in a case involving the railroads resulted in the labor movement gaining status it had previously been unable to achieve. The United States Senate considered Speer's opinion so important that it published the decision as a means of public information.

War Crimes Commission

Following World War II, another United States Attorney from the Northern District was chosen to protect the rights of innocent people. In 1945, M. Neil Andrews was sent to Paris as a member of the War Crimes Commission to aid in the prosecution of those who had acted in a criminal manner during the war.

On September 6, 1789, Matthew McAllister was appointed by President George Washington to the newly created position of United States Attorney for the District of Georgia which was headquartered in Savannah. McAllister's office was located on a popular Savannah street known today as Oglethorpe Street. The McAllister family owned a large plantation called Strathy Hall located southwest of Savannah. The plantation

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA

Hinton R. Pierce, United States Attorney

survived the Civil War and is listed on the Georgia Historical Register.

A most eminent lawyer, McAllister entered office just ten years after graduating from the College of New Jersey. As prominent as the first United States Attorney was, his son, Matthew Hall McAllister, overshadowed his accomplishments. The younger McAllister followed in his father's footsteps, being appointed as United States Attorney for the District of Georgia in 1827. Born in Savannah, he quickly made a name for himself and was elected to the state legislature in 1835 and later as mayor of Savannah. As mayor, the younger McAllister gained a reputation for his equitable treatment and protection of the blacks in Savannah. In later years, he moved west where he was appointed the first United States Circuit Judge of California.

Biggest Bank Robbery Case Since Dillinger

The Southern District of Georgia has been the site of several significant cases throughout its history. In 1955, the Southern District of Georgia tried the biggest bank robbery case since Dillinger. The defendants, Hornback and Goldman, with their two girlfriends, robbed banks all over the southeast, among them a bank in Savannah. They were arrested in Savannah, brought to trial and convicted. After sentencing, they shot their way out of the Chatham County Jail, killing five persons, but were subsequently located in Jacksonville, Florida. When the FBI attempted to apprehend the pair, a shootout resulted and Goldman was killed. Hornback was later tried, convicted and executed. The

two girlfriends were each sentenced to five years' imprisonment for smuggling guns to the defendants in jail.

Postal Jobs For Sale

Also during the 1950's, Republican officials in Ware County, Georgia, were tried for selling postal jobs in small south Georgia towns. The postmaster's job sold for between \$5,000 and \$10,000, with rural route carriers' jobs selling for around \$1,000. During the trial the defendants admitted to selling the jobs but were acquitted, nonetheless. One of the jurors told the United States Attorney that the defendants had been selling the jobs for years before he came, and that they'd be doing it for years after he was gone.

Gambling On Numbers

In the early 1970's, a large case came to trial in this District involving the "numbers" racket, or gambling on numbers. Investigation revealed the conspiracy of many top local political leaders. Among the 20 wiretaps in the case, the phones of the local District Attorney and a Superior Court Judge were tapped--the District Attorney and the judge had been paid to overlook the gambling violations. Thirty-five search warrants issued after indictment were all coordinated and executed at the same time. The search involved so many FBI agents from all over the country that they had to stay in outlying towns before coming into Augusta the next morning to execute the warrants. The prosecution of the case resulted in approximately 60 guilty pleas.

Beginning in 1972, the United States Attorney's Office for the Southern District became involved in the Thiokol litigation, a massive tort claims case that resulted from an explosion at the Thiokol Chemical Plant in February 1971. Twenty-four separately filed claims totaled in excess of \$700 million. The Southern District worked on the liability phase of the litigation in conjunction with Department of Justice counsel. When the government did not prevail on the liability question, all of the cases went back before the District Court on the issue of the damages. Beginning in 1982, the United States Attorney's office had responsibility for litigation of all of these cases on the damages issues. Approximately fifty separate trials took place, with the government able to achieve good and fair results on the payment of damages in each case.

Pact, as well as the maneuver, resupply, and operation plans of NATO forces. The espionage activity spanned a six-year period and involved intelligence facilities in Berlin, Frankfurt, Fort Monmouth, New Jersey, and Fort Stewart, Georgia. The investigation was unusual in that it encompassed the recovery of a significant volume of classified material that had been copied and sold to foreign powers, thereby aiding United States intelligence services in assessing the damage done by the conspirators. The government's case was designed and executed so as to eliminate the need to present classified information during the public jury trial.

Multi-District Espionage Investigation

This district successfully prosecuted in the late 1980's a significant portion of a multi-district espionage investigation. The case involved the spotter, recruiter, and courier for a spy ring operated by the East German MFS and Soviet KGB directed against United States intelligence facilities in Berlin. Huseyin Yildirim, also known as "the Meister," a Turkish national, was convicted of conspiracy to commit espionage with United States Army Warrant Officer James Hall. The scheme involved the transfer to East Germany and the Soviet Union of top secret, classified United States defense information relating to the United States intelligence effort against the Warsaw

DISTRICT OF GUAM

***K. William O'Connor, United States Attorney
(Also Serves The Southern Mariana Islands)***

The District of Guam was established in 1950 with the passage of the Organic Act of Guam. James Mackey was appointed as the first United States Attorney. The United States Attorney's office on Guam currently is staffed by four Assistant United States Attorneys, a paralegal and four support staff, in addition to the United States Attorney.

The Office had a small caseload until the mid-1970's when Guam experienced an increase in drug importation, trafficking, and usage. Major federal prosecutions of primary dealers and an almost complete drug cleanup of the island by DEA agents halted this increase. In the 1980's, the major prosecutive category involved white collar crimes, culminating in the 1986 conviction of the governor of Guam. United States Attorney K. William O'Connor personally handled the prosecution which resulted in the governor's conviction for conspiracy to obstruct justice and witness tampering.

Since 1984, more than 35 Government of Guam officials and 30 vendors have been convicted of corruption charges relating to bribes and kickbacks. Most recently, United States Attorney O'Connor was successful in the prosecution of a major Wall Street economic crime, *United States v. Goldberg* involving a municipal housing bond scheme of more than \$2 billion nationwide, in arbitrage bonds. Goldberg, a Vice President of the Wall Street municipal bond firm of Matthews and Wright, pleaded guilty in July 1989 to three counts of mail fraud. The prosecution contended that he used the United States mails to defraud a Guam trust

fund, created in connection with a \$300 million Guam bond issue underwritten by Matthews and Wright.

The Japanese Yakuza, an organized crime group, has consistently made its presence known on Guam. The Yakuza ran a gun smuggling operation in 1982 stretching from Long Beach, California, to Guam, through Saipan, and on to Japan. The Yakuza smuggled handguns and ammunition hidden under the cremated remains of Japanese World War II soldiers. A federal prosecution led by United States Customs resulted in 12 convictions.

In 1984, the largest food stamp case involving case workers in the Western Region of the United States was successfully prosecuted, resulting in 14 convictions. In July 1989 the federal grand jury in Guam indicted 46 heroin traffickers--the largest indictment in number of defendants in the history of the District of Guam.

The district also has been the site of the OMNIBUS Territories Land Claims Act litigation being handled by the Land and Natural Resources Division. This case involved the issue of compensation to the numerous landowners whose properties were condemned by the United States government for military use during World War II.

DISTRICT OF THE NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS

K. William O'Connor, United States Attorney

The District of the Northern Mariana Islands was first opened in January 1978 by virtue of Public Law 95-157 establishing the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. Although the office was unstaffed, the United States Attorney for the District of Guam made occasional trips to the Islands on investigative matters. Overall management came from the Guam office. Because of budget constraints and the inability to obtain a True Bill during the period of operations, the Office was closed in 1979. In July 1987, the Office reopened and was given a resident Assistant United States Attorney, which led to the first federal criminal indictment and conviction in that jurisdiction.

First Criminal Indictment

The grand jury for the Northern Mariana Islands returned the first criminal indictment in the history of the Northern Mariana Islands on December 17, 1987, against Robert W. P. Choy, the Director of the Farmers Home Administration for the Pacific Region. Choy was appointed by President Reagan and resides in Hawaii. The grand jury indicted him along with an associate, Alma Valdez, and two employees of Japanese corporations, for conspiracy to accept \$55,000 in violation of the Travel Act. In addition to violations of the Travel Act, Choy also was indicted for conspiracy to obstruct justice, and obstruction of justice. The obstruction charges were based on recorded conversations among Choy, Valdez and the Japanese witness in which both Choy and Valdez provided the witness with misleading information and attempted

to coach him to lie to the grand jury of the Northern Mariana Islands.

Civil Cases On Increase

There has been a significant increase in civil cases caused by a deepening rift between the local government and the federal government over the applicability of federal law. A typical case occurred in early 1988 when a resident of the Mariana Islands, one of the three founders and part owner of DHL Courier Service, brought a declaratory judgment action. In addition, a local attorney joined in challenging the very basis of the relationship between the United States and the Northern Mariana Islands. If successful, this suit would have held the Constitution for the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands unconstitutional. The suit specifically challenged the constitutionality of selection of representatives to the Commonwealth Senate by island, rather than at large, and the prohibition against alienation of land by non-indigenous persons in the Northern Mariana Islands. The complaint was dismissed on the pleadings on a motion filed by the United States which raised the issues of standing and justiciability.

DISTRICT OF HAWAII

Daniel A. Bent, United States Attorney

In 1894, a provisional government was formed in Hawaii thus creating the Republic of Hawaii under the presidency of the controversial Judge Sanford Ballard Dole. Five years later, in 1898, the United States annexed the Republic of Hawaii. American residents of Hawaii were delighted, and on June 14, 1900, American legislation went into effect making Hawaii a territory of the United States, with its capital located in Honolulu on the Island of Oahu. The legislation established a federal district court consisting of a district judge, a district attorney, later known as the United States Attorney, and a Marshal of the United States for a six-year term of appointment. The six-year term of appointment continued until Hawaii became a state in 1959, at which time the term of appointment changed to four years.

On June 27, 1900, John C. Baird of Cheyenne, Wyoming, was appointed to serve as the first United States Attorney for the District of Hawaii. Due to his early death on November 7, 1901, Assistant District Attorney J. J. Dunne was appointed as the Acting United States Attorney until Robert W. Breckons, also of Wyoming, was appointed in 1902. Breckons served the District of Hawaii until his resignation in 1913.

COL. J. C. BAIRD



John C. Baird

Senate Letter Introducing John C. Baird

Appointments To Judgeships

Of the 25 United States Attorneys and Acting United States Attorneys who served the District of Hawaii from 1900 to the present, half subsequently were appointed to various judgeships on the Territorial Supreme Court, Territorial Tax Appeal Court, Hawaii Supreme Court, Hawaii Intermediate Court of Appeals, First Circuit Court and United States District Court for the District of Hawaii.

Several of the United States Attorneys from the District of Hawaii have served with particular distinction in the higher offices of government service. Ingram M. Stainback was appointed as United States Attorney for this District in 1935. After leaving office, he won election as the Governor of Hawaii. Former United States Attorney Harold M. Fong, who served from 1973 to 1978, became Chief Judge of the United States District Court for the District of Hawaii. Herman Lum, commissioned in 1961 and reappointed in 1965, became Chief Justice of the Hawaii Supreme Court. Yoshimi Hayashi, United States Attorney for the District of Hawaii from 1967 to 1969, was appointed Associate Justice of the Hawaii Supreme Court. Walter Heen became United States Attorney in 1978. Heen resigned in 1981 on his appointment as Associate Judge of the Intermediate Court of Appeals.

Drugs - Fraud - White Collar Crime

During the 89 years that the United States Attorney's office has been in existence in Hawaii, it has been involved in myriad cases dealing with violations of drug and liquor laws, antitrust violations, embezzlement and fraud. Since 1983, the number of Assistant United States Attorneys in this district has more than tripled.

Under the administration of United States Attorney Daniel Bent, appointed in 1983, the office began the successful prosecution of numerous multi-defendant drug cases. The office also became involved in the prosecution of a number of fraud cases. Of significance was *United States v. Ronald Rewald*. In 1985, the United States Attorney's Office won the conviction of the defendant on charges of defrauding more than 400 victims in a ponzi scheme involving \$22 million. Rewald was sentenced to 80 years in prison, the longest sentence imposed for a white collar criminal in history.

DISTRICT OF IDAHO

Maurice O. Ellsworth, United States Attorney

The Territory of Idaho, which included all of present-day Montana and present-day Wyoming, was established in 1863 and was the last to separate from the Oregon Territory. Richard Williams was appointed by President Lincoln as the first United States Attorney for the District of Idaho. Williams and his successors proved to be capable holders of this important office.

In 1864, members of the Bar of the Territory of Idaho sent a letter of recommendation to President Lincoln requesting the appointment of George C. Hough as United States Attorney. On February 5, 1864, President Lincoln requested that the United States Attorney General send him Mr. Hough's nomination and on February 29, 1864, Hough was appointed.

James Waldo Huston was appointed by President Grant on April 19, 1869 and served as United States Attorney for nine years. Having no formal education beyond the age of 12, he went to Kalamazoo, Michigan, where he read law in a law firm. In 1857 he was admitted to the Michigan Bar, and in 1891, he was elected to the Idaho Supreme Court. Huston was always held in the highest esteem throughout the state and was considered an eminent lawyer and jurist, as well as a student of Shakespeare. Some of his decisions issued while on the bench are considered to rank among the classics of judicial literature.

Several prominent United States Attorneys followed. Norman Buck, an attorney from Winona, Minnesota, was appointed by President Hays on May 10, 1878, and subsequently to the Idaho Supreme Court in 1879. James B. Butler

was appointed on March 17, 1880, to be followed a year later by Wallace White, who came from Maine. White established his office next door to the U.S. Courthouse and while performing his duties as federal prosecutor for Idaho, he also handled private litigation.

James H. Hawley

One of the most well-known individuals in Idaho's history was James H. Hawley, who served as United States Attorney in 1886. Hawley came to Idaho as a boy of 15 searching for gold. While in the mining fields he studied law, and thus began an illustrious legal and political career. Hawley served in the territorial legislature and eventually won election as the Mayor of Boise, and later as the Governor of the State of Idaho. During his lifetime, Hawley was reputed to have the distinction of having participated in more murder trials than any other attorney in the United States. He assisted in defending the miners in the trials resulting from the blowing up of the Helena and 'Friso mill in 1892, successfully clearing every defendant out of almost 800 indictments in federal and state courts, with some going all the way to the United States Supreme Court.

Haywood Trial

Fremont Wood had the distinction of being the last territorial United States Attorney and the first United States Attorney assigned to the State of Idaho. Wood was an Assistant United States Attorney under James Hawley, and in 1889 he was appointed by President Harrison as United States Attorney. He resigned four years later and in 1906 was elected judge for the Third Judicial District, a position which he held until 1911. During his judgeship he presided over the famous Haywood trial, which included prosecutors James Hawley and W. E. Borah, later to become a United States Senator. Clarence Barrow acted for the defense.

The case arose out of the famous Coeur d'Alene mining union dispute, in which several miners were killed and a mill destroyed incident to the deliberate violation of a federal court injunction. Because of the Governor's actions during the strike, he was murdered by an exploding bomb as he opened the gate to his residence in Caldwell, Idaho. Several persons were charged with the murder including Charles Moyer, President of the Western Federation of Miners, an organization which extended throughout the gold and silver mining states. Harry Orchard confessed to the murder but testified that it was done at the instance of Moyer, and two other defendants, Pettibone and Haywood. Both Pettibone and Haywood were acquitted.

Embezzlement Of Bank Funds

During the tenure of Sherman F. Furey, Jr., who served as United States Attorney in 1958 and again in 1973, an investigation led to the prosecution of a case of particular interest to the North Idaho area. The case involved two would-be bankers who had misapplied and embezzled bank funds. The defendants had purchased enough stock in the Bank of North Idaho in Priest River to move into positions of authority in the bank. Thereafter, they used their positions to manipulate loans to themselves from the bank to pay off personal loans by which they acquired the money to buy the stock of the Bank of North Idaho. In other words, they borrowed the funds of the bank to purchase the bank. The two proceeded to dissipate large amounts of the bank's funds through payment of personal expenses. As a result, the bank at Priest River and another bank they had purchased went broke and were turned over to the FDIC for liquidation. After a three-week trial they were found guilty of the bank charges, as well as obstruction charges stemming from printed leaflets distributed to prospective jurors claiming their innocence.

Idaho Today

The current United States Attorney, Maurice O. Ellsworth, is a distant cousin of Oliver Ellsworth, who was one of the first two United States Senators from Connecticut and was considered the "father" of the Judiciary Act of 1789. He later became the third Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

CENTRAL DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS

J. William Roberts, United States Attorney

In 1979, Congress created the Central District of Illinois by renaming the old Southern District. Somewhat confusing, since a newly recreated Southern District is in existence today. The old Southern District (hereafter referred to as the Central District) has retained its proud history since 1855.

William J. Allen was appointed by President Franklin Pierce in 1855 as the first United States Attorney for the Central District. Allen later sided with Illinois' Senator Douglas on the question of the admission of Kansas and Nebraska to the Union, and thus became instrumental in forcing the hand of the Buchanan Administration. The governor of Illinois soon appointed Allen to fill an unexpired term in Congress, to which Allen was later elected. Allen was a devoted Democrat, who served as a delegate to every national convention from 1864 to 1888.

The Whiskey Ring

President Ulysses S. Grant appointed Bluford Wilson to the Office of the United States Attorney in 1869. Wilson, who was only 27 years old at the time, served in that position until 1874 when he was appointed Solicitor of the Treasury. There he teamed with Secretary of the Treasury Benjamin Bristow and created an outstanding record in the war against the Whiskey Ring. Operating out of various cities, the Whiskey Ring, as it was known, had bribed officials of the Internal Revenue Service to avoid taxes on liquor. A secret investigation led to 238 indictments and 110 convictions. The scandal widened when rumor spread that some of the illegal profits were intended for Grant's reelection campaign.

Some of the cases associated with the Whiskey Ring came to trial in the Central District under the direction of United States Attorney James A. Connally who served from 1876 to 1885, and 1889 to 1893. After an illustrious war career, Connally engaged in private practice until his appointment by Grant in 1876, and was later reappointed by Presidents Hayes, Arthur, and Harrison. During his prosecution of the Whiskey Ring cases, Connally attracted widespread attention because he did not require special assistance. He was one of the few who did not need help with this type of litigation.

Progressive Mine Workers Union

Howard L. Doyle served the Central District as United States Attorney for almost 22 years beginning in 1935. One of the most important cases in the history of the district occurred during Doyle's tenure. In the mid 1930's, Illinois' mining factions were at war. Thousands of people were killed and 35 railroad bombings took place. In December 1936, under the leadership of Doyle, 41 indictments were returned against members of the Progressive Mine Workers Union who had been locked in battle with John L. Lewis and his United Mine Workers. The case gained national attention and spanned two years before 38 of those indicted were found guilty and sentenced to prison at Leavenworth, Kansas.

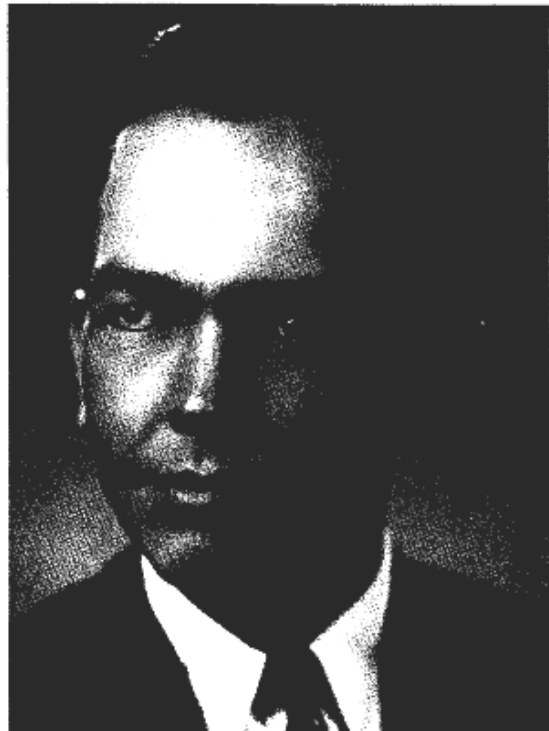
United States Attorneys And Private Practice

Doyle is remembered not only for his accomplishments in law but also for an investigation by the House Judiciary Subcommittee. During his sixth term as United States Attorney, his finances came under the scrutiny of the committee. The investigation led to the prohibition of all future United States Attorneys from engaging in private practice while serving in their official capacity.

Appointments In Washington, D.C.

The Central District has provided leadership to other United States Attorneys by way of appointments to the Executive Office for United States Attorneys. Harlington Wood, Jr. first received an appointment to the Central District by President Eisenhower in 1958. In 1969 he became the Director of the Executive Office for United States Attorneys and then Associate Deputy Attorney General. He also served as Assistant Attorney General for the Civil Division. Wood eventually became a District Judge and later United States Circuit Judge for the Seventh Circuit. Earlier in his career he had aided in the negotiated settlements of two major conflicts, the surrender of General Yamashita in the Philippines during World War II, and the episode at Wounded Knee where he served as the chief negotiator with the American Indian Movement.

Frank J. Violanti (1969-1971) left the Central District in 1971 to become Assistant Director of the Executive Office for United States Attorneys. Violanti continued in that position until his appointment as the United States Attorney for the Panama Canal Zone. The treaty that turned the Canal over to Panama meant that Violanti would be the last United States Attorney for the Canal Zone. Gerald D. Fines served as Deputy Director and Acting Director in 1975 before his appointment to the Central District in 1977.



Harlington Wood, Jr.

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS

Anton R. Valukas, United States Attorney

The Northern District of Illinois, headquartered in Chicago, was established in 1875 and has been the site of many interesting and significant cases in American legal history. One of its most interesting cases involved the interference with production of war material and disruption of the military draft: This situation, reminiscent of the 1960's, involved *United States v. Haywood* in 1917 in which several leaders of the Industrial Workers of the World organization were charged and convicted of conspiring to interfere with the government's conduct of World War I.

The Al Capone Case

The most notorious single case prosecuted by the United States Attorney's office resulted in the conviction and imprisonment on tax charges of the renowned gangster, Al Capone. The federal investigation began during the term of United States Attorney George E. Q. Johnson, and continued under his successor, Dwight H. Green. Capone was indicted on charges which included tax evasion and failure to file returns. The trial was held before District Judge James H. Walkerton, himself a former United States Attorney in the district, George Johnson went on to become governor of the State of Illinois.

FDR Era

William J. Campbell was appointed United States Attorney in 1938 by Franklin D. Roosevelt. Campbell, a staunch supporter of FDR in Chicago, pioneered a novel method of augmenting the staff of the United States Attorney's Office. Using whatever influence he had, Campbell

convinced several large Chicago law firms to "lend" attorneys to the District to work as assistants. The genius of the plan was that Campbell also persuaded the firms to pay the salaries of the ersatz assistants.

World War II

J. Albert Woll served as United States Attorney for several years beginning in 1940. During that time, the district prosecuted several members of an Axis spy ring in *United States v. Haupt*. The lead defendant, Hans Haupt, was the father of prominent Nazi spy Herbert Haupt. The defendants were convicted, and several sentenced to death, by presiding judge William J. Campbell (Woll's predecessor as United States Attorney). The Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit, however, sent the case back for retrial. Convicted a second time, the defendants received life sentences.

Post-War Era

A shift in the focus of the District toward prosecution of public corruption cases ironically stemmed from investigations into one of the district's former United States Attorneys, Otto Kerner, Jr. (1947-1954). Kerner in 1960 became the second former United States Attorney to be elected governor of the State of Illinois. Later, he was appointed to the Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals by President Johnson. In 1971, an investigation supervised by the United States Attorney's Office uncovered evidence which led to Kerner's indictment on bribery and tax charges in connection with his role in supervising the regulation of horse racing in Illinois during his term as

governor. William Bauer, who initiated the investigation, was appointed to fill Kerner's seat on the Seventh Circuit bench. Other United States Attorneys connected with the case during their terms also went on to other prominent positions. William Bauer's successor, James R. Thompson, became Governor of Illinois. Assisting in the Kerner case in the early 1970's was then-Assistant United States Attorney Samuel K. Skinner who became United States Attorney in 1975. Skinner was later appointed Secretary of Transportation by President Bush.

Chicago Seven

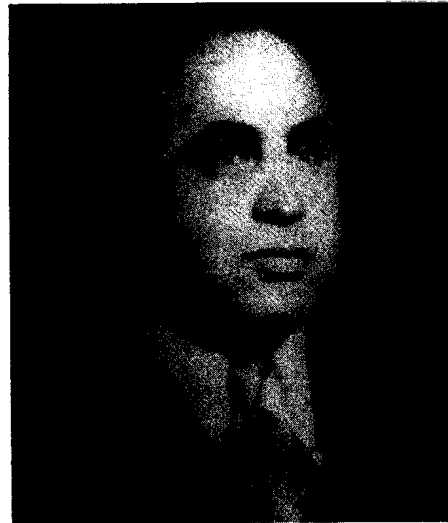
One of the most highly publicized of the district's cases was *United States v. Dellinger*, more popularly known as the "Chicago Seven" case, in which seven defendants were tried and convicted of promoting and inciting a riot. The charges stemmed from the turbulent Democratic National Convention held in Chicago in August 1968. The convictions won at trial ultimately were reversed on appeal.

Recent Times

During the last decade, many of the significant cases in the district have involved public corruption in the Cook County courts. Operation Greylord, a comprehensive investigation of bribery and other misconduct in the courts, began during the term of United States Attorney Thomas P. Sullivan and continued under his successors, Dan K. Webb and Anton R. Valukas. To date, the Greylord probe has resulted in the convictions of fifteen state

judges, fifty-two lawyers, five court clerks, and nineteen deputy sheriffs and police officers. Charges have ranged from racketeering, fraud, and extortion to tax violations.

Most recently, the district has been involved in the highly publicized trial and subsequent conviction of sports agents Lloyd Bloom and Norby Walters on racketeering and fraud charges in connection with their signing of college athletes to professional contracts.



Al Capone (1931)

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS

Frederick K. Hess, United States Attorney

The Office of the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Illinois has remained a strong and driving force in curtailing vice and corruption. The office conducts the prosecution and defense for the United States in thirty-eight counties--the home of almost two million citizens. It continues to uphold an undaunted tradition of diligent prosecution which began in 1905 when the first United States Attorney for the District, William E. Trautman, took office.

President Taft, Vice President Sherman, Governor Charles Deegan and other officials attended the dedication of the federal building in 1909. The federal building, located in East St. Louis, originally housed the offices for the Eastern District of Illinois which included forty-five counties. In 1978, the Illinois Districts were restructured into the Northern, Central, and Southern Districts. A portion of the restructured Eastern District, along with the other areas of Southern Illinois, became the Southern District. The United States Attorney's Office for the Southern District of Illinois remained in East St. Louis.

In 1914, Charles A. Karch, a former state legislator and teacher, was appointed by President Woodrow Wilson to serve as the United States Attorney for the Southern District during the bloodiest period in southern Illinois history. As reported by one newspaper, the East St. Louis race riots of that time were the "worst riots in the history of the nation." Forty-eight people lost their lives in the turmoil. Karch's office pursued an investigation leading to the arrest and indictment of hundreds of people charged with promoting or participating in the riots. Their sentences were upheld by the Supreme Court in 1918.

Mine Riots, Klan Violence, and Labor Racketeering

Williamson County in the Southern District also experienced its share of needless bloodshed during three separate periods of violence, mine riots, Klan rule, and gang terrorism. In 1921, a group of striking mine workers marched twenty-one strike breakers from a mine and shot them to death. Despite fifty-seven indictments for the murders, no one was punished because of local support for the mine workers' cause. Also at this time, violence from the appearance of the Klan began to affect the district. In the midst of this social unrest, W. O. Potter was commissioned as United States Attorney on July 22, 1922. In addition to the problems caused by such violence, the United States Attorney's office faced the difficult task of enforcing the laws of prohibition and dealing with the resultant public corruption and gang warfare.

In the 1950's, riots and Klan violence had given way to crimes involving labor racketeering. Clifford M. Raemer was commissioned on April 16, 1953, and immediately began a tenacious investigation involving such crimes. The investigation resulted in the conviction of eighteen labor bosses, business agents, and labor racketeering involved in corruption dealing with the construction industry. Of the 1,447 cases handled by Raemer during his term, only one percent were lost.

Twenty-Four Hour Job

One investigation that occurred in the Southern District illustrates that the work of the United States Attorney does not stop at the end of the day. One night, Frederick J. Hess, commissioned as Acting United States Attorney in 1977, had gone out with some of his Assistants after work. They overheard a contractor's conversation in which he bragged about selling 17-cent light bulbs for \$1.17 to a local school district. As a result, the government eventually prosecuted the contractor and used his guilty plea in implicating other corrupt officials and contractors.

On July 14, 1977, James R. Burgess was approved by the Senate to serve as United States Attorney. Burgess' success in office included the prosecution of "The Company" by Assistant United States Attorney Clifford J. Proud, at the time the largest marijuana conspiracy prosecution in history. Burgess also instituted the first RICO prosecution in the District.

Frederick Hess received presidential appointment in 1982 as United States Attorney and in that year successfully prosecuted three members of the "Army of God" for an abortion protest-related abduction of a physician and his wife who owned and operated an abortion clinic in the Southern District. The victims were blindfolded and held in captivity for eight days, constantly fearing death at the hands of their captors. The defendant received thirty years in prison for his crime.

Hess Prosecutes Toxic Waste Offenders

In 1984, United States Attorney Hess and Assistant United States Attorney Bruce R. Reppert filed suit against major chemical manufacturers involved in toxic waste dumping. The toxic waste dump was located in Greenup, Illinois, where more than seven million gallons of waste products were illegally dumped. McDonnell Douglas, Northern Petrol Chemical, Cam-Or, Petrolite, and Alcoa were named as defendants in the action. The case resulted in all defendants having to pay for the cleanup without financing from the government's Superfund. The United States Attorney's office negotiated the settlement in the belief that such sites were too numerous across the nation and that if the private sector were not forced to pay for clean up, the Superfund would be depleted in less than two years. The United States Attorney's office also believed the clean up project could be accomplished more expeditiously and economically by private industry than through government agencies or funds.

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF INDIANA

James G. Richmond, United States Attorney

On April 21, 1928, the federal district for the State of Indiana was divided into the Northern and Southern judicial districts, resulting in the creation of the Office of the United States Attorney for the Northern District of Indiana. The first United States Attorney to serve this district was Oliver Mullins Loomis (1928-1933), followed by James R. Flemming (1933-1941).

Appointees In Washington

The third United States Attorney to serve the district was Alexander M. Campbell (1941-1948). During his tenure, Campbell brought charges against many suspected of war profiteering and dealing in the black market. Campbell resigned the office upon his appointment as Assistant Attorney General for the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice in Washington, D.C. While Assistant Attorney General, Campbell directed the investigations and trials of the famous defendants, Alger Hiss and Julius and Ethel Rosenberg.

In 1953, Joseph S. Lesh became the fifth United States Attorney for the district. Lesh conducted a series of grand jury investigations and successfully prosecuted Bernard Edmond LaClair who had gained nationwide attention as the "lunch hour" bank robber. Lesh's term in office was brief, as he resigned to become the first appointed Director of the newly created Executive Office for United States Attorneys in Washington, D.C.

Two United States Attorneys from the Northern District received appointments as District Judges, Phil M. McNagny, Jr. (1957-1958) and William C. Lee (1970-1973). The current United States

Attorney, James G. Richmond, presently serves as Chairman of the Attorney General's Advisory Committee of United States Attorneys. Under the leadership of very capable appointees, the district has vigorously prosecuted many significant cases during its sixty-one year history.

The Prosecution Of John Dillinger

On March 3, 1934, John Dillinger and a confederate escaped from the Crown Point, Indiana, jail by overpowering a guard. Using a piece of wood carved to look like a gun, the pair forced jail personnel into cells, stole the sheriff's sedan, and fled across state lines. In April 1934, under the direction of United States Attorney James R. Flemming (1933-1941), the district began its prosecution of Dillinger, who was indicted under the Dyer Act (crossing state lines in a stolen vehicle). Unfortunately, the results of this prosecution are unknown.

Drs. Peter And Charles Kaadt

Under the leadership of Alexander Campbell (1941-1948), the United States Attorney's office began prosecution of Drs. Peter and Charles Kaadt for violation of the federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act for distributing false and misleading written statements about their treatment program for diabetics, and for placing their "drug" in interstate commerce. The Kaadt brothers, who operated the Kaadt Diabetic Institute in South Whitley, Indiana, advised patients not to use insulin and instead promoted their own concoction, consisting primarily of saltpeter and vinegar, as a cure for diabetes. The Kaadts charged \$30 a gallon for their potion. After a celebrated trial, at which some of the leading medical experts of the

day testified, the jury found the Kaadt brothers guilty on all counts.

First Continuing Criminal Enterprise Case

Under the direction of United States Attorney John Wilks (1973-1977), the Northern District of Indiana was the site of the successful prosecution of one of the first, if not the first, continuing criminal enterprise (CCE) case in the country. After prosecuting the defendant, Garland Jeffers, on drug conspiracy charges, Wilks re-indicted him on a CCE charge. Defense attorneys attempted to thwart the CCE charge on grounds of double jeopardy but failed. Both the Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals and the U.S. Supreme Court upheld Jeffers' subsequent conviction.

Espionage

An unusual case for any district came to trial in 1978 during the tenure of David T. Ready. The case, *United States v. William Peter Kampiles*, involved espionage, specifically the sale to the Soviet government of an operations manual for the KH-11 (Big Bird) photography satellite. The manual disclosed the resolution of the satellite, its possible routes and locations of ground stations. Of historical interest to the Northern District was the fact that the presiding judge, Phil McNagney, was a former United States Attorney, and the Assistant in the trial, James G. Richmond, later became the United States Attorney for the Northern District.

Environmental Waste

Another important case (*United States v. Environmental Waste Control*) occurred in the district, in which the significant issue of individual liability of corporate officers was settled. The \$2.7 million penalty was imposed not only on the corporation but on the president of the company and the individual who owned the landfill on which hazardous waste had been improperly stored.

Largest Penalty Under Clean Water Act

Another major environmental case was tried in the district when the United States Attorney's office secured a judgment against the United States Steel Corporation (now USX) for polluting the Grand Calumet River. The penalty of almost \$3 million was at that time the largest ever imposed under the Clean Water Act and still ranks as one of the largest penalties ever collected under an environmental statute.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF INDIANA

Deborah J. Daniels, United States Attorney

Through the years, the District of Indiana has benefitted from the leadership of many prominent individuals. The first United States Attorney to serve while Indiana was still a territory was Elijah Sparks in 1813. His successor, William Hendricks, witnessed Indiana's admission to the Union as the 19th state in 1816. Hendricks went on to the United States House of Representatives in 1817 and later he became the third governor of the State of Indiana. In 1825 Hendricks was chosen to fill a vacant seat in the United States Senate in which he continued to serve for twelve years.

Tilghman A. Howard was another prominent leader during the days when Indiana comprised a single judicial district. A native of South Carolina, Howard had won election to the Tennessee Senate at the age of twenty-seven. In 1832 Andrew Jackson appointed him to serve as United States Attorney for Indiana. Three years later, the President again selected Howard for a special task, settling a land dispute near Chicago that had arisen from an Indian treaty. Showing competency in such affairs, he received appointment as the Charges d'affaires to the Republic of Texas but died of yellow fever within months of arriving at his new post.

In 1888 Alvin P. Hovey became the second of three United States Attorneys from Indiana to be elected governor. Hovey, who served as United States Attorney from 1856 to 1858, also had served on the bench of the Indiana Supreme Court. Because of his bravery during the battle of Shiloh, he became a decorated war hero and a Brigadier General.

Hovey's successor also proved to be a most competent and distinguished leader. Daniel Voorhees, known as the "Tall Sycamore of the Wabash," once defended the brother-in-law of the governor of Indiana in a criminal proceeding. The defendant was an associate of John Brown and had been arrested during the raid on Harper's Ferry. His speech during that defense was so eloquent that newspapers all over the country reprinted it. It was even translated into several languages and circulated abroad. A year later Voorhees won election to Congress where he stayed for twelve years. In 1877 he was appointed to fill a vacancy in the United States Senate and eventually won reelection, remaining in that position until 1895.

Southern District Is Established

By Act of Congress, Indiana was separated into the Northern and Southern Districts on April 21, 1928, making George Jeffrey the first United States Attorney for the Southern District in 1929. The first United States Attorneys continued to exemplify the outstanding leadership abilities of those who had come before them. Matthew Welsh, who served for two years beginning in 1950, was elected to the Indiana Senate where he became the Democratic Floor Leader in 1957 and 1959. In 1960 Welsh was elected governor of the State of Indiana. Welsh's predecessor, B. Howard Caughran, served the district for ten years and became well known for his prosecution of several cases, including a 1940 case involving the Works Progress Administration.

Fugitive Slaves

Prior to the Civil War, the criminal docket of the district court in Indiana was dominated by fugitive slave cases. These cases resulted in relatively non-existent penalties, however. Typical was the case of Benjamin Waterhouse who was indicted in 1854 for harboring three slaves from Kentucky. The jury convicted him but recommended mercy. Judge Elisha Huntington sentenced him to one hour in prison and a \$50 fine. The number of slave cases diminished through the years and by 1857 they virtually disappeared.

Moonshine And Car Thefts

Like other districts, the first fifty years of the 20th century brought a heavy caseload of alcohol tax offenses (moonshine cases) and automobile thefts. The only death penalty ever imposed in the district came about as a result of a car theft. When two investigative agents from the Department of Justice attempted an arrest for possession of a stolen vehicle, the defendant opened fire, killing one and seriously wounding another. When the sentence of hanging was carried out on the jailhouse lawn in 1936, the presiding judge was so shaken that some time later he remarked, "I often wonder whether I will reach heaven as a result of having to pronounce a death sentence."

Car theft became the instance of another brief moment of notoriety when two inmates of the Indiana Boys' School stole a car belonging to the school's physician. One of

the inmates was Charles Manson, later of California.

Gambling In Terre Haute

One of the most noted cases to occur in this district involved a large-scale gambling operation, which was uncovered in Terre Haute in 1958. The operation was estimated to be doing \$1.5 million per month worth of business, with some single-game bets reaching \$25,000 and involved customers in forty-three states, Cuba and Canada. The investigation received nationwide publicity and produced a number of celebrity witnesses, including Zeppo Marx and H. L. Hunt.

Public Corruption And Drupes

The 1980's saw an emphasis on public corruption prosecutions, and resulted in the successful prosecution of a number of office holders, including the 1982 obstruction of justice convictions of the President pro-tem of the State Senate Phillip Gutman and another state senator, and the 1989 extortion conviction for Marion County Superior Court Judge Michael Dugan. Today, the Southern District is currently seeking to obtain jurisdiction over Paul and Richard Heilbrunn. The Heilbrunn brothers headed a marijuana distribution ring that netted millions of dollars which was laundered through the Caribbean. The Heilbrunns currently are in Austria and were the subject of a recent article in the June 19, 1989, issue of *People* magazine.

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF IOWA

Charles W. Larson, United States Attorney

When the first United States Attorneys were commissioned in 1789, the Northern District of Iowa was part of French territory later acquired in the Louisiana Purchase of 1803. Bordered by the Mississippi River to the east and the Missouri River to the west, this land between two great rivers holds in its rich soil traces of civilizations which existed long before the first trains of “prairie schooners” inched their way into the Iowa territory.

Creation Of The Northern District

When Iowa was admitted to the Union in 1846, Congress established the federal judicial district of Iowa. In July 1882, the state was divided into two districts. Six months later, in January 1883, Maurice D. O’Connell was appointed the first United States Attorney for the Northern District of Iowa.

The Northern District spans the breadth of the state and includes 52 counties encompassing 25,120 square miles with six court points. For the United States Attorney and staff, travel remains one characteristic of the office that has not changed with time. Distances between the various court points range from 64 miles to 316 miles. Travel for early United States Attorneys was more time consuming, less comfortable, and required a watchful eye on the odometer since mileage was paid only from the city limits of one town to the limits of the next. Early attorneys were allowed to select the court point nearest their residence for the site of the office. In the beginning, the position of United States Attorney was a part-time one. One former officeholder still

remembers when the salary was \$8,500 a year.

Former United States Attorneys

During the past century, twenty-four individuals have held the position of United States Attorney for the Northern District. The majority were native Iowans and received their legal education at what is now the University of Iowa College of Law. The individuals appointed already had earned outstanding reputations as trial lawyers. Many returned to private practice while three went on to distinguished careers in the judiciary.

Frederick F. Faville, who served from 1907 to 1913, was a member of the Supreme Court of Iowa from 1921 to 1932, serving as Chief Justice for two of those years. In 1933 the Supreme Court of the United States appointed him as Special Master of Chancery to establish boundary lines between the states of Wisconsin and Michigan. In 1942, Justice Faville was appointed Editor of the Code of Iowa and Reporter of the Iowa Supreme Court.

In 1978, United States Attorney Donald E. O'Brien (1961-1967) was appointed a judge in the Northern and Southern Districts and in 1985, he became Chief Judge of the Northern District of Iowa. He also has served by designation on the United States District Courts for the Districts of Nebraska, Minnesota, and South Dakota.

From 1952 through the early 1970's, the United States Attorney's office was located in the federal courthouse in Sioux City, at the western boundary of the district. In 1969, a branch office was established in the federal courthouse in Cedar Rapids. The Cedar Rapids site later became the headquarters with the Sioux City office becoming a branch office. In 1989, the space available in the courthouse could no longer accommodate the needs of a staff that had doubled in a two-year period. In June 1989, the office was moved to the Ground Transportation Center, a few blocks from the Courthouse.

Northern District Today

Under the direction of Charles W. Larson (1986-present), the office has witnessed caseloads that surpass the national average, and has implemented a streamlined collection unit that has significantly increased collections for the district. An aggressive Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force has resulted in a successful drug-related prosecutive effort which has received considerable attention from the local and national media. Since 1986, more than two hundred defendants have been sentenced to more than 1200 years in prison and fined a total

exceeding \$700,000 for drug-related offenses.

In 1988, the office also received national media attention with the efforts of Robert L. Teig, Interim United States Attorney and presently First Assistant, in the prosecution of Steven Hadley. Hadley had walked away with \$1.36 million from a credit union where he was employed. Hadley had changed his identity and had been a fugitive for five years prior to being captured and returned to Iowa.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF IOWA

Christopher D. Hagen, United States Attorney

The United States Attorney's Office in the Southern District of Iowa claims to be part of the "oldest, continuously operating law firm in Iowa." Established as a judicial district on June 12, 1838, the Territory of Iowa was still very much a frontier with open lands and opportunities for law-abiding citizens and criminals alike. To deter the criminal and protect the citizens, Isaac Van Allen was appointed to serve as United States Attorney in 1838. Van Allen was succeeded by other prominent people who served throughout the territorial days and coming statehood in 1845.

A Large And Respectable Meeting

One of the first United States Attorneys to serve Iowa after statehood was Caleb Baldwin who was appointed by Abraham Lincoln in 1865. Earlier in his career, Baldwin was elected to the Iowa Supreme Court and became its Chief Justice in 1862. Baldwin perhaps held the distinct honor of being the largest United States Attorney ever, weighing 430 pounds. A favorite story about Baldwin tells of his presence at a meeting of the Iowa Agricultural Society which was poorly attended. When asked by the secretary what to say to the press about the poor showing, the President of the Society, Judge Clagett, responded, "Publish to the world that a large and respectable meeting was held." When the secretary inquired as to whether the judge was stretching the truth with such a statement, Clagett replied, "Not at all. Baldwin makes it large, and you and I make it respectable"

National And State Acclaim

The United States Attorneys for the Southern District have made great contributions to the legal community on both the state and national levels. Maurice F. Donegan (1940-1949), came to the United States Attorney's office from the Iowa Supreme Court to which he had been elected in 1932, and later appointed as Chief Justice in 1936. Claude R. Porter served the Southern District for four years beginning in 1914. The United States Attorney in Chicago once requested Porter's assistance in the trials of members of the Industrial Workers of the World, an organization that conspired to interrupt the nation's war effort during World War I. Porter was responsible for convicting 99 members on charges such as obstructing the draft, interfering with war industries, and sabotage. In recognition of his efforts, President Wilson appointed Porter as an Assistant Attorney General within the Department of Justice. He later became the General Counsel of the Federal Trade Commission and a member of the International Commerce-Commission.

Other United States Attorneys for the Southern District have made their mark on history through relentless efforts to protect and serve their constituency. One of the most respected federal judges in the district was Roy Stephenson, a former United States Attorney who served from 1953 to 1960. Stephenson became District Judge in 1960 and was elevated in 1971 to the United States Court of Appeals, Eighth Judicial Circuit, where he served until his death in 1982.

Allen L. (Barney) Donielson became United States Attorney for the Southern District in 1969. On November 1, 1976, the Governor of Iowa appointed him as the first judge of the newly created Iowa Court of Appeals. These and other United States Attorneys for the district have been responsible for the prosecution of some very important cases in the state.

Six And Petary

In 1987, Andrew Wessel Six and Donald Eugene Petary committed a crime in the Southern District of Iowa that captured the headlines for several weeks. They viciously assaulted a family in rural southern Iowa, kidnapped a mildly retarded 14-year-old daughter, and headed toward Texas. The FBI and local officials pursued and captured Six and Petary, but not before the pair had killed the girl. The dramatic circumstances resulted in the matter being tried in two separate trials. For the convenience of witnesses and minimization of shock on the victim-witnesses, the trials were held simultaneously in Des Moines before two different judges and two different juries with witnesses shuttled back and forth between trials as appropriate. Both cases resulted in convictions, Six and Petary each being sentenced to 200 years in prison.

Ralph Stephen Gambin

Ralph Stephen Gambin is perhaps the most notorious individual prosecuted in this district. Gambin kidnapped the President of the Iowa State Bank of Ankeny, a suburb of Des Moines. He taped explosives to the President's back, marched him into the

bank, obtained \$120,000 and fled to Mexico. Authorities brought Gambin back to Iowa, where he was tried and convicted. Later, while being transported, he shot two Deputy Marshals in an escape attempt. He subsequently was sentenced to an additional eleven years in jail, paroled in 1988 and soon thereafter made the Marshals' top 15 list for parole violations.

U.S. Department of Justice
United States Marshals Service

WANTED BY U.S. MARSHALS

NOTICE TO ARRESTING AGENCY: Before arrest, validate warrant through National Crime Information Center (NCIC).
United States Marshals Service NCIC entry number(NC:W586475346)

NAME: GAMBIN, Ralph Stephen
ALIAS: GAMBINA, Ralph

DESCRIPTION

Sex:	MALE
Race:	WHITE
Place of Birth:	COLLENGA, CALIFORNIA
Date of Birth:	MAY 13, 1947
Height:	5' 8"
Weight:	185 LBS
Eyes:	BROWN
Hair:	GRAYBROWN
Shin Tone:	RUEBY
Scars, Marks, Tattoos:	NONE
Social Security Number:	546-70-0681
NCIC Fingerprint Classification:	AA 06 10 05 05 53 1102 14



SHOULD BE CONSIDERED ARMED AND DANGEROUS

GAMBIN has committed crimes of violence in the past including the shooting of two deputy marshals.

WANTED FOR: PAROLE VIOLATION
Warrant Issued: Northern District of California (San Francisco)
Warrant Number: 0011-0001-0552-C

DATE WARRANT ISSUED: August 1, 1988
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION: GPMHIN should be considered at extreme escape risk due to his previous attempts from institutions and during transportation.

If arrested or whereabouts known, notify the local United States Marshals office, (Telephone _____).

If no answer, call United States Marshals Service Communication Center in McLean, Virginia.
Telephone (800) 336-6102 (24-hour telephone center) MLETS access code is VAUSMO000.

PRIOR EDITIONS ARE OBSOLETE AND ARE NOT TO BE USED

Ralph Stephen Gambin

Headquarters: Des Moines
Branch Office: Cedar Rapids
22 Assistant United States Attorneys

DISTRICT OF KANSAS

Benjamin L. Burgess, Jr., United States Attorney

The first United States Attorney for the District of Kansas was Andrew J. Isaacs, who was appointed by President Franklin Pierce on June 29, 1854. Isaacs was the first of a long line of United States Attorneys to provide strong leadership to the District of Kansas.

Former United States Attorney John Taylor Burris served only a few months as United States Attorney in 1861 prior to the Civil War. He was a member of the Kansas constitutional convention and helped frame the Constitution of the State of Kansas. Burris resigned his position as United States Attorney to serve with another former United States Attorney for Kansas, William Weer, in the Kansas Tenth Volunteers. After the Civil War, Burris was named to the Kansas Supreme Court where he became Chief Justice. His successor, Robert Crozier, was the founder of the *Leavenworth City Times*. He, too, became Chief Justice of the Kansas Supreme Court. A third United States Attorney for this district to become Chief Justice of that court was Albert H. Horton, who served from 1869 to 1873.

Another United States Attorney, Cyrus I. Scofield, gained notoriety when he was forced to resign his appointment after only six months. Scofield's resignation was due to questionable financial transactions. After leaving office, Scofield went to St. Louis, Missouri, and promptly was jailed for six months due to a forgery charge brought by his sister. After his release, Scofield became a well-known minister in Texas, best remembered for the version of the Bible he edited known as the Scofield Reference Bible. A Kansas newspaper once described

him as a "late lawyer, politician, and shyster generally," and a "peer among scallywags."

George R. Peck followed Scofield as United States Attorney and served the office with more dignity. A veteran of Sherman's march to the sea, Peck later became President of the American Bar Association in 1905. United States Attorney James R. Halowell, who served from 1879 to 1885, later served four terms in the Kansas State Senate and was elected to the United States House of Representatives. Halowell's successor, William C. Perry, while serving as United States Attorney, became involved with a case dealing with the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad Company. The railroad had claimed title to 1,500 farms, but Perry went to court against the company and saved the farms. Another former United States Attorney, George Templar, served the district from 1953 to 1954. He resigned his office to run for governor of Kansas, but was unsuccessful in his attempt. In 1962, he received appointment as United States District Judge for the District of Kansas.

Metal Detectors Used In Courtroom

Robert J. Roth was the United States Attorney when the case more popularly known as the "Leavenworth Seven" came to trial. In *July 1973*, several prisoners of Leavenworth Prison rioted and killed a guard. Four of the prisoners were tried and convicted of the murder in the summer of *1974*. The trial lasted nine weeks, involved the testimony of *137* witnesses, and resulted in what is believed to be two "firsts" for a federal trial. Due to the violent propensity of the defendants and the great amount of publicity generated by the trial, United States Marshals used metal detectors for the

first time to screen those entering the courtroom. Also, in an apparent attempt to have a mistrial declared, some of the defendants continuously disrupted the proceedings until the presiding judge ordered they be removed. The court then ordered that the defendants be allowed to watch the trial by way of closed circuit television in their cells, another first for a federal trial.

The trial resulted in additional charges being filed against two others. Apparently, at the urging of the defendants, one prisoner, who was testifying on their behalf, lunged for a juror after leaving the witness stand. He was subdued by the Marshals and later charged with battery. Also charged during the trial was a Harvard law student who was acting as a legal assistant for the defense. She was arrested after it was discovered she was smuggling marijuana to the defendants. The defendants appealed their convictions, which were affirmed despite the defense's citation of 80 points on appeal.

"Birdman Of Alcatraz"

The most famous case to occur in this district came during the tenure of Fred Robertson who served from 1913 to 1921. Robertson prosecuted Robert Stroud, the famed "Birdman of Alcatraz," who was convicted in Alaska of murdering a bartender and was sentenced to 12 years in prison. He began serving his sentence in a Seattle prison. When he assaulted a guard, he was transferred to Leavenworth. In March of 1916, Stroud murdered another prison guard, this time in front of 1,200

prisoners during the Sunday noon meal. Because the guard was well-liked, several prisoners were willing to testify against Stroud. At the time, however, federal prisoners had no civil rights. Stroud had become well known, and when he was prosecuted for the murder, several people donated money for his defense, including a \$1,000 donation from Douglas Fairbanks.

Before the trial, Robertson met with President Wilson concerning the case. At the trial, Robertson called the first witness, a prisoner, to which Stroud's attorney objected. Robertson then produced five presidential pardons, one for each of the witnesses, signed by the President. The prisoners testified, and Stroud was convicted and sentenced to hang. Four days before the date of the execution, President Wilson commuted the sentence to life in prison. Stroud later vowed that if he was ever released, he would kill the United States Attorney. Stroud was never released, and Robertson died a peaceful death in 1959 at the age of 88.

EASTERN DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY

Louis G. DeFalaize, United States Attorney

The Commonwealth of Kentucky was still part of Virginia when the first Judicial Act was passed on September 29, 1789. The Act established 13 judicial districts, one of which was the United States Court for the District of Kentucky sitting at Harrodsburg. Two days later, President Washington appointed Colonel George Nicholas to serve as United States Attorney. Nicholas had been appointed by the governor of Virginia to succeed Harry Ines as the Attorney General for the District of Kentucky. With the entrance of Kentucky into the Union, Nicholas served as a delegate to the state's constitutional convention, and is believed to be the author of the state's constitution. One of Nicholas' students, Robert Trimble, became United States Attorney for the District of Kentucky in 1813, District Judge in 1817, and by appointment of John Quincy Adams, Supreme Court Judge in 1826.

The Eastern District Is Created

Until 1900, Kentucky remained a single district with its headquarters relocating first to Frankfort in 1794 and to Louisville in 1860. On February 12, 1901, Congress passed an act dividing the District of Kentucky into two districts, the Eastern District headquartered in Covington and the Western District headquartered in Louisville. Lexington became the headquarters for the Eastern District in 1935.

A published report issued by the Attorney General in 1902 indicated that the total number of office personnel for the Eastern District, excluding the United States Attorney, consisted of one Assistant United States Attorney and one clerk. The

combined yearly salaries of the United States Attorney and his office of two amounted to \$7,720. In that year, 16 civil cases involving the United States and 92 criminal cases were pending in the district, and a total of \$1,150 was collected on judgments and fines. Since that time, the Eastern District has experienced considerable growth. Recent figures show 1,700 civil cases and 113 criminal cases pending, and in 1988, almost \$4.0 million in fines collected.

Future Governor Of Kentucky

One of the most interesting United States Attorneys to have served the Eastern District was Edwin P. Morrow, later elected governor of Kentucky. He began his practice in Lexington where his first client was a black man charged with killing a prominent citizen of that city. Morrow gained instant and national attention when he won acquittal for his client. Morrow again displayed his zealous defense of civil rights during his term as governor. On February 9, 1920, a mob stormed the courthouse in an attempt to lynch a black man accused of murder. Governor Morrow ordered the state militia to repel the attack which resulted in the killing of six members of the mob as they tried to break into the courthouse and steal the prisoner. Some labeled Morrow's actions as the beginning of a new era of law and order in the state.

United States Attorney And Author

Another United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Kentucky to gain popularity was Mac Swinford who served in 1933. Swinford authored a book entitled *Kentucky Lawyer*, a colorful account of the legal profession in a primarily rural state during the Depression. In his book Swinford related his experiences as a United States Attorney and the practice of law.

One story Swinford remembered in particular involved numerous mail order houses in Chicago and St. Louis. They complained to Swinford of receiving much false credit information and many bad checks from the people in his district. Without any investigation, Swinford knew that the desperately poor people in his area were the ones responsible since most of the orders were for clothing, especially children's clothing. Without making any arrests, he discovered the names of those responsible and instructed them to appear at the courthouse on a certain date, which all 135 defendants did without escort or summons.

Swinford had already told his investigators to disregard anyone who had any reason at all for being unable to serve jail time, particularly expectant mothers or those with small children. But, as one case came before the judge, the defendant was indeed a mother with an eight-month-old child. In view of the situation, Swinford recommended probation and the judge concurred. Later, another woman appeared and was likewise given probation. The next woman defendant appeared holding a child,

as did the next and the next. Swinford began to worry that the bulk of his cases would result in little jail time, until he recognized the child. Sure enough, after receiving probation, the first woman took up a position outside the door of the courtroom and "rented" her child for ten cents a visit to hopeful defendants. The people had noticed Swinford's leniency. Unfortunately for the defendants, there was only one child in the whole group.



Mac Swinford

WESTERN DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY

Joseph M. Whittle, United States Attorney

In 1789 Kentucky was not a state but a frontier portion of Virginia. Nevertheless, Congress decided to place one of the original thirteen district courts here. Although far from the busy coastal colonies, the Kentucky wilderness was growing rapidly with a variety of hardy settlers and adventurers, ex-soldiers, and land speculators.

On September 29, 1789, George Washington appointed Colonel George Nicholas to serve as the first United States Attorney. Born in Virginia, Nicholas had been a Captain in the Virginia line during the Revolution. Before settling in Kentucky, he had been an influential member of the Virginia convention called to ratify the federal Constitution. Nicholas, “the brightest luminary” of the Convention, has been called the “Father of the Kentucky Constitution.” In 1799, Nicholas became the first Professor of Law at Transylvania College, the first college west of the Allegheny Mountains.

Other prominent individuals followed. One of the earliest was James Brown. Brown commanded a company of Lexington riflemen in General Wilkinson’s expedition against the Indians in 1791. He served as the first Secretary of State for Kentucky and later moved to New Orleans where he was elected to the state legislature. In 1823, Brown was named Minister to France.

John Breckenridge, who served the district for two years beginning in 1793, was born in Virginia and was elected to the Virginia House of Burgesses in his early twenties. In 1792 he emigrated to Kentucky where he soon became a leading citizen. An

eloquent speaker, he was an intense anti-Federalist who authored the famous Kentucky Resolutions decrying the Alien and Sedition Acts. He was a key figure in writing the second Kentucky Constitution of 1799. In 1801, he was elected to the United States Senate and four years later was chosen by Thomas Jefferson as the Attorney General of the United States.

The Trial Of Aaron Burr

Joseph Hamilton Daviess was commissioned as United States Attorney in 1800. He was the first western lawyer to come before the United States Supreme Court in 1802. In 1806, Daviess prosecuted Aaron Burr, the former Vice President under Thomas Jefferson, for treason. Daviess accused Burr of plotting to seize Spanish territory and to wrest the western territory from the infant Union, but he did not obtain a conviction. The trial is one of the most renowned in Kentucky history and deserves special note. The fiery court scene and proceedings are described in detail on page 192.

After the Kentucky proceeding, Burr was indicted for treason and tried in Richmond before Chief Justice John Marshall in one of the most famous trials in American history. Again he was found not guilty. Colonel Daviess, who had shown such courage in the Burr trial, was killed on November 7 in the last battle of the Indian wars--the battle of Tippecanoe.

Other United States Attorneys

Robert Trimble was commissioned in 1813, and left office in 1816 to become United States District Judge. In 1826, John Quincy Adams elevated him to the United States Supreme Court Chief Justice Marshall and Justice Joseph Storey pronounced him not only one of the finest lawyers, but one of the most profound men they had ever known. George M. Bibb succeeded Trimble as United States Attorney and eventually became a United States Senator. He was Secretary of the Treasury under President Tyler. John J. Crittenden, after his service as United States Attorney from 1827 to 1829, became the 15th Governor of Kentucky. Between 1841 and 1850, Crittenden served as the United States Attorney General under three presidents, and was elected to the United States Senate for five terms. John Marshall Harlan, who served one of the longest tenures of any United States Supreme Court Justice, also served as the United States Attorney for Kentucky for a period during the Civil War.

Western District Established

Kentucky was divided into the Eastern and Western districts on February 12, 1901. The Western District is headquartered in Louisville and consists of 53 counties. Its varied caseload of criminal and civil cases reflect the diversity of the operations and interests of the federal government, as well as the economic and social makeup of Western Kentucky. The region consists generally of the financial and commercial

centers found in Louisville, the state's largest city, and other urban areas, as well as farming and rural areas. The district also contains two major military installations, Fort Knox and Fort Campbell.

Kentucky has become a significant battle area in the war on drugs. The state has been identified as the base of what has been called the largest marijuana cultivation ring in the history of the United States. More than 50 Kentuckians involved with the ring have been successfully prosecuted.

The district also obtained the conviction of two top national leaders of the Hell's Angels Motorcycle Club in what is believed to be the longest criminal trial in the state's history. The case was part of a highly successful national task force effort which resulted in convictions of more than 25 members of this club across the country.

EASTERN DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA

John Volz, United States Attorney

On January 10, 1825, John W. Smith was commissioned as the first United States Attorney to serve the Eastern District of Louisiana. Smith's appointment began a long line of distinguished and prominent appointees to serve the Eastern District of Louisiana.

Two Brothers

Two brothers, John and Thomas Slidell, served the Eastern District of Louisiana in 1829 and 1837, respectively. John was one of two Confederate Commissioners sent to France and England during the Civil War. Slidell never made it, however, as he was arrested by Union officials aboard an English vessel. After his release from prison, Slidell went to London, never again to return to his homeland. His brother, Thomas, became an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, for which he was appointed Chief Justice in 1852. Assaulted by thieves in 1855, Thomas Slidell never fully recovered and died in 1860.

While John Slidell was characterized as an extremist in Southern views, Balie Peyton who served as United States Attorney from 1841 to 1844, was very much the Union man. So much so that he became Abraham Lincoln's Secretary of War at the outset of the Civil War in 1861. Peyton's career encompassed many differing positions including an appointment as Minister to Chile in 1849 and a term in the United States Congress in 1833. He had earlier declined an offer as the Secretary of War from President Harrison. Peyton is one of the few individuals to have served two states as United States Attorney, also having

served as the United States Attorney for the District of California in 1853.

Solomon Downs, who served from 1845 to 1846, and Walter Guion, who served from 1913 to 1917, were elected to the United States Senate following their terms as United States Attorney. Guion also served as the Attorney General for the State of Louisiana, as had E. Warren Moise before him in 1853.

Public Corruption A Priority

Throughout the years, the Eastern District of Louisiana has made the prosecution of public corruption cases a high priority. Wayne C. Borah, for instance, gained recognition for his prosecution of political, educational, and business leaders for corruption during the 1930's. Borah endured some public criticism for his pursuit of certain cases. As a district judge, Borah presided over many of the condemnation cases that resulted in the construction of the floodways important to the well being of the state. The cases established new avenues of litigation in acquiring property for the construction of such floodways. Borah also became well known for his efficiency at debt collecting during his term as United States Attorney.

Governor Edwards Indicted

Perhaps the most notable public corruption cases to receive national media attention occurred in 1985, when Edwin Edwards, governor of the State of Louisiana at the time, was indicted by the Office of the United States Attorney. Newspapers accounts described Edwards as one of the most powerful governors of Louisiana, one of the last of that colorful yet intimidating breed, the Louisiana politician. Sounding equally fearsome were descriptions of the United States Attorney for the Eastern District, John Volz. One observer referred to him as “a stubborn and aggressive prosecutor.” These two powerful men locked horns by means of a federal indictment on February 28, 1985, which accused Edwards and several of his political supporters and business associates, of mail fraud and racketeering.

In the two years that followed the indictment, Volz and Edwards, and the state in general, battled back and forth concerning the issue. Edwards allegedly had used his office to impose a moratorium on the construction of new hospitals in the state. He exempted, however, two hospitals constructed by companies belonging to business associates, companies that paid him \$2 million during an interim period between two terms as governor. With speculation and media coverage swirling about, the case came to trial in late 1985, resulting in a hung jury which voted eleven to one for acquittal.

Not to be denied, Volz refused advice that he drop the matter due to the almost unanimous vote of the jury. Volz forged ahead with a second trial which ended in May 1986. The jury found Edwards innocent. News accounts declared that Volz may have lost the battle, but won the war when a year and a half later, Edwards lost his bid for reelection as governor. It was the first election he had ever lost. At a press conference, Edwards continued to proclaim his innocence, but admitted that “many . . . simply cannot embrace that as an idea.” A local reporter summarized the events, saying, “I think (United States Attorney) Volz took Louisiana by the scruff of its neck and forced voters to look at the seamy details of Edward’s hospital moratorium deal.” After the second trial, John Volz offered his own analysis of the affair. “If we didn’t make him honest,” he declared, “I hope we made him sorry.”

Throughout his tenure, Volz has made prosecution of public corruption cases a priority. In 1980, he had prosecuted the top official in the State’s Agriculture Department for bribery charges. Volz represents the continuation of a reputation forged by his predecessors in the Office of the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana.

MIDDLE DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA

P. Raymond Lamonica, United States Attorney

As one of the most recent districts to be created, the Middle District of Louisiana has nonetheless compiled an impressive record of indictments and convictions in its short history. Formed from the Eastern District in 1972, the Middle District has its headquarters in Baton Rouge.

Public Corruption A High Priority

Since 1986, the Middle District has made the prosecution of public corruption cases its highest priority. In a relatively short time, the United States Attorney's office has achieved substantial success. In a situation all too familiar to state governments, an official, an aide to the former Governor Edwin Edwards, was prosecuted and convicted by this district of extortion and tax fraud in connection with an ongoing investigation of corruption in the Louisiana Department of Transportation and Development. Ray pleaded guilty to extorting thousands of dollars from engineering companies seeking to do work for the state, and failing to report those same funds to the Internal Revenue Service. Ray received a four-year prison sentence.

In other cases, this district has exposed the criminal activities of officials in positions of similar importance. The person in charge of state hospitals was prosecuted and convicted of accepting bribes from a chemical company doing business with the state charity hospitals. He was sentenced to four years of imprisonment. The Chairman of the State Board of Parole was discovered accepting money from prisoners in exchange for pardons. The United States Attorney's Office prosecuted him for

extortion, which resulted in a prison term of five years.

An investigation into the activities of the East Baton Rouge Parish Housing Authority resulted in a series of cases involving the misuse of funds from a federally supported program to assist low income persons in obtaining decent housing. The Executive Director was convicted of fraud and receiving kickbacks. The former Chairman of the Authority also was convicted of receiving kickbacks and currently is serving a three-year sentence. A local contractor was found guilty of illegally obtaining government contracts, and a Housing Authority employee pleaded guilty to embezzlement.

Bank Failures A Reality

Bank failures have plagued the district in the last several years. A significant factor in such failures has been criminal activity by bank officers and their associates. Without supplemental resources, the United States Attorney's Office began to investigate the many bank failures within its jurisdiction.

In 1987, the Sun Belt Federal Bank failed, causing more than \$100 million in losses. The bank president, an attorney who often represented the bank, and a contractor were prosecuted for conspiring to violate banking laws. The defendants were charged in a 16-count indictment in October 1987 with conspiracy to defraud the United States and making false entries and misapplication in connection with an \$8.3 million dollar loan scheme. The purposes of the scheme were to “dress up” the Sun Belt’s books by making foreclosure-required “OREO” property appear to be sold for cash and to conceal federal lending limit violations. The bank failure caused in part by these transactions involved more than \$100 million in losses.

In another case, a bank president of the Sun Belt Savings and Loan and regularly used independent appraisers were convicted of making false statements and making false entries in bank records. At the time, Sun Belt was the largest FSLIC institution in the state to fail.

Protection Off The Environment

As a petrochemical and oil and gas center, the Middle District has a particular interest in environmental concerns and enforcing environmental laws. Assisting the Environmental Enforcement Section of the Lands and Natural Resources Division of the Department of Justice, the office has collected more than \$5,076,400 in monetary fines relating to environmental violations. As an experiment, with the court suggestion and approval, some of the collected funds

have been targeted for local environmental research at Louisiana State University.

Collections Exceed District Budget

In two of the last three years, the debt collection unit in the district has, in civil litigation matters for which the office was primarily responsible, collected more than the total operating budget of the office. This does not include the fines collected for environmental violations or foreclosure bid backs, but rather cases brought into the Treasury for debts due the United States.

Although the Middle District of Louisiana is a small office with limited resources, in a relatively small district, efforts have begun to create a greater awareness of the local drug problem and the need for involvement by the private sector. The district recently prepared a full color pamphlet entitled, “Drugs in the Workplace” to call attention to the drug problem with the goal of reducing demand. The district printed 10,000 copies of the brochure with funds derived from forfeited drug funds turned over to the state and made available for this project.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA

Joseph S. Cage, Jr., United States Attorney

In the early days of the Western District of Louisiana, a judge asked a witness to hold up his right hand to take the oath. "Can't do it, sir," answered the man. "Why not?" asked the judge. "Got shot in that arm, sir." "Then hold up your left," declared the judge. The man replied he had been shot in that arm too. "Then," said the judge sternly, "you must hold up your leg. No man can be sworn in this court without holding up something." (As quoted in *Maude Hem O'Pry, Chronicles of Shreveport, p. 259.*)

In those days, Louisiana was still a new territory as part of the Louisiana Purchase. By Act of March 26, 1804, Congress created a superior and lesser court having jurisdiction over the new territory. Provision also was made at the time for a federal court to be established in the Territory of Orleans, present day southern Louisiana. On April 12, 1812, Louisiana became a state and was established as a unified judicial district.

On May 3, 1823, however, the state was divided by Congress into separate judicial districts with the Western District having its headquarters at Opelousas. At the time, the district shared a judge with the Eastern District. Strangely, the districts were reunited for a while beginning in 1845, but were divided again four years later. After the Civil War, Louisiana again became a unified District until the Act of Congress of March 3, 1881, which established the present Western District of Louisiana. Today, the District has its headquarters in Shreveport.

A Colorful History

The first United States Attorney for the territory was James Broom who was appointed on March 11, 1805. Brown, married to the sister of Mrs. Henry Clay, began the practice of law in the State of Kentucky where he became Secretary of State in 1792. Brown later moved to the Territory of Orleans where he became Secretary of the Territory in 1804. In 1812, he served in the Louisiana constitutional convention, and won election as United States Senator in 1813. From 1823 to 1829 Brown served as the Minister to France.

John R. Grymes became United States Attorney in 1811, and reflected the colorful history of the Territory. One account of his life stated that he was involved in several duels and enjoyed elegant living with a taste for gambling. Grymes also served as personal counsel to Andrew Jackson during the Battle of Orleans.

Other noted former United States Attorneys for the Western District of Louisiana included Henry Boyce, an immigrant from Ireland. Boyce had become United States Attorney in March of 1849, but served only two months before President Taylor appointed him United States District Judge. Boyce's successor, Lawrence P. Crain, had served as mayor of Shreveport before his appointment as United States Attorney. Several of those who became United States Attorneys for the Western District had served as the City Attorney for the City of Shreveport, including George W. Jack, who was appointed in 1913. Four years later, Jack was named United States District Judge for the Western District of Louisiana.

Maier General Andrew Jackson Indicted

A very interesting case occurred during the tenure of United States Attorney John Dick in 1815. Just after the Battle of New Orleans during the War of 1812, United States Attorney Dick indicted Major General Andrew Jackson on charges of obstruction of justice. Jackson also was charged with contempt of court.



Andrew Jackson

According to the indictment, Jackson had “. . . disrespectfully wrested from the clerk an original order of the honorable the judge of this court, for the issuing of a writ of habeas corpus in the case of a certain Louis Louallier, then imprisoned by the said Major General Andrew Jackson.” Jackson incurred the charges of obstruction when he imprisoned the judge who had charged him

with contempt. When the future President of the United States appeared in court, he refused to answer the interrogatories and promptly received a fine of \$1,000 which he paid and then left the court. Leaving the courthouse, Jackson stopped and spoke to a large crowd that had gathered:

I have during the invasion (of New Orleans) exerted every one of my faculties for the defense and preservation of the Constitution and the laws. On this day I have been called upon to submit to their operations, under circumstances which many persons might have thought sufficient to justify resistance. Considering obedience to the laws, even when we think them unjustly applied is the first duty of the citizen, and I do not hesitate to comply with the sentence you have heard pronounced; and I entreat you to remember the example I have given you of respectful submission to the administration of justice.

(As quoted in Proceedings of the Louisiana Bar Association, 1898-1899, p. 120.)

“At a District Court of the United States begun and held at Portland within and for the District of Maine, before David Sewall, Esquire, Judge of the said Court, on the first Tuesday of December in the year of our

DISTRICT OF MAINE

Richard S. Cohen, United States Attorney

Lord, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine.” So reads page one of the record of the first session of the United States District Court for the District of Maine. The first order of business that day was the commissioning of the first United States Attorney for the district, William Lithgow, Jr. Lithgow had fought in the Revolutionary War in which he was severely wounded and retired with the rank of Major. Said to be a man of “fine personal appearance, military bearing, and accomplished manners,” Lithgow proved to be an excellent litigator.

First Capital Case

Lithgow tried the first case in the District Court of Maine, that of Thomas Bird, who was convicted of “piratically, feloniously, wilfully, and of his malice, making an assault upon one John Connor, on the high seas, and for the killing and shooting him with a gun.” It is interesting to note, that the defendant was represented even at that time by court-appointed counsel. Because of the large number of people in attendance, the trial had to be concluded in Portland’s First Parish Meeting House. Bird was found guilty by the jury, sentenced to death by Judge Sewall, and hanged. Bird’s trial is believed to have been the first capital case tried in a federal court, and his execution the first of a federal prisoner in the United States.

Several distinguished individuals followed as United States Attorney. Ether Shepley, who served from 1820 to 1833, was chosen as a member of the Convention of 1819 which drafted the Maine Constitution. Shepley served as United States Attorney under three Presidents

before being named to the Supreme Court of Maine in 1836, and later to Chief Justice in 1848. Shepard’s son, George, also became a United States Attorney, eventually being named as military governor of Union-occupied Louisiana by Abraham Lincoln.

John Holmes, who served from 1841 to 1843, became an important leader in the State of Maine. Elected to Congress in 1816 and reelected in 1818, Holmes was a leader in the movement for Maine statehood. Holmes chaired the committee responsible for drafting the Maine Constitution in 1819 and also served as the first Senator to represent Maine in the United States Senate. Holmes was reelected in 1829 and later elected to the Maine House of Representatives in 1836. Remarkably, all of these accomplishments occurred before Holmes was appointed United States Attorney in 1841. His successor, Gorham Parks (1843-1845), held the distinction of serving both as a United States Marshal and then as United States Attorney.

The holders of the Office of United States Attorney for the district exemplified the dedication needed for “the faithful execution” of the office. This sacrifice can be seen in a description of the life and service of Silas Lee (1801-1814). At his death one account observed, “From 1807 to the close of the war with England in 1815, during the non-intercourse and non-importation laws, the embargo and the restrictive measures of government, the United States courts were crowded with business . . . and the novelty and importance of the suits rendered the duties of the District Attorney exceedingly arduous. These kept the attorney in a state of constant excitement and exertion, and were too great a burden for Mr. Lee to bear; he perished in the midst of them, a martyr to official duty.”

Cases Off National Importance

The District of Maine has prosecuted many cases of national importance. One in particular involved a series of bombings and bank robberies which occurred in Maine and New England in the 1970s and 1980s and occupied the time of both the District of Maine and the FBI. The acts were carried out by individuals who were at various times committed to the overthrow of the United States Government. Bank robberies occurred in Portland and Augusta in 1975. In 1970 the Maine Power Company was bombed. That spring, the Suffolk County Courthouse, the Dorchester Armory and a plane at Logan Airport in Massachusetts were bombed. FBI surveillance paid off on July 4, 1976, with the arrest of Joseph Aceto, who later cooperated with the government. Richard Picariello, Everett Carlson, and Edward Gullion were

prosecuted by United States Attorney Peter Mills and sentenced to substantial prison terms. Other suspects remained fugitives until 1984 when James Barrett was apprehended and later Raymond Luc Levasseur and others. In 1985 Thomas Manning and his wife were arrested. Convictions against Levasseur and the Mannings were dismissed, in favor of including them among predicate offenses in a criminal RICO indictment against several group members in the District of Massachusetts.

In 1983, the district prosecuted a drug trafficking case involving 1,000 pounds of marijuana and 250 pounds of hashish. The defendant tried to defend the case, prosecuted by United States Attorney Richard Cohen, by claiming that his drug smuggling activities were consistent with his work as a writer researching a book on the drug trade. Testifying in Stratton’s defense were Pulitzer prize-winning author Norman Mailer and Harvard University Professor Doris Kearns, a prominent writer and biographer of President Lyndon Johnson. Stratton had been a caretaker of a farm in Maine jointly owned by Mailer and Richard Goodwin, a speech-writer for President Kennedy and who was Kearns’ husband. Stratton had stored drugs there without anyone’s knowledge. Stratton received a 15-year prison term.

The District of Maryland takes great pride in being one of the original 13 judicial districts created by the Judiciary Act of 1789. President George Washington

DISTRICT OF MARYLAND

Breckinridge L. Willcox, United States Attorney

appointed Richard Potts to serve as the first United States Attorney in September of that year.

Potts was from Prince George's County, Maryland, educated in Annapolis, and entered the office of Judge Samuel Chase where he continued a family tradition of reading law. In the course of his illustrious career, Potts held a number of political offices at the local, state and federal level. He served as Clerk of the Frederick County Court and two terms as a member of the Maryland House of Delegates. He also served as a delegate to the Continental Congress and on November 1, 1784, he was appointed State's Attorney for Frederick, Montgomery, and Washington counties. In 1787, Potts was elected as a member of the state convention which met and ratified the proposed federal Constitution. After service as United States Attorney, Potts was appointed Chief Judge of the Fifth Judicial District. In 1792, he filled an unexpired term in the United States Senate until he was elevated to Chief Judge of the Fifth Judicial Circuit in 1796. He became Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals of Maryland in 1801. When the judiciary was revised in 1804, Potts returned to the practice of law until his death in 1808.

Potts was followed by a number of capable United States Attorneys who continued to distinguish themselves in public service. Thomas G. Hayes came to the office having already made his mark in government through his election to the Maryland Senate in 1883 and again in 1892 and 1894. Hayes eventually became the mayor of Baltimore in 1899. Another, John C. Rose received appointment to the District of Maryland by President McKinley in

1898. He served until 1910 when he became the United States District Judge for the District of Maryland. He was appointed to the bench of the United States Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals in 1922. John Philip Hill served from 1910 to 1915 but made his greatest contributions as a Member of Congress. Avery intelligent person, Hill lectured at Johns Hopkins and Harvard Universities before his election to Congress in 1920. A decorated war hero, Hill served in Congress as a member of the Military Affairs Committee where he sponsored the first bill to consolidate the war and navy departments into one Department of National Defense. An ardent foe of prohibition, Hill was the first to offer a bill seeking the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.

Marvin Mandel

One of the most widely publicized trials that occurred in this District began in November 1975 when Marvin Mandel, then Governor of Maryland, together with W. Dale Hess, Harry W. Rodgers, III, William A. Rodgers, Irvin Kovens, and Ernest N. Cory were indicted on charges of mail fraud and racketeering. Mandel and his cronies were charged with having deprived the citizens of Maryland of their right to Mandel's honest and faithful services. The charges stemmed from a scheme involving the bribery of Mandel by his co-defendants to garner his support of legislation that would be financially beneficial to Marlboro Race Track, which they owned. The bribes took the form of various gifts to Mandel valued at \$380,000. The initial trial was aborted after several weeks when publicity concerning unsuccessful efforts to bribe a juror reached the jury. After eight weeks of

a new trial, and a week of deliberations, the jury found the defendants guilty. Mandel was sentenced to three years in prison.

On appeal, a panel of the Fourth Circuit Court reversed the convictions due to jury instructional error, but upon rehearing, the full court affirmed the convictions. Mandel and his co-defendants served their prison sentences. Ten years later, the Supreme Court held in *McNally v. United States* that the mail fraud statute did not extend to schemes directed solely at the deprivation of intangible rights, which had been the argument used by the prosecution in the Mandel case. Although Congress later overturned *McNally*, Mandel and his co-defendants sought and received vacated sentences from the district court, later affirmed by the Fourth Circuit. On June 19, 1989, the Supreme Court denied the government's petition for certiorari. Thus, some 14 years after indictment, Mandel and his political cronies succeeded in vacating their convictions in one of the longest running and most convoluted legal battles in history.

Spiro Agnew

The District of Maryland faced another difficult and highly visible case involving Spiro Agnew, Vice President of the United States. As a result of an investigation by the United States Attorney's Office, Agnew resigned his office on October 10, 1973, and entered a plea of nolo contendere in U.S. District Court in Baltimore to charges of tax evasion. The plea ended weeks of secret negotiations between the lawyers for the Vice President and government lawyers, including United States Attorney George

Beall, and Attorney General Elliot Richardson. Coming in the midst of the refusal by President Richard Nixon to furnish subpoenaed tapes to the Special Prosecutor, the resignation and plea by the Vice President resolved at least that portion of the greatest constitutional crisis ever to envelop the Executive Branch.

The conviction of the Vice President was the unforeseen result of an investigation launched in 1972 by the United States Attorney for the District of Maryland of kickbacks paid to Baltimore County Executive Dale Anderson. The investigation revealed evidence of bribes paid by engineers doing business with Anderson, as well as the man who preceded him as Baltimore County Executive, Spiro T. Agnew. As the investigation progressed, evidence revealed that Agnew continued to receive bribes in his subsequent positions as Governor of Maryland and as Vice President. Negotiations spared Agnew the embarrassment of imprisonment but set a fine of \$10,000 and a suspended three-year prison term.

The District of Massachusetts was another of the thirteen original districts. As such, Christopher Gore was appointed on September 26, 1789, by President George Washington as one of the original thirteen United States Attorneys.

Over the next two centuries many illustrious lawyers served in the position of

United States Attorney in this District. Few records from the first 100 years remain in existence, but much is known about the first United States Attorney, Christopher Gore. Gore was the son of a Tory banished during the war for his loyalist sentiments but later repatriated by an Act of the state legislature in 1878. Christopher Gore had proved himself quite capable in the field of law and received appointment as the first United States Attorney for the District of Massachusetts, an office in which he forged a reputation for working very hard for his constituency. After the Revolutionary War, as a commissioner appointed under the Jay Treaty, Gore succeeded in securing large amounts in settlements against England through masterful litigation. He subsequently won election as governor of Massachusetts in 1809 and as United States Senator in 1813.

Gore Presents Daniel Webster To Bar

Christopher Gore is best remembered for two non-legal accomplishments. One day a young man came to Gore's law office and asked to be hired as a clerk and tutored in the law. The young man later admitted that the location of the office first drew him to Gore. The established lawyer was so taken by the promise of the young man, he hired him immediately. So began the career of Daniel Webster. When Gore presented Webster to the Bar, he made such a powerful speech in his behalf that it sparked Webster's ambition for years to come. Later in life, Gore became the first non-clergy, non-government officer to be elected as an overseer for Harvard University, his alma mater. Without

children of his own, Gore left a sizeable gift to the school in his will. Upon his death Harvard received \$100,000, an enormous amount for the early 19th Century. Gore Hall at Harvard was built from this bequest and named after him.



Christopher Gore

Literary Tributes

George Lunt served as United States Attorney from 1849 to 1853. An accomplished poet, he authored and published several volumes of poetry.

EASTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN

Stephen J. Markman, United States Attorney

Another United States Attorney from the District of Massachusetts succeeded in the literary world as well as in the world of jurisprudence. Between 1861 and 1865, Richard Henry Dana, Jr. was the United States Attorney for Massachusetts. He achieved fame earlier, however, by his 1840 publication of *Two Years Before the Mast*, followed by *The Buccaneer*, and later *The Idle Man*. Dana studied law in Boston, Baltimore, and Newport, and lectured for two years at Harvard Law School. He also wrote highly acclaimed legal treatises on maritime and international law, worked with the anti-slavery movement, and acted in 1867 to 1868 as counsel with William M. Evarts in the treason trial of Jefferson Davis. In 1876, President Grant nominated Dana as Minister to England. Dana, however, failed to receive confirmation by the Senate.

Lizzie Borden Took An Axe

Melvin O. Adams served as United States Attorney from 1904 to 1905. He served as associate defense counsel in the sensational double murder trial of Lizzie Borden, accused of killing her father and stepmother with an axe in Fall River. She was acquitted after a trial which focused great attention on the brutality of the crimes.

Elliott Richardson

Another United States Attorney who had a distinguished career in government and law was Elliott Richardson, who served the district from 1959 to 1961. His legal background included working as a law clerk for both Judge Learned Hand on the Second Circuit and Supreme Court Justice Felix

Frankfurter. Richardson served as the Attorney General for the State of Massachusetts; Under Secretary of State; Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare; Secretary of Defense; Attorney General of the United States; Ambassador to the Court of St. James; and, Secretary of Commerce. Richardson also served as Ambassador-at-large, the special representative of the President to the Law of the Sea Conference.



Lizzie Borden

The District of Michigan was created in 1815, with Solomon Sibley appointed to serve as the first United States Attorney. In 1863, 48 years later, the Eastern District of Michigan was established by Act of Congress. At that time, the district was divided into the northern and southern divisions. The court for the northern division was held at Detroit, while the court

sessions for the southern division were held in Bay City and Port Huron. A special term of court was held at Bay City for the hearing of admiralty cases.

Many distinguished United States Attorneys served the Eastern District of Michigan. One of the earliest was Theodore F. Shepard, who was born in New York and later moved to Michigan to begin his career in law. From 1872 to 1876 Shepard served as the President of the Board of Education for Bay City, the headquarters of the southern division of the Eastern District. He also served as City Attorney for Bay City and the prosecuting attorney for Bay County. In 1890, Shepard was commissioned United States Attorney for the Eastern District and served for four years. Later, in 1900, he was named Circuit Judge for the 18th Judicial Circuit of Michigan.

Arthur J. Tuttle

One of the most accomplished United States Attorneys for the Eastern District was Arthur J. Tuttle who was appointed on June 20, 1911. He was formerly the prosecuting attorney for Ingham County and the Michigan State Senator from 1907 to 1911. As prosecuting attorney, Tuttle brought to trial many state officials who had been charged with profiteering during the Spanish-American War. While in the state senate, he was responsible for the formulation and enactment of the statute that guaranteed a free education for all children in the state through 12th grade, even if they did not live within an incorporated city or town. At the end of his

term, Tuttle received appointment from President Taft as United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Michigan.

United States Attorney Tuttle successfully prosecuted what became known as the "Bathtub Trust" under the Sherman antitrust statutes. A year after his appointment, Tuttle was elevated to the bench of the United States District Court for the Eastern District, a position he maintained for 32 years. While on the bench, he decided the case of *Dodge Brothers v. United States* in which he upheld the constitutionality of the surtax clause of the income tax laws. The Supreme Court of the United States affirmed that opinion on appeal.

Washington Appointee

Earl J. Davis who became United States Attorney for the District in 1921 soon gained prominence in Washington. Two years after becoming United States Attorney, he was named as an Assistant Attorney General of the United States. Throughout the rest of his career, Davis acted as Special Counsel to various branches of the government, attorney for the United States Senate Committee investigating the Bureau of Internal Revenue, and Special Counsel to the Secretary of the Treasury. He twice served as Special Assistant to the Attorney General of the United States.

United States Senator Philip A. Hart

One of the mgt well known former United States Attorneys for the Eastern

District was United States Senator Philip A. Hart. Senator Hart was a veteran of World War II who was wounded on Utah Beach during the landing on Normandy. He served as United States Attorney in 1952 before becoming legal adviser to the Governor of Michigan for two years beginning in 1953. From 1955 to 1958 he was elected as Lieutenant Governor, becoming the first person to devote full time to that office. At the end of his term, he was elected to the United States Senate in 1958 where he soon became one of its most important and influential members.

New Era In Joint Law Enforcement

One of the most significant prosecutions and trials in the Eastern District of Michigan was the case of Young Boys, Inc., in which defendants were indicted in 1982 for operating one of the largest and most organized heroin and cocaine trafficking organizations in the Midwest. The 300-member organization was arranged in an elaborate pyramid scheme resembling a modern business.

The lowest echelon of the operation was the street sellers and "runners," many of whom were juveniles ranging in age from 10 to 14. The recruitment of children for such tasks was the hallmark of the organization. These juveniles could sell and transfer the drugs leaving law enforcement virtually helpless to terminate their activity. The rest of the organization was very efficient with several specialized subgroups employed to run a vertical, mass retail distribution system. The leadership of the organization was so insulated that repeated

law enforcement efforts to infiltrate the group were unsuccessful.

The case marked a new era in joint law enforcement investigations. The combination of Detroit Police intelligence, DEA technical expertise and IRS financial analysis was so successful that it set the pattern for many subsequent task forces. Several multi-kilogram quantities of drugs, more than \$1.5 million in currency and many luxury vehicles and real estate parcels were seized and forfeited to the United States. After a dramatic and lengthy trial, all defendants were convicted and received lengthy prison terms.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN

John A. Smietanka, United States Attorney

The names have all become infamous in the work of crime-Bonnie Parker, Clyde Barrow, Lester Gillis a/k/a/ Baby Face Nelson, Ma Barker, Pretty Boy Floyd, and John Dillinger, the criminal who once ran into trouble with the United States Attorney's office for the Western District of Michigan. In 1934, Dillinger and some of his gang members visited a friend who lived in Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan. A local sheriff heard of the gangsters' presence in town and informed federal authorities. By the time Special FBI Agent Melvin Purvis arrived, however, Dillinger had left. Joseph Donnelly, United States Attorney for the Western District, charged the friends of Dillinger with two counts of harboring fugitives and one count of concealing information. Doubtful of the proper procedure and caselaw for such charges, Donnelly corresponded with the Texas United States Attorney who had recently convicted 20 defendants on the same charges involving "Bonnie and Clyde." Dillinger was later indicted by the Northern District of Indiana.

United States Attorneys For The Territory Michigan

Not all of the cases in the Western District of Michigan have been as exciting as the Dillinger incident, but the United States Attorney's office has sought to prosecute each one with the same purpose, to obtain justice. Such dedication has characterized the Office since the appointment of the first United States Attorney for the Territory of Michigan, Solomon Sibley, in 1815. Born in Massachusetts, Sibley was elected a member of the General Assembly of the

Northwest Territory in 1799. As a member of that body, he had been instrumental in the establishment and incorporation of Detroit in 1802, becoming the city's first mayor four years later. After Sibley's service as United States Attorney, he was elected to the United States Congress from the Territory of Michigan, and in 1823, was named to the Supreme Court of Michigan. Years later, his son became the first governor of the State of Minnesota.

John Norvell also served as United States Attorney during the territorial days of Michigan. He was a personal friend of Thomas Jefferson and a close adviser of President James Madison. Norvell also was a friend of Andrew Jackson who named him Postmaster of Detroit in 1832. Norvell became a leading member of Michigan's constitutional convention in 1835 and later served as United States Senator from the Territory. As Senator he was partly responsible for securing the Upper Peninsula as part of the boundary settlement for Michigan's admission into the Union. Elected as a state legislator in 1842, Norvell was commissioned as United States Attorney in 1845.

One of the last United States Attorneys to serve the district before statehood was William L. Stoughton. Appointed by President Lincoln in 1861, Stoughton soon resigned to join the Army where he eventually attained the rank of Major General. He was badly wounded in Atlanta and was said to have fired the last gun at the battle of Chiccamauga. Stoughton became Michigan's Attorney General in 1866 and its representative to Congress for two terms beginning in 1868.

John W. Stone was a distinguished jurist who served on the bench for 32 years. He had served in Congress from 1877 to 1881 before being named United States Attorney for the Western District of Michigan in 1882 by President Arthur. In 1909, Stone was appointed to the Michigan Supreme Court becoming its Chief Justice in 1916.

First Female Assistant United States Attorney For The Western District Of Michigan

The Western District of Michigan has benefitted from the leadership of those appointed to the Office of the United States Attorney, but it is also proud of one of its Assistant United States Attorneys. The Western District set a precedent when it hired Ella M. Backus as an Assistant United States Attorney in 1903. In an age when traditional values dictated gender roles and job opportunities, Ms. Backus not only became the first female Assistant United States Attorney hired in the Western District, but she also became a symbol of perseverance and justice for 35 years. Ella Backus had passed the bar exam in the late 1800's without the benefit of law school. Her dedication was never doubted and only reinforced when she refused to go home ill the day before she passed away at the age of 76 in 1938.



Ella M. Backus

DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA

Jerome G. Arnold, United States Attorney

The District of Minnesota was established by Act of Congress as a judicial district on March 17, 1849. Two days later Henry L. Moss was appointed as the first United States Attorney for this District. From the appointment of Moss to the present, the United States Attorneys who have served this District have been a source of pride because of their hard work in upholding the laws of the nation.

Cushman K Davis

One of the earliest United States Attorneys for the District of Minnesota also was one of the most well known. Cushman K. Davis was a member of the Minnesota Legislature when he was commissioned as United States Attorney. In 1873, Davis won election as Governor of Minnesota. Later, he was elected to the United States Senate where he served until his death in 1900. In the Senate, Davis became a member of several important committees, including the Foreign Relations Committee of which he became Chairman in 1897. Davis authored the resolution that resulted in the annexation of Hawaii by the United States, and after the Spanish-American War, he became one of the commissioners responsible for the drafting of the treaty. Davis was also well known as a Shakespearean scholar.

Clarence U. Landrum became United States Attorney for the District of Minnesota on October 21, 1949, by appointment of President Truman. Earlier he had served the District as a Special Assistant United States Attorney from 1918 to 1921. As United States Attorney, Landrum was largely responsible for the litigation that acquired the lands necessary to establish the Tamarac

National Wildlife Refuge in Rochester, Minnesota.

Many former United States Attorneys for the District of Minnesota went on to become United States District Court Judges, including Milton D. Purdy, George F. Sullivan, Philip Neville, Miles W. Lord, Robert G. Renner, and James M. Rosenbaum. George E. MacKinnon, appointed in 1953, became a Judge of the United States Court of Appeals for the D. C. Circuit in 1969. Others became judges on the state level, such as Fallon Kelley who was appointed to the Minnesota Supreme Court, and Andrew W. Danielson, a Minnesota State District Court Judge. Former United States Attorney Hartley Nordin became a bankruptcy judge, and J. Earl Cudd was appointed in 1973 as a United State Magistrate.

Antitrust Violations In The 1950's

A case that occurred in the District of Minnesota in the early 1950's reflects the impact of the United States Attorney's office on the everyday lives of its citizens. A dairy employees' union was enjoined from conspiring with milk producers, stores, and others to fix the retail price of milk in the Minneapolis area. The United States Attorney's office enforced the Sherman Antitrust Act against the union which resulted in the plea of nolo contendere by the union, ten dairies, the trade association, and various officials.

In a case that seemed a portent of things to come, Felix Williams was sentenced to 35 years in prison for dealing in narcotics in 1957. According to one news account, upon sentencing, the judge referred to the defendant as "a handmaiden to the devil." What incensed the court most was Williams' selling of marijuana to Minneapolis teenagers. At the time of the trial, enforcement officials considered Williams to be the major supplier of narcotics in the District.

The United States Attorney's Office in 1963 secured indictments against 20 different financial institutions charging them with antitrust rate-fixing violations. Among the defendants were 11 of Minnesota's largest banks. The banks had conspired to fix the rates of service charges for checking accounts as well as loan and interest rates. The indictments were the first time in the history of the Sherman Antitrust Act that criminal charges, rather than civil, had been brought against a bank.

Another case in 1963 that garnered public attention was the conviction of defendants accused of defrauding a charity foundation. The jury returned guilty verdicts of mail fraud and conspiracy to defraud. Another fraud case came before the District of Minnesota in the mid-1960's involving the American Allied Insurance Company. Six major defendants, including then-State Insurance Commissioner Cyrus Magnusson, stood trial on charges that they conspired to steal \$6 million from the insurance company.

All Five Kenny Defendants Guilty in Charity Mail Fraud

Judge Sets Sentencing in 5-6 Weeks

By RICHARD CONLON
Minneapolis Tribune Staff Writer

The jury in the 11-week-old Sister Elisabeth Kenny Foundation trial Wednesday night found all five defendants guilty of conspiracy and using the U.S. mails to defraud the polio foundation and its contributors.

Following receipt of the verdict Federal Judge Edward J. Devitt continued the (2,500 bonds under which the defendants have been free and indicated they would be sentenced in about five or six weeks.

The Minneapolis Federal Court jury returned its verdict at 7:45 p.m. yesterday nearly 39 hours after it began its deliberations at 11 a.m. Tuesday.

The jury returned a total of 37 out of a possible 60 verdicts of guilty. Each of the five defendants was charged with 11 counts of mail fraud and one charge of conspiring to defraud the foundation through national mail campaign fund appeals. All five were convicted on the conspiracy charges.

Here is the verdict breakdown:

Marvin L. Kline, 58, former Kenny executive director and former Minneapolis mayor, guilty on nine mail fraud counts and the conspiracy count.

Abraham L. Koolish, 71, multimillionaire founder of the Chicago, Ill., charity fund-raising firms which conducted the national mail campaigns guilty of seven mail fraud charges and the conspiracy count.

David Koolish, 43, Abraham's son and co-owner of

Kenny
Continued on Page Eight

*News Clipping, Minneapolis Tribune
May 30, 1963*

From Midnight To Guntown

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI

Robert Q. Whitwell, United States Attorney

The history of the United States Attorney's Office has been a long, active, and legally significant one. From the Delta town of Midnight in the southwest to the red clay hills of Guntown in the northeast, federal crimes and vigorously contested civil suits have occupied United States Attorneys for more than 150 years. Much significant case law of the Supreme Court, in both criminal and civil rights cases, has arisen from this colorful, sparsely populated region best known through the writings of Nobel Prize-winning author William Faulkner. Appropriately, the first permanent federal courtroom was established in an Oxford office above a drug store which later became a favorite hangout of Faulkner's.

Reconstruction

The most intensive period of litigation for the early United States Attorneys in the District occurred during Reconstruction, from 1871 to 1884. In that period alone, there were 585 convictions, nearly all of which involved prosecution of alleged members of the Ku Klux Klan. Mississippi's conviction rate was 55 percent, nearly double the national average. Incredibly, nearly all cases involved jury trials, and were tried by the United States Attorney and a single assistant. Those responsible were not carpetbaggers; four of the five United States Attorneys of that time were native Mississippians. Three had served in the Confederate Army, but nevertheless believed the only way to reestablish order was under federal law. A good example of the type of person required by the times was G. Wiley Wells, United States Attorney in 1872. In a letter to the

Attorney General, he remarked that he really enjoyed strapping on a sidearm and mounting up to help the Marshals arrest Klansmen.

Prohibition

As times changed, so did the nature of the caseload in the Northern District. By the early 1900's, the United States Attorney's Office was fully involved in prosecuting violators of the Prohibition Statutes. On a single day, 248 people were sentenced for moonshining. Local residents recalled a line of defendants extending out the door of the Courthouse and around the block. Occasionally, special trains were ordered just to haul away all the prisoners.

Reconstruction II

In 1962, United States Attorney H. M. Ray faced a situation not unlike the 1870's when James Meredith, a black man, entered Ole Miss, then a bastion of segregation. With the support of President John Kennedy and his brother, Attorney General Robert Kennedy, Ray litigated for years, under very difficult circumstances, numerous cases similar to those litigated by United States Attorney Wells almost a century earlier. Hundreds of Federal Marshals were brought to Oxford and the Northern District again became a hotbed of nationally significant litigation with the school desegregation cases of the late 1960's and early 1970's. In 1980, after 20 tumultuous, but highly successful, years in his role as United States Attorney (one of the longest tenures in recent memory), Ray retired.

Current United States Attorney's Office

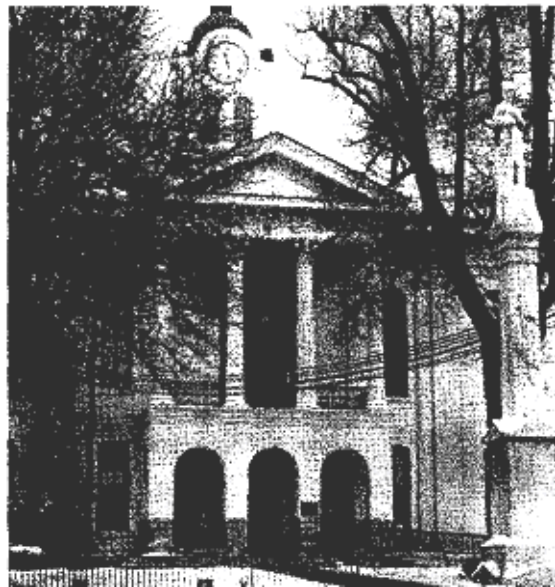
Following H. M. Ray, United States Attorney Glen Davidson served with distinction four years before being named a U.S. District Judge. He was succeeded by the current United States Attorney, Robert Q. Whitwell. Like his predecessor, Whitwell not only tries many important cases himself, but enjoys leaving the courtroom to go with officers to execute search warrants and supervise investigations personally.

What earlier United States Attorneys called the “Old Court Town” of Oxford (pop. 10,000) has been carefully restored and now looks like a better-painted version of its 19th Century ancestor, with Faulkner’s old courthouse in the middle of the square and the old Federal Courthouse renovated into a handsome City Hall.



William Faulkner

An occasional moonshine case joins the usual prosecutions for bribery and drugs. There are civil rights cases in Midnight and insurance frauds in Guntown. Paperwork has increased, but in many ways the nature of the district is much the same as a century ago with one exception: racial strife has decreased. USA Today recently named Oxford one of the six best college towns in the United States, along with Princeton, New Jersey, and Tempe, Arizona. And assistants here still go home for lunch.



Oxford Courthouse

The western lands of colonial Georgia became the Mississippi Territory on April 7, 1798. At that time, President John Adams

appointed a governor and three superior court judges to govern the new territory. Before long, however, the governor pleaded with the President to appoint a United States Attorney who was, as the Judiciary Act of 1789 had required, “learned in the law.” Congress granted the governor’s wish and in 1813 a district court for the territory was created. Thomas D. Anderson was commissioned as its first United States Attorney on July 29 of that year.

In 1817, Mississippi entered the Union as the 20th State and on April 3, 1818, was organized as a single judicial district by Act of Congress. Sessions of the court were held at the state capital of Washington in Adams County. The District Court was moved to Natchez in 1822, and to its present location of Jackson in 1835. Three years later, the state was divided into the Northern District and the Southern District. Although the districts had separate United States Attorneys and United States Marshals, they shared a District Judge until 1929.

Early United States Attorneys

Bella Metcalf became the first United States Attorney following Mississippi’s statehood. He had been educated by his older brother, “Old Stone Hammer” Metcalf, the tenth Governor of Kentucky. After leaving the district, Metcalf was commissioned as Judge of the Mississippi Supreme Court. His successor, William Griffith, also left the Office of the United States Attorney to become Justice of the State’s Supreme Court.

Richard M. Gaines was United States Attorney for the District of Mississippi when the state was divided into two separate districts. Remaining in office after the division, he became the first United States Attorney for the new Southern District. Gaines served in that post for more than a decade. An 1843 newspaper article described him as “energetic and rigidly conscientious in the discharge of his duties,” which may account for the article’s further description of him as “now scarce forty and . . . gray as a Norwegian rat.”

Carnot Posey was United States Attorney when the Civil War broke out. He resigned his office and was reappointed by Jefferson Davis to the same position under the Confederacy but soon resigned again in order to join the war effort. His bravery made him a local hero. Posey attained the rank of General before dying from battle wounds in 1863. Another United States Attorney who greatly influenced life in the region was A. H. Longino. Longino, commissioned on February 6, 1888, resigned his office one year later to run for the office of governor which he won. Under his leadership, the State of Mississippi began construction on a new statehouse with a rather substantial appropriation for that time of \$1 million.

Later Years

Julian P. Alexander served as United States Attorney from 1919 to 1921. Unable to qualify for active service during World War I, Alexander became a member of the Four-Minute Men Organization and delivered many speeches on war causes. As

United States Attorney, Alexander became known for locating and placing in active service hundreds of draft dodgers. In 1941, he became an Associate Justice of the Mississippi Supreme Court where he gained a reputation for the humor contained in his written opinions.

One of the most loved and respected Mississippians served the Southern District as United States Attorney from 1938 to 1947. Toxey Hall was reportedly such an eloquent speaker, spectators would fill the courtroom when he delivered his arguments. It was once determined that Hall was so popular that more than 300 people were named after him.

In January 1954, Robert Hauberg took the oath of office as United States Attorney, a position which he held for the next 26 years, the longest tenure of any United States Attorney. An impressive figure, Hauberg stood a full six and a half feet tall and used this to full advantage when prosecuting criminals or hitting home runs in the annual "Sawbones versus Shysters" softball game. Under his guidance the district gave priority to voting rights and school desegregation suits under the Civil Rights Act. Hauberg and Department of Justice attorney John Door were successful in the prosecution of seven defendants charged with conspiracy to violate the civil rights of three civil rights workers murdered in Philadelphia, Mississippi. Observers cite this and related cases as the point at which the federal courts broke the strangle hold of the Ku Klux Klan on Mississippi.

Hauberg's successor, George Phillips, once declared he would have rather been a cowboy. Phillips quickly became proficient at rounding up criminals instead. Under his leadership, the Southern District began vigorous prosecution of drug cases and public corruption. Once referred to as one of Mississippi's "Untouchables," Phillips gained a reputation for toughness on public corruption by helping to convict more than 50 county supervisors on charges related to graft in an investigation called "Operation Pretense." Phillips also received national recognition for his work with the district's Law Enforcement Coordinating Committee.

Phillips' statement to prospective Assistants characterizes the history of the Office in general: "If put to a pinch, an ounce of loyalty is worth a pound of cleverness."

EASTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI

Thomas E. Dittmeier, United States Attorney

The United States Attorney's Office for the Eastern District of Missouri has a proud tradition of outstanding United States Attorneys from 1814 to the present. John Scott became the first United States Attorney to serve the Missouri Territory when he was appointed to the post by James Madison. The culmination of the War of 1812 brought a rush of immigration into the Missouri Territory by war veterans and those who had postponed their westward journeys during the war. Bitter land disputes arose between the new immigrants who held speculative land warrants issued by the federal government, and wealthy St. Louisians who claimed the same lands based on bogus congressional certificates. Settling these hostile disputes was Scott's major responsibility as United States Attorney. This issue was very important to the federal government since a major source of its revenue was derived from the sale of Louisiana Purchase lands. Scott was later elected to Congress from the territory and became a leader in the drive for Missouri statehood by helping to engineer the Missouri Compromise. Scott continued to serve in the House of Representatives after Missouri attained statehood in 1821.

Other former United States Attorneys for the unified District of Missouri became well known for their positions of leadership. James Hawkins Peck, appointed to the district in 1819, later became a United States District Judge. Edward Bates, commissioned in 1824, was chosen by Abraham Lincoln in 1861 as Attorney General of the United States. Montgomery Blair, appointed in 1840, served until 1842 when he was elected Mayor of St. Louis. In 1860 Mr. Blair represented Dred Scott in the

historic slavery case tried in St. Louis. Although Blair's victory in the Dred Scott case was reversed by the United States Supreme Court, Blair was rewarded for his efforts when President Lincoln appointed him Postmaster General in 1861.

Eastern District Is Created

On March 3, 1857, Congress established the Eastern District of Missouri as a separate district for the purposes of the federal judiciary system. The first United States Attorney to serve the Eastern District was Calvin F. Burns, appointed on June 3, 1857. The Civil War era was a very difficult time for United States Attorneys in Missouri. As a border state, Missouri was divided between unionists and Southern loyalists. Lincoln's wartime policies suspending the writ of habeas corpus and the imposition of martial law were particularly unpopular in Missouri. One of those appointed United States Attorney during this time was William Grover. Grover was an interesting appointment, as he previously had been indicted for the murder of Joseph Smith, founder of the Mormon Church. Although he and the other defendants were acquitted of the murder charges, some still believe that Grover was involved in Smith's assassination.

David Patterson Dyer became United States Attorney in 1876. A member of the Missouri Senate and the United States House of Representatives, Dyer became known as the prosecutor of the famous "Whiskey Ring." The investigation of the ring's activities proved difficult as its members had many friends in the government. Finally in 1875, Secretary of the Treasury Benjamin Bristow found

enough evidence to put the conspirators on trial. Dyer tried the case in St. Louis and convicted most of the key members of the “Whiskey Ring.”

Another famous case in the district was the Standard Oil trust case tried by Henry Blodgett who was appointed in 1907. In 1909, the District Court ordered the dissolution of the trust under the Sherman Antitrust Act. The decision was upheld by the United States Supreme Court in 1911.

Director Of Central Intelligence Agency

Current Central Intelligence Agency Director William Webster was appointed United States Attorney for the Eastern District on January 4, 1960. Webster later became judge of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Missouri, and in 1973 was promoted to the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals. In 1978, President Jimmy Carter named him as Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. He was later appointed Director of the Central Intelligence Agency by President Reagan.

Those who have served the district in recent years have supervised the prosecution of several important cases. Barry A. Short, appointed to office in 1966, successfully prosecuted the Speaker of the Missouri House of Representatives, Richard Rabbitt, on charges of mail fraud and extortion. The case began a trend which gave federal prosecutors a greater ability to prosecute corrupt state legislators. Thomas Dittmeier, appointed in 1980, launched a massive

investigation of the St. Louis Mafia which resulted in the most significant organized crime case ever tried in this District. Ten leaders of the Mafia were sentenced to prison terms ranging from 18 years to life. One defendant received a death sentence after a state murder conviction.

Appointment For Murder

One of the most publicized cases in this district occurred during the tenure of Robert K. Kingsland, appointed in 1976. A dentist by the name of Engleman had convinced his dental assistant, Carmen Miranda, who was having financial difficulties, to meet and marry a rich man and then take out a large insurance policy on his life. Engleman would then kill the husband, and split the insurance proceeds with Miranda. Engleman was convicted of using the United States Postal Service to perpetuate the insurance fraud. His crimes were uncovered for the public in a book aptly titled, *Appointment for Murder*.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI

Thomas M. Larson, United States Attorney

The picture of a small orphaned boy sifting through the rubble of a mining company looking for ore with which to support himself characterizes the determination and resourcefulness of those appointed to the Office of the United States Attorney for the Western District of Missouri. The small boy was William Warner, one of the early United States Attorneys for the Western District.

He took a job in a grocery store where, in his spare time, he taught himself to read. From such meager beginnings, he went on to earn his law degree and in 1869, he became the County Prosecuting Attorney in Kansas City. In that office he displayed the odd mix of courage and common sense required of a United States Attorney by dismissing many of the grand jury indictments against former Confederate soldiers. He believed that the incidents of war were settled with the surrender of the South. In 1871, he was elected Mayor of Kansas City and began a number of reforms that led to the writing of a new charter believed to be authored largely by Warner. His terms as United States Attorney from 1882 to 1884 and 1898 to 1905 were separated by two terms in the United States Congress where he was largely responsible for the establishment of the Soldier's Home in Leavenworth, Kansas. After his last term as United States Attorney, Warner won election to the United States Senate. In later years, he was extremely influential in Missouri politics, and served as a delegate to his party's national conventions for more than 30 years beginning in 1872.

Other United States Attorneys from the Western District have provided leadership

in various areas of government service. One of Warner's successors, Arba S. Van Valkenburgh served first as Assistant United States Attorney, then as United States Attorney, United States District Judge, and finally as Judge of the United States Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit. During his term as United States Attorney, Van Valkenburgh was responsible for the prosecution of prominent meat packers, such as Armour and Swift, and a major railroad, the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy for conspiring to defeat the tariff regulations of the Elkins Act. The case went to the Supreme Court, becoming the first case to establish the effectiveness of the Elkins Act.

Another United States Attorney from the Western District, Francis M. Wilson, who served from 1913 to 1920, directed the litigation of several important cases. Some included the constitutionality of the Adamson Labor Law and the first conspiracy case involving the Selective Service law during World War I. Roscoe C. Patterson had the honor of serving first in the United States House of Representatives, later as United State Attorney, and finally as United States Senator. His successor, William Vandeventer, became well known for his prosecution of prohibition violators. More recently, Robert G. Ulrich, who served as United States Attorney from 1981 to 1988, was appointed as Judge of the Missouri Court of Appeals. Ulrich, while United States Attorney, served three terms as Chairman of the Attorney General's Advisory Committee of United States Attorneys.

Downfall of Political Boss Tom Pendergast

One of the most enduring reputations of a former United States Attorney belongs to Maurice M. Milligan, the person responsible for the downfall of political boss, Tom Pendergast. In his book, *The Missouri Waltz*, Milligan described the Pendergast machine that kept Kansas City in its clutches for many years. In two different investigations, Milligan delivered a double blow to the organization resulting in its downfall. In 1936, Milligan investigated election fraud in Kansas City that netted 259 convictions or guilty pleas out of 278 indictments. The investigation also caused the removal of more than 50,000 fraudulent names from the voter lists. Three years later, Milligan went after the boss himself by successfully prosecuting Pendergast on charges of tax evasion. Pendergast went to prison, thus ending his influence on Missouri politics. That same year, Milligan ran for United States Senate but was defeated by the piano-playing politician and future President, Harry S. Truman.

A tragic case in 1953 ended in very swift justice. In September 1953 a six-year-old boy from a wealthy family was kidnapped and murdered. The kidnapers collected a ransom but were arrested in early October. They were arraigned in November at which time they pleaded guilty to violation of the Lindbergh Law. Trial of the penalty issue before a jury commenced on November 16, and three days later, the jury returned verdicts recommending punishment by death. The two defendants were executed in the Missouri gas chamber on December 18, 1953, less than three months after the crime.

Federal Exclusionary Rule Established

One of the most important cases for federal litigation originated in the Western District of Missouri. One day in December 1911, while Fremont Weeks was at work, police officers and the United States Marshal searched his Kansas City residence without a warrant. Based upon fruits of the search, Weeks was charged with interstate transportation of lottery tickets. Weeks objected to the use of the evidence seized in the warrantless search but was overruled at trial. The Supreme Court agreed with Weeks, however, thus establishing the federal exclusionary rule.

DISTRICT OF MONTANA

Byron H. Dunbar, United States Attorney

In the spring of 1876, Sitting Bull and his large following of Sioux, Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians assembled in the valley of the Little Big Horn to discuss the white threat that had entered their land. Meanwhile, General George Custer was planning a full-scale campaign to destroy these tribes. On June 25, 1876, Custer, with five troops of the U.S. Seventh Cavalry, led his attack--which, as many of us remember from our history books--turned into "Custer's Last Stand." One year later, while Montana was still a territory, the Office of the United States Attorney was established and Robert Anderson was appointed to serve as the first United States Attorney (December 1877 to 1879).

Two other United States Attorneys stand out among Montana's finest. Burton K. Wheeler, who served from 1913 to 1918, attained both national and international prominence. While United States Attorney, he prosecuted many state and local politicians on graft and corruption charges and went on to become one of the state's most prestigious and recognized United States Senators during the Harding Administration. As a Senator, he authored a resolution under which an investigation of the Department of Justice took place in 1924. Wheeler also served as the chief investigator of Attorney General Harry M. Daugherty leading to Daugherty's resignation. Later, he was involved in the investigations of Secretary of the Interior Albert Fall and the ensuing Teapot Dome scandal. Wheeler's pursuance of laws regulating railroads drew national attention from railroad and farmer-Labor groups, as well as from the Great Plains Nonpartisan League, which resulted in his selection as

the vice-presidential candidate of the Progressive Party.

The second United States Attorney to attain prominence was Wellington D. Rankin who served from 1926 to 1934. Rankin, a cattle rancher, went on to become the largest single landowner in the forty-eight contiguous states, with property holdings totaling more than one million acres in thirteen different counties.

Montana's population of approximately 840,000 keeps United States Attorney Byron H. Dunbar quite busy. Besides problems associated with seven Indian reservations, the district is involved extensively with oil and mining cases, federal lands and trespass, and because of the state's 600 mile-long Canadian border, there are numerous cases concerning Canadian wiretaps and investigations. The district also has important environmental concerns, including wildlife protection. Two examples are illustrated below.

Operation Trophykill

Protecting wildlife in the western United States is big business. With bighorn sheep skulls selling on the black market for \$5,000 and wild animal skins selling for almost as much, the United States Attorney's Office is busy protecting this irreplaceable resource.

Recently, publicized reports tell of the slaughter of American black bears for their gall bladders. Prized in the Far East for their supposed medicinal and aphrodisiacal properties, the gall bladder from a bear can bring \$3,000 a pound when properly prepared. In conducting Operation Trophykill, the U.S. Attorney's Office has

achieved a conviction rate of more than ninety-six percent.

Operation Falcon

To most of us, traffickers flying small aircraft across remote sections of the border, smugglers body-carrying or using luggage with false compartments, and dealers exchanging large amounts of money are scenes from the illegal drug trade. But not in Montana. In the Big Sky State, these tactics are employed to rob the United States of one of its most precious resources--bird eggs. We refer here not to just any birds' eggs, but to those of the falcon, the majestic bird of prey. Falconry, often referred to as the "sport of kings," recently has become the concern of criminals.



General George Custer

In cooperation with other federal agencies, the United States Attorneys' Office in Montana began Operation Falcon

in an attempt to stop the increased smuggling of live falcons and their eggs out of the country. In some ways, the traffic in falcons is as lucrative as that of drugs. In Europe and the Middle East, some species of American falcons bring as much as \$50,000 for a single bird.

Armed with the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1972 and other laws and international agreements, this office has coordinated a multi-district investigation into illegal raptor taking and trading. As a result of these efforts, the District of Montana has successfully prosecuted more than 60 cases concerning this violation against the natural resources of America.



Sitting Bull

The Territory of Nebraska was created with the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act of May 30, 1854. One month later, General Experience Estabrook was

DISTRICT OF NEBRASKA

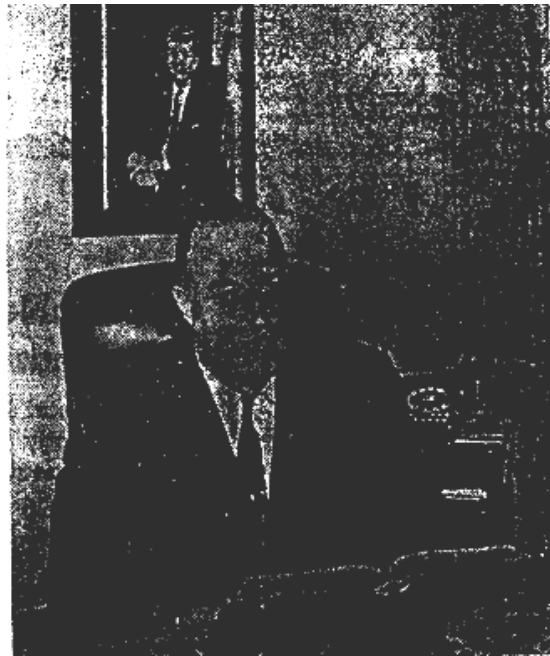
Ronald D. Lahmers, United States Attorney

appointed to serve as United States Attorney. Estabrook clearly evidenced the courage and conviction needed by United States Attorneys, as he actively fought to secure the right of women to vote. Addressing the President of the Nebraska Constitutional Convention in 1871, Estabrook turned and chided the President of the Convention by asking, "I have been told, Mr. President, that it was not the intention at the time of creation of this earth that women should belong to the governing power. I want to know, Mr. President, how you found that out?"

Other prominent United States Attorneys have served the district as well. James C. Kinsler, who served from 1921 to 1930, contributed to the founding of the Creighton University School of Law. Prior to his term as United States Attorney, Kinsler's successor, Charles S. Sandall (1930-1935) was associated with the case of *State of Nebraska v. Meyer*. Meyer was a school teacher charged with violating state laws that prohibited the teaching of any language in the public schools other than English. The case went to the Supreme Court which overturned the original conviction and in turn struck down many of the language laws then in effect in many of the states. Donald R. Ross (1953-1954) went on to become an influential leader in the Republican National Committee.

One of the most interesting figures to serve this district was Theodore (Ted) Richling who was appointed by President John Kennedy in 1961. During World War

II, Richling was called on to prosecute black-marketeers in Paris. Faced with the problem of finding a foolproof method of prosecution, Richling recalled having "searched the books" until discovering he could prosecute them with sabotaging the war effort, a capital offense. General Dwight Eisenhower awarded Richling a Bronze Star for his efforts. Later, Richling became involved with trying Nazi war crimes committed during the French and Belgian occupation.



Theodore (Ted) Richling

"Familiar Ring To Old Problems"

In 1960, a reporter for the *Omaha World-Herald* interviewed William Spire, the thirty-third United States Attorney for this District. He asked Spire his views

concerning the change in the United States Attorney's Office over the years. The reporter stated, "Perhaps the characters were a bit more salty, the language more flowery but most of the problems that beset the District Attorney's Office here before the turn of the century have a familiar ring." From horse stealing to automobile theft, the theme remained the same. Spire did notice one change for the better. While rummaging through some old files, he found a monthly pay receipt for the United States Attorney of Nebraska dated October 1894 in the amount of \$16.80.

Today, much of Nebraska's caseload involves the prosecution of drug dealers. The United States Attorney's Office realized the extent of the drug problem in Nebraska when it prosecuted the leadership of the local Hell's Angels Motorcycle organization in 1981. Seven different agencies combined forces to arrest and prosecute the gang members on charges of conspiracy to distribute the controlled substance methamphetamine. The defendants were also suspected of torturing and intimidating witnesses and competitors and in one case, murder. Among items confiscated were firearms, drugs, a human skull, and a human thumb.

Cannibalism In Nebraska

Not all of the cases in the District of Nebraska have been so serious, as former United States Attorney Harry W. Shackleford (1956) once discovered. His opening statement to the press hinted at the lighter side of the work, when he said that cannibalism was a problem in Nebraska. He

was referring to the problem farmers had with poultry and consequently with those who took advantage of their plight, such as a company that manufactured and distributed "Barton's Cannibalism Remedy." Shackleford filed suit alleging the product's ineffectiveness and had it confiscated. However humorous, the case reveals an important aspect in the work of the United States Attorney. In order to move on the case, Shackleford first had to take a short course on poultry problems from University experts, a testament of the need for wide-ranging knowledge on the part of the United States Attorneys.

DISTRICT OF NEVADA

William A. Maddox, United States Attorney

Acquired from Mexico in 1848, Nevada originally was part of the Utah Territory which was established in 1850. With the discovery of the Comstock Lode in 1859, the population of Nevada increased and on March 2, 1861, Nevada was made a separate territory. Three years later, as a result of efforts by the Lincoln Administration to secure another anti-slavery state, Nevada entered the Union.

The first United States Attorney to serve this scarcely populated but wealthy land was Benjamin Bunker, who was commissioned on March 27, 1861, three weeks after Nevada became a separate territory. Bunker was followed by Theodore Edwards. From the beginning, those who served the Office of the United States Attorney for the District of Nevada displayed the leadership and capabilities that led to their election and appointments to other governmental offices.

C. S. Varian was appointed to the District of Nevada on December 7, 1875, following a term in the Nevada Senate. Upon resignation from the Office of the United States Attorney, he won election to the Nevada House of Representatives where he served as its Speaker. Reflecting the early relationship between Nevada and Utah, Varian became in 1884 the Assistant United States Attorney for the District of Utah. In 1889, Varian became one of the few people to serve as United States Attorney for two different districts when he was appointed to the District of Utah where he served until 1903. During that time, he also served in the Utah House of Representatives and as a delegate to Utah's Constitutional Convention.

Shortly thereafter, Samuel Platt became United States Attorney for the District of Nevada in 1906. Platt had held several positions of leadership within the state government: Assistant Secretary of the State of Nevada in 1906; a member of the Nevada State Assembly from 1903 to 1906; and, Speaker of the Assembly in 1905. Accustomed to serving in several posts at the same time, Platt received during his term as United States Attorney an appointment as Special Assistant to the United States Attorney General in 1911. In 1912, Platt ran for the United States Senate, but lost the election by 38 votes out of the entire State of Nevada. In addition to his government posts, Platt was also the owner of the Carson City News

Other United States Attorneys became known for their vocational interests other than the law. George Springmeyer became, after his tenure from 1922 to 1926, a very successful cattle rancher. William Woodburn, appointed to the District in 1914, was Vice President and Director of the Goldfield Consolidated Mines.

One of the most noted former United States Attorneys from the District of Nevada was E. P. Carville who served this district from 1934 to 1938. Carville resigned from the district in 1938, ran for the office of governor and won. As governor, Carville retired the state debt and left office with the state treasury showing a surplus of \$1.5 million. In 1945, he was selected to fill an unexpired term in the United States Senate. Several years later, he received a Presidential medal and citation for his work in establishing the draft boards in Nevada during his term as governor.

Sham “Promotions And Giveaways”

Throughout the years, the District of Nevada has prosecuted many important cases. One of the most noted centered on a mail fraud scheme involving fraudulent telemarketing businesses named East-West Distributing, World Wide Factors, and National Printing. Those companies, and the defendants who operated them, induced customers all over the United States to purchase cheaply constructed advertising specialty items. Fraudulent methods included the use of false pretense and representations, most notably a succession of sham “promotions and giveaways.” Between the proceeds from the sale of the overpriced specialty items and the “back end” redemption charged for the overvalued “premium gifts,” the defendants pocketed almost \$4 million between 1983 and 1987. The conviction of these defendants resulted in the closing of the companies and laid the ground work for a Federal Trade Commission lawsuit aimed at securing millions of dollars in damages and restitution.

The Company

In another case which occurred in October 1986, the District of Nevada worked very closely with the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Marshals Service, local law enforcement authorities, and San Diego law enforcement authorities in the investigation and prosecution of 20 individuals convicted of numerous violations of the controlled substances laws of this country. The principle charges alleged a continuing criminal enterprise and

conspiracies to violate the drug laws. The enterprise itself came to be known as “The Company.” Twelve defendants, each with their own counsel, faced one Assistant United States Attorney, three Special Agents of the FBI, and a representative of the Nevada Division of Investigation. Four hundred and eighty-nine days later, the jury returned a verdict of guilty on 65 of 71 charges. All 12 defendants were convicted of felony violations of the drug laws.

DISTRICT OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

Jeffrey R. Howard, United States Attorney

Fourteenth President Of The United States

“Remarkable for his adroitness, tact and art in dealing with witnesses and jurors, it was natural for him to seem everyone’s friend. He was the master of those little attentions and that deference of manner which secured goodwill toward himself and his clients.” So read contemporary descriptions of one former United States Attorney for the District of New Hampshire. Such attention and deference not only served well in court, but in the political realm as well, as the former United States Attorney from New Hampshire, Franklin Pierce, later became the fourteenth President of the United States.

Pierce brought more than fame to this District, as both his law partner, Josiah Minot, and later one of his students, John Hatch George, succeeded him in the Office of the United States Attorney.



Franklin Pierce

An Original Colony

The District of New Hampshire is proud of its heritage as one of the thirteen original districts. The United States District Court for this district first met in Exeter and Portsmouth, but was moved to Concord in 1881. A branch court, which met in Littleton beginning in 1892, was abolished in the early 1980's. Since that time all offices have been located in Concord.

Despite an occasional political incident, the persons serving as United States Attorneys in New Hampshire exemplified the highest honor and capabilities. For instance, in what is most likely a unique occurrence in the history of United States Attorneys, the District of New Hampshire contributed two opposing candidates to a presidential election. Running against Franklin Pierce in 1852 was John Parker Hale, Free Soil Party candidate and former United States Attorney from the District of New Hampshire (1834-1841).

First United States Attorney

Dedication to protecting the interests of the United States is well recorded in New Hampshire's historical archives. Early records describe a trial involving the smuggling of coffee which was most likely tried by the first United States Attorney for this District, Samuel Sherburne, Jr. An historical document setting forth the history of the courts in New Hampshire portray Sherburne as an able advocate who "sometimes flattered the Court and at other times bullied it, as the humor moved him." Sherburne later received an appointment as the District Judge, but only after participating in a deserved, though less than honorable, impeachment of the sitting judge. As one contemporary account noted, Sherburne's actions in the matter "always remained in the minds of many a black cloud upon his character."

First Hazardous Waste Case

Many important contributions to the Nation have been made by this District. In 1985, the District Court rendered a decision in the case of *United States, et al v. Ottati and Goss, Inc., et al*. It had been the longest case ever tried in the district, taking more than 187 days just to secure testimony. The case involved the illegal disposal and resulting cleanup of hazardous waste, and was the first major hazardous waste case in the country. Under the prosecution by the United States Attorney's office, the defendants were found jointly liable and assessed significant damages.

DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY

Samuel A. Alito, United States Attorney

The original enactment that formed the various district courts throughout the nation called for the convening of court on the first Tuesday in November 1789. Twice, however, Judge David Brearly found it necessary to postpone the convening of the first District Court of New Jersey. The first session finally was held on December 22, 1789, at which time Richard Stockton was commissioned as the first United States Attorney for the District of New Jersey.

Stockton had come from a prominent family in New Jersey. His father had signed the Declaration of Independence a little more than a decade earlier. Stockton spent most of his time dealing with cases arising from the maritime trade from nearby ports. These cases involved the collection of customs duties on goods brought through the New Jersey ports from foreign countries. Stockton left office in 1791 and became United States Senator for New Jersey in 1796. He also won election to the United States House of Representatives in 1813.

Other United States Attorneys continued their service in government after leaving office. William S. Pennington left the United States Attorney's office in 1804 to become an Associate Justice of the New Jersey Supreme Court and later, the United States District Judge for the District of New Jersey. Pennington became well known for his courage during the Revolutionary War when General Knox once spotted him loading and firing a cannon by himself, a task usually requiring the work of two or three people. Pennington had done all of this during enemy fire. He must have been no less committed in the field of politics

since he won election as the sixth governor of New Jersey in 1813.

Frederick Frelinguysen became United States Attorney in 1801 having already distinguished himself in government service. In 1778, he had been a delegate to the Continental Congress and in 1793 had been elected to the United States Senate. Frelinguysen died just three years after leaving the Office of the United States Attorney. Strangely, he had predicted the very day of his death, April 13, 1804. Joseph McIlvaine took office as the United States Attorney just one month before Frelinguysen's death and became one of several from the District of New Jersey who later served in the United States Senate. McIlvaine's successor, Lucius Q. C. Elmer had quite a career both before and after serving as United States Attorney from 1824 to 1829. Elmer had been a prosecuting attorney for the State, and a member of the New Jersey Assembly, becoming Speaker of the House in 1823. After leaving the District, Elmer was elected to the United States Congress in 1824 and later received appointment as the Attorney General for New Jersey in 1852. He added to an already illustrious career by later becoming a Justice of the New Jersey Supreme Court.

A Unique Line Of United States Attorneys

On March 27, 1861, Anthony Q. Keasbey began one of the longest tenures of any United States Attorney, serving continuously for 25 years, until 1886. David O. Watkins, United States Attorney from 1900 to 1903, had earlier in his career been elected mayor of the City of Woodbury. At the time, he was only 24 years of age. In what may be another first, Watkins served as governor before becoming United States Attorney. In 1898, a set of odd circumstances brought Watkins to the governorship when both the elected governor and the President of the New Jersey Senate resigned while Watkins was Speaker of the House for the New Jersey Assembly. By succession, Watkins became the Acting Governor, two years before becoming United States Attorney.

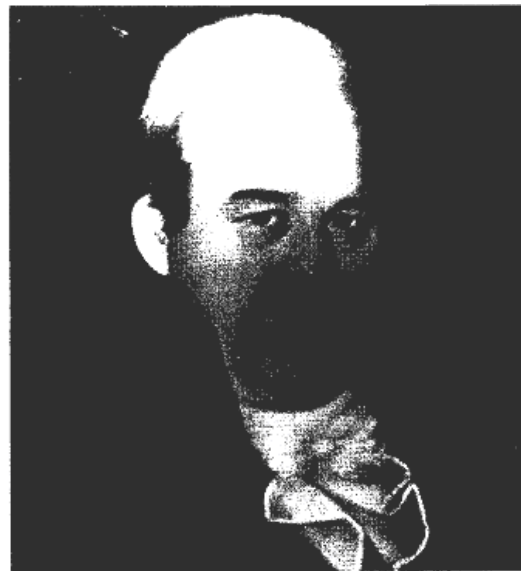
The District has witnessed other unique events involving the Office of the United States Attorney. The first United States Attorney Richard Stockton (1789-1791) and the third, Lucius Horatio Stockton (1798-1801) were cousins. In recent times, two brothers have held the Office--Raymond Del Tufo, Jr. (1954) and Robert J. Del Tufo (1977-1980).

Notable Cases

Of the notable cases that have occurred in the District of New Jersey, one of the more interesting ones came to trial during the service of John J. Quinn in 1937. At the time, Ellis H. Parker was the Burlington County detective chief. He had been accused of kidnapping Paul H. Wendel, a

prominent Trenton lawyer. Apparently, Parker had gotten the idea for the kidnapping from the famous Lindbergh case a few years earlier.

Such a rich history no doubt contains some very interesting stories to which the earliest minutes allude. According to one history of the federal court in New Jersey, the court often adjourned in order to meet at "Henry Drake's Tavern."



Richard Stockton

DISTRICT OF NEW MEXICO

William L. Lutz, United States Attorney

While most offices of the United States Attorneys are created by Act of Congress, and filled by presidential appointment, the Office of the United States Attorney for the District of New Mexico was created by special order of Stephen W. Kearney, Brigadier General, U.S. Army, on September 22, 1846. Kearney and his Army had wrested Santa Fe from the control of Mexico and had been authorized by the President to appoint all officers for the government of this new territory. Kearney selected one of the men in his army as the first United States Attorney-Francis P. Blair, Jr.

Blair, born in Lexington, Kentucky, had studied law in St. Louis before moving to the Rocky Mountain region in 1845 because of ill health. After moving West, he joined Kearney's outfit in its march to Santa Fe. Blair only served a few months, but directed the investigation of a very important case involving the instigators of a short-lived rebellion against the United States that had occurred in Taos, New Mexico. The rebellion had resulted in the murder of Governor Charles Bent. After his brief tenure as United States Attorney, Blair returned to the East where he became part of another, more famous military march -- Sherman's march from Atlanta to the sea during the Civil War. Sherman once described Blair as "one of the truest patriots, most honest and honorable men, and one of our most courageous soldiers this country ever produced."

William W. H. Davis also served as United States Attorney for a very brief time, but left an important record of his tenure. Davis kept a diary of his time in office which was later published as *El Gringo or New Mexico and Her People*. Initially Davis thought the work of the United States Attorney took little effort. The actual performance of his duties proved to be more difficult than he expected, however. He once described a court date in the city of Tome which he almost missed saying, "The court already being in session, I had only time to dismount and lay off pistols and spurs, when I was obliged to go thither." After only one term, Davis resigned, having changed his mind about the requirements of the job.

Rough Riders

Other United States Attorneys from the district have had distinguished careers in positions of government service. Stephen Benton Elkins (1867-1870), was appointed Secretary of War by President -Harrison and remained in that position until his election to the United States Senate in 1894. He was reelected to that post in 1901 and 1907. W. H. H. Llewellyn (1905-1907) and David J. Leahy (1907-1912) shared a common experience before their eventual appointment as United States Attorneys. They both served in Troop G of the First Volunteer Cavalry during the Spanish-American War, a group better known as the Rough Riders. Both took part in the famed charge up San Juan Hill, in which Leahy was wounded. Their commander in that outfit, Theodore Roosevelt, eventually appointed them as

United States Attorneys for the District of New Mexico.

Recent appointees to the Office have served with equal distinction. Victor Ortega, who served from 1969 to 1978, was a charter member of the Attorney General's Advisory Committee of the United States Attorneys formed in 1973. He served as its Chairman in 1977. His successor, R. E. Thompson (1978-1982), also served on the Advisory Committee and served as its Chairman in 1981.

The Minutemen

Throughout its history the United States Attorney's Office for the District of New Mexico has taken on various cases of legal and historical significance. In *United States v. Robert Bolivar DePugh*, the United States Attorney's Office won a conviction against the founder and leader of the right-wing, paramilitary group, "The Minutemen." United States Attorney Ortega tried the case of *Morton v. Mancari*, a civil case which resulted in the U.S. Supreme Court upholding the federal statutes giving preference to Indians employed by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The litigation was extremely important with respect to the government's policy toward the Indian people. The court's opinion was the first major pronouncement recognizing and affirming the doctrine of Indian self-determination.

Lobogate

Another highly publicized case was the trial involving the country's first case of altering the transcript of student athletes. In the case known as "Lobogate," United States Attorney Thompson brought charges against a coach for mail fraud. The defendant was acquitted, but the investigation led to further charges in state court of fraud against the state in which the coach was convicted of multiple counts of travel voucher fraud.

Due to its nature as a border state, New Mexico also deals with a substantial number of drug cases. Single case seizures have netted such cargoes as 23,000 pounds of marijuana and 2,000 pounds of cocaine. In one case alone, the United States Attorney's Office successfully prosecuted thirty-six defendants out of forty. Another well-known drug case involved the prosecution of Boston Witt, a former gubernatorial candidate in New Mexico, and twice Attorney General for the state.



*Major W. H. H. Llewellyn
First U.S. Volunteer Cavalry*

EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

Andrew J. Maloney, United States Attorney

Until 1865, the future Eastern District of New York was still part of the “mother court,” as the Southern District is fondly referred to by New Yorkers. In that year, Ira Harris, Senator from New York, moved that the Senate consider a bill “to facilitate proceedings in the admiralty and other judicial proceedings in the port of New York. After some debate, the bill passed by more than three to one and the Eastern District of New York was created, having concurrent jurisdiction with the Southern District over the waters within the counties now comprising the City of New York and Long Island.

Abraham Lincoln appointed Benjamin D. Sillman as the first United States Attorney for the District. Sillman had a staff of two and tried the first case in the District in June 1865. In that case, Harry Severance was indicted for trying to use a counterfeit \$50 treasury note. The docket entries in his case followed a familiar pattern: the defendant was arraigned and entered a plea of not guilty; two weeks later he withdrew it and pleaded guilty. On July 1, he was sentenced to “imprisonment for two years in the state prison at Sing Sing and to pay a fine of one dollar.”

Other indictments in the first docket mention “larceny from the Navy yard, making counterfeit money, and counterfeit fractional currency.” A total of 30 indictments was filed that first year. In the first decade of the court’s history, a total of 282 cases was on the docket, an average of 28 per year. By the turn of the century, the volume of criminal work in the district had tripled with the greatest number of cases

stemming from enforcement of the Prohibition Act.

Spies Come To Long Island

World War II brought spies to Long Island, with many being captured. Among those, Russian master spy, Rudolph Abel was tried in this District in 1957. The Abel incident was a case in the best novel tradition, involving the use of hollowed-out bolts, coins and pencils containing microfilmed messages in code, other coded messages, a false birth certificate, and other incriminating evidence. Abel was convicted, with the United States Supreme Court sustaining the conviction upon appeal. In 1963, Abel was exchanged in Berlin for American Gary Powers, the U-2 pilot shot down and convicted in the Soviet Union for spying. Abel’s attorney later wrote a best seller about the case, entitled *Rangers On A Bridge*.

Over the years the caseload for the district has changed. In the 1950’s, bank robberies were in style and caused the government much concern. Robin Hoods and plain “hoods” took to the business of relieving banks of their cash. By the 1960’s, the caseload had grown to an average 500 criminal cases a year with a majority of those cases involving theft from the mails and the related crime of forging of government checks stolen from the mail.

More than seven million people live within the Eastern District representing more than two-thirds of the population of New York City. Within the district lie New York’s two major airports and several international harbors, including one of the busiest ports in the United States for import

and export of sea and air cargo. More than 57 percent of all international air cargo entering the United States passes through Kennedy Airport. The airport also accommodates 27 million passengers each year.

Because of the district's importance as an international port of entry, the large drug operations often use the district as their base for distribution throughout the northeast and the rest of the country. At Kennedy Airport alone, this district oversees the seizure of approximately 1,000 kilograms of cocaine each year--enough to provide a dose of crack for every man, woman, and child in the city. Dozens of the members and associates of the Cali and Medellin drug cartels, responsible for at least 80 percent of the cocaine imported into this country, have been arrested, indicted, and convicted in the district.

Political Corruption And Organized Crime

Political corruption investigations in the Districts have led to the convictions of Congressman Mario Biaggi; Meade Esposito, former head of the Brooklyn Democratic Party; Richard Rubin, Counsel to the Speaker of the New York Assembly and former Executive Secretary to the Queens Democratic Organization; and Jay L. Turoff, Chairman of the New York Taxi and Limousine Commission. In conjunction with the FBI, one investigation into the Department of Health resulted in the conviction of more than one third of the city's health inspectors.

For several years, the district has prosecuted members of the five traditional La Cosa Nostra families in New York: the Gambino, Genovese, Colombo, Lucchese, and Bonanno families. Recently the families have had their greatest impact in labor racketeering and infiltration of legitimate business and institutions. This District obtained a successful conviction of Gene Gotti, brother of Gambino crime family chief, John Gotti, and an associate, Charles Carneghin. Each received 50 years in prison.

In 1987 and 1988 the district convicted large corporations guilty of cheating consumers. A major victory occurred for Hertz customers when Hertz agreed to return more than \$13 million to thousands of customers who were fraudulently billed. In another publicized case, the Beech-Nut Nutrition Corporation was convicted for distribution of adulterated apple juice.

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

Frederick J. Scullin, Jr., United States Attorney

The Northern District of New York was created by the Act of April 9, 1814, which divided the previously existing District of New York into the Northern and Southern Districts. The Northern District covered that part of New York State north of New York City, running from the Massachusetts-Vermont border east of Albany to the Pennsylvania border west of Buffalo. The first of more than 40 United States Attorneys to be appointed for the new Northern District was Roger Skinner, who served from 1815 to 1819. By Act of May 12, 1900, the Northern District was divided into the Northern and Western Districts with the western border being moved to its present location between Syracuse and Rochester.

Susan B. Anthony

United States Attorneys in various districts are occasionally required by their oath of office to enforce laws which history and events later repudiate. One such situation befell Richard Crowley, the United States Attorney for the Northern District of New York who served from 1871 to 1879. In 1871, Crowley brought charges against Susan B. Anthony which alleged that she voted illegally in a Congressional election, "the said Susan B. Anthony being then and there a person of the female sex." Crowley obtained a guilty verdict at trial and the court imposed a sentence of \$100 plus costs. Ms. Anthony had the last word, however, as the fine and costs were never paid.

Special "Booze Terms"

The longest tenured United States Attorney appointed to the Northern District was Oliver D. Burden who served from 1923 to 1936. During Burden's term, enforcement of the 18th Amendment and the Volstead Act dominated the activities of the office as bootleggers traversed the district between Canada and New York City. The number of bootlegging cases in the district grew so large that, as the New York Times reported in 1926, the district court had begun to hold "special booze terms" of a day or so at which those who had been caught can come and take their sentence." Burden's office obtained criminal fines in bootlegging cases totaling more than \$1,000,000 in both 1925 and 1926, amounts which, even given sixty years of inflation, still approximates present-day fine totals.



Susan B. Anthony (1872)

Dutch Schultz

One Northern District bootlegger who escaped Burden's clutches was Arthur Flegenheimer, better known as Dutch Schultz. Schultz, who maintained a residence in the district, was charged with tax evasion. His first trial, held in Syracuse, ended in a hung jury. His second trial, held in Malone near the Canadian border, ended on August 1, 1935, in an acquittal. The *New York Times* headline the next day reported the verdict as follows: "Schultz Is Freed; Judge Excoriates Jury Of Farmers . . . Crowds In And Out Of The Building Cheer The Outcome And Schultz Smiles." Schultz met a less lenient justice three months later, however, when he was shot to death at a tavern in Newark, New Jersey.

The New York Times

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 2, 1935

*SCHULTZ IS FREED;
JUDGE EXCORIATES
JURY OF FARMERS*

ACQUITTAL "BLOW TO LAW"

Court Holds Finding Was
Based on Reason Other
Than Evidence

PANEL WAS OUT 28 HOURS

Crowds In and Out of the
Building Cheer the Outcome
and Schultz Smiles.

HE SAYS HE WILL PAY TAX

Plans to Return Here Where
Similar Indictment is Still
Pending

*News Clipping, New York Times
August 2, 1935*

Mayor Of Syracuse Prosecuted

Few defendants were as fortunate as Dutch Schultz in avoiding conviction. One who was not was Lee Alexander, the mayor of Syracuse from 1970 to 1985, and a past president of the United States Conference of Mayors. In 1988, United States Attorney Frederick J. Scullin, Jr., obtained the convictions of Alexander and nine associates on charges of racketeering, extortion, obstruction of justice; and related offenses. The case revealed that Alexander and his co-conspirators had, during Alexander's four terms as mayor, illegally extorted more than \$1.5 million from companies doing business with the City of Syracuse. His sentence included ten years imprisonment and forfeitures totaling more than \$1.4 million. The nine co-defendants received sentences ranging from two to thirty months. The case stands as the most important public corruption case ever prosecuted in the Northern District.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

Dennis C. Vacco, United States Attorney

The United States District Court for the District of New York convened its first session on November 3, 1789 in the Exchange Building near the foot of Broad Street in New York City. This was the first court organized under the sovereignty of the United States. In 1814, the state was divided into the Northern and Southern Districts and in 1865, in response to the rapid population growth of New York City, the Eastern District was created. Thirty-five years later, the State of New York was divided into four districts with the addition of the Western District in 1900.

“Wild Bill” Donovan

Twenty lawyers have served the Western District of New York since its creation. One of the most adventurous and famous members of this distinguished group was “Wild Bill” Donovan. Appointed as United States Attorney in 1922, Donovan successfully challenged and prosecuted the illegal narcotics and liquor rings in this district. On August 23-24, 1923, Donovan directed enforcement officers in raiding “his own” Saturn Club and Country Club to enforce prohibition. Donovan left the United States Attorney’s office to become Assistant Attorney General of the United States during the Coolidge Administration.

Donovan established his international reputation for valor and his nickname “Wild Bill” during his service in World War I. But it was in World War II that Donovan served with particular distinction. His intelligence gathering exploits during the war became legend. From Donovan’s work at the Office of Strategic Services (OSS) evolved the Central Intelligence Agency. For his

organizational skills and genius, he was promoted to Brigadier General and then to Major General. After the war, Donovan went to Nuremberg as a war-crimes prosecutor. Serving in various other government posts such as Ambassador to Thailand. Donovan was the first man in American history to receive the Nation’s four highest medals for distinguished service: The Congressional Medal of Honor, Distinguished Service Cross, Distinguished Service Medal, and the National Security Medal.

John Lord O’Brian

By appointment of Theodore Roosevelt, John Lord O’Brian became United States Attorney for the Western District in 1909. During his tenure, he directed the government prosecutions of Standard Oil Company, Coaster Brake Company, and the Kodak Com-Company. For a number of years, O’Brian lectured at the University of Buffalo without salary on subjects such as insurance law and medical jurisprudence. He was also an active and important member of the 1915 New York Constitutional Convention. O’Brian returned to federal service in 1917 as Special Assistant to the Attorney General for War Work in charge of the War Emergency Division of the Department of Justice. In administering the war laws, O’Brian was responsible for recruiting a young man for his investigation team named J. Edgar Hoover. O’Brian served a similar function during World War II, being chosen as General Counsel for the various organizations responsible for production allocation.

George L. Grobe

George L. Grobe served the Western District as United States Attorney for 18 years beginning in 1934, and figures prominently in the history of the Western District, not because of the many public offices he has held, but the way in which he served. His was a notable reputation of honesty and integrity achieved during the years of the Great Depression. Grobe was an influential leader in the Democratic politics of the New Deal. As United States Attorney, he created a special grand jury to investigate widespread criminal activities in the 17 counties within the District. On numerous occasions he passed along evidence to county district attorneys for local corrective action, discouraging publicity that he had made the discoveries. Grobe sincerely enjoyed advising, assisting and serving the City of Buffalo, the State of New York, and his country. With Grobe, principle and honor came first. He encouraged those interested in politics to strive diligently to fulfill their goals, advising them "to go into politics for one reason only - to be of service, and that's all."

Recent United States Attorneys

Recent United States Attorneys for the Western District have continued the tradition of spending their careers in public service. John O. Henderson, John T. Curtin, John T. Elvin, and Richard J. Arcara all became United States District Judges. Even more reminiscent of the path traveled by Donovan, O'Brian and Grobe, Salvatore R. Martoche continued his career of public service in Washington, D.C., as the

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Department responsible for law enforcement, one of the leading roles in the Administration's war against drugs.



J. Edgar Hoover

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

Benito Romano, United States Attorney

On November 3, 1789, thirteen weeks before the first session of the Supreme Court, the United States District Court of New York opened its doors. One of its first orders of business was to record Richard Harrison's commission as "Attorney of the District of New York." In a personal letter accompanying the commission, President Washington wrote to Harrison: "The high importance of the judicial system in our national government makes it an indispensable duty to select such characters to fill the several offices in it as would discharge their respective duties in honor to themselves and advantage to the country." (As quoted in *The First 100 Years (1789-1889): United States Attorneys for the Southern District of New York*, from which this monograph was taken.)

Harrison was the son of a Tory councillor and a lineal descendant of the first judge of the colonial Vice Admiralty Court. He had been admitted to the Bar at the age of 20, but had his license suspended for remaining loyal to the crown during the Revolutionary War. After the war, however, he "regained the public favor by his kindness and urbanity, spiced frequently enough with dashes of sharp wit" and his loyalty to the principles of federalism. Furthermore, after the Constitution was drafted in 1787, Harrison became a leader in the fight to ratify the Constitution in New York.

First Federal Criminal Case Tried In New York

Seven months after he was commissioned, Harrison prosecuted the first federal criminal case in a New York federal

court. The indictment charged James Hopkins and William Brown with conspiring to destroy the brigantine, *Morning Star*, and to murder the captain and a passenger. Trial began on April 14, 1790, before Chief Justice John Jay, Justice Cushing, District Judge Duane, and a jury. A guilty verdict was returned the same day. The punishment--six months imprisonment "without bail or Mainprize" to begin by standing in the pillory and to conclude with "thirty-nine stripes upon the naked back" at the public whipping post. Harrison's first civil case in the District Court began on April 16, 1790, with the application for forfeiture of certain goods, namely, "Three boxes of Ironmongery Lines and Brushes, Four Boxes of Glass Ware, etc."

Nathan Sanford became United States Attorney in 1803, and reportedly received \$100,000 annually in fees from the Office. Sanford was a most accomplished man who served in the New York State Assembly and eventually became its Speaker. In 1812 he was elected to the New York Senate and to the United States Senate in 1815. He became the Chancellor of New York in 1823. After his election to the United States Senate, Sanford urged the expansion of the Attorney General's Office in the Department of Justice, an idea whose time did not come until 1870.

Landmark Piracy Case

Robert Tillotson was United States Attorney in 1823 when the trial of Josef Perez took place for piracy—a case that became a constitutional landmark. The crime occurred in August 1822 when pirates captured the Schooner *Bee*, held her captain and crew prisoner for eight days, sold off

her cargo, and eventually set her ablaze. About a year later, Perez was found and indicted in New York for leading the pirate band. At the trial, the jury reported back that they were divided equally, at which point the Court discharged them. Thereafter, the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York divided on the question of whether the government could retry Perez and referred the question to the Supreme Court which held that there was no bar to Perez's retrial.

The most infamous United States Attorney to serve the Southern District was William N. Price who was appointed in 1834. Price manipulated the fee bill system used at that time to steal \$70,000 from public funds. Some questioned the intelligence of Charles O'Conner, who served as United States Attorney from 1853 to 1854. After his resignation from office, O'Conner represented Jefferson Davis against charges of treason and succeeded in having the charges dropped. On the other hand, United States Attorney Samuel G. Courtney (1866-1869), prosecuted John H. Surratt for complicity in the assassination of President Lincoln.

One of the most accomplished United States Attorneys for the Southern District was Elihu Root who served from 1883 to 1885. Root held a number of significant positions in the United States government including Secretary of War, Secretary of State, and United States Senator. He also was a recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize.

Rudolph Giuliani

Another one of the most accomplished United States Attorneys for this District is Rudolph Giuliani, who was commissioned in 1983. Giuliani became known in the state and the nation, as well as being infamous among criminals, for his relentless effort to curb organized crime. A newspaper once referred to him as today's Elliott Ness. So effective was Giuliani that one New York policeman was quoted as saying, "It has to come to an end. Either he'll move up in political life or someone will take him out." Giuliani previously served as Associate Attorney General (1981-1983) and Associate Deputy Attorney General (1975-1977) for the Department of Justice, and was an Assistant United States Attorney for the Southern District in 1970.

EASTERN DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA

Margaret P. Currin, United States Attorney

First settled in the late 16th Century, North Carolina became the twelfth State admitted to the Union on November 12, 1789. North Carolina contains one of the Nation's largest rural populations, and is considered the third largest state east of the Mississippi River. As one of the 13 original states, North Carolina became one of the first districts to be assigned an appointee as United States Attorney. The first appointee was John Sitgreaves, commissioned on June 8, 1790.

Sitgreaves had distinguished himself during the Revolutionary War as a member of the North Carolina Militia. Following the war, he served as a delegate to the Continental Congress in 1784 to 1785. For the next three years, Sitgreaves was a member of the North Carolina House of Commons in which he held the position as Speaker of the House. On June 8, 1790, Sitgreaves was commissioned as United States Attorney for the District of North Carolina. Following his term as United States Attorney, he became District Judge for North Carolina, a post he held until his death.

James McKay became United States Attorney for the District in March 1817, and is remembered for his leadership not only in the District but on the state and national levels as well. Prior to and following his term as United States Attorney, McKay won election as State Senator. But, in 1826 he was elected to the United States House of Representatives and began his tenure of seven consecutive terms. In the Congress he became the leader of the Democratic Party of the House, and Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee.

Another former United States Attorney for the Eastern District of North Carolina who gained prominence in national politics was William H. Haywood, who served the district from 1840 to 1843. Before his appointment, Haywood had been elected to the North Carolina House of Commons and served as its Speaker in 1836. After resigning as United States Attorney, he won election to the United States Senate in 1842.

Twentieth Century Leaders

Just before the turn of the century, one of the most influential people from the State of North Carolina was appointed to the Eastern District. Charles B. Aycock became United States Attorney in September 1893. Earlier he had gained recognition as one of the most eloquent campaign speakers in the region by aiding others in their quest for political office. In 1899, he used his talents on his own behalf, winning election as governor of the State of North Carolina. His majority was the largest ever enjoyed by any candidate running for the office of governor. As governor, and later as a private citizen, Aycock became known nationally for his relentless efforts to better the condition of public education. He was instrumental in the development of public education in the South.

Another United States Attorney for the District, James O. Carr, was a friend to the cause of education: Appointed in 1916 by Wilson and 1934 by Roosevelt, Carr previously had served in the state General Assembly. Between his two terms as United States Attorney, he went to Europe to secure United States war claims against Germany after World War I.

Husband And Wife

One interesting note about those who have served the Eastern District involves two United States Attorneys appointed in 1981 and 1988. They are husband and wife, Sam T. Currin and Margaret Currin.

Fatal Vision

An important case tried in the Eastern District which received national attention was *United States v. Jeffrey R MacDonald*. In 1970, Jeffrey MacDonald, a Princeton-educated physician and Green Beret officer, was stationed and living at Fort Bragg, with his pregnant wife and two small daughters. Under seemingly bizarre circumstances, his wife and daughters were murdered in their home with MacDonald present. Professing his innocence and following a lengthy Article 32 hearing at Fort Bragg, MacDonald was cleared of any wrongdoing by military authorities. He then relocated to Southern California where he specialized in emergency medicine and established a new life style.

In 1974, the United States Attorney's Office for the Eastern District of North Carolina reopened the murder investigation at the insistence of MacDonald's father-in-law, who had been one of his most faithful supporters during the initial inquiry. An extended federal grand jury investigation resulted in the indictment of MacDonald for the murder of his wife and two daughters. MacDonald twice appealed

to the Supreme Court seeking dismissal of the indictment but was unsuccessful.

In 1979, approximately, nine and a half years after the murders were committed, Jeffrey R. MacDonald was tried and convicted. Following his conviction, MacDonald exhausted all possible avenues of appeal and began serving three life sentences in the federal prison system.

The MacDonald case received nationwide media attention throughout its many stages and was the subject of the best seller and movie, *Fatal Vision*.

MIDDLE DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA

Robert H. Edmunds, United States Attorney

The Middle District of North Carolina was established in 1927. Consisting of 24 counties, its headquarters is located in Greensboro, with branch offices in Durham and Winston-Salem.

Frank Linney was appointed as the first United States Attorney for the Middle District in 1927, and thus began a long list of distinguished and accomplished people who have served this District. Edwin M. Stanley, who served from 1954 to 1957, and N. Carlton Tilley, Jr., who served from 1974 to 1977, later became United States District Judges. Carlyle W. Higgins, who served from 1934 to 1947, received appointment as Associate Justice of the North Carolina Supreme Court. Several Assistant United States Attorneys from the Middle District later served in similar positions of importance. Henry Frye became an Associate Justice of the North Carolina Supreme Court. Howard Coble was elected as a United States Representative for the Sixth Congressional District. Russell A. Eliason was appointed as a United States Magistrate. The first female Assistant United States Attorney for the Middle District was Edith Hayworth, who served from 1928 until 1961.

When the United States Attorney's Office for the Middle District was first constituted in 1927, it consisted of one United States Attorney, three Assistant United States Attorneys and three support staff. Today, in addition to the United States Attorney, this office has 10 Assistant United States Attorneys and 14 support staff.

An interesting event occurred in this District in July 1988, when fire struck the United States Courthouse in Greensboro destroying the chambers of United States District Judge Eugene Gordon. The rest of the building, including the Office of the United States Attorney suffered severe smoke damage. Other recent events have been more pleasant. In 1989, Assistant United States Attorney David Smith was appointed the first Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force (OCDETF) attorney for the district. In April 1989, the Middle District commemorated National Victims Week by hosting a Law Enforcement Run for Victims, an idea conceived by the District's Victim-Witness Coordinator.

Breeze Cons Secret Service

Like other regions of the country, the Middle District of North Carolina has experienced its share of unusual cases. For example, in *United States v. Ensbrook Breeze*, the defendant was charged with stealing government funds and with illegally making \$20 bills. Breeze was involved in a scam where he assured undercover agents of the United States Secret Service that he could make \$20 bills out of \$1 bills. As part of the investigation, agents provided him with a quantity of money for conversion to the higher denomination. Breeze took the money and ran. When apprehended, he defended himself by informing the jury that he was an experienced con man. He claimed that his experience was so good that the Secret Service needed his expertise and had offered him a \$60,000 per year job if he could fool other Secret Service agents. Breeze claimed, therefore, only to be auditioning for the job. The jury was

unimpressed and returned a verdict of guilty. Prior to trial, Judge Ward had advised the jury in his preliminary instructions that actual trials are not like the unusual drama they might see on television. After the defendant gave his bizarre testimony and the verdict was returned, Judge Ward apologized to the jury and retracted his earlier statement.

Skyjacker Charged

In another unusual case, a skyjacker was charged in the Middle District because he had seized control of an aircraft while flying over North Carolina. Refusing court appointed counsel, the defendant raised only the defense of venue, claiming that the air molecules at 37,000 feet had no connection with the earth below, and thus he could not be convicted. The jury disagreed.



U.S. Courthouse Fire in Greensboro

WESTERN DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA

Thomas J. Ashcraft, United States Attorney

The State of North Carolina comprised one of the original thirteen districts created in 1789. It remained a single district until 1872, when the state was divided into the Eastern and Western Districts. One of the First United States Attorneys to serve the Western District was James E. Boyd. Boyd was elected to the North Carolina Legislature in 1874 and served as a delegate to the North Carolina Constitutional Convention in 1875. He was appointed United States Attorney for the Western District in 1880 and later became an Assistant Attorney General for the United States. In 1900, Boyd received appointment as United States District Judge for the Western District of North Carolina.

Robert B. Glenn became United States Attorney in 1893. He had the reputation of being particularly gifted in his dealings with both juries and witnesses. Throughout his practice as a lawyer, he is reported to have lost only one case in defense of a murder charge. Glenn spent much of his life in service to the state and national government. He served in the State Legislature in 1880 and as a State Solicitor or prosecuting attorney in 1886 before becoming United States Attorney in 1893. Glenn was elected to the North Carolina Senate in 1899 and in 1904 became the State's 50th Governor. Glenn became known for his ardent stand in favor of prohibition to the point of becoming known as the "Prohibition Governor."

Several years later, William C. Hammer followed Glenn in the Office of the United States Attorney. Hammer was the owner, publisher, and editor of *the Asheboro Courier* when appointed to the Western District by President Woodrow Wilson in 1914. After leaving the Office of United States Attorney, Hammer served for the remainder of his life in the United States House of Representatives where he became known for his support of education. Charles A. Jonas, United States Attorney for the District from 1931 to 1932, also served in the United States House of Representatives, as well as various state posts, such as senator and representative. David E. Henderson was commissioned United States Attorney in 1945 and served the Western District until 1948 when he was appointed as United States District Judge.

Voter Fraud

Those appointed to the United States Attorney's Office have been responsible for the prosecution of several significant cases in the Western District. For many years, election fraud primarily committed through vote-buying practices had been a regular part of rural western North Carolina politics. Shortly after the 1982 general election, the United States Attorney's Office, acting on citizen complaints, requested the FBI to investigate allegations of voter fraud. The results were described as the largest FBI investigation in North Carolina. More than 100 defendants were indicted and charged with various violations of the election laws of the United States. From 1983 to 1985, successful prosecutions brought to justice various high ranking political figures, including four sheriffs, six deputy sheriffs,

one state magistrate, one register of deeds, one clerk of the court, one deputy clerk of the court, and one policeman.

American Nazi Party

One of the most publicized cases to come out of the Western District involved the American Nazi Party. In the fall of 1980, the United States Attorney's Office received authorization to monitor telephone conversations of six members of the American Nazi Party who were sympathetic with the defendants in the Greensboro cases which involved Klan murders. The evidence revealed six planned terrorist attacks against Greensboro in retaliation for an anticipated conviction of their associates. The attacks were never carried out as the Greensboro defendants were acquitted, but all six of the American Nazi Party members were convicted on conspiracy charges.

Poaching Of Black Bears

In 1989, 28 defendants were convicted and sentenced in cases involving the poaching of black bears. A record \$132,875 in fines was ordered, representing the largest amounts ever in the nation for such an investigation. During the three-year undercover investigation, state and federal wildlife officers targeted the black market trade in bear parts threatening the bear population in the Great Smoky Mountains National Park. The probe revealed a flourishing market with a large number of bears killed during the closed season or in the national park.

Dangerous Special Offender

A notorious case ended in 1984 when James Mitchell Debardeleben was convicted of four counts of passing counterfeit \$20 bills, exposing him to a maximum of 60 years incarceration. The United States Attorney's Office petitioned to have the defendant declared a Dangerous Special Offender. At the hearing, the United States Attorney's Office showed that Debardeleben had been responsible for circulating in excess of \$360,000 in counterfeit bills. In addition, he had been linked to other crimes such as extortion, fraud, numerous rapes, kidnappings, and murders. At the conclusion of the hearings, Debardeleben was designated a Dangerous Special Offender and sentenced to the maximum 100 years imprisonment.

DISTRICT OF NORTH DAKOTA

H. Gary Annear, United States Attorney

An interesting event occurred in history during the admission of North and South Dakota into the Union. The territory had been divided into North and South Dakota in February of 1889, with both territories being admitted as states in November of that year. Upon signing the Acts of Statehood, President Harrison placed his signature on the two documents which had been covered completely except for the place of signature. To this day, no one knows which of the two Dakotas was admitted to the Union first.

Beginning with John F. Selby, a total of 18 people have served as United States Attorney for this District. The official duties must have been difficult, for in the first year alone, three different United States Attorneys were appointed. Succeeding Selby were Edgar W. Camp and Tracy R. Bangs.

P. W. Lanier, who was appointed in 1933, had the longest tenure of any United States Attorney at the time, serving for 21 years. Lanier brought indictments against several defendants, including William Langer, Governor of North Dakota, and Frank A. Vogel, State Highway Commissioner. Charged with extortion, the defendants were found guilty. Governor Unger received 18 months in the penitentiary and a \$10,000 fine, while Vogel and others received a sentence of 13 months and a \$3,000 fine.

The Wild West

Occasionally, the heritage of the wild west still surfaces in some of the district's cases. On February 13, 1983, while attempting to arrest a well-known tax

protester on a misdemeanor violation out of Texas, a United States Marshal and Deputy Marshal were killed. One other Deputy Marshal and two local authorities were seriously wounded. Although the defendant escaped, his wife, son and three friends were brought to trial. The trial resulted in two convictions of murder, one charge of obstruction of justice, one conspiracy charge and one acquittal. The original defendant was later found in Arkansas where a shootout occurred leaving him and one sheriff dead.

A strange incident took place on June 26, 1975, which resulted in the deaths of two FBI agents. The agents had gone to the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation in South Dakota to serve arrest warrants on several young Indians, particularly Jimmy Eagle. The agents went to the location where they thought Eagle was hiding, but found instead a violent criminal named Leonard Peltier. Peltier mistakenly believed the two agents had come to arrest him and began shooting at the officers. The agents were trapped in a small river valley with no escape possible. Both eventually were wounded by long-range rifle fire, and finally slain in an execution-type close range shooting. Peltier was believed to have participated in both shootings. Although Peltier escaped to Canada, two co-defendants were brought to trial on murder charges in Iowa. Both were acquitted, however, because of missing witnesses. When Peltier was returned from Canada, a change of venue occurred from South Dakota to North Dakota. He was tried and convicted of two counts of first degree murder and sentenced to two consecutive life sentences.

State Attorney General Is Indicted

In 1952, a federal grand jury returned an indictment against Elmo T. Christianson, a 31-year-old State Attorney General, for conspiracy to violate federal gambling laws, along with the president of the company that distributed the gambling devices, and the company's attorney. The trial resulted in the Attorney General being convicted of the conspiracy charge.

Two very prominent United States Attorneys served the unified District of



Wyoming Territory that was once part of Dakota Territory, 1867

Ohio during its early history. William Creighton who was appointed in 1804, later served as the first Secretary of State for Ohio, and Noah Swayne who was appointed in 1830 became a United States Supreme Court Justice.

When the State of Ohio was divided into two districts in 1855 and the Northern District created, R. P. Ranney was commissioned as the first United States Attorney. Ranney had been a delegate to Ohio's Constitutional Convention in 1850 and the next year was elected to the Ohio Supreme Court. His abilities gained him the appointment as Chief Justice in 1855. Ranney also served as the first President of the Ohio State Bar.

Another United States Attorney, John J. Sullivan, who served as United States Attorney under President McKinley in 1898, gained instant popularity with the people of Ohio. As a former school teacher and newspaper editor he had been elected to the Ohio State Senate. Sullivan is remembered for his prosecution of Mrs. Cassie Chadwick. During the early 1900's, Mrs. Chadwick traveled around northern Ohio convincing businessmen and bankers that she was the daughter of multimillionaire Andrew Carnegie. She was so convincing that she succeeded in defrauding millions of dollars from her victims. Unfortunately for Mrs. Chadwick, Sullivan began an investigation which led to her prosecution and conviction. Sullivan also was responsible for directing the government's antitrust actions against Standard Oil which resulted in a much talked about fine of \$29 million, an unheard of amount in those days.

In 1941, Francis B. Kavanagh was appointed to serve as the United States Attorney for the Northern District. Kavanagh had served previously as the Special Assistant to the United States Attorney General in 1918 and had been placed in charge of the war prosecution in Northern Ohio. In that position, he directed the prosecution of those charged with espionage and black marketing. His most noted defendant was Eugene V. Debs, the perennial Socialist presidential candidate, who had attacked vehemently the United States for its participation in World War I. The government had charged Debs with violating the sedition provisions of the Espionage Act of 1917. Special Assistant Kavanagh secured Deb's conviction. During his term as United States Attorney, Kavanagh became known for his prosecution of those suspected of tax evasion.

Public Corruption And Tax Fraud

As a tough prosecutor of tax evaders, Kavanagh would have appreciated recent investigations by the United States Attorney's Office into matters of public corruption and tax fraud. In 1985, a municipal court judge resigned following her conviction on charges of willfully evading estate taxes. The United States Attorney's Office proved that Judge Elaine R. Crane had attempted to evade approximately \$260,000 in taxes on her father's \$6 million estate. Crane once had served as an Assistant to United States Attorneys General Elliott Richardson and Richard Kleindienst.

In 1988, TRW, one of the nation's largest defense contractors, pleaded guilty to conspiracy to defraud the government and agreed to pay criminal fines and penalties of \$3 million. In the scheme, management-level employees had altered, backdated, and destroyed documents to support inflated labor costs, thus cheating the taxpayer on the cost of components used in tanks and military jet engines. Besides the corporation, five individual management employees were convicted.

Under the leadership of former United States Attorney Patrick M. McLaughlin, the Northern District of Ohio distinguished itself in several key areas of law enforcement. For example, the Northern District led the country in the number of child pornography convictions. Among the convictions obtained were the first child pornography case in the country tried by a jury, and the first case to uphold the constitutionality of the Child Protection Act.

Drugs And Civil Litigation

This district has been aggressive and creative in promoting and enhancing law enforcement's attack on significant drug trafficking organizations and dealers. More significant drug traffickers have been prosecuted in the last four years than any time in history. Through the district's efforts, law enforcement at all levels is working more closely in pursuing these violent drug trafficking organizations. Through multi-agency operational task forces, like the Caribbean Task Force, the Northern District has forged alliances of multiple law enforcement agencies and

prosecutors into elite, hard-hitting teams bent on dismantling these violent drug gangs. Through creations like the Northern Ohio Drug Abuse Awareness and Prevention Task Force, the district has worked in concert with other concerned community leaders and parents to help reduce the demand for drugs, particularly among our youth.

In key areas of environmental litigation and defense procurement fraud, the Northern District has made significant contributions recognized nationally. In the last fiscal year the district brought in a record \$13.8 million as a result of its active pursuit of affirmative civil litigation, criminal fines and penalties, and debt collections.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO

D. Michael Crites, United States Attorney

On March 1, 1802, Ohio became the first state formed from the great Northwest Territory. On that date, the state whose Indian name means “great river” became the 17th State to join the Union. Even before Ohio’s statehood, the United States Attorney’s Office was at work protecting the interests of the federal government and the people. William McMeillan was appointed to serve as United States Attorney during those territorial days.

One Of “Ohio’s Fathers”

The first United States Attorney for the District of Ohio after statehood was Michael Baldwin, who took office on March 3, 1803. Baldwin had been elected to the Ohio General Assembly two days earlier, and later stood for election to the United States House of Representatives but was not elected. He had worked very hard for statehood and became known as one of 35 “Ohio Fathers.” Baldwin’s career suffered due to alcoholism in later years. His intemperance led to the appointment of a successor in 1804, whereupon Baldwin became United States Marshal for the District. He passed away in 1806, bringing an end to a career which in 1803 seemed to have great promise.

Principle Of Judicial Review

Baldwin’s successor, William Creighton, appointed December 2, 1804, served another post during his tenure as United States Attorney—he was Ohio’s Secretary of State. Furthermore, he served as the clerk of the subcommittee appointed by the Ohio General Assembly to write

Ohio’s Criminal Code and is considered to be one of its major authors.

Aaron Burr

Early in his service, Creighton had to deal with Aaron Burr’s alleged treason. Burr had assembled a force of six dozen men on Blennerhassett Island on the Ohio River. With this band of men, he planned to establish a colony in Texas and from there conquer Mexico. He would then combine Texas and Mexico and establish a new government. President Jefferson considered this to be an unlawful military expedition. Consequently, Burr was indicted in a number of districts, including Ohio. When he was acquitted in his first trial in Virginia, Ohio subsequently dropped its charges. Creighton’s distinguished legal career also included defending two state judges who had been impeached for decisions confirming the controversial notion of judicial review in the Ohio courts. His success in these cases resulted in the affirmation of the principle of judicial review in the state courts.

John C. Wright received appointment as United States Attorney on February 5, 1818. In 1833 he helped to establish a private law school in Cincinnati. By 1850, this venture evolved into the Law Department of Cincinnati College, the first law school in Ohio.

Noah Haynes Swane became United States Attorney in 1830 and served as one of three commissioners appointed by President Andrew Jackson to settle the boundary dispute between Ohio and Michigan, sometimes known as the Toledo War. The dispute was settled formally when Michigan

entered the Union and was given the 9,000 square miles comprising the Upper Peninsula while the disputed 400 square miles were deeded to Ohio. Swayne was the first of two former United States Attorneys from Ohio appointed to the United States Supreme Court.

Southern District Established

Hugh T. Jewett was the first person appointed United States Attorney for the Southern District when Ohio was divided into two judicial districts in 1855. Stanley Matthews, who became the United States Attorney in 1858, had studied in the law offices of Salmon P. Chase in Cincinnati. Matthews eventually followed Chase as a Justice of the United States Supreme Court in 1881. Interestingly, Matthews was appointed to the Court to replace a former United States Attorney from Ohio, Noah Swayne. Matthews and other United States Attorneys from the Southern District had distinguished themselves through their military service. Matthews was a Lieutenant Colonel in the National Guard and later served as Provost Marshal of Nashville during the Civil War. Benson Hugh, appointed in 1923, began his military career as a private in the Ohio National Guard in 1892. He eventually rose to the rank of Brigadier General and Adjutant General of the State of Ohio. During World War I, he served in the 166th Infantry, which was part of the famous 42nd Division known as the Rainbow Division.

Little is known about the professional career of one former United States Attorney for the Southern District. His name was

Flamen Ball, Jr., and he became recognized for a personal achievement. Ball was the holder of Patent No. 277,536 issued by the United States Patent Office on May 15, 1883. The patent covered his design of an electric headlight for locomotives. Ball had received the patent just three years after Edison's invention of the electric light bulb.

EASTERN DISTRICT OF OKLAHOMA

Roger Hilfiger, United States Attorney

Outlaws, bank robbers, highwaymen, horse and cattle thieves, rapists, and petty robbers flooded Indian territory to escape the law in previously established states. These and other criminals roamed with relative freedom throughout Oklahoma as the Indian Light Horse and Indian Police held jurisdiction over Indians only, excluding the white and black citizens. Eventually, the United States Attorneys and federal judges brought justice to the land that became known as the Eastern District of Oklahoma. On November 16, 1907, Oklahoma became a state, after a bitter fight to establish the State of Sequoyah and the State of Oklahoma. The first United States Attorney was William J. Gregg who was appointed on January 13, 1908.

Early in the history of the District, fraud involving Indian lands became widespread. Oil had been discovered and illegal schemes to acquire Indian land multiplied. Bank robberies also began to flourish. Banks in small towns were particularly vulnerable since the robbers could get out of town and escape into the hills before being arrested. Stagecoaches were often waylaid and the mail confiscated along with cash, jewels, and money from the passengers. Among the outlaws that roamed the Eastern District were Belle Starr, a former spy for the Confederate Army, Cherokee Bill, the Younger Brothers, the Buck gang, and the Cook gang. Of particular note was the Dalton gang, which was comprised of former Deputy United States Marshals.

Attorney Turned Train Robber

The one criminal who kept the United States Attorney's Office for the Eastern District of Oklahoma busy was Al Jennings, a former attorney turned train robber and outlaw. Jennings was arrested, convicted, and eventually pardoned by President Theodore Roosevelt. He later ran for governor for the State of Oklahoma in 1914. Another outlaw who challenged the authority of the United States Attorney's Office and eventually lost was Pretty Boy Floyd. He especially liked to rob banks in Eastern Oklahoma.

W. P. McGinnis served as United States Attorney in 1917. During his tenure he brought four men to trial charged with conspiracy to dynamite the home of federal district judge R. E. Campbell. Cleon Summers, the first United States Attorney to obtain a conviction under the Lindbergh Kidnap Law, served the Eastern District for 17 years beginning in 1934.

Moonshine To Methamphetamine

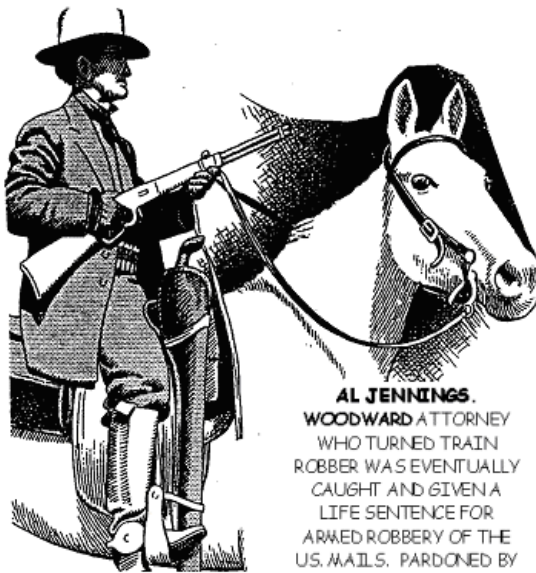
The Eastern District of Oklahoma has experienced an evolution in types of cases prosecuted during its history. The first cases focused on fraud involved with Indian lands, but soon bank robbery became a frequent occurrence on the district docket. By the 1930s and 1940s moonshining became the most extensively prosecuted type of case in the district. In the 1960s, the Eastern District tried Gene Stipe, an Oklahoma State Senator, on charges of tax evasion.

With the acute drop in oil prices in recent years, the Eastern District has seen a dramatic increase in the number of prosecutions related to the economy, including bankruptcy and mortgage foreclosure cases. One of the most publicized cases in recent years was the trial of Dan Draper, then Speaker of the House of the State of Oklahoma: The United States Attorney's Office prosecuted Draper on charges of voting fraud.

Moonshine cases have evolved into cases dealing with methamphetamine and marijuana, but the United States Attorney's Office for the Eastern District of Oklahoma remains just as committed and determined as it was in earlier days to bring to justice those who would escape the law.



U.S. DEPUTY MARSHAL
BUD LEDBETTER
WHO SINGLE-HANDEDLY
CAPTURED AL JENNINGS
AND THREE OF HIS GANG OF
OKLAHOMA TRAIN ROBBERS.
JENNINGS LATER WROTE OF
HIS STRAIGHT SHOOTING
CAPTOR AS "THE GREAT
MARSHAL FROM MUSKOGEE"



AL JENNINGS.
WOODWARD ATTORNEY
WHO TURNED TRAIN
ROBBER WAS EVENTUALLY
CAUGHT AND GIVEN A
LIFE SENTENCE FOR
ARMED ROBBERY OF THE
U.S. MAILS. PARDONED BY
PRESIDENT THEODORE
ROOSEVELT, HE THEN RAN
FOR THE OFFICE OF
GOVERNOR OF THE STATE!

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF OKLAHOMA

Tony M. Graham, United States Attorney

The Northern District of Oklahoma is a relatively young District, formed from its eastern counterpart by Act of Congress on February 6, 1925. In March of that year, John M. Goldesberry was commissioned as the first United States Attorney. To this day, the story is told about an incident involving him which occurred in the courtroom of Judge Kennemer. With his hands in his pockets, Goldesberry continuously jingled coins to the distraction of the court. The judge stopped the prosecutor and asked him what kind and how much money he had in his pocket. "Six silver dollars, Your Honor," he replied, "Whys do you ask?" The judge then ordered Goldesberry to pay an immediate fine of five silver dollars, leaving Goldesberry with only one coin he was unable to jingle.

Oklahoma's Indian heritage, its early history as a "dry" state, oil-based economy, structure of local government, and its geographic location have greatly influenced the nature of cases undertaken by the Northern District. In the late 1950's, Oklahoma was still a dry state necessitating the involvement of the district in many cases involving the illegal sale, distribution, and manufacture of beer and liquor. At one point, the Tulsa police commissioner, the police chief, several vice detectives, and a well-known newspaper reporter were charged in federal court with involvement in a conspiracy to import liquor. In his opening statement, United States Attorney B. Hayden Crawford compared the conspiracy to the play, *A Streetcar Named Desire*. He then pointed to one of the defendants, declaring "and that is the conductor."

As an important center for the production of oil, Oklahoma has experienced many energy-related fraud and embezzlement crimes. For example, the United States Attorney has prosecuted those connected with the Homestake Production Company, whose fraudulent scheme was extensive, involving investors from all over the country, including such celebrities as Barbra Streisand, Shirley MacLaine, and Andy Williams.

Nation's Largest Public Corruption Scandal

During the early 1980's, Oklahoma's county commissioner form of government fell victim to the nation's largest public corruption scandal. The United States Attorney who prosecuted many of these cases was Francis Keating II. Out of the state's 77 counties, very few counties remained untouched. After the trials, several hundred commissioners and equipment suppliers across the state had been found guilty of bribery and kickback-related scandals. Keating, following his term as United States Attorney, went on to become an official in Washington, D.C., with appointments to the Department of Treasury as Assistant Secretary for Enforcement, the Justice Department as Associate Attorney General, and the Department of Housing and Urban Development as General Counsel.

In the mid 1980's, United States Attorney Layn R. Phillips found that Oklahoma was being used as a major transshipment point for international narcotics traffickers. Phillips, in conjunction with the Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force, compiled an

impressive record of continuing criminal enterprise convictions—some of which involved international cartel figures. Additionally, eastern Oklahoma’s rural topography and low standard of living have fostered the manufacture of methamphetamine. Meth labs which infest the remote rural regions of the state provide hundreds of pounds of “crank” to the state and national market annually, with huge profits going to those manufacturing the drug.

and bank fraud cases. Tony Graham, the present United States Attorney, formed a Financial Institution Fraud Working Group to deal with the criminal problems in the banking and savings and loan areas.

Bank Fraud And Bankruptcy Embezzlement

The recent downturn in the oil industry has affected other areas such as banking and savings. An increase has occurred in loan fraud and bankruptcy embezzlements. In 1989, United States Attorney Tony M. Graham prosecuted a former president of a national association of bankruptcy trustees for embezzlement of a bankrupt Tulsa oil exploration company. The defendant was convicted of conspiracy, embezzlement, and filing false reports with the court and sentenced to 12 years’ imprisonment.

Moreover, many of the state’s financial institutions have been closed or taken over by the federal government. It is yet to be determined how much these failures can be attributed to criminal activity by unscrupulous management. The United States Attorney’s Office in the Northern District of Oklahoma has firmly established itself as capable of performing the complex task of litigation in these matters by the successful prosecution of several lengthy and involved bankruptcy, embezzlement,

WESTERN DISTRICT OF OKLAHOMA

Robert E. Mydans, United States Attorney

The region now constituting Oklahoma, with the exception of the panhandle, was originally a portion of the Louisiana Purchase of 1803. The Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854 created the territories of Kansas and Nebraska. The area of Indian Country, or Indian Territory as it was later known, was reduced to the present State of Oklahoma, exclusive of the panhandle region.

All cases in Indian Territory in which white people were involved and those in which Indians were charged with federal law violations had to go to federal court for trial under the provisions of an Act of Congress approved June 17, 1844. Until 1883, the United States Court of the Western District of Arkansas had jurisdiction in all federal cases from Indian Territory with the court being held in Fort Smith, Arkansas.

United States Court Off The Indian Territory

In 1883, Congress approved an act which placed all of the Indian Territory north of the Canadian River into the judicial district of Northern Texas. The area owned and occupied by the five Civilized Tribes (Cherokee, Creek, Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Seminole) was left under the jurisdiction of the Western District of Arkansas. On March 1, 1889, only a few days before the passage of the Act which opened the "unassigned district" of "Oklahoma Country" to homestead settlement, Congress created a United States Court of the Indian Territory at Muskogee. Zachary T. Walrond was appointed by

President Benjamin Harrison to serve as the United States Attorney for this District.

The Oklahoma Organic Act approved by Congress on May 2, 1890, provided for three judicial districts in the Indian Territory and required that the court meet in all Indian nations. The Act further organized the area not included in the Indian nations as the Territory of Oklahoma and created the Oklahoma Territorial Supreme Court. The first grand jury that sat in territorial court in 1891 brought 75 indictments for perjury. Horace Speed of Guthrie, the United States Attorney for Oklahoma, handled the prosecution. These indictments were brought as a result of the opening of the unassigned lands on April 22, 1889. Many people had gone into the unassigned lands prior to the official opening and staked claims on the better parcels. These people received the name of "sooners." When time came for them to register these claims, they would swear and have witnesses to swear that their claims were legitimate. This practice was fairly widespread, but eventually was stamped out as numerous people were tried, convicted and sent to the Leavenworth penitentiary.

Western District Established

On March 1, 1895, Congress reorganized the Territorial Federal Court by adding two judges and including the different Indian tribes in the three judicial districts. The jurisdiction of the federal District Courts of Arkansas, Kansas, and Texas was ended and the federal District Courts of the Indian Territory were given exclusive jurisdiction. In 1897, Congress created an additional judicial district and

designated it as the Western District of Oklahoma.

In 1906, Congress passed the Oklahoma Enabling Act which allowed the people of Oklahoma and Indian Territory to form a constitution and state government and be admitted into the Union. Upon admission in 1907, the Indian Territory and Oklahoma Territory were combined to form the State of Oklahoma. The enabling legislation had provided that upon admission to the Union, Oklahoma would have two federal judicial districts. All judicial districts and courts in Indian Territory were abolished, and the area they had covered became the Eastern District of Oklahoma with Muskogee established as its headquarters. What had been Oklahoma Territory became the Western District of Oklahoma centered in Guthrie and later moved to Oklahoma City in 1928.

Frontier Days To Today

From Oklahoma's frontier days to the present time, the United States Attorney's Office has played a vital role in maintaining law and order. In Oklahoma's earlier days, the United States Attorney prosecuted such notorious outlaw gangs as the Doolins, the Daltons, and the Wild Bunch. Other prosecutions were not as well known, but just as important to the survival of justice within the state. In 1898, the United States Attorney from Guthrie, Caleb R. Brooks, prosecuted what was known as the Mont Ballard case. This case involved the identification and prosecution of a mob who burned at the stake two Indian boys accused

of raping and murdering a white woman. All involved in the incident eventually were prosecuted. The case was most significant in signaling an end to the vigilante mentality of the time.

Another significant case prosecuted by the United States Attorney for the Western District was the Urschel kidnapping case. In 1933, the United States Attorney Herbert K. Hyde prosecuted and convicted George "Machine Gun" Kelly for kidnapping Oklahoma City oil man, Charles F. Urschel. This was the first federal case tried under the Lindbergh law passed in 1932.

In the early 1980's United States Attorney William Price prosecuted one of the largest public corruption cases in the nation's history. Before it was concluded, public officials and material suppliers from almost every county in the entire state had been charged and convicted of assorted felony offenses.

DISTRICT OF OREGON

Charles H. Turner, United States Attorney

The District of Oregon encompasses a region which rests at the end of what was once a long and rigorous pioneer trail. On August 14, 1848, President James K. Polk signed the bill making Oregon a territory. Thus began a political struggle which spanned ten years. A battle occurred concerning the location of the capital, with Oregon City winning over Salem in 1850. Salem was designated the capital at a later date. Other struggles involved what was termed foreign appointees, those who lived outside the territory, and home rule appointees. These problems led to a demand for statehood which was rejected three times. Not until 1859 was Oregon admitted as a state.



ERASMUS D. SHATTUCK

A greatly honored and valued judge for twenty-five years

Erasmus D. Shuttuck

The determined pioneer spirit displayed by Oregon's United States Attorneys was

exemplified by John H. Hall who overcame being orphaned at the age of ten and worked on farms, livery stables, and hardware stores in order to pursue his legal studies. He became United States Attorney in 1898 at the age of 44. Other outstanding state and national leaders from the Oregon office include Benjamin F. Harding (1853-1854), who was later elected United States Senator in 1862, and Erasmus D. Shattuck (1862-1863), who was a member of the convention which formed the first constitution for the State of Oregon.

The district has seen its share of interesting cases since the commissioning of its first United States Attorney, Amory Holbrook, from 1850 to 1853. From espionage cases after the First World War, to the investigation of the fair price for a loaf of bread, the United States Attorney's Office has been involved in the key legal issues of the region.

The Heney Affair

One of the more celebrated of the District's cases occurred in the early part of this century and involved three different United States Attorneys for the District of Oregon. Franklin J. Mays (1890-1893) was convicted in 1906 for attempting to defraud the federal government of certain public lands in the area. Securing the conviction in this and several related land fraud cases was Francis J. Heney, United States Attorney by special appointment (1905). Caught in the middle was Heney's predecessor, John H. Hall.

Also involved in the related land fraud case as a defendant was then-United States Senator from Oregon, John Mitchell.

According to Hall's testimony, Heney, while on special assignment to the District, approached then-United States Attorney Hall and told him that he could "smirch" Senator Mitchell, but that he did not have enough evidence to convict him--whereupon Hall declared that such tactics would never be used while he was in office. Taking Hall at his word, Heney wired President Theodore Roosevelt and persuaded him to remove Hall from office because of his refusal to prosecute Mitchell. Heney then began criminal proceedings against Hall for conspiracy in one of the other pending fraud cases.

Heney's overzealousness was exposed several years later by the discovery that he and William Burns, the eventual founder of the famous Burns Detective Agency, had tampered with the juries which convicted the defendants in the land fraud cases. As a result, President Taft pardoned Mays as well as Hall. Heney's fanaticism obviously continued as he was later shot while arguing a case in court.

John H. Hall Is Pardoned

Granted by President Taft

Says Trial Was Unfair

John H. Hall. Formerly United States District Attorney for Oregon Who Has Been Pardoned by President Taft on Recommendation of the Department of Justice.



Former United States Attorney for Oregon. Talking for the First Time on His Trial, Charges. Conviction was Due to Heney's Enmity.

Birthplace of the Nation

EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

Michael Baylson, United States Attorney

Stemming from one of the original thirteen judicial districts, the Eastern District of Pennsylvania boasts a long and distinguished history. The District's headquarters are located in Philadelphia—the city that is in some ways the birthplace of the nation. During those historic times, a man of great legal knowledge and integrity became the District's first United States Attorney—William Lewis.

Lewis served from 1789 until he was appointed Judge of the United States District Court in 1791. A staunch supporter of the patriot cause, Lewis nevertheless defended Tories who had been charged for their support of the British during the Revolutionary War. During his service as United States Attorney, Lewis also served in the Pennsylvania legislature where he was perhaps best known as the principal author of the “Act for the Gradual Abolition of Slavery,” which became law on March 1, 1780. Because of Lewis' efforts, Pennsylvania became the first state in the Union to abolish slavery.

Early Cases

One of the first cases tried by the Eastern District was the case of United States v. William Nobel and Luther Stevenson. That early indictment, bearing Lewis' signature, accused the pair of “not having the fear of God before their eyes, but being moved and seduced by the instigation of the Devil,” thus killing Thomas Jackson on board the ship, *Experiment*.

Other United States Attorneys from the Eastern District have made their mark in history as well. Lewis' successor, William

Rawle, who served from 1791 to 1799, prosecuted the authors of the famed Whiskey Rebellion. The defeat and prosecution of the rebellion helped to establish the federal authority of the new nation within the states themselves. More recently, Francis Fisher Kane, who served from 1913 to 1920, later received recognition for his work in establishing legal aid for helpless defendants in the area's criminal courts.

Jared Ingersoll (1800-1811) was once a nominee for Vice President of the United States. Charles Jared Ingersoll became one of the few people to follow in his father's footsteps as a United States Attorney when he was appointed in 1815, and he served until his death.

James D. Alexander (1814-1816) became the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States as well as Acting Secretary of War under the Presidency of James Madison. George M. Dallas (1831-1833) was appointed Minister to Russia and later Minister to Great Britain. Henry Miller Watts (1843-1844), who later became a leader in the coal and iron industry, was appointed Minister to Austria by President Andrew Johnson in 1829.

Edward S. G. Dennis, Jr., who served as United States Attorney from 1983 to 1988, became Assistant Attorney General for the Criminal Division in the Department of Justice and is currently the Acting Deputy Attorney General.

Public Corruption



The Eastern District of Pennsylvania has been particularly successful in the prosecution of public corruption cases. In 1981 the FBI and the Eastern District began an investigation into corruption in the Philadelphia Police Department. The investigation uncovered a pattern of institutionalized corruption in which video poker machine vendors and numbers writers made regular monthly payoffs to police officers assigned to the vice squads in order to protect their illegal gambling operations in the City of Philadelphia. In all, 32 officers were convicted, including the Deputy Commissioner, two Chief Inspectors, two Inspectors, one Captain, six Lieutenants, and 20 other officers. In another case, eight Philadelphia police officers were indicted for corruption relating to their official duties.

Recently, the Eastern District convicted 13 members of the local Roofers Union on RICO charges, embezzlement, mail fraud, extortion, solicitation of kickbacks, and Interstate Transportation in aid of racketeering. The most notorious activity of the union and its leadership consisted of its practice of paying cash bribes to federal, state and local officials, including approximately 25 sitting judges in the Philadelphia court system. The union leadership also extorted money from roofing contractors by physically beating the contractors until they agreed to pay certain monies to the union. In related cases, a judge elect of the Municipal Court, an OSHA area director, and a Philadelphia police officer were convicted of Hobbs Act extortion arising out of their acceptance of bribes from the union. Two lawyers were

convicted of paying kickbacks to the union to generate cash for these bribes. As a direct result of this investigation, the Pennsylvania Supreme Court has removed 13 judges from the bench in Philadelphia for their receipt of cash from the Union.

The District also participated with the Internal Security Division of the Internal Revenue Service in an investigation into corruption in the IRS in the form of \$1.7 million in bribes paid to corrupt agents in exchange for assistance in connection with IRS audits. To date, the investigation has resulted in the conviction of 20 people, including nine former IRS agents, four accountants who funneled the bribes to the IRS agents, and seven businessmen/taxpayers who paid the bribes.

In another case, this office participated with the FBI and the Department of Defense in a large-scale investigation into public corruption and fraud in the military clothing procurement programs administered by the Department of Defense. The investigation resulted in the conviction of 18 individuals and seven corporations and the recovery of more than \$3 million in forfeitures, criminal fines and civil judgments. In addition, 68 individuals and 46 businesses were recommended for debarment from bidding or receiving government contracts.

MIDDLE DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

James J. West, United States Attorney

On September 24, 1789, Congress created 13 district courts, one for each of the original 13 states of the United States. These districts were divided into three Circuit Courts of Appeal--the Eastern, Middle, and Southern Circuits. The District Court for Pennsylvania was authorized to convene at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and Yorktown, Virginia, as was the Court of Appeals for the Middle Circuit, whose jurisdiction included New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia.

On August 17, 1790, Congress removed Yorktown, Virginia, as a designated site for sessions of the District Court in view of a jurisdictional dispute in the application of the laws of the State of Virginia and those of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Thus, the district court was headquartered in Philadelphia until April 20, 1801, when it was divided into two districts, the Eastern District (Philadelphia) and the Western District (Pittsburgh).

On May 26, 1824, the counties, which now comprise the Middle District of Pennsylvania, were removed from the Eastern District and placed under the jurisdiction of the Western District. In addition, the Court for the Western District was authorized to hold sessions in Williamsport. Another session in Scranton was added on September 7, 1886.

Middle District Is Created

On March 2, 1901, Congress created a third district, the Middle District of Pennsylvania, headquartered at Scranton, with Harrisburg and Williamsport

designated as sites for sessions. Wilkes-Barre became an authorized site for sessions of court in 1938. At the creation of the Middle District, President McKinley appointed Robert W. Archibald the first judge for the new District and Samuel J. M. McCarrell as the first United States Attorney.

Samuel J. M. McCarrell

Samuel J. M. McCarrell, the son of a Presbyterian minister, previously had served as the District Attorney for Dauphin County as well as state senator. While in the Pennsylvania Senate, he led the fight against moving the State Capital from Harrisburg to Philadelphia. After serving as the first United States Attorney for the Middle District, McCarrell became United States District Judge for Middle Pennsylvania in 1907. As judge, he brought about many reforms, including the right of women to become notaries public. McCarrell's successor, Charles B. Witmer, provided unique services to the District from 1906 to the time of his death in 1925 by serving as United States Marshal, United States Attorney, and United States District Judge.

Frederick Follmer, United States Attorney from 1935 to 1946, also served as United States District Judge for the Middle District. Former United States Attorney Andrew B. Dunsmore and Rogers L. Burnette won elections to the Pennsylvania House of Representatives.

Prohibition Era

Prohibition kept the United States Attorney's Office for the Middle District very busy during the 1920s and 1930s. In one case, a gang rented a warehouse next to a bonded warehouse where whiskey was stored. They entered the bonded warehouse, drained the whiskey from the barrels into their own barrels, and refilled the bonded barrels with colored water. Then they set the bonded warehouse on fire. Two of the firemen who were called to the fire discovered and publicized the switch when they tried to save a couple of barrels for their personal use.

"Berrigan Trial"

The early 1970's saw the trial of the Harrisburg Seven or "Berrigan" trial involving the antiwar movement. Philip Berrigan, a priest, Elizabeth McAllister, a nun, and six others, were suspects in a plot to kidnap then-Presidential Advisor Henry Kissinger, to damage and destroy heating pipes under federal buildings in the District of Columbia, and to destroy files of the Selective Service. Berrigan was serving a six-year term of imprisonment at the United States Penitentiary in Lewisburg, as the result of a felony conviction for defacing and destroying Selective Service records in the District of Maryland. Covertly communicating with McAllister concerning these illegal activities resulted in their conviction for mailing threatening communications. This trial resulted in the eventual creation of a staff office in the Harrisburg division.

Public Corruption - Narcotic Enforcement
- White Collar Crime

Recent successful prosecutions have occurred in the area of public corruption, narcotic enforcement, and white collar crime, including the conviction of the two highest state officials ever convicted in Pennsylvania. The Treasurer and the Auditor General were--convicted in separate trials for corruption involving the sale of state jobs and contracts. Two of the most noted cases to occur in the Middle District in recent years have been the infamous Air America case involving the importation of more than nine tons of cocaine directly from South America to the Middle District, and the investigation known as the E. F. Hutton case.

Headquarters: Scranton
Branch Offices: Harrisburg, Lewisburg
19 Assistant United States Attorneys

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

Charles D. Sheehy, United States Attorney

In the 1960's an extensive look at the United States Attorney's office for the Western District of Pennsylvania appeared in a local newspaper. Even then, the district reflected the wide variety of cases that arise in a locale that includes both rural and urban areas. The United States Attorney at that time, Joseph Ammerman, had begun what is the now accepted practice of assigning cases to assistants specializing in specific areas of law. The article stated that office consensus believed the task of dealing with gambling and drug offenses to be the most glamorous and having the most public exposure. The "fun job" as the newspaper called it, dealt with moonshine cases. According to one assistant, the defendants sometimes resembled the cartoon character, "Snuffy Smith," who brandished a firearm every time the revenuers showed up.

Those who have served the Office of the United States Attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania have dealt with all kinds of defendants and cases--from moonshiners to drug kings, to liability cases against the government. The Western District came into being in 1801 when Pennsylvania, one of the original thirteen judicial districts, was divided into the Eastern and Western Districts. On the eleventh of March of that year, James Hamilton was commissioned as the district's first United States Attorney.

Stone Removed For Political Activities

One former United States Attorney illustrated very well the determination of those who have served this district. William A. Stone was seventeen years old when he enlisted in the Union Army to fight during

the Civil War. His parents were so upset over the matter that his father secured young William's release through their senator. Within the year, however, the eager lad had joined again. Stone survived the war and began his legal career as the District Attorney for Tioga County. In 1880, he was named United States Attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

Stone carried his tenacity with him into office since he ran afoul of President Cleveland's orders that federal employees avoid political activities. He resigned from the United States Attorney's office in 1886 in order to support a friend running for governor. He declared that he would not allow a President to smother his political and personal rights--a belief that resulted in his removal. William Stone became a very prominent individual in the state and local government. He won election to the United States Congress in 1890 and became Governor of Pennsylvania in 1898. Under his administration the state was able to recover some of its \$3 million debt.

A Skilled Litigator

One of the most successful litigators to hold the Office of United States Attorney for the Western District was Harry Alvan Hall, who served from 1893 to 1897. Hall previously had served in the Pennsylvania Senate, but the Office of United States Attorney brought his abilities to the attention of those in government. Hall was so capable in the courtroom, that the Interstate Commerce Commission chose him to try its important test cases. In *United States v. Wight Halo Hall* won the first conviction ever of a railroad executive charged with violating the Interstate

Commerce Act. At the end of his term, Hall was congratulated by the United States Attorney General in his annual report for having won the largest percentage of cases brought to trial by any United States Attorney. Hall refused a second appointment at the close of his term, but President McKinley refused to nominate anyone else. Hall thus remained in office until the Supreme Court by law was forced to appoint a successor. The court appointed Hall who thereby became one of the few United States Attorneys ever to be appointed to fill a vacancy created by the expiration of his own term.

Dick Thornburgh Becomes 79th United States Attorney General

The source of greatest pride for the Western District of Pennsylvania is the accession of one of its own to one of the highest offices in the nation. The Honorable Dick Thornburgh was appointed by President Reagan in 1988 as the 79th Attorney General of the United States. A native Pennsylvanian, Thornburgh had served the State of Pennsylvania as governor for two consecutive terms, beginning in 1978.

Dick Thornburgh was not new to the Justice Department. Under President Ford, he had served as Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Criminal Division. Prior to becoming governor, he held the position of United States Attorney for the Western District from 1969 to 1975. During his tenure as United States Attorney, he was one of the original 15 members of the newly created Attorney General's Advisory

Committee for United States Attorneys. Also, as United States Attorney, Thornburgh received national recognition for his prosecutions against major organized crime figures and drug traffickers. The Drug Enforcement Administration presented him with a "Special Medallion Award" for "significant personal efforts to help eliminate drug abuse"

DISTRICT OF PUERTO RICO

Daniel F. Lopez-Romo, United States Attorney

The District of Puerto Rico received its first United States Attorney at the beginning of this century when Noah B. K. Pettingill was commissioned on June 5, 1900. Reappointed in 1904, Pettingill represented the first of a long list of highly qualified and capable people who have served this District.

Harry F. Besosa received appointment to the District of Puerto Rico in 1932. A native of New York, Besosa had been stationed in Puerto Rico with the Army as an interpreter in 1898. After leaving the military, he stayed in Puerto Rico and became very active in local government. In 1906 Besosa was chosen as the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce for Puerto Rico, and from 1937 to 1939, he served as the City Attorney for the City of San Juan.

Former United States Attorney Ira K. Wells was commissioned in 1921. Wells left the District in 1924 to take a position as Assistant United States Attorney General in Washington, D.C. Wells later was appointed United States District Judge for the District of Puerto Rico.

The Local "Watergate"

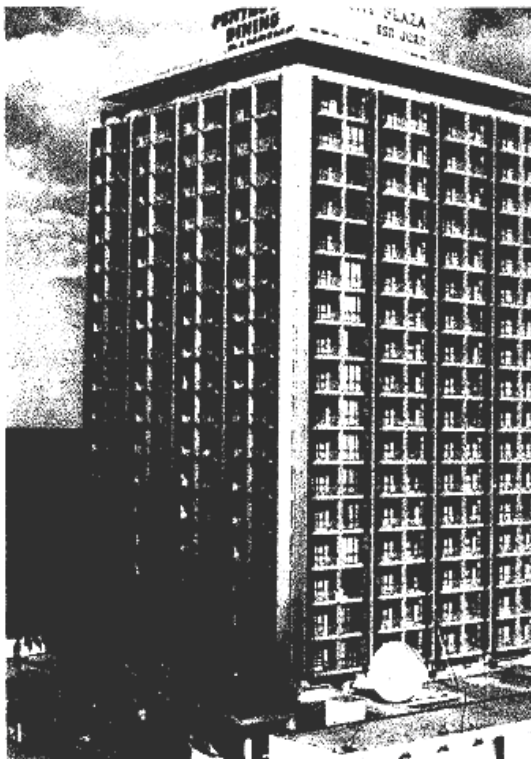
Many important cases have been tried by the United States Attorney's Office for the District of Puerto Rico, including *United States v. Angel Perez-Casillas*. Several Puerto Rico police members were convicted for perjury in relation to a grand jury investigation related to the killing of two pro-independence advocates by the Puerto Rico police. The investigation into the killings was one of the most noted in Puerto Rican history. The case is generally known

as the "Cerro Maravilla" investigation, in reference to the place where the incident occurred. Because of the political repercussions of the investigation, it is also known as the local "Watergate." The case was one of major importance because it involved the integrity of the United States Department of Justice. Ten members of the Police of the Puerto Rico Intelligence Unit were found guilty and their sentences totaled several hundred years. The FBI and Criminal Division also were charged with cover-ups. The United States Attorney personally directed the investigation into the incident and led the prosecution team.

Public Corruption

The District of Puerto Rico also has investigated cases involving public corruption. In one case, four defendants were charged with conspiracy, possession, acid distribution of cocaine. The primary defendant in the case, Luis Carbone, was a former State prosecutor and criminal defense lawyer of the federal bar. In another case, ten defendants, among them various members of the Police of Puerto Rico, were convicted of extortion under color of official right in violation of the Hobbs Act. The defendants were extorting and robbing individuals involved in illegal numbers racketeering. The scheme included the preparation and execution of false search warrants in order to obtain illegal money.

Police corruption also was involved in the first continuous criminal enterprise prosecution in the District of Puerto Rico. A major undertaking of the FBI and the United States Attorney's Office resulted in the investigation of drug trafficking within the police force of Puerto Rico: The enterprise used members of the police for operational security and local attorneys were involved in the financing aspects of the organization. The major defendant was sentenced to fifty years without parole.



Dupont Plaza Hotel After the Fire

Dupont Plaza Hotel

The most publicized case to occur in the District of Puerto Rico involved a fire at the Dupont Plaza Hotel. On December 31, 1986, a fire broke out at the hotel, gutting the ground level and first floor areas. Estimated damage was \$6 to \$10 million, but more tragic was the loss of 100 lives. Authorities concluded arson to be the cause of the blaze. The National Fire Protection Association concluded in its report that the fire was "among the worst hotel fires in this century, including the 1980 MGM Grand Hotel fire which killed 85 and the 1946 Winecoff Hotel fire in which 119 were killed." During the fire, Manuel de Jesus Marrero-Otero, a Special Agent of the United States Secret Service, was killed while engaged in the performance of his official duties. Three defendants were tried, convicted, and received a total of almost 300 years in prison.



*Dupont Plaza Hotel After the Fire
Second View*

While well known as one of the thirteen original colonies, Rhode Island was not among the first thirteen states to have a

DISTRICT OF RHODE ISLAND

Lincoln C. Almond, United States Attorney

United States Attorney commissioned in 1789 by President George Washington. Although the first colony to declare independence on May 4, 1776, Rhode Island refused to ratify the constitution until May 29, 1790.

Upon ratification, Rhode Island was established as a federal district and received its first appointee. William Channing became the first United States Attorney for the District of Rhode Island on July 3, 1790, with the United States District Court holding its first session in August 1790, in Newport. Channing held the office of United States Attorney while simultaneously holding the Office of Attorney General of the State of Rhode Island, an accomplishment repeated by three other Rhode Island United States Attorneys.

Three former United States Attorneys became members of the United States Senate and two served as governors. One former United States Attorney, Edward M. McEntee went on to become a Judge of the First Circuit Court of Appeals, and three became Judges of the United States District Court. Raymond J. Pettine was formerly the Chief Judge of the District of Rhode Island and became Senior Judge.

District Judge For Forty Years

John Pitman served as United States Attorney from 1820 to 1824. He then received an appointment as United States District Judge where he remained for 40 years, the longest tenure in the history of the District Court in Rhode Island.

Attorney General Of The United States

Another former United States Attorney deserving special note is J. Howard McGrath who served from 1934 to 1940. He became governor in 1941, Solicitor General of the United States in 1945 and United States Senator in 1947. While a member of the United States Senate, he also was National Chairman of the Democratic Party and was instrumental in the 1948 presidential upset victory of Harry S. Truman. McGrath received appointment as Attorney General of the United States in 1949.

La Cosa Nostra

Armed with significant anti-crime legislation of the early 1970's and a greatly enlarged staff, the United States Attorney's Office for the District of Rhode Island sustained an aggressive posture in all priority areas of law enforcement in the last two decades.

Under the leadership of Lincoln C. Almond, constant pressure has been brought against traditional organized crime and political corruption, which threaten the quality of life in the Ocean State. Working in close cooperation with Strike Force Attorneys assigned to the district over the past 15 years, dozens of prosecutions have substantially neutralized La Cosa Nostra in Rhode Island. At the same time a number of political corruption probes were instituted. The most recent probe of the City of Providence resulted in 16 convictions.

Particularly noteworthy has been the dramatic increase in drug prosecutions and related forfeiture actions. Forfeiture actions relating to the Continuing Criminal Enterprise case of United States v. Newton constituted the largest forfeiture in United States history.

E. F. Hutton

The \$1,000,000 fine imposed in the E. F. Hutton money laundering case in the District of Rhode Island deserves special notice. In that case, brokers at Hutton's Providence office, conspired to hide money in fictitious accounts for the benefit of organized crime figures.

World Prodigy Prosecution

In the World Prodigy prosecution, this office obtained a plea of guilty requiring the defendant, a shipping company, to pay a \$1,010,000 fine, the largest ever for the negligent discharge of pollutants. This case,

brought under the Clean Water Act, followed the discharge of almost 300,000 gallons of heating oil by a tanker which ran aground at the entrance to Narragansett Bay.

The United States Attorney's office for the District of Rhode Island has committed itself to monitoring and investigating organized crime and political corruption matters, while it pursues the leadership of the local drug cartels. Because of Rhode Island's unique size and close working relationship with state and local narcotics enforcement agencies, serious inroads are being made in the war on drugs.

DISTRICT OF SOUTH CAROLINA

E. Bart Daniel, United States Attorney

An Original Colony

The District of South Carolina, one of the original thirteen, began like many other districts: the state comprised one district and was later (in 1915) divided. Unlike other districts, however, South Carolina once again became a single district in 1968.

First United States Attorney

Its first United States Attorney was John J. Pringle, who served from 1789 to 1792, and went on to become Attorney General for the state for a term of sixteen years. Pringle is noted almost as much for the positions he turned down as for those in which he served: he declined a South Carolina delegate seat to the United States Constitutional Convention in 1787 and an offer to become United States Attorney General by Thomas Jefferson in 1805.

Former United States Attorneys

Pringle's successors also served with distinction and provided leadership beyond their terms as United States Attorneys. Edward Frost (1831) was chosen as a member of a South Carolina delegation which traveled to Washington after the Civil War. The delegation went to discuss with President Johnson the new government for the state and the election of a governor. Frost was also a member of the state constitutional convention in 1865. James Petigru (1850-1853) became well-known for his codification and annotation of the laws of South Carolina. James Connor (1856-1860) became a decorated war hero and Attorney General for the State of South Carolina. Ernest Cochran, United States

Attorney from 1906-1914, also served in the same capacity for the newly created Western District of South Carolina from 1921-1923. He became a District Judge in 1923.

State And Local Law Enforcement

In recent times, the District of South Carolina has enjoyed a very effective relationship with local and state law enforcement authorities. Several South Carolina Assistant Attorneys General have been cross-designated as Special Assistant United States Attorneys. A prime example of this close cooperation is the District's ongoing association with the office of the South Carolina Consumer Advocate which has led to more federal prosecutions for odometer tampering than in any other District. Joint investigations also have taken place in such consumer-oriented areas as fraud in the mobile home sales industry.

The cooperation between the United States Attorney's Office and State and local agencies has resulted in an impressive record of prosecutions in the area of political corruption, the most notable examples being the successful prosecution of a state senator for voting fraud, the Speaker pro tempore of the State House of Representatives for mail and wire fraud, and a committee chairman of the State House of Representatives for mail and false statements. The district has prosecuted several sheriffs, state magistrates, a Clerk of the Court, school board members, and other public officials for a variety of offenses.

Drug Smuggling

In December 1982, the District of South Carolina initiated a case resulting in the conviction of drug smugglers first apprehended in Sumter, South Carolina. Law enforcement authorities in Sumter seized a twin engine Cessna aircraft and 955.1 pounds of 88 percent pure cocaine worth \$350 million. Arrested were the plane's pilot, co-pilot, and several other individuals. This arrest was the culmination of a lengthy joint investigation by Customs, FBI, IRS, the South Carolina Law Enforcement Division, Sumter County Sheriff's office and local law enforcement authorities in Florida.

After the seizure, a 19-count indictment, including both RICO and CCE charges, was returned against 16 defendants. A total of 13 defendants pleaded guilty or were convicted of charges in the indictment while four remained fugitives. The leader of the operation was convicted of 17 of the charges and sentenced to 70 years, 50 to be served without parole eligibility. Other sentences ranged from 3 to 35 years. The investigation and prosecution of this case was an excellent example of inter-agency cooperation at all levels of law enforcement, and as such had a major impact on drug distribution in South Carolina.

Savannah River Nuclear Plant

In 1986, the district successfully prosecuted a construction firm and the purchasing agent at the Savannah River Plant, a nuclear weapons fabricating facility of the Department of Energy. The

defendants were indicted for bribing an E. I. duPont purchasing agent, in exchange for information concerning competitors' sealed bids. With this information, the defendants successfully bid on multibillion dollar roofing projects they were technically unable to perform, paying the purchasing agent some \$40,000 in bribes. They were able to steal some \$419,000 in materials and money while on the job at the Savannah River Plant. The defendants pleaded guilty, agreed to cooperate, and were sentenced to five years imprisonment and \$40,000 fines.

Of great significance is the fact that the defendants implicated a network of contractors and government officials who were operating the same scheme at other federal facilities, generally using Small Business Administration-approved, Section 8-A minority set-aside companies as fronts. The case gave rise to investigations and prosecutions in other districts.

DISTRICT OF SOUTH DAKOTA

Philip N. Hogan, United States Attorney

The Dakota Territory, when established in 1861, encompassed both of the present states of North and South Dakota. At that time Henry Vale was appointed to serve as its first United States Attorney. Declining to serve, Vale never took office. William E. Gleason was appointed in his place, and subsequently was commissioned as the first United States Attorney for the Dakota Territory.

One of the last persons appointed as United States Attorney before the admission of the two Dakotas to the Union was John E. Carland, who served for two years beginning in 1885. Carland was born in New York and moved to the Dakotas where he began an outstanding career in government service. Carland resigned office in 1888 to become an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court for the Territory. Though primarily associated with the State of South Dakota, Carland served as a delegate to the constitutional convention for the State of North Dakota upon its admission to the Union. Later he began a noted career as a jurist, first as United States District Judge for the District of South Dakota, and in 1913 as judge of the United States Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit.

Carland's successor, William E. Purcell, was the last United States Attorney for the Territory before statehood. He also was born in the East and moved to the Dakotas to begin his law career. Upon the division of the Territory into states, Purcell remained in office as the United States Attorney for the District of North Dakota and United States Senate. In 1889, John Murphy was

appointed to serve as the first United States Attorney for the District of South Dakota.

Those United States Attorneys who followed Murphy continued to be dedicated to the Office of the United States Attorney. Many of them began their careers as State's Attorney in the various counties. William G. Porter, appointed United States Attorney in 1907, previously had been State Attorney for Custer County. Olaf Eidem who served from 1926 to 1934, had been State Attorney for Brookings County, and Samuel Wesley Clark had held the same position for Spink County before becoming United States Attorney in 1921. Clark began as State's Attorney but eventually left the office to become the Attorney General for the State of South Dakota. He resigned in 1910 and went on to become United States Attorney.

Arguing Against United States Jurisdiction

Several years later, George Philip became United States Attorney for South Dakota in 1934. Philip was born in Scotland and displayed the true character of a pioneer and adventurer. Coming to America, he worked in a lumber camp in Colorado and later as a cowboy on a cattle range. He then began the study of law and in 1913 started an 18-year tenure as Assistant United States Attorney for the district. Philip committed his life to work in the district as he later served another thirteen years as United States Attorney beginning in 1934.

While Assistant United States Attorney, and before the rules barring concurrent private practice, Philip had become well known for his defense of Joseph Iyott, Jr. in a murder case. Strangely, Assistant United States Attorney Philip found himself

arguing, as a private defense attorney, against United States jurisdiction. The murder had occurred in a county that formerly had been part of the Rosebud Indian Reservation. Although the offense happened after the land had been taken out of the reservation, the United States had failed to gain proper title to the land thus negating any United States jurisdiction. Philip's brief concerning jurisdiction of courts over offenses committed by Indians on Indian lands attracted considerable attention throughout the country.

Mail Fraud In The 1900's

Because of its geography and pioneer heritage, South Dakota has prosecuted several interesting and important cases. In the early 1900's, a man by the name of Charlie Hyde came to South Dakota and wrote letters to people back East claiming that Pierre was going to be a "boom town." He suggested that they take advantage of his information by purchasing lots from him for \$200. The offer was found to be fraudulent and Hyde was convicted of mail fraud. He received a Presidential pardon, however, and never served his sentence.

Liquor

In the 1950's the United States Attorney's Office created quite a stir when it executed a directive from the Justice Department ordering the destruction of all liquid exhibits seized during the days of prohibition. Unfortunately, officials from the District carried out the orders right in the building itself resulting in the evaporation and seeping of liquor odors

throughout the whole building. The event attracted the notice of not only other tenants in the building, but also the media.

Wounded Knee

The most remembered case in the history of South Dakota involved the conflict at Wounded Knee. The stand-off between the American Indian Movement (AIM) and the federal government occurred in the spring of 1972. AIM leaders, Dennis Banks, Russell Means, and Clyde Bellecourt and numerous others, including Leonard Peltier, were arrested and stood trial in the District of South Dakota.

EASTERN DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE

John W. Gill, Jr., United States Attorney

The early history of the United States Attorney's Office for the Eastern District of Tennessee dates back to 1790. On May 26, 1790, Congress approved an Act that the territory of the United States south of the Ohio River, for the purposes of temporary government, would be one district. Therefore, without soliciting their approval, the United States draped the mantle of its citizenship about the surprised residents of the Cumberland.

The President appointed three attorneys for the territory, one of whom was Andrew Jackson for what was termed the "Mero District." Jackson had settled in Jonesboro in 1788, in what is now Washington County, Tennessee, located in the Eastern District of Tennessee. The early record books of the Court at Jonesboro record that on Monday, the twelfth day of May 1788, Andrew Jackson produced a license as an Attorney.

Tennessee remained a unified district until 1805 when the state was divided into three districts, the Eastern, Middle and Western Districts.

Jimmy Hoffa

One of the most noted cases occurring in the Eastern District involved Jimmy Hoffa. In 1962, Hoffa was charged with a conflict-of-interest violation of the Taft-Hartley law-a misdemeanor. The trial lasted two months and ended in a hung jury. The case (later referred to as the Test Fleet Case) was tried in Nashville, and resulted in a second trial in Chattanooga after Hoffa was accused of trying to bribe jurors in the Nashville case. Hoffa was convicted on March 4, 1964, in Chattanooga of willfully

endeavoring to influence, intimidate, and impede jurors in the discharge of their duties in violation of the Federal Obstruction of Justice statute. Hoffa was sentenced to eight years' imprisonment and fined \$5,000. The conviction was affirmed by both the Court of Appeals and the United States Supreme Court.

Hoffa appealed to the United States Court of Appeals for a new trial on four different occasions with each appeal being denied. The third motion for a new trial alleged newly discovered evidence of misconduct of the jurors and the United States Marshals who had charge of the jurors. The fourth motion alleged improper electronic surveillance of Hoffa, his witnesses, associates, and attorneys by the United States. Hoffa was released from prison after President Nixon approved his application for clemency. He disappeared in 1975.

The Company

During 1979, several defendants were associated in a partnership known as "The Company," which was organized to purchase and distribute large quantities of cocaine, marijuana, and methaqualone in southeastern Tennessee and northern Georgia. Originating from a bank robbery gang, the Company organization operated several types of businesses as fronts for the narcotics trafficking organization, including several gambling houses involving multibillion dollar sports betting operations, interstate prostitution houses, a liquor store, and a restaurant. Several million dollars in cash was laundered through the liquor store--approximately \$800,000 in cash was

seized at the time searches were conducted in 1984.

The organization was able to continue its operation through contacts with corrupt police officers, attorneys, and other officials. More than 60 individuals subsequently were prosecuted and imprisoned as participants in this organization. More than \$1,000,000 in cash was seized, in addition to approximately \$750,000 in businesses and other real estate holdings located in Chattanooga and Georgia. Julius Parker and Harold Benson Ellis were convicted of operating a continuing criminal enterprise. In addition, three prominent Chattanooga attorneys, two senior police officers, and a former Chief of Detectives of Hamilton County, Tennessee, were sentenced to the penitentiary for their participation in "The Company" operation. A cooperating police official was offered a \$50,000 bribe from "The Company" organization after the investigation was revealed. Included in the prosecutive efforts was the prosecution of a number of interstate gamblers involved in a multibillion dollar sports betting operation which was a front for the narcotics distribution business and two interstate prostitution organizations.

The Fall Of The Butcher Banking Empire

Another highly publicized case occurring in the Eastern District of Tennessee involved the fall of the Butcher banking empire. The conviction of C. H. Butcher, Jr., in 1987 represented the culmination of a four-year investigation arising out of the collapse of the Jake and C.

H. Butcher, Jr., banking business. Jake Butcher owned and operated the United American Bank chain located in Tennessee and Kentucky, and C. H. Butcher, Jr., owned and operated the City and County Bank chain also located in Tennessee and Kentucky. In--' 1983, both bank systems collapsed as a result of massive insider loans. The two bank chains had combined assets of \$3 billion and together represented the largest bank failure in United States history to that date. Jake Butcher was convicted in 1985 and is serving a 20-year term of imprisonment. In addition to C. H. Butcher, Jr., five accomplices also were convicted, with four receiving prison sentences. The investigation and convictions in the bankruptcy fraud case resulted in the government recovering almost \$5 million in United States bearer notes and coupons, silver coins, and cash.

MIDDLE DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE

Joe B. Brown, United States Attorney

Andrew Jackson served as the first United States Attorney for the District of Tennessee in 1790. Prior to becoming United States Attorney, he was one of three attorneys for the territory of the United States south of the Ohio River. In 1789 he became a judge of the State Superior Court and played an active role in Tennessee's gaining statehood. Jackson was serving as United States Attorney when Tennessee entered the Union in 1796. In 1828, Andrew Jackson became the Seventh President of the United States.

From the appointment of Andrew Jackson, the District of Tennessee and later the Middle District have enjoyed competent leadership from those appointed as United States Attorneys. Abram M. Tillman served the longest tenure of any United States Attorney for the Middle District. He was appointed in 1898 by President McKinley, reappointed by President Roosevelt in 1902 and 1906, and by Taft in 1910, serving until 1914.

James F. Neal, Watergate Special Prosecutor

Prior to becoming the United States Attorney for the Middle District in 1964, James F. Neal served as Special Assistant to United States Attorney Robert Kennedy from 1961 to 1964. While United States Attorney, Neal prosecuted former Teamsters Union Leader Jimmy Hoffa for offenses arising out of jury tampering. During 1973 to 1974, Neal served as the Special Prosecutor for the Watergate Special Prosecution Force in *United States v. Mitchell, et al*. In 1982, Neal served as Chief Counsel, Senate Select Committee To

Study Undercover Operations of the Department of Justice. Neal's highly successful private practice included the defense of high profile cases such as those involving Elvis Presley's doctor, the Ford Motor Company Pinto trial, Louisiana Governor Edwin Edwards, and the disaster on the set of the movie, "The Twilight Zone."

Gilbert E. Merritt became United States Attorney for the Middle District in 1966. Merritt had extensive experience as a professor at Vanderbilt University School of Law both before and after his service as United States Attorney. In 1977, President Jimmy Carter appointed him to the United States Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit. Merritt became Chief Judge of that court in 1989.

Major Cases

Many important cases have come to trial in the Middle District including the case against Jimmy Hoffa. United States Attorney James Neal prosecuted Hoffa on charges arising out of a scheme to set up a company, Test Fleet, to transport goods in interstate commerce while holding an official position with the Teamsters Union, a violation of the Taft-Hartley Act.

Several cases brought before the Middle District have had direct bearing on the quality of the lives of people within the District. *Grier v. Ellington* represented the first litigation seeking to dismantle a statewide system of discrimination in higher education. After the 1968 Civil Rights Act, the Attorney General intervened and the parties were recast with the United States as

a party plaintiff. The action was resolved to end discrimination in Tennessee colleges.

Criminal Antitrust Indictment

In a series of 70 different prosecutions, the United States brought criminal antitrust indictments against various asphalt contractors. Numerous Tennessee road builders had rigged competitive award contracts with the State of Tennessee Department of Transportation. Following the successful federal prosecutions, the Administrator of the Federal Highway Administration advised the Tennessee officials that, under the Federal Highway Trust Fund, each state receiving federal assistance must actively pursue contractors to recover any overpayment. Under the Trust Fund, the Federal Highway Administration is entitled to a share of the recovery in proportion to its share of the actual construction costs on each project. Refusing to cooperate with the Administrator, the State of Tennessee sued to prevent the Administrator from withholding current Trust Fund reimbursements to recover the federal share recovered by the state. The state prevailed in the district court, but on appeal the Sixth Circuit reversed. Upon remand for trial, the State of Tennessee settled and paid approximately \$3.8 million to the Federal Highway Administration. This case had national significance since many other states had followed the lead of Tennessee and had denied an obligation to pursue recovery of the federal share of any bid-rigged project and had refused to account for and share recoveries.

Tennessee Governor Receives Jail Term:

In a highly publicized case in 1980, Tennessee Governor Leonard Ray Blanton, and his aides, Clyde Hood, and James M. Allen, were indicted on federal corruption charges arising from the issuance of state retail liquor license. Convicted in 1981, Blanton began serving his sentence in 1984 and became the first Tennessee Governor to serve time in jail. Following *McNally v. United States*, Blanton was successful in vacating his mail fraud convictions, but remained convicted on conspiracy and Hobbs Act charges.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE

W. Hickman Ewing, Jr., United States Attorney

Less than ten years after the end of the Civil War, on October 2, 1874, United States Attorney, W. W. Murray wrote to the Attorney General in Washington, saying,

“I have the horror to say, that from affidavits now in file in my office, the following facts appear: Since the elections on the sixth of August last, bands of men armed and in disguise, and known as the Ku Klux Klan, have been riding through certain portions of Gibson County in this district, almost every night, committing outrageous (acts) upon the colored people, in some instances whipping them, and in others threatening to kill them, and on Saturday night, August 16th, a number of colored people were shot at on their return home from church by a certain of these masked men.” An old Negro named Isham was severely whipped and at the time was told by the Ku Klux that they should again visit him on Saturday night August 22nd. Therefore on that night several of his colored neighbors started to go and assist the old man in defending himself, and on the way thither were met by a party of men armed mounted and in disguise who first fired upon them, they returning the fire in either killing or wounding a mule whereupon both parties fled. This is, as I suppose, the conspiracy to take the lives of the white citizens of the neighborhood or which ‘sixteen Negroes were committed to the jail of Gibson County in this state’ referred to in Governor Brown’s telegram.

“The next day, Sunday, the state authorities commenced arresting the black men in the vicinity almost indiscriminately, taking among others two colored preachers out of their churches, the prisoners, so

arrested were confined and guarded to await their preliminary trial the next day; during that night, some of these prisoners were taken out of the building in which they were confined by some of the guards, and by means of threats and in one instance by hanging the prisoner to a tree confessions were extorted from them, which were used as testimony against them in their examination before the committing court. “

Disturbed by the incident, Murray took what was at the time an unpopular position --seeking federal indictments against white residents of Tennessee. Apparently Governor Brown of Tennessee had telegraphed the President wanting to know why the federal government was trying to indict and prosecute Tennessee citizens, rather than having the cases handled in state court.

The full text of Murray’s letter, which includes the arguments on why these men should be prosecuted under federal statutes, is reprinted on page 195. Murray argues that under the state system it would be “very difficult if not impossible to bring these defendants to trial. . . .” Murray also suggests that there “may be grounds for prejudice existing in the local court, which could not exist in the federal court.”

Murray pressed for and received indictments of the 16 men responsible for the crimes. Despite the eventual ruling against federal jurisdiction in the case, Murray’s actions demonstrate that the United States Attorneys for the Western District have always stood for what is right and good, despite criticism from the public, including state officials.

Recent United States Attorneys

The people living within the Western District have benefitted from the hard work of those responsible for protecting federal interests in the area. Thomas F. Turley, Jr., (1969-1977), Michael Cody (1977-1981), and W. Hickman Ewing, Jr. (1981-Present), have been responsible for the prosecution of more than 100 public officials. The fact that many of the defendants were high-ranking members of the Governor's Administration did not deter these United States Attorneys. Even more intimidating was the fact that one of the defendants was a very popular sports figure in the area.

United States Attorneys from this district have also refused to neglect their duty because of the lack of prestige inherent in any particular case. For instance, in 1943 the District, under the supervision of United States Attorney, William McClanahan successfully prosecuted the case, United States of America v. 284 Barrels of Dried Eggs. Despite the apparent lack of significance of this case, the district pushed to keep the eggs from being sold as they were deemed "unfit for food in any manner." The case was perhaps insignificant, and certainly not glamorous, but one of great importance to the United States Attorney trying to protect his constituency.

Charles B. Simonton, who served from 1895 to 1898, was twice elected Congressman from the State of Tennessee. Other United States Attorneys from the district have gained national prominence for their work, including S. E. Murray who

served from 1921 to 1926. Under his direction, the Western District surpassed all others in the United States in percentage of convictions and the number of indictments. During that time, the law enforcement community focused much of its attention on the prohibition laws. Under Murray, the district led the South in the length of sentencing for the people convicted of breaking those laws.

EASTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS

Robert J. Wortham, United States Attorney

The Eastern District of Texas is the oldest district in the State of Texas. With its headquarters located in Beaumont, it encompasses forty-three counties. On December 29, 1845, Congress created the first district court of the State of Texas, its first session held in Galveston in 1846. Soon after, the state was divided into four divisions for court sessions--Galveston, Austin, Brownsville, and Tyler. At the time, the Eastern District of the state contained 29 coastal counties, while the Western District consisted of 91 sparsely settled counties. On March 1, 1902, Congress established the present day Eastern District.

Distinguished United States Attorneys

Many distinguished individuals have served this District as United States Attorneys. Samuel D. Hay was appointed on April 9, 1857, two months after the first two federal courts were created in the State of Texas. One of Hay's successors was Andrew P. McCormick, who had previously served in the Texas Senate from 1876 to 1879. From 1879 to 1892, he was appointed by President Hayes as Judge of the United States District Court for the newly created Northern District of Texas. He was later appointed by President Harrison as Judge of the United States Circuit Court for the Fifth Judicial Circuit in 1892 until 1913.

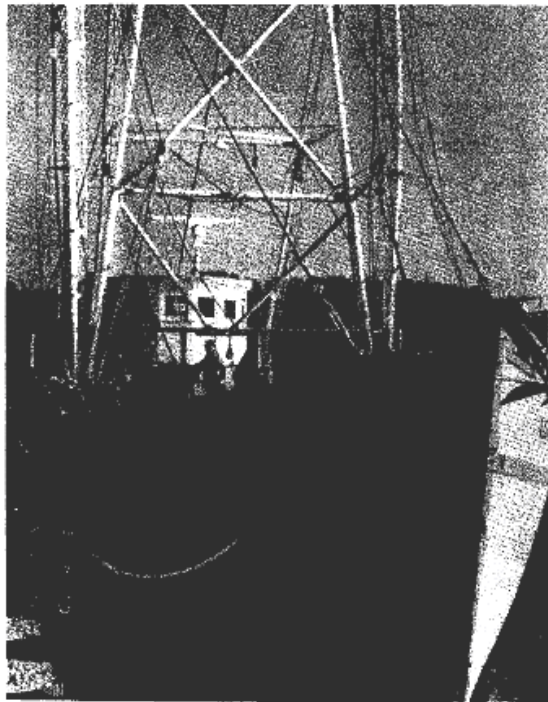
In 1895, Sinclair Taliaferro was appointed as United States Attorney. Taliaferro had gained popularity in Texas as City Attorney for the City of Houston, winning a famous suit that affected all Texans--whether or not homestead property

was taxable. Until Taliaferro's victory in court, cities in the state had great difficulty in collecting such taxes.

Another prominent United States Attorney for the Eastern District was William Wayne Justice, who served from 1961 to 1968. At the time of his resignation, Justice became the Judge for the Eastern District. In 1980, he was appointed Chief Judge of that court.

Agnes Pauline

One of the most significant cases in the State of Texas during the late 1970's was brought to trial in the Eastern District--*United States of America v. Rex Cauble*. Cauble was a wealthy Texan, who became involved in marijuana smuggling. This was the first major joint investigation in drug importation between the FBI and DEA. "It began with one shrimp boat named the Agnes Pauline. The boat was discovered in High Island, Texas with a cargo of marijuana considered to be the largest seizure of marijuana at that time in the United States under 18 U.S.C. 63. Most of the defendants in this case were ranch hands who worked for Cauble, which resulted in the case becoming popularly known as "the Cowboy Mafia Case." The FBI calculated that Rex Cauble had made approximately \$30 million in the smuggling of marijuana into the state. This case was appealed to the Supreme Court twice, but each time was denied. Consequently, the case gave other Districts the legal precedence they needed to support many major drug seizures.



Agnes Pauline

USA v. Freedom Financial Corporation

Another interesting case to occur in the Eastern District of Texas involved a mail fraud scheme. Freedom Financial Corporation of Dallas, Texas owned seven timeshare resorts in Texas and Missouri. The company solicited millions of prospective purchasers to tour its facilities with the promise that all recipients were “absolutely guaranteed to win \$20,000 cash and a 1988 BMW,” after touring the facilities. Unfortunately, after touring the facilities, visitors would receive a prize of little or no value, or a coupon which would allow them to purchase a gift at the full retail price. In a nine-month period there were more than 26 million mailings in the six state area of Texas, Oklahoma, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Louisiana.

The Southwest area of Texas recently has become inundated with fraudulent mail fraud schemes and promotional offers. The publicity generated by the prosecution created an awareness of these schemes in this region and has greatly encouraged consumers to file complaints. Stopping Freedom Financial Corporation from mailing fraudulent solicitations saved countless individuals vast losses for time and expense in responding to the false presentations. It has also helped preserve the quickly eroding reputation of sale-through-mail efforts.

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS

Marvin Collins, United States Attorney

The Northern District of Texas was created in 1879, composed of territory previously under the jurisdiction of the Western District. The Northern District included three divisions meeting at Dallas, Waco, and Graham, the latter being the headquarters. Despite its small population, the community of Graham occupied a significant position for a cattle ranching area in North Texas, as it was here that ranchmen formed the forerunner of the influential Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers' Association. Also, Graham was located near Fort Belknap, one of the most important military posts in North Texas prior to the Civil War. Before the establishment of the district court, this area was served by federal circuit courts. Since 1879, however, the district boundaries have changed substantially. An Act of Congress approved on March 11, 1902 established the four judicial districts into which Texas is now divided.

Prestigious United States Attorneys

The first United States Attorney to serve the Northern District of Texas was Fred W. Miner, who was appointed by President Rutherford B. Hayes. Ironically, one of Miner's first recorded actions was his refusal to try a case he deemed to be little more than malicious prosecution. One of the earliest cases tried by Miner involved an alleged violation of federal law in connection with a general election.

The United States Attorneys that succeeded Miner served with distinction. William Hawley Atwell served for fifteen years, longer than any other person. Atwell was in private practice when President McKinley appointed him in 1898. He ran

for Governor in 1922 and was defeated; however, a year later he was appointed to the federal bench by Warren G. Harding. Judge Atwell served for more than three decades, resigning in 1954. A newspaper article once described him as having a "powerful sense of duty and responsibility [whose] attitude toward bumptious lawyers somewhat resembles the steel-eyed frigidity of a battleship skipper toward untidy junior officers who neglect to salute the quarterdeck." Atwell had a softer side as well, as he was responsible for the establishment of the Dallas Zoo while serving as Zoo Commissioner in earlier years.

Eldon B. Mahon had an extensive background spanning two decades as a state prosecutor and state court judge before serving as United States Attorney in 1968. President Nixon appointed him as U.S. District Judge for the Northern District in 1972, where he presided over one of the most publicized cases in the state, the Fort Worth school desegregation plan.

Another United States Attorney, Harold Barefoot Sanders, Jr., served the Northern District from 1961 to 1965. After his term as United States Attorney, he became Assistant Deputy Attorney General and later Assistant Attorney General for the Civil Division of the Department of Justice in Washington, D.C. In 1967, President Johnson placed him on the White House Staff to serve as legislative counsel. Later, Jimmy Carter appointed him as United States District Judge for the Northern District. A recent story characterized Sanders as a man who "has been quietly influential in affecting social issues and forming government policy since he first

entered public service as a Texas legislator in 1952. Among the emotionally charged issues Sanders handled as a federal judge were school desegregation, the rights of the mentally ill and the assaulting, kidnapping or care of the mentally retarded.”

Killing A President Becomes Federal Law

November 22, 1963 is a date the Northern District of Texas and the nation will never forget. On that date, President John F. Kennedy was assassinated in Dallas during a motorcade through the streets of the city on his way to a speaking engagement at the Dallas Trade Mart. At the Trade Mart, the crowd, awaiting the arrival of the President, began to buzz with apprehension as someone with a portable radio reported an announcement that shots had been fired at the motorcade and that the President had been wounded. Many of the members of the Dallas staff were in the crowd, including United States Attorney Barefoot Sanders, who earlier that day had greeted the President at the airport. Upon hearing the radio reports, however, they all returned to their offices at once.

During the now legendary confusion that followed, United States Attorney Sanders and his staff scrambled through the volumes in their library attempting to locate a federal statute applicable to the shooting of the President. Sanders sought the assistance of his Fort Worth criminal chief, Bill Hughes, and the Department’s Criminal Division in Washington. Unfortunately for the United States Attorney’s office, no federal law had been broken. The state had exclusive jurisdiction, which left the United

States Attorney’s office powerless to protect evidence and to talk with witnesses. Through the evening and deep into the night, the staff maintained constant telephone contact with Justice Department officials in Washington relaying information they received from local sources. With the murder on national television of the President’s alleged assassin, Lee Harvey _ Oswald, the following day, the staff of the United States Attorney’s office resumed their contact with Justice Department officials.

The outcome of those terrible events was the enactment of Public Law 89-141 on August 28, 1965, making a federal crime the assaulting, kidnapping, or killing of the President, President-elect, the Vice President, the Vice President-elect, or another official next in the order of presidential succession. Another provision of the statute provided for the assertion of federal investigative and prosecutive jurisdiction if a violation of the statute occurs--a guarantee that no United States Attorney’s office would ever again experience the frustration and helplessness this office suffered that tragic day.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS

Henry K. Oncken, United States Attorney

Texas was admitted to the Union in 1845 and assigned two federal judicial districts, Eastern and Western. Later the state was divided into four separate districts, one of which was the Southern District. Marcus C. McLeuone was appointed the first United States Attorney in 1899 and served until 1906: He was succeeded by Lodowick "Lock" McDaniel, who had served in several positions in the county government of Grimes County, Texas, including County Attorney and County Judge. McDaniel was reappointed United States Attorney in 1911, giving him a tenure of eight years. John E. Green, Jr., followed McDaniel as United States Attorney for the Southern District in 1914. Several years before, he had been a reporter and city editor for *The Houston Post*. Green served the Southern District for five years before becoming General Attorney for the Gulf Oil Corporation.

Many former United States Attorneys for the district have received appointments as Judges. Woodrow Seals, who served from 1961 to 1966, later became a United States District Judge. Malcolm Wilkey, commissioned in 1954, became a Circuit Court of Appeals Judge for the D. C. Circuit. Henry Oncken served in the State District Court of Alaska before coming to the Southern District as United States Attorney in 1985.

Drug Related Prosecutions

Those who have received commissions as the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Texas have dedicated themselves to protecting the interests of the nation. In recent years, because of the mounting drug problem in the nation, coupled with the location of the Southern District, that protection has taken the form of drug-related prosecutions.

Moncada-Rua Organization

The trial of the Moncada-Rua Organization resulted in the conviction of seven individuals considered to be the major suppliers of cocaine to criminal elements in Houston, Corpus Christi, and Dallas. More than \$1.3 million in cash, 56 kilos of cocaine, and 4 vehicles were seized in the arrests. Two of the defendants were juveniles who were deported to Colombia. Four defendants pleaded guilty, two to money laundering, and two to possession with intent to distribute. They received sentences ranging from 6 to 21 years.

Steward McGlinchey

Steward McGlinchey was a well-entrenched local violator in the Southern District who had extensive law enforcement contacts. He had been involved in the distribution of multi-kilograms of cocaine in the Galveston-Houston area for several years prior to his arrest in 1987. McGlinchey became the first continuing criminal enterprise prosecution in the Galveston Division of the Southern District of Texas. Following a three-week trial, the defendant

was convicted and received three concurrent 12-year sentences. The investigation took almost three years and resulted in the seizure of two houses and a large quantity of jewelry.

Operation Whiteout

“Operation Whiteout” began in early 1987 and was directed at the activities of a Colombian drug smuggling group, which allegedly smuggled cocaine from Medellin, Colombia into Houston, Texas, and other U. S. cities. In May 1988, 20 defendants, most of them Colombian nationals, were arrested after searches were conducted at 23 residences and/or businesses. Eleven of those arrested were accused of involvement in a ring that allegedly smuggled cocaine from Colombia to Houston and funneled drug money back to Colombia. Seized as a result of these arrests and searches were large sums of cash and other assets totaling more than \$1 million.

Southwind

One of the largest investigations to take place in the Southern District was code-named “Southwind.” This case focused on a drug smuggling organization which had been transporting large quantities of marijuana and cocaine with seeming immunity for years. The organization was very sophisticated in its smuggling operation, using aircraft, vehicles with concealed compartments, pagers, two-way radios, night vision devices, counter-surveillance teams, and monitoring of law enforcement radio transmissions. As a result of the work of the Southern District,

57 subjects have been prosecuted and 81 vehicles seized, with combined asset seizures totaling \$10,000,000.

Timothy Leary And Other Memorable Cases

One of the more publicized cases was *United States v. Timothy Leary*, a drug case against the popular Ivy League professor of the 1960's counterculture.

The Southern District has also prosecuted cases other than those related to drugs. One of the most memorable cases was the celebrated indictment of Cassius Clay, later known as Muhammed Ali, for draft evasion in 1964.

One of the most tragic cases occurred in this District when the ship, *Union Reliance*, collided with the Norwegian ship, *Bureau*. The Chinese ship had been loaded with acrylonitrile which caused a fiery explosion that resulted in many sailors being burned alive. This District prosecuted the company, China Union Lines in 1963 for causing the accident.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS

Helen M. Eversberg, United States Attorney

Assassination Of Judge Wood

On May 29, 1979, hired gunman Charles Harrelson assassinated United States District Judge John H. Wood, Jr. As a result, the prosecution team of the United States Attorney's Office for the Western District of Texas led what was at the time the largest FBI investigation in history. Popularly referred to as "Woodmur," the case spanned six years, involved millions of documents and pieces of evidence, and cost the government in excess of \$5 million.

The assassination, the first of a federal judge in over a century, was a bold act of terrorism ordered by an El Paso drug lord, Jimmy Chagra, a drug kingpin scheduled to be tried in Judge Wood's court on continuing criminal Enterprise charges. Six months earlier, Chagra also had hired a hit-man, James Kearns, to assassinate Assistant United States Attorney James Kerr. Kerr narrowly escaped being killed on his way to work when his car was sprayed with machine gun fire from the back doors of a van.

Through the tireless efforts of the United States Attorney's office, Harrelson was convicted of conspiracy to kill Judge Wood and received a life sentence. Harrelson's wife was convicted of perjury and conspiracy to obstruct justice and received a 28-year sentence. Also convicted was Jimmy Chagra's wife, who was sentenced to 30 years in prison for conspiracy to commit murder. Chagra was acquitted on conspiracy charges but was convicted of tax violations which were added to his mandatory 30-year sentence for the prior drug violation. His brother, Joe Chagra, an

attorney, pleaded guilty to conspiracy to murder and received a 10-year sentence. In the attempt on Assistant United States Attorney Kerr's life, Jimmy Chagra pleaded guilty. The hit-man, James Kearns, also pleaded guilty once Chagra agreed to testify against him. Both men received life sentences from then United States District Judge William S. Sessions.

Judge Sessions Heads FBI

The lengthy investigation and successful prosecution of such a violent case reveal the commitment of those who have served the Office of the United States Attorney for the Western District of Texas. The judge in the Harrelson and Chagra case, William Sessions, once served as United States Attorney for the Western District from 1971 to 1974. The Western District takes great pride in the fact that today Judge Sessions serves as the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Early Years

Another well-known former United States Attorney was Richard B. Hubbard, the first to hold the office upon the creation of the district in 1857. Hubbard, a native of Georgia, graduated from Mercer University at the age of 17. After serving as United States Attorney, Hubbard was elected to the state legislature in 1858, and in 1873 and 1876 as Lieutenant Governor. He became the governor of Texas when Richard Coke resigned the office to run for the United States Senate. President Cleveland named Hubbard the Minister to Japan in 1885. The former United States Attorney was extremely popular in Texas and forged a reputation as an eloquent speaker. Accounts

of that time stated, “no occasion in Texas is considered complete unless the ex-governor is heard from.”

Hijacking Statute Approved

One of the most significant cases prosecuted in the Western District occurred in the early 1960's. According to newspaper reports, the case was the “first crime of its kind in world history.”

On August 3, 1961, Leon Bearden and his son, Cody Bearden, boarded a Continental Airlines Boeing 707 aircraft in Phoenix, Arizona. Each had purchased a ticket to El Paso under an assumed name. During the flight, Bearden and his son brandished firearms and announced to the pilot and crew that they were taking command of the aircraft. They ordered the pilot to proceed to Mexico and eventually to Cuba. The crew of the plane changed course slightly but managed to return to their original course within a few minutes without detection. The pilot then convinced the Beardens that the plane did not have enough fuel to reach Mexico and persuaded them to allow the plane to land in El Paso before proceeding to Cuba.

When the plane landed, law enforcement authorities directed that refueling procedures be delayed intentionally. Bearden panicked and ordered the plane aloft before refueling had been complete. Direct orders had come from President Kennedy, however, that the plane not be allowed to leave. As a result, police officers in automobiles pursued the departing airplane down the runway and shot out the tires of the plane. Several officers then

boarded the aircraft and began six hours of negotiations with the Beardens. Suddenly, one of the hostages hit the older Bearden, while an FBI negotiator jumped the younger-one. The father and son were arrested without further incident.

Leon Bearden was charged with having violated federal kidnapping, theft, and commerce obstruction charges. United States Attorney Ernest Morgan personally tried the case. Bearden was found guilty on all three counts and sentenced to prison for life, five years and twenty years on the respective charges. As a result of this case, on September 5, 1961, Public Law 87-197, also known as the “Hijacking Statute,” was approved. It defined “aircraft piracy” and made it punishable by death or by imprisonment for not less than 20 years.

DISTRICT OF UTAH

Dee V. Benson, United States Attorney

The early history of the United States Attorney's Office for the District of Utah is intertwined with the early religious history of the State of Utah. Although the first United States Attorney, Seth Blair, was a Mormon, the efforts of his successors centered on combating the Mormon Church's belief in polygamy. Passage of an anti-polygamy law by the United States Congress, combined with the finding of *United States v. Reynolds* in 1879, provided enforcement power for United States Attorneys to prosecute those who practiced polygamy as a religious belief.

The fervor in prosecuting polygamy began in earnest under the direction of United States Attorney William H. Dickson, who served from 1884 to 1887. Dickson prosecuted numerous well-known and respected Mormons for polygamy, which resulted in their imprisonment in the Utah Territorial Penitentiary. Another United States Attorney, George Peters, who served from 1887 to 1889, became famous for his extensive work against the polygamists in Utah prior to statehood. He was responsible for the conviction of more than 600 Mormon leaders and instituted a suit which resulted in the church's dis-incorporation and the annulment of its charter. His successful prosecution also resulted in the inclusion of an anti-polygamy article into the code of law for the new State of Utah. Peters' success in the polygamy cases brought him national recognition and reputation. With the passage of Utah into statehood, prosecutions for polygamy abated and ended.

Moyle Modernizes Printing And Engraving

Another United States Attorney, Henry Moyle, who served this district for a short period of time in 1921, made his greatest contribution while associated with the United States Department of the Treasury. As Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and later as Acting Secretary, Moyle was responsible for the changeover in the Bureau of Printing and Engraving from the old hand presses to high speed printing equipment. He also initiated the issuance of smaller sized paper, currency and abolished the use of national bank notes. Moyle was the founder of the Democratic Party in Utah and later became the Commissioner of the United States Bureau of Customs. In an interesting footnote to history, Moyle, the son of the chief contractor of the Mormon Temple in Salt Lake City, exerted great effort in securing the construction of a second temple in Washington, D.C.

Supreme Court Justice Attacked

In 1982, a rather unusual incident occurred in this District when Newton C. Estes was indicted for assaulting Supreme Court Justice Byron White. White was preparing to address a meeting of the Utah State Bar in Salt Lake City when the attack occurred. This was probably the first case in memory where a United States Supreme Court Justice had been attacked.

Dial-A-Porn Prosecution

From the prosecution of polygamists to white collar crime, the District of Utah has experienced a wide range of cases. In the first successful dial-a-porn prosecution in the country, the United States Attorney's office for this District obtained guilty pleas in 1987 by Adult Entertainment Network, Inc. of Los Angeles, to federal charges of distributing sexually-oriented dial-a-porn services in 12 different cities from Los Angeles to New York City. Records of the company showed that up to 2.8 million calls were being made each month to these services. Investigation further showed that the majority of the callers were children ranging from 10 to 16 years of age. The

United States Attorney's office initiated the case when calls were placed in the summer of 1986 by two young boys who were residents of Utah.

Other cases prosecuted by the district include those involving white collar crime. The United States Attorney's office has secured the conviction of such notable defendants as AFCO Enterprises, International Clearinghouse, and other well-known large multi-level pyramid schemes.

UTAH STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY



Among the polygamists confined in the Utah Territorial Penitentiary in the late 1880s were George Q. Cannon (wearing hat, standing in doorway), first counselor in the LDS First Presidency, and Apostle Francis M. Lyman (wearing street clothes).

Polygamists in the Utah Territorial Penitentiary in the late 1880s

DISTRICT OF VERMONT

George J. Terwilliger, III, United States Attorney

One of the first Districts to be created in the years immediately following the approval of the United States Constitution and the formation of the new federal government, Vermont has profited from the services of 30 individuals as its United States Attorneys. Many distinguished individuals are included among this group, and their record of public service is an exemplary one. Of these 30 United States Attorneys, 17 have been members of the Vermont legislature, five served on the Vermont Supreme Court, one as the state's Governor, and three were elected to the United States Congress. Vermont's first United States Attorney, Stephen Jacob, served from 1791 to 1797. In what ranks as one of the longest tenures for a United States Attorney, Joseph A. McNamara served Vermont and the nation for 20 years beginning in 1933.

Reflecting the key role that Vermont's international waterway, Lake Champlain, played in commercial and military affairs in the early history of the country, one of Vermont's most interesting United States Attorneys, Cornelius P. Van Ness (1810-1813), resigned his position in 1813 (during the War of 1812) to accept an appointment as a Collector of Customs at the Port of Burlington. Van Ness later suggested the plan which led to the country's present system of choosing Presidential electors. He was also one of the commissioners responsible for settling the boundary line between the United States and British-held territory under the Treaty of Ghent.

Titus Hutchinson served as Vermont's United States Attorney beginning in 1813. Later he was elected Assistant Judge of the state's Supreme Court and was elected chief

judge in 1830. He served in that position until 1833, when he was defeated due largely to public disapproval of his conduct in the murder case *United States v. Cleveland*. In this case he sentenced the defendant to be executed, and then scheduled a hearing on the exceptions taken during the trial--five months after the execution had been scheduled.

Border Attraction

Vermont's border with Canada and its traditional commercial connections with the City of Montreal have brought many interesting cases to the Office's docket. These have ranged from a counterfeit money smuggling case, described in 1950 as a "dark tale of smuggling and passing counterfeit bills," to a case in the 1980's involving the smuggling of a bomb into the country by three members of a Middle Eastern terrorist group operating in Canada. The latter case was personally prosecuted by George Terwilliger, III, the current United States Attorney for the District of Vermont.

On October 18, 1987, three Lebanese-born Canadians tried to smuggle a powerful explosive device into the United States near the port of entry at Richford, Vermont. Testimony at the four-day trial in United States District Court in Burlington revealed that the three defendants had traveled from Montreal to the rural Canadian-Vermont border. One of the defendants, Walid Kabbani, walked across the border upon the Canadian-Pacific railroad tracks behind the port carrying the explosive device, while the other two defendants entered the United States by van at the port. The Chief, and only member of the Richford, Vermont, Police Department, interrupted the crime

when he came upon the group reuniting following their entry.

Following the arrest of the defendants, the Chief recovered a black nylon bag containing the explosive device, a black hooded mask, surgical gloves and tools. The prosecution of the three defendants included videotaped depositions of Canadian witnesses who refused to come to the United States. The depositions were taken at a library which straddles the Vermont-Canada border. The parties sat at a table within the United States and posed their questions to the witnesses located in Canada across the table. In addition, the jury was shown a videotape test explosion of the device reconstructed by the FBI's explosive device section. The device, which consisted of two propane cylinders packed with smokeless gunpowder, was capable of causing death and destruction within its general area. The three defendants were convicted of violating federal explosives laws and immigration laws.

The defendants were members of the Syrian Social Nationalist Party, a Middle Eastern group advocating the creation of a Greater Syria and using terrorist activities to further their political goals. While the destination of the three was never revealed, it was argued that the defendants undertook their actions for ideological reasons. A successful prosecution was obtained on all three defendants as a result of the work done by the United States Attorney's Office for the District of Vermont, with assistance from the FBI's Burlington Resident Agency and the United States Border Patrol.

The District of Vermont conducts many joint investigations with law enforcement officials throughout the state. A typical example is a recent case involving six defendants indicted for drug conspiracy violations and the operation of a continuing criminal enterprise. This was a joint Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force investigation involving the FBI, DEA, and the Vermont State Police. The drug operation brought 20 kilograms of cocaine per month into Vermont for distribution. This represented an investment of at least \$2 million per month by Vermont users, significantly more if some dilution of these otherwise pure drugs is taken into account.

DISTRICT OF VIRGIN ISLANDS

Terry Halpern, United States Attorney

The District of the Virgin Islands was created by Act of Congress in 1936, and in 1937 James A. Bough was appointed to serve as the first United States Attorney. Bough, a native of the Virgin Islands, served until 1946 when he resigned to accept a post at the newly created United Nations as Chief of the Caribbean Area. In 1966, Bough was named Assistant Attorney General for the Government of the Virgin Islands. An accomplished author, Bough was chosen in 1971 as Legal Counsel for the Governor of the Virgin Islands.

“Kiko” - One Of The Youngest United States Attorneys

Francisco Corneiro, or “Kiko” as he was known to his friends, succeeded Bough as United States Attorney. When he was appointed by President Truman in 1947, he was 28 years old and one of the youngest United States Attorneys ever appointed. Corneiro had been an attorney in the Division of Territories and Possessions of the Department of the Interior in Washington, D.C., and had assisted in the revision of the 1936 Virgin Islands Organic Act. Following his appointment as United States Attorney, Corneiro became the Attorney General for the Virgin Islands, and he was responsible for the Territory’s Civil Rights Act, an act reputed to be one of the toughest in the nation, and the model for similar legislation in several other states.

In 1951, Cyril Michael was appointed as United States Attorney for this District. Michael previously had served in the United States Navy for 16 years as an accomplished musician with one of the highly acclaimed Navy bands. In 1954, he resigned as United States Attorney to begin a long career as a

jurist in the local courts for the government of the Virgin Islands.

When Leon P. Miller arrived on St. Thomas as Michael’s replacement, a rather embarrassing situation occurred. Miller discovered that word of his appointment had not reached the United States District Judge who would administer the oath. A quick telegram settled the matter before the Judge exercised his authority of appointing an Acting United States Attorney. During Miller’s tenure, the position of Attorney General for the Virgin Islands was created, which relieved the United States Attorney’s office of tending to all cases occurring within the territorial boundaries of the Virgin Islands. During Miller’s service, he was partially responsible for the codification of the laws of the Islands.

President John F. Kennedy appointed Almeric L. Christian as United States Attorney for the Virgin Islands in 1962, where he continued to serve until his appointment as Judge of the United States District Court of the Virgin Islands. Christian later became Chief Judge in 1970 and Senior District Judge in 1988. Upon Christian’s resignation, Vincent A. Colianni became Acting United States Attorney.

U.S. Attorney Wins Case And Resigns

Robert M. Carney was named United States Attorney in 1969. Carney experienced a court trial which received such national and local attention that United States Marshals were brought in from the mainland for protection. The case involved robbery, assault with a dangerous weapon, assault on a member of the police force with a dangerous weapon, and carrying a dangerous weapon. The defendant, a native from St. Croix, allegedly had committed the above offenses on November 18, 1967, in Washington, D.C., and was arrested on his home island of St. Croix on an unlawful flight warrant. The case was tried on St. Thomas because of a change of venue from St. Croix. The climate of unrest among the young people in the states seemed to have permeated the Virgin Islands. The trial created tension and animosity never before seen or felt on these Islands. United States Attorney Carney was very apprehensive. The trial drew hundreds of young people from all Islands, including college students on vacation break. The defendant was convicted on his plea of guilty for robbery, in violation of Section 22-2901 of Chapter 29 of the District of Columbia Code. Carney resigned on January 5, 1971, less than two months after the District Court trial.

Fountain Valley Murders

Another widely publicized case in the Virgin Islands occurred in 1973 in which eight persons were murdered and four others wounded at the Fountain Valley Golf

Course in St. Croix, Virgin Islands. The incident occurred when United States Attorney Joel Sacks was out of the country. Responding to the immediate needs of the investigation, Assistant United States Attorney Julio Brady laid the groundwork for the trial that followed. Not too long before the trial and before a very important suppression hearing, Sacks advised Brady that he (Brady) would handle the trial himself. At the same time, Sacks announced his resignation. Subsequently, Brady, without participating in the 1 1/2-month-long suppression hearing, was handed one of the most important trials ever processed in the Virgin Islands just one week before commencement of trial. As a result, Brady was nominated for the Attorney General's Award for Distinguished Service for his successful prosecution of the case.

Judge Ishmal Myers, who served as Assistant to Brady, also received a Special Achievement Award issued by the Attorney General. The award was presented to Myers for his outstanding performance as Assistant United States Attorney in 1975, when Myers was the only Assistant in the Virgin Islands for several months. Myers followed Brady as United States Attorney in 1978 serving until 1982 when he was appointed as Judge of the Territorial Court of the Virgin Islands.

EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA

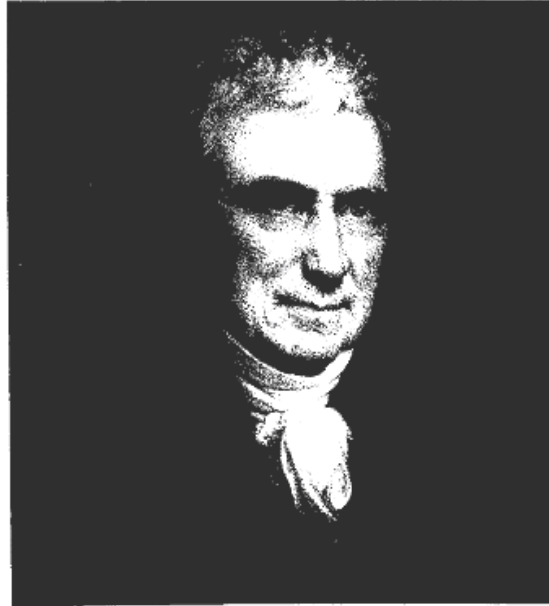
Henry E. Hudson, United States Attorney

As one of the original 13 judicial districts established in 1789, the State of Virginia comprised one judicial district. The terms of District Court were held in both Richmond and Williamsburg, however. In 1820 the capital of Virginia was moved from Williamsburg to Richmond resulting in the term of District Court also being moved from Williamsburg. Norfolk became the second location for District Court which aided in the Court's jurisdiction over admiralty cases.

In 1871, the District of Virginia, recently divested of its jurisdiction over West Virginia, was divided into two districts. At that time, the Eastern District came into existence with terms of court meeting at Richmond, Alexandria, and Norfolk. Another term was added in 1948 in Newport News.

John Marshall

John Marshall appears in the records as the first United States Attorney for the District of Virginia. From all historical accounts, President Washington offered Marshall the post in 1789. Marshall never took the oath of office, however, but remained in Richmond to become the leader of the Federalist Party. Later, John Adams nominated Marshall as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. Marshall was confirmed by the Senate in 1801 and served in that position for 34 years.



John Marshall

Many prominent United States Attorneys followed John Marshall as United States Attorney for the District of Virginia. William Wirt, who served from 1816 to 1817, was a most accomplished author known in his time for his volume, *Letters of a British Spy*. In 1807, he was appointed counsel in the trial of Aaron Burr for treason. During that trial, he delivered a four-hour speech, the eloquence of which gained him national attention. In 1817, President Monroe appointed him United States Attorney General, where he remained until 1829. Wirt ran for President of the United States on the anti-Masonic ticket in 1832.

John M. Gregory

EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA

Henry E. Hudson, United States Attorney

John M. Gregory became the United States Attorney for the District of Virginia in 1853. Prior to that time, he had been the 24th Governor of Virginia. Gregory resigned as United States Attorney in 1860 when he was elected as judge of the Sixth Judicial Circuit of Virginia. Gregory served in that position until federal authorities displaced him in 1866 after the war.

Two former United States Attorneys from the Eastern District won election to the United States Congress. John S. Wise, who served from 1882 to 1883, was elected in 1882, and his successor, Edmund Waddill was elected in 1890. Waddill, United States Attorney for the district from 1883 to 1885, was appointed in 1898 as the United States District Judge for the Eastern District, and elevated in 1921 to the United States Court of Appeals.

Jefferson Davis Indicted For Treason

In 1866, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District, Lucius H. Chandler, indicted Jefferson Davis, former President of the Confederacy, for treason. Davis had been captured by Union troops near Irwinville, Georgia, in 1865 and had been held prisoner in Fort Monroe, Virginia, but was released on bail in 1867. He was never brought to trial, however, because of legal difficulties.

Groner Appointed Three Times

Lawrence D. Groner was appointed United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia three separate times. His first appointment was from 1912 to 1914, his second in 1920, and a third in 1921, thus becoming both the predecessor

and successor of Julien Gunn, who served from 1920 to 1921. Groner went on to become District Judge in 1921, Judge to the District of Columbia Court of Appeals in 1931, and in 1937 Chief Justice. While District Judge, Groner presided over a case involving the constitutionality of a Richmond law that prohibited blacks from purchasing property in areas dominated by whites. Groner struck down the Richmond law and later did the same to a voting law which allowed political parties to deny blacks voting access in primary elections.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA

John Perry Alderman, United States Attorney

The State of Virginia was divided into separate judicial districts in 1871, giving rise to the Western District of Virginia. In that year, Warren S. Lurty was commissioned as United States Attorney. Lurty, a cousin of Stonewall Jackson, had begun the practice of law in Virginia in 1860 at the age of 21. Years later, Lurty was appointed by President Grant to be the first United States Marshal of Oklahoma.

Many other accomplished people followed Lurty in the Office of the United States Attorney for the Western District, including Andrew J. Montague, who was commissioned in 1893. He resigned office in 1898 and won election as Attorney General for the State of Virginia and from 1902 to 1906 served as the state's governor. Montague was very involved in other forms of public service, such as serving as President of the American Society for Judicial Settlement of International Disputes in 1917, Trustee of the Carnegie Institute, and President of the American Peace Society from 1920 to 1924.

Richard E. Byrd

From a historical standpoint, Richard E. Byrd may well be the most noteworthy United States Attorney from the Western District of Virginia. His colorful personality and skillful accomplishments made him a prominent figure in Virginia's history. Shortly after graduating from law school, Byrd won election as the Commonwealth's Attorney for Frederick County and held that office for 20 years. In 1906, he was elected to the Virginia House of Delegates, becoming Speaker of the House two years later. In a daring move at

the Democratic National Convention in 1912, Byrd took a stand against both Virginia Senators and other powerful politicians by favoring Woodrow Wilson. To demonstrate his gratitude, President Wilson consulted Byrd about many federal appointments, and in 1914 appointed him United States Attorney for the Western District.

Byrd was considered to be a most competent trial attorney and eloquent speaker. As a prosecutor, he was undaunted by violence or social power. In two separate incidents, Byrd assumed the responsibility of prosecuting murder cases involving first the "hill people" of Virginia, and later a prominent family in the state. Local and state officials had failed to address the crimes, fearing the mountain people as well as the political and social influence of an eminent family. Byrd also became known through the accomplishments of two of his sons, Harry F. Byrd, who became a United States Senator, and Admiral Richard Byrd, Jr., the first man to fly over the South Pole.

The "Franklin County Moonshine Trial"

One of the most significant cases for the Western District of Virginia occurred in 1935. The jury for the "Franklin County Moonshine Trial" returned a guilty verdict against 20 of the 35 original defendants on July 2, 1935. The trial lasted 50 days and was reported to be at that time the second longest trial ever held in Virginia. Only the trial of Aaron Burr for treason had taken longer. Frank S. Tavenner, Assistant United States Attorney, prosecuted the case along with Special Prosecutor Sterling Hutcheson, United States Attorney for the Eastern

District of Virginia. Joseph Chitwood, United States Attorney for the Western District, removed himself from the case, because he was from Franklin County.

The defendants were charged with conspiracy to violate internal revenue laws through the illegal manufacture, transportation, and sale of liquor. At the defense counsel's table were a dozen lawyers, one of the largest legal groups ever assembled for one case at the time. The United States Attorney's Office produced evidence showing that more than 35 tons of yeast were consumed in Franklin County, nine times that used in Richmond, a city containing almost eight times as many people. The level of corruption faced by the prosecution was evident from the list of defendants: a former sheriff of Franklin County, three deputy sheriffs, state and federal prohibition agents, a former Deputy County Treasurer, a former member of the Virginia General Assembly, and a Commonwealth's Attorney. The prosecution and trial consumed 26 days before the grand jury and 51 consecutive days in the trial, costing between \$25,000 and \$50,000. In spite of open criticism of the government concerning the expense of prosecuting the case, it was the opinion of the United States Attorney that "the government itself was being defied and that a successful conclusion must result regardless of cost." Fines imposed in the case exceeded \$50,000, and collection efforts were given more than ordinary attention due to the great cost of the trial.

In 1987, the Roanoke Resident Agency of the FBI, together with the United States Attorney's office, began an intensive multi-state investigation into the activities of traveling evangelist, Mario Ivan "Tony" Levya. Information was received from the Roanoke County Sheriff's Department that Levya was sexually molesting male minors after persuading them to join his organization and travel with him. Levya and members of his ministry were convicted as charged and received from 12 to 20 years' imprisonment. Extensive publicity surrounded the case, with coverage by such diverse media as *The New York Times*, *The Globe*, and Geraldo Rivera's television show.

Evangelist Mario Ivan "Tony" Levya

EASTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

John E. Lamp, United States Attorney

When Congress established the Territory of Washington in 1853, almost all of its citizens resided on the west side of the Cascade Mountains. Approximately 15 years later, when the Territory was divided into two districts, the Eastern District included that part of the state east of the summit of the Cascades. John S. Clendenin was appointed to serve as the first United States Attorney for the Territory of Washington on March 21, 1853. Since Clendenin's appointment, those who served the district have exhibited committed leadership and conducted a wide variety of successful prosecutions.

John B. Allen was one of the last United States Attorneys to serve the Eastern District before statehood in 1889. Allen received appointment as United States Attorney in 1875 by President Grant, and continued to serve the District through reappointments by Presidents Hayes and Garfield. He was elected to the United States Congress in 1888, but before he could take office, Washington was granted statehood which resulted in Allen's election as the state's first senator. Allen served in the United States Senate until 1893.

Chief Of Yakima Indian Tribe

Francis A. Garrecht was elected to the State House of Representatives in 1911, thus beginning a distinguished career which continued with his commissioning as United States Attorney in 1914. He served the district for seven years before returning to private practice. In 1933, Garrecht became the legal adviser to the governor of Washington, and in that same year was appointed judge of the United States Court

of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit. During his service as United States Attorney, Garrecht became well known for his protection of the rights of the American Indian.

In *Northern Pacific Railway Company v. Misner*, Garrecht was responsible for the restoration of 64,000 acres to the Spokane Indian Reservation. In another case, Garrecht argued against the State of Washington concerning the prosecution and conviction of Yakima Indians for violating fishing rights in the Columbia River. The convictions were upheld by the State Supreme Court. During appeal, however, the state legislature passed a law restoring the fishing rights of the Indians under treaty, a law due largely to the efforts of Garrecht. For his role in securing their rights, the Yakima Indians adopted the United States Attorney as a brother and made him a chief of their tribe-in 1921.

Near Miss

Not all United States Attorneys have received such praise for their work. Frank R. Freeman served the Eastern District from 1961 to 1965. In an incident stemming from one of his cases, Freeman faced death when a bomb constructed from dynamite, blasting caps, and a spring-type rat trap was delivered to his home. He opened the delivered box which he thought was a trick birthday gift. He narrowly escaped death when he held down the top of the box preventing the trap arm from striking the blasting caps with full force. The bomb had been delivered by a distraught father of a young man Freeman had tried for draft evasion. A jury later acquitted the father because of his mental condition.

Davenport Hotel Case

Another case in which the United States Attorney's office took part involved the Davenport Hotel of Spokane. The hotel was nationally known for its practice of washing silver dollars for its customers. Famous for its architecture, the landmark hotel had long been a prized possession of the people of the district. Harlow Tucker, a local promoter, formed a corporation and sold stock to the public under the guise that the money would be used for renovation of the old hotel. Of course, many people were willing to support such an effort, but few realized that the corporation owned no equity in the Davenport Hotel itself. What they thought were ownership interests were in fact unsecured loans for the rehabilitation of the hotel. The public lost approximately \$5,000,000. Tucker pleaded guilty after several weeks of trial after which he was sentenced to prison.

Oxborrow Case

In another fraud case, Kenneth D. Oxborrow sold commodity futures to a thousand residents of the Eastern District and surrounding states. Oxborrow encouraged their investment through guarantees of two percent per week in profits. During the several years of operation, the scheme brought in \$58,000,000. Oxborrow during that time had returned some \$40,000,000 to investors. This classic "Ponzi" scheme ended when the State of Washington and the Securities and Exchange Commission began investigations. Oxborrow went to the United States Attorney's office in 1984 and

arranged a plea, whereupon he was sentenced to prison. Two confederates pleaded guilty on the first day set for their trial.

In recent years, narcotics cases have dominated the district's caseload, but major securities and tax fraud cases also have appeared. Civil cases have involved matters such as malpractice defenses related to the large Strategic Air Command base in the District. Civil litigation also has included large farm and forest areas and development based on the Columbia River, which bisects the district.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

Michael D. McKay, United States Attorney

The United States Attorney's Office for the District of Washington was formed in 1893, four years after Washington had joined the Union. Located in Seattle's historic Pioneer Square, the Office was comprised of United States Attorney W. H. Brinker and one assistant who prepared cases to be heard by the Honorable Cornelius H. Hanford, the only district judge in the state at the time. Twenty years later, Washington State was divided along the crest of the Cascade Mountains into the Western and Eastern Districts.

During the Alaska gold rush, when prospectors came to the area to prepare for their difficult journey north, Seattle grew from a sleepy lumber, fishing, and fur-trapping town into a booming city. In addition to prospectors, Seattle was the destination of thousands of Chinese laborers who were rushed into the area to build the Burlington Northern Railroad system and toil in tuna and salmon canneries.

Earlier Cases

One of the earliest civil matters brought in federal court was a petition on behalf of a Mr. Ah Yow, a prominent restaurateur who had left Seattle to visit his homeland. Upon return, he was denied entry into the United States by the Collector of Customs. The case focused on whether Mr. Ah Yow was a member of the privileged "merchant" class allowed entry into the United States, or merely a laborer. United States Attorney Brinker successfully argued that a restaurateur is "a caterer, who keeps a place for serving meals, and provides, prepares, and cooks raw materials to suit the tastes of his patrons," whereas a merchant is

one who sells pre-manufactured goods. A restaurateur is not a merchant but a laborer, Brinker said, and Mr. Ah Yow was, therefore, barred from coming into the United States, as are "all Chinese persons who follow such callings." Judge Hanford agreed, denied the petition, and Mr. Ah Yow returned to China.

That same year, Judge Hanford quashed an indictment charging a Mr. Jarvis with sending, by mail, a private sealed letter of an indecent character. Mr. Jarvis had characterized the recipient of the letter as "The Notorious" on the envelope. Judge Hanford found that this epithet, "though presumably offensive to the person addressed, is not, per se, indecent." He went on to describe various circumstances whereby the words could be used in a noninjurious way: "A man may be a notorious wit," Judge Hanford said, and "the epithet would be considered by those acquainted with (the man's) reputation as being in bad taste, but not as implying any bad imputation."

The United States Attorney's office was thrust into the forefront of law enforcement in Western Washington with the advent of prohibition. Not only was Seattle a major distribution center for smuggled Canadian whiskey in the 1920's, but its dense forests and rugged terrain were ideal for moonshine distilleries. In a one-year period alone, prohibition officers seized 361 cars, two boats, 479 distilleries, 261 beer fermenters, more than 13,000 gallons of beer, and 24,000 gallons of spirits. The citizens of Seattle were not nearly as disturbed by this bootleg activity as they were when two agents set fire to a distillery and the flames spread, eventually engulfing and destroying

four nearby houses. Because the homeowners had no recourse, the incident became a topic of public outrage, requiring an unprecedented visit to Seattle by the Director of the United States Prohibition Service, A. W. W. Woodstock. To the dismay of Seattle's citizenry, the Director officially reprimanded, but did not dismiss, the agents for their errors in judgment.

As the district grew in population through the years, the Office expanded to include 31 Assistants and 36 support personnel. In addition, a small branch office was established in Tacoma charged with handling crimes committed south of the King-Pierce County border. On average, the Assistants have 12 years of tenure with the office, and many have served as government attorneys for more than 20 years.

Strong Inter Agency Cooperation

Under the direction of Gene S. Anderson, a career federal and state government prosecutor who served one of the longest terms as United States Attorney in the district (1981-1989), the Office directed much of its energy and resources to prosecuting complex white collar crime, gang-related drug crime, and environmental crime. These task forces have been successful due to the excellent working relationship between the office and federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies in the district.

One direct result of this strong inter-agency cooperation was the indictment of a company charged with criminal

negligence. The Pennwalt Corporation had stored toxic chemicals in rusted tanks which subsequently collapsed, dumping their contents untreated into the public sewer system. Pennwalt's officers entered guilty pleas and agreed to pay \$1.9 million in fines. Another positive outgrowth of inter-agency cooperation was the formation in 1987 of the Los Angeles Street Gang Task Force. This group, headed by the Office's then Criminal Division Chief and later United States Attorney David E. Wilson, is charged with responding to the unprecedented increase in drug-related crime and violence seen in metropolitan areas due to the influx of Los Angeles-based Crips and Bloods gang members.

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF WEST VIRGINIA

William A. Kolibash, United States Attorney

On July 1, 1901, Reese Blizzard was appointed the first United States Attorney for the Northern District of West Virginia. He had been the last to serve as United States Attorney for the unified District of West Virginia.

Blizzard displayed abilities in a number of professions before entering the field of law. He was a school teacher, a newspaper owner and editor, and true to his name, dabbled in the manufacture of ice. He then entered the study of law and eventually became the United States Attorney for the Northern District of West Virginia, a position he held for nine years. Blizzard later became Circuit Judge for the Fourth Judicial Circuit of West Virginia. In 1931, he was selected as a member of the President's Unemployment Commission. Blizzard became the first of many who have served the Northern District with competence and dedication.

Other people have followed in the Office of the United States Attorney for the District and contributed their skills and commitment to the protection of federal interests. Stuart Walker served in the West Virginia House of Representatives before joining the unified District of West Virginia as an Assistant United States Attorney in 1893. Walker later served the unified District of West Virginia as United States Attorney in addition to serving in the same capacity for the Northern District. In 1912, he became the Chairman of the West Virginia Democratic Committee.

Arthur Arnold received commission as United States Attorney for the Northern District on March 1, 1926. He previously

had served as the Prosecuting Attorney for Mineral County and later as Piedmont City.

Attorney. During his tenure as United States Attorney from 1926 to 1934, he was elected Vice President of the West Virginia Bar. Former United States Attorney C. Lee Spillers served in various capacities of local government before coming to the Northern District. From 1936 to 1940 he served as the Prosecuting Attorney for Ohio County. He also served as sheriff and court judge for Ohio County, West Virginia. In 1935 he was elected to the West Virginia State Senate and was appointed United States Attorney in 1947.

OCDETF Success

In recent years, the Northern District of West Virginia has been the site of increased drug traffic due to its geographical proximity to both the East Coast and the Midwest. In cooperation with the Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force (OCDETF), the Northern District prosecuted many significant drug cases in the early 1980's, including that of Carl Lee Gallo.

Gallo was indicted, along with 45 other individuals, in a massive investigation into a drug distribution and racketeering group in Clarksburg, West Virginia. The first report prepared by the Department of Justice for the President and Congress on the effectiveness of OCDETF cited the Gallo case as an example of what the new program could accomplish. The United States Attorney's office for this district and OCDETF have prosecuted and put out of business more than 500 individuals convicted of drug trafficking.

City Off Martinsburg Returned To The People

One of the most celebrated cases to come out of the Northern District of West Virginia occurred during the tenure of United States Attorney William Kolibash. The February 1989 edition of the popular publication, *Reader's Digest*, described the cases in an article entitled, "Crack Invades the Countryside." With the help of a reformed addict turned-informant, United States Attorney Kolibash, OCDETF, the FBI, and West Virginia State Police returned the City of Martinsburg to the people.

Before the investigation and subsequent prosecutions, law-abiding citizens complained of being unable to walk outside their homes without hearing gunshots or being approached by dealers with a ready sales pitch. Drug dealers walked the streets openly in Martinsburg displaying their guns used for protection. As quoted in the article (pp. 8081), the informant had once seen basketball-size chunks of pure cocaine stored in the "safe houses" in Martinsburg. "There was so much coke lying around," the informant said, "your eyes stung when you walked in."

The investigation team sprung the trap just before dawn on October 16, 1986. Twenty five arrest teams and two SWAT squads arrested 48 known drug dealers. The United States Attorney's Office lived up to its responsibility in the investigation by securing the conviction of 47 of the 48 defendants.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF WEST VIRGINIA

Michael W. Carey, United States Attorney

“Babies were Linda German’s Obsession – Was She Crazy or Just Madly in Love?” So read the headline in the March 1989 issue of *People Magazine* about a most tragic case that occurred in the Southern District of West Virginia. The defendant in the case, Linda Lou German, had stolen a day-old infant girl from its hospital crib. In an elaborate scheme, German claimed she was pregnant and had given birth to the child. She had even entered a Lamaze class just two months before her crime. In the trial, the defense claimed that German suffered from pseudocyesis, a psychosomatic condition in which physical symptoms of pregnancy occur without conception. However, the United States Attorney’s office argued otherwise, pointing to the defendant’s elaborate premeditation and obsession with a former boyfriend which had led to her crime. In less than one hour, the jury agreed with the prosecution.

The United States Attorney’s office for the Southern District of West Virginia successfully prosecuted this and other cases during its history. George W. Atkinson was commissioned as the district’s first United States Attorney. Atkinson had served as a United States Marshal, in the United States Congress, and in 1897 as the ninth governor of the State of West Virginia. His successor, Elliott Northcott, became Minister to Colombia, as well as similar diplomatic posts in Nicaragua and Venezuela. Northcott returned to the United States in 1922 and once again became the United States Attorney for the Southern District until 1927 when he was appointed as judge for the United States Court of

Appeals for the Fourth Circuit where he served for 12 years.

Harold A. Ritz was named to the Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia. George Neal (1933) won election as Mayor of the City of Huntington. Leslie E. Given (1943) was named to the West Virginia Supreme Court in 1950. Wayne A. Rich, Jr. (1981) later became Acting Deputy Director of the Executive Office for United States Attorneys in Washington, D.C.

Varied Caseload

In 1968, under the leadership of Milton Ferguson, this district began to focus on public corruption. A well-known case involved Cooney and Wig Preece, a small town couple who ran Kermit, West Virginia, like a business, a business that included drugs. The situation was so corrupt that when a state police officer was transferred to the area, he described the situation as “like I’d died and gone to hell” (November 14, 1988, *People Magazine*, p. 187). An 18-month investigation resulted in the conviction of 68 people including police, politicians, school board members, school bus drivers, government employees, and most of the Preece clan.

In 1974, Kanawha County was engulfed in a school textbook protest against books deemed by the protestors as secularistic, immoral, and anti-law and order. The protest included coal mine closings, school boycotts, and the bombing of three elementary schools and the County Board of Education. A team of investigators from the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms, the Kanawha County Sheriff’s Office, West Virginia State Police, along with Assistant

United States Attorney Wayne A. Rich, Jr., prosecuted successfully the nine individuals involved in the bombings, including Reverend Marvin Horan, one of the foremost leaders of the protest.

Two of the first continuing criminal enterprise convictions in the country occurred in this district. The cases involved heroin drug kingpins Henry “Candyman” Johnson and Donald “Precious” Whitaker in Charleston during 1973. In Whitaker’s operation, his customers were advised by his dealers when heroin had arrived in town by the code phrase, “the watermelon’s cold.”

Under the supervision of United States Attorney Warren Upton, five Logan County officials were convicted in 1971 under the first use of the federal civil rights statutes in a vote fraud case. The defendants, widely known as “the Logan County Five,” included the county sheriff, deputy sheriff/Democratic Party Chairman, two elected clerks, and a state senator.

During 1978-1979, under United States Attorney Robert B. King, 16 national liquor companies and 25 of their executives were convicted for illegally providing free liquor primarily for West Virginia legislators and the governor. One of those convicted was J. Richard Barber, the West Virginia Alcohol and Beverage Control Commissioner from 1970-1977. From 1971 through 1976 Barber illegally extracted more than 1,700 cases of liquor worth approximately \$67,000 from the state warehouse through fraudulent withdrawal and breakage schemes. He also received in excess of

\$10,000 in bribes from certain liquor companies for political purposes.

A 10-year investigation that spanned four United States Attorneys (King, Rich, David Faber, and Michael Carey) examined fraudulent coal tax shelters resulting from the mid-1970s oil crises. Under the name, “Coalrel,” a team of IRS and FBI special agents and federal prosecutors obtained convictions of more than 30 individuals and companies involved in the syndication of tax shelters resulting in improper tax deductions of approximately \$375,000,000. As a result of these convictions, the IRS disallowed the deductions and commenced collecting these monies, plus interest, almost \$750,000,000.

Former Governor William Wallace Barron was convicted in 1971 of bribing the jury foreman in his 1968 trial for bribery. Of six individuals indicted, only Barron was acquitted. Later investigation disclosed that the governor had paid the jury foreman \$25,000 for the verdict. Ironically, the jury at the time of the bribe had been the only sequestered jury in the district for the last 30 years.

EASTERN DISTRICT OF WISCONSIN

John E. Fryatt, United States Attorney

Headquartered in the City of Milwaukee, the Eastern District of Wisconsin has experienced the leadership of very competent and dedicated individuals in the Office of the United States Attorney. From W. W. Chapman, the first United States Attorney appointed to serve during territorial days, the Office of the United States Attorney has vigorously investigated and prosecuted crimes committed against the United States Government.

End Of Fee System For United States Attorneys

One notable United States Attorney to have served during the 19th Century was John H. Wigman who was commissioned on April 15, 1893. Born in Amsterdam, Wigman came to America and settled in Wisconsin. Early in his career he taught in a mission school. The would-be school teacher soon became interested in the law, however, and began his studies to gain admission to the Bar. Serving as United States Attorney from 1893 to 1897, Wigman successfully defended the government in a locally popular case involving the right of navigation on the Fox River. As a result of his defense, he stopped the use by mill owners of the water below a certain level which would ultimately impede river traffic. Wigman also was responsible to a great degree for convincing Congress to end the fee system used for years to pay United States Attorneys and institute in its place a fixed salary system. Wigman also assisted in implementing the change to a fixed salary for United States Marshals.

Guy D. Goff was the son of the Secretary of the Navy under President

Hayes. Goff began his legal career as the Prosecuting Attorney for the County of Milwaukee. During that time, he became known nationally for his relentless and successful prosecution of a number of graft cases. Goff was appointed as United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Wisconsin in 1911 and served until 1915 when he accepted the position of Special Assistant to the Attorney General of the United States.

As Special Assistant, he was put in charge of prosecuting special cases that occurred in the Northwest. When World War I began in Europe, Goff became the Assistant to the Judge Advocate General of the Army, and as such served as a Colonel on the staff of General "Blackjack" Pershing. After the war, he again became a Special Assistant to the United States Attorney General responsible for handling all cases submitted to the Department of Justice by the Shipping Board. In the 1920's, he returned to his native West Virginia where he was elected to the United States Senate. Goff was highly respected during his day. One report described him as "a gifted orator, an untiring worker and a man of inflexible integrity and outstanding personality."

President Herbert Hoover appointed Edward J. Gehl as United States Attorney on October 12, 1932. Gehl had proven himself in World War I to be a person of exemplary courage. He had fought in the terrible Battle of the Argonne where he won a Purple Heart and a Silver Star. In 1939, Gehl became a Circuit Judge for the 13th Judicial Circuit of Wisconsin and ten years later was elevated to the Wisconsin Supreme Court as an Associate Justice.

Most recently, former United States Attorney for the Eastern District J. P. Stadtmueller, who served from 1981 to 1987, became the United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Wisconsin.



Guy D. Goff

Tradition Off "Clean Government"

One of the distinctive features of the Eastern District of Wisconsin over the years has been the scarcity of public corruption. Wisconsin's tradition of "clean government" deserves some of the credit for this fact, but the Office of the United States Attorney also has contributed to this record through its determined efforts at investigation and prosecution of the few corruption cases that have been discovered. In recent years, the Eastern District has focused on multi-defendant drug conspiracies aided by innovative approaches. For instance, the Eastern District of Wisconsin was the first in the country to seize and operate an ongoing business which was used by a defendant to launder drug assets.

Through the use of such innovations and the continuing hard work of the United States Attorney's Office, the Eastern District of Wisconsin can expect its reputation for clean government and life style to continue for years to come.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF WISCONSIN

Patrick J. Fiedler, United States Attorney

Wisconsin became the 13th state upon its admission to the Union on May 29, 1848. Twelve years prior to that time, however, the United States Attorney's Office had been established during the territorial days of Wisconsin with William Williams Chapman appointed as the first United States Attorney.

The Pioneering Spirit

Chapman, a native of Virginia, proved to be a most interesting and adventurous individual. One of the original settlers of what is now Burlington, Iowa, he later became one of the many pioneers who trekked west to Oregon in 1847. Before becoming United States Attorney for the territory of Wisconsin in 1836, Chapman had been the prosecuting attorney for the territory of Michigan. He continued his seeming habit of serving different states by winning election in 1838 to the United States Congress representing the Territory of Iowa. Four years later, he was a delegate to the constitutional convention for the State of Iowa. After moving to Oregon, Chapman became a member of the State's House of Representatives, thus becoming a leader in four different states--Iowa, Oregon, Michigan, and Wisconsin. Chapman is remembered as the founder of the *Oregonian*, the first newspaper established in the Oregon territory, and he also served as Surveyor General for that state in 1858.

Moses M. Strong succeeded Chapman as United States Attorney for the Territory of Wisconsin on July 5, 1838. He, too, was a surveyor. He first served as Assistant, then Deputy Surveyor for the State of

Vermont. He later received appointment as Surveyor for the United States in determining the boundaries of lands west of the Mississippi River. Like Chapman, Strong also served in a constitutional convention and was elected as a delegate to the Wisconsin Convention in 1846. He went on to win a seat in the Wisconsin Assembly in 1850 and 1857. In later years, Strong became active in railroad promotion and speculation.

The last United States Attorney to serve during territorial days was William P. Lynde, who left the Office of Attorney General of Wisconsin in order to become United States Attorney. He had quite a career in state and national politics, having been elected to the United States Congress in 1848 and 1875. In 1860, Lynde was elected Mayor of Milwaukee. Prior to his second term in Congress, Lynde served both in the Wisconsin Assembly and Senate.

In recent years, Nathan S. Heffernan has become one of the latest former United States Attorneys to have a distinguished career in government service. Commissioned on January 10, 1962, Heffernan previously had been the City Attorney for the City of Sheboygan and for three years the Deputy Attorney General for the State of Wisconsin. Heffernan resigned as United States Attorney in 1964 to become Justice of the Wisconsin Supreme Court for which he became Chief Justice in 1983.

Anti-War Activities Shock Madison

The peaceful nature that usually characterizes the Western District of Wisconsin was shattered in the predawn hours of August 24, 1970. The spring and summer of that year had shown a marked increase in antiwar activities across the country, including Madison, Wisconsin. During that tragic night, a 33-year-old physics researcher, Robert Fassnacht, was hard at work in Sterling Hall on the campus of the University of Wisconsin. Sterling Hall was a six-story building that housed the controversial Army Mathematics Research Center. Fassnacht was trying to complete a project in order to leave with his wife and three children for vacation. At approximately 3:00 a.m., a stolen van loaded with crudely constructed explosives was parked next to the building. The fuse was lit, and the resulting explosion ripped away one side of Sterling Hall, leaving a pile of concrete and steel under which Robert Fassnacht lay dead.

The explosion resulted in a worldwide investigation conducted by hundreds of federal, state, and local law enforcement officers. Three of four suspects eventually were arrested and convicted for their participation in the bombing. The case, known as "Wisbomb," was the case of the century in the Western District. It possessed nationwide significance insofar as the bombing of Sterling Hall was recognized by some as the beginning of the end of the active anti-Vietnam War movement.



Sterling Hall, University of Wisconsin

DISTRICT OF WYOMING

Richard Allen Stacy, United States Attorney

The name “Wyoming” is an Indian name that has been translated to mean various things such as “large plains” or “mountains and valleys alternating.” The Wyoming constitutional convention met in Cheyenne in September 1889, and drew up a constitution which was adopted on November 5, 1889. The next year, Wyoming was admitted as the 44th state in the Union. Carved from sections of Dakota, Utah, and Idaho Territories, Wyoming had come into existence as a territory by Act of Congress on July 25, 1868. The territorial government was officially created on May 19, 1869, and the first territorial governor appointed by President Ulysses S. Grant.

In that first year of formal government, the District of Wyoming received its first United States Attorney when Joseph M. Carey was commissioned in 1869 at the age of 24. Two years later Grant appointed him as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory. He was elected mayor of Cheyenne in 1880 for the first of three terms. In 1890 Carey became Wyoming’s first United States Senator. Melville C. Brown was appointed United States Attorney in 1882. He first came to the state in 1868 and settled in Laramie City. Brown was elected mayor of the town 12 days later but resigned in disgust at the end of three weeks. In 1890 he was appointed a federal judge in Alaska. While Brown was United States Attorney, the federal government took the first step toward the regulation of unlawful fencing of land in Wyoming.

John Riner succeeded Brown as United States Attorney in 1884. After leaving office, he won election to the Wyoming legislature, and was appointed in 1890 to the

bench of the United States District Court. Albert D. Walton became United States Attorney for the District of Wyoming in 1921. Walton became known for his association with the special government counsel in the famous “Teapot Dome” case.

The “Last Frontiersman”

One of the most colorful characters to hold the Office of United States Attorney for the District of Wyoming was Carl Sackett who once described himself as the “last frontiersman.” Sackett was appointed in 1933 but his life of 96 years spanned a time of great change in American life. In an interview in 1970, he pointed out that he was born before the Battle of the Little Big Horn, where Custer and his men were killed, and has lived into the jet age. He told of meeting Calamity Jane in Cheyenne once. “Some reports are out that discredit her as a woman,” he said “but Warren Richardson, who knew her those years, said nobody should speak ill of that woman.”

John C. Pickett followed Sackett as United States Attorney in 1949. Pickett was characterized as having “an abundance of common sense and was greatly respected by all of his colleagues.” A semi-pro baseball player in younger days, Pickett left office in 1950 to become a judge on the Tenth Circuit Court of Appeals.

One of the most accomplished people to serve the District of Wyoming was John J. “Joe” Hickey, appointed United States Attorney in 1950. Hickey left office in 1953 and later won election as Governor of Wyoming. In 1961 he resigned in order to be named to the vacancy in the United States Senate seat from Wyoming. He was

defeated for reelection but in 1966 was named to the vacancy on the bench of the Tenth Circuit Court of Appeals. Richard V. Thomas, also a former United States Attorney, was appointed to the Wyoming Supreme Court in 1974. He was elevated to Chief Justice of that court in 1985. His successor as United States Attorney, Clarence A. Brimmer, was appointed United States District Judge for the District of Wyoming in 1975 and became Chief Judge in 1987.

Big Horn River Case

During the tenure of Charles E. Graves, appointed in 1977, a case of great significance known as the Big Horn River case came before the court. This case was important to the constituency of the people of Wyoming as it worked out an agreement between the Arapaho and Shoshone tribes and the state concerning water rights.

Lightning Creek

A tragedy known as the Lightning Creek Fight occurred in Wyoming between whites and Indians, a fight that left five Indians and two whites dead. Continuing confrontations over hunting rights led to an attempted arrest of an Indian party traveling in Converse County. What resulted was the death of people on both sides, and stories so conflicting as to make investigation into the incident nearly impossible. It took the United States Attorney and the United States Marshal to determine that the sheriff in charge of the posse had overstepped his jurisdiction. He had allowed an unruly mob, which he had formed as a posse,

massacre innocent members of the Indian party, including an eleven-year-old boy shot through the back of the head. Many later considered the incident a stain on the page of Wyoming history. Worse yet was the fact that the Lightning Creek Fight, investigated by the United States Attorney's office, occurred not during the time of the old West, but in 1903.

First Mufti-Million Dollar Fraud Case

Between the fall of 1982 and June of 1983, through a scheme involving massive deception and misapplication of bank funds, Anant Kumar Tripathi acquired three banks and five insurance companies and managed to divert \$28 million to his own accounts. Under the guidance of Richard A. Stacy, this district prosecuted Tripathi which resulted in his conviction and a 10-year sentence in the federal penitentiary. The litigation represented the first mufti-million dollar fraud case ever handled in the District of Wyoming, and a 10-year sentence in the federal penitentiary.

(This monograph gathered in part by the Wyoming State Historical Research and Publications Division.)

UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS

1789 -1989

The following list is compiled from historical records maintained by the Offices of the United States Attorneys and by the Department of Justice. The entries in the earlier record books are written in script and are often incomplete or illegible. Every effort has been made to prepare an accurate list.

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ALABAMA

William Crawford 1820
 Frank Jones 1824-1826
 Harry J. Thornton 1826-1829
 Joseph Scott 1829-1830
 Byrd Brandon 1830-1836
 John D. Phelan 1836
 Edwin R. Wallace 1836-1839
 Jeremiah Clemens 1839-1840
 Joseph A. S. Acklin 1840-1850
 Jefferson F. Jackson 1850-1853
 George S. Walden 1853-1859
 M. J. Turnley 1859-1860
 Charles E. Mayer 1876-1880
 William H. Smith 1880-1885
 George H. Craig 1885
 William H. Denson 1885-1889
 Lewis E. Parsons, Jr. 1889-1893
 Emmet O'Neal 1893-1897
 William Vaughn 1897-1902
 Thomas R. Roulhac 1902-1907
 Oliver D. Street 1907-1913
 Robert N. Bell 1913-1919
 Erle Pettris 1919-1922
 Charles B. Kennamer 1922-1931
 Jim C. Smith 1931
 John B. Isabell 1931-1933
 Jim C. Smith 1933-1946
 John D. Hilt 1946-1953
 Frank M. Johnson, Jr. 1953-1955
 Atley A. Kitchings, Jr. 1955-1956
 William L. Langshore 1956-1961
 Macon L. Weaver 1961-1969
 Wayman G. Sherrer 1969-1977
 Jesse R. Brooks 1977-1981
 Frank W. Donaldson 1981 - present

MIDDLE DISTRICT OF ALABAMA

John A. Minnis 1870-1874
 N. S. McAfee 1874-1875
 Charles E. Mayer 1876-1880
 William H. Smith 1880-1885
 George H. Craig 1885
 William H. Denson 1885-1889
 Lewis E. Parsons, Jr. 1889-1893
 Henry D. Clayton, Jr. 1893-1896
 George F. Moore, Jr. 1896-1897
 Warren S. Reese, Jr. 1897-1906
 Erastus J. Parsons 1906-1913
 Thomas D. Samford 1913-1924

Grady Reynolds 1924-1931
 Arthur B. Chilton 1931-1934
 Thomas D. Samford 1934-1942
 Edward B. Parker 1942-1953
 Hartwell Davis 1953-1962
 Ben Hardeman 1962-1969
 Leon J. Hopper 1969
 Ira DeMent 1969-1977
 Barry E. Teague 1977-1981
 John C. Bell 1981-1987
 James Eldon Wilson 1987 - present

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF ALABAMA

Henry Hitchcock 1825-1830
 John Elliot 1830-1835
 John Forsyth, Jr. 1835-1838
 George W. Gayle 1838-1842
 George I. S. Walker 1842-1846
 Alexander B. Meek 1846-1850
 Peter Hamilton 1850
 A. J. Requier 1850-1858
 John P. Southworth 1869
 George M. Duskin 1877-1885
 John D. Burnett 1885-1889
 Morris D. Wickersham 1889-1893
 Joseph N. Miller 1893-1897
 Morris D. Wickersham 1897-1904
 William H. Armbecht 1904-1912
 James B. Sloan 1912-1913
 Alexander D. Pitts 1913-1922
 Aubrey Boyles 1922-1926
 Nicholas E. Stallworth 1926-1927
 Alexander C. Birch 1927-1935
 Francis H. Inge 1935-1943
 Albert J. Tully 1943-1948
 Percy C. Fountain 1948-1956
 Ralph Kennamer 1956-1961
 Vernol R. Jansen, Jr. 1961-1969
 Charles S. Spinner-White, Jr. 1969-1977
 William A. Kimbrough, Jr. 1977-1981
 William R. Favre, Jr. 1981
 J. B. Sessions, III 1981- present

DISTRICT OF ALASKA, SITKA

E. W. Haskett 1884-1885
 Mottrone D. Ball 1885-1887

Whitaker M. Grant 1887-1889
 John C. Watson 1889
 Charles S. Johnson 1889-1894
 Lytton Taylor 1894-1895
 Burton E. Bennett 1895-1898

Three Judicial Districts

Created: June 6, 1900

First District Juneau

Robert A. Frederick 1898-1902
 Thomas R. Lyons 1902-1903
 John J. Boyce 1903-1910
 John Rustgard 1910-1914
 John J. Reagan 1914-1915
 James A. Smiser 1915-1921
 Arthur G. Shoup 1921-1927
 Justin W. Harding 1927-1929
 Howard D. Stabler 1929-1933
 William A. Holzheimer 1933-1944
 Lynn J. Gemmill 1944
 Robert L. Jernberg 1944-1945
 Robert L. Tollefson 1945-1946
 Patrick J. Gilmore, Jr. 1946-1954
 Theodore E. Munson 1954-1956
 Roger G. Connor 1956
 C. Donald O'Connor 1956

Second District Nome

Joseph K. Wood 1900-1901
 John L. McGinn 1901-1902
 Melvin Grigsby 1902-1903
 John L. McGinn 1903-1904
 Henry M. Hoyt 1904-1908
 George B. Grigsby 1908-1910
 Bernard S. Rodey 1910-1913
 F. M. Saxton 1913-1917
 G. B. Mundy 1917-1918
 Gudbrand J. Lomen 1918-1919
 J. M. Clements 1919-1921
 Wm. Frederick Harrison 1921-1929
 Julius H. Hart 1929-1931
 Leroy M. Sullivan 1931-1933
 Hugh O'Neill 1933-1939
 Charles J. Clasky 1939-1944
 Frank C. Bingham 1944-1951
 James A. von der Heydt 1951-1953
 Russell B. Hermann 1953

THIRD DISTRICT (successively)

Eagle, Fairbanks, Valdez, Anchorage

Alfred M. Post 1900-1901
Nathan V. Harlan 1901-1908
James J. Crossley 1908-1909
Corneilus D. Murane 1909-1910
George R. Walker 1910-1914
William N. Spence 1914-1917
William A. Munly 1917-1921
Sherman Duggan 1921-1925
Frank H. Foster 1925-1926
William D. Coppernoll 1926-1928
Warren N. Cuddy 1928-1933
Joseph W. Kehoe 1933-1942
Noel K. Wennblom 1942-1946
Raymond E. Plummer 1946-1949
Joseph E. Cooper 1949-1952
Seaborn J. Buckalew, Jr. 1952-1953
William J. Plummer 1953-1960

Fourth District, Fairbanks

James J. Crossley 1909-1914
Rhinehart F. Roth 1914-1921
Guy B. Erwin 1921-1924
Julien A. Hurley 1924-1933
Ralph J. Rivers 1933-1944
Harry O. Arend 1944-1949
Everett W. Hepp 1950-1952
Robert J. McNealy 1952-1953
Theodore F. Stevens 1954-1956
George M. Yeager 1956-1960

ALASKA ADMITTED TO STATEHOOD**JANUARY 2, 1959**

William T. Plummer 1960
George M. Yeager 1960-1961
Warren C. Colver 1961-1964
Joseph J. Cella, Jr. 1964
Richard L. McVeigh 1964-1968
Marvin S. Frankel 1968-1969
A. Lee Preston 1969
Douglas B. Bailey 1969-1971
G. Kent Edwards 1971-1977
James L. Swartz 1977
Alexander O. Bryner 1977-1980
Rene J. Gonzalez 1980-1981
Michael R. Spaan 1981-1989
Mark R. Davis 1988 - present

DISTRICT OF ARIZONA

John Titus 1863
Almon Gage 1863-1864
C. W. C. Powell 1869
E. B. Pomroy 1876-1882
James A. Zabriskie 1882-1885
Owen T. Rouse 1885-1889
Harry R. Jeffords 1889-1891

Thomas F. Wilson 1891-1893
Everett E. Ellinwood 1893-1898
Robert E. Morrison 1898-1902
Frederick S. Nave 1902-1905
Joseph L. B. Alexander 1905-1910
Joseph E. Morrison 1910-1914
Thomas A. Flynn 1914-1922
Frederick H. Bernard 1922-1925
John B. Wright 1925-1929
John C. Gung'1 1929-1933
Clifton Mathews 1933-1935
Frank E. Flynn 1935-1953
Edward W. Scruggs 1953
Jack D. H. Hays 1953-1960
Charles A. Muecke 1960
Mary Anne Reimann 1960-1961
Charles A. Muecke 1961-1964
JoAnn D. Diamos 1964-1965
Witiam P. Cople 1965-1976
Richard C. Gormley 1966-1967
Edward E. Davis 1967-1969
Richard K. Burke 1969-1972
William C. Smitherman 1972-1977
Michael D. Hawkins 1977-1980
Arthur B. Butler, III 1980-1981
A. Melvin McDonald 1981-1985
Stephen M. McNamee 1985 - present

DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS

Samuel C. Roane 1820-1836
Thomas I. Lacey 1836
Grandison D. Royston 1836
Samuel S. Hall 1836-1838
William C. Scott 1838-1841
Absalom Fowler 1841-1843
Grandison D. Royston 1843-1844
Samuel H. Hempstead 1844-1850
Absalom Fowler 1850

EASTERN DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS

Joseph Stillwell 1852
James W. McConaughy 1853-1854
Lafayette B. Luckie 1856
John C. Murray 1856
Read Fletcher 1856-1857
Charles A. Carroll 1857
John M. Harrell 1857-1858
Charles E. Jordan 1861
S. R. Harrington 1871- 1876
Charles C. Waters 1876-1885
Joseph W. House 1885-1889
Charles C. Waters 1889-1893
Joseph W. House 1893-1897
Jacob Trieber 1897-1900
William G. Whipple 1900-1913
William H. Martin 1913-1919
June P. Wooten 1919-1922

Charles F. Cole 1922-1930
Wallace Townsend 1930-1934
Fred A. Isrig 1934-1939
Samuel Rorex 1939-1946
James T. Gooch 1946-1953
Asro Cobb 1953-1962
Robert D. Smith, Jr. 1962-1967
Woodrow H. McClellan 1967-1968
Wilbur H. Dillahunty 1968-1979
George W. Proctor 1979-1987
Kenneth H. Stott 1987
Charles A. Banks 1987 - present

WESTERN DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS

Jessie Turner 1851-1853
Alfred M. Wilson 1853-1861
Granville Wilcox 1861-1869
James H. Huckleberry 1869-1872
Newton J. Temple 1872-1875
William N. H. Clayton 1875-1885
Monti H. Sandels 1885-1889
William N. H. Clayton 1889-1893
James F. Read 1893-1897
Thomas H. Barnes 1897-1898
James K. Barnes 1898-1909
Lafayette W. Gregg 1909
John I. Worthington 1909-1913
J. Virgil Bourland 1913-1917
Emon O. Mahoney 1917-1920
James Seaborn Holt 1920-1921
Steve Carrigan 1920
Samuel S. Langley 1921-1930
William N. Ivie 1930-1934
Clinton R. Barry 1934-1946
Respass S. Wilson 1946-1953
Charles W. Atkinson 1953-1961
Charles M. Conway 1961-1969
Robert E. Johnson 1969
Bethel B. Larey 1969-1973
Robert E. Johnson 1973-1977
Larry R. McCord 1977-1982
W. Asa Hutchinson 1982-1985
J. Michael Fitzhugh 1985 - present

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

Calhoun Benham 1850-1853
Samuel W. Inge 1853-1856
William Blanding 1856-1857
Peter Delta Torre 1857-1860
Calhoun Benham 1860-1861
William H. Sharp 1861-1864
Delos Lake 1864-1869
F. M. Pixley 1869

CALIFORNIA (Continued)

Lorenzo D. Latimer 1869-1873
Walter Van Dyke 1873-1876

John M. Coghlan 1876-1878
 Phillip Teare 1878-1883
 Samuel G. Hilborn 1883-1886
 John T. Carey 1886-1890
 Charles A. Garter 1890-1894
 Samuel Knight 1894-1895
 Henry S. Foote 1895-1899
 Frank L. Coombe 1899-1901
 Marshall B. Woodworth 1901-1905
 Robert T. Devlin 1905-1912
 John L. McNab 1912-1913
 B. L. McKinley 1913
 John W. Preston 1913-1918
 Mrs. A. A. Adams 1918-1920
 Frank M. Silva 1920-1921
 J. T. Williams 1921-1924
 Sterling Carr 1924-1925
 George J. Hatfield 1925-1933
 I. M. Peckham 1933
 Harry H. McPike 1933-1937
 Frank J. Hennessy 1937-1951
 Chauncey F. Tramutolo 1951
 Lloyd H. Burke 1951-1958
 Robert H. Schnacke 1958-1959
 Lynn J. Gillard 1959-1960
 Laurence E. Dayton 1960-1961
 Cecil F. Poole 1961-1969
 James L. Browning, Jr. 1969-1977
 G. William Hunter 1977-1981
 Rodney H. Hamblen 1981
 Joseph P. Russoniello 1981 - present

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

J. M. Jones 1850
 Alfred Wheeler 1851-1853
 Isaac S. K. Ogier 1853-1854
 Pacificus Ord 1854-1858
 J. R. Gitchell 1858-1861
 Kimball H. Dimmick 1861
 Billington C. Whiting 1861
 J. Marion Brooks 1887-1888
 George J. Davis 1888-1889
 Aurelius W. Hutton 1889-1890
 Willoughby Cole 1890-1892
 Matthew J. Allen 1892-1893
 George J. Denis 1893-1897
 Frank P. Flint 1897-1901
 L. H. Valentine 1901-1905
 Oscar Lawler 1905-1909
 Aloysuis McCormick 1909-1913
 Albert Schoonover 1913-1917
 John R. O'Connor 1917-1921
 Joesph C. Burke 1921-1925
 Samuel W. McNabb 1925-1933
 John R. Layng 1933
 Pierson M. Hall 1933-1937
 Benjamin Harrison 1937-1940
 William F. Palmer 1940-1942
 Leo W. Silverstein 1942-1943
 Charles H. Carr 1943-1946

James M. Carter 1946-1949
 Ernest A. Tolin 1949-1951
 Walter S. Binns 1951-1953
 Laughlin E. Waters 1953-1961
 Francis C. Whelan 1961-1964
 Thomas R. Sheridan 1964
 Manuel L. Real 1964-1966
 Edwin L. Miller, Jr. 1966-1969
 Harry D. Steward 1969-1975
 Terry J. Knoepp 1975-1977
 Michael J. Walsh 1977-1980
 M. James Lorenz 1980-1981
 William H. Kennedy 1981-1982
 Peter K. Nunez 1982-1988
 William Braniff 1988 - present

EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

John P. Hyland 1966-1970
 Dwayne D. Keyes 1970-1977
 Herman Sillas, Jr. 1977-1980
 William B. Shubb 1980-1981
 Francis M. Goldsberry II 1981
 Donald B. Ayer 1981-1986
 Peter A. Nowinski 1986-1987
 David F. Levi 1987 - present

CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

Manuel L. Real 1965-1966
 John X. Van de Kamp 1966-1967
 William M. Bryne, Jr. 1967-1970
 Robert L. Meyer 1970-1972
 William D. Keller 1972-1977
 Robert L. Brosio 1977
 Andrea M. Sheridan-Orden 1977-1981
 Alexander H. Williams, III 1981
 Stephen S. Trott 1981-1983
 Alexander H. Williams, III 1983-1984
 Robert C. Bonner 1984-1989
 Gary A. Feess 1989 - present

CANAL ZONE

William K. Jackson, Jr. 1914-1915
 Charles R. Williams 1915-1919
 A. C. Hindman 1919-1923
 Guy H. Martin 1923-1924
 F. Edward Mitchell 1924-1925
 Charles Joseph Riley 1925
 Joseph J. McGuigan 1935-1940
 Daniel E. McGrath 1940-1952
 Rowland K. Hazard 1952-1970
 Wallace D. Baldwin 1970
 Lester Engler 1970
 Frank J. Violanti 1976

DISTRICT OF COLORADO

Theodore D. Edwards 1861
 James E. Dalliba 1861
 Samuel E. Browne 1862
 Lewis C. Rockwell 1870-1873
 H. C. Alleman 1873-1875
 Charles D. Bradley 1875-1877
 W. S. Decker 1877-1880
 Edward S. Johnson 1880-1882
 Andrew W. Brazee 1882-1885
 Henry W. Hobson 1885-1889
 John D. Fleming 1889-1893
 Henry V. Johnson 1893-1897
 Greely W. Whitford 1897-1901
 Earl M. Cranston 1901-1908
 Thomas Ward, Jr. 1908-1912
 Harry E. Kelly 1912-1914
 Harry B. Tedrow 1914-1921
 John F. Symes 1921-1922
 Granby Hillyer 1922-1924
 George Stephan 1924-1929
 Ralph L. Carr 1929-1933
 Thomas J. Morrissey 1933-1947
 Ivor Wingren 1947
 Max M. Bulketey 1947-1951
 Charles S. Vigil 1951-1953
 Donald E. Kelley 1953-1958
 Robert S. Wham 1958-1959
 Donald G. Brotzman 1959-1961
 Lawrence M. Henry 1961-1969
 James L. Treece 1969-1977
 Cathlin Donnell 1977
 Joseph F. Dolan 1977-1981
 Robert N. Miller 1981-1988
 Michael J. Norton 1988 - present

DISTRICT OF CONNECTICUT

Pierpoint Edwards 1789
 Hesekiah Huntington 1806-1829
 Nathan Smith 1829
 Asa Child 1829-1834
 William S. Holabird 1834-1841
 Charles Chapman 1841-1844
 Jonathan Stoddard 1844-1849
 Thomas C. Perkins 1849-1853
 Elisha S. Abernethy 1853
 William D. Shipman 1853-1860
 Tilton E. Doolittle 1860-1861
 Hiram Willey 1861
 Calvin G. Child 1870-1880

CONNECTICUT (Continued)

Daniel Chadwick 1880-1884
 Lewis E. Stanton 1884-1888
 George G. Sill 1888-1892
 George P. McLean 1892-1896
 Charles W. Comstock 1896-1900
 Francis H. Parker 1900-1908

John T. Robinson 1908-1912
 Frederick A. Scott 1912-1915
 Thomas J. Spellacy 1915-1918
 John F. Crosby 1918-1919
 Edward H. Smith 1919-1923
 Allan K. Smith 1923-1924
 John Buckley 1924-1933
 Frank S. Bergin 1933-1934
 George H. Cohen 1934
 Robert P. Butler 1934-1945
 Adrian W. Maher 1945-1953
 Simon S. Cohen 1953-1958
 Harry W. Hultgren, Jr. 1958-1961
 Robert C. Zampano 1961-1964
 F. Owen Eagan 1964
 Jon O. Newman 1964-1969
 Stewart H. Jones 1969-1974
 Harold J. Pickerstein 1974
 Peter C. Dorsey 1974-1977
 Richard Blumenthal 1977-1981
 Alan H. Nevas 1981-1985
 Stanley A. Twardy, Jr. 1985 - present

DISTRICT OF DELAWARE

George Read, Jr. 1789-1836
 James A. Baynard 1836-1843
 William H. Rogers 1843-1850
 P. Sherwood Johnson 1850-1853
 Thomas F. Baynard 1853-1854
 Daniel M. Bates 1854-1861
 Edward G. Bradford 1861-1866
 John Lockwood Pratt 1866-1869
 Anthony Higgins 1869-1876
 William C. Spruance 1876-1880
 John C. Patterson 1880-1888
 Alex B. Cooper 1888-1891
 Beniah Watson 1891-1894
 Lewis B. Vandergrift 1894-1899
 W. Michael Byrne 1899-1902
 John P. Nields 1902
 W. Michael Byrne 1902-1903
 John P. Nields 1903-1916
 Charles F. Curley 1916-1920
 James Hughes, Jr. 1920-1924
 David J. Reinhardt 1924-1927
 Leonard E. Wales 1927-1935
 John J. Morris, Jr. 1935-1939
 Charles S. Lynch 1939-1944
 John J. Morris, Jr. 1944-1948
 William Marvel 1948-1953
 Leonard G. Hagner 1953-1961
 Alexander Greenfeld 1961-1969
 F. L. Peter Stone 1969-1972
 Norman Levine 1972-1973
 Ralph F. Keil 1973-1975
 W. Laird Stabler, Jr. 1975-1977
 John H. McDonald 1977
 James W. Garvin, Jr. 1977-1981

Joseph J. Farnan 1981-1985
 William C. Carpenter, Jr. 1985 - present

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

John T. Mason 1801
 Walter Jones, Jr. 1801-1821
 Thomas Swann 1821-1833
 Francis S. Key 1833-1841
 Philip R. Fendall 1841-1845
 James Hoban 1845-1853
 Philip B. Key 1853-1859
 Robert Ould 1859-1861
 Edward S. Carrington 1861-1876
 Geoge P. Fisher 1870-1876
 Harry H. Wells 1876-1880
 George B. Corkhill 1880-1884
 Augustus S. Worthington 1884-1888
 John B. Hoge 1888-1891
 Charles C. Cole 1891-1893
 Arthur A. Birney 1893-1897
 Henry E. Davis 1897-1899
 Thomas H. Anderson 1899-1901
 Ashley M. Gould 1901-1903
 Morgan H. Beach 1903-1905
 Daniel W. Baker 1905-1910
 Clarence R. Wilson 1910-1914
 John E. Laskey 1914-1921
 Peyton Gordon 1921-1928
 Leo A. Rover 1928-1934
 Leslie C. Garnett 1934-1937
 David A. Pine 1937-1940
 Edward M. Curran 1940-1946
 George M. Fay 1946
 George E. McNeil 1946-1947
 George M. Fay 1947-1951
 Charles M. Ireland 1951-1953
 Leo A. Rover 1953-1956
 Oliver Gasch 1956-1961
 David C. Acheson 1961-1965
 John C. Conliff, Jr. 1965
 David G. Bress 1965-1969
 Thomas A. Flannery 1969-1971
 Harold H. Titus, Jr. 1971-1974
 Earl J. Silbert 1974-1979
 Carl Raul 1979
 Charles F. C. Ruff 1079-1981
 Stanley S. Harris 1981-1983
 Joseph E. diGenova 1983-1988
 Timothy J. Reardon III 1988
 Jay B. Stephens 1988 - present

WESTERN DISTRICT OF FLORIDA

(No longer in existence)

Alexander Anderson 1821-1822
 Tipton B. Harrison 1822-1823

William F. Steele 1823-1825
 Benjamin D. Wright 1825
 Albert I. Clagett 1825
 Benjamin D. Wright 1825-1831
 John K. Campbell 1831
 George Walker 1831-1838
 William H. Brockenborough 1838-1840
 James T. Archer 1840
 Walker Anderson 1841-1842
 George S. Hawkins 1842-1845
 Chandler C. Yonge 1845

EASTERN DISTRICT OF FLORIDA

(No longer in existence)

John G. Bird 1821-1822
 Alexander Hamilton 1822-1823
 Edgar Macon 1823-1826
 Thomas Douglas 1826-1842

MIDDLE DISTRICT OF FLORIDA

(FORMER)

Adam Gordon 1825-1827
 William Allison McRea 1827-1828
 Jones G. Ringgold 1828-1831
 James A. Dunlap 1831
 John K. Campbell 1831-1833
 George K. Walker 1833-1837
 Charles S. Sibley 1837-1845

MIDDLE DISTRICT OF FLORIDA

Edward F. Boardman 1961-1969
 John L. Briggs 1969-1978
 John J. Daley 1978-1979
 Gary L. Betz 1979-1982
 Robert W. Merkle, Jr. 1982-1988
 Robert W. Genzman 1988 - present

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF FLORIDA

William Allison McRea 1828-1829
 John G. Stower 1829-1830
 John K. Campbell 1830-1831
 Edward Chandler 1831-1834
 Adam Gordon 1834
 Wylie P. Clark 1834-1839
 Charles Walker 1839-1840
 L. Windsor Smith 1840-1842

FLORIDA (Continued)

George W. Macrae 1842-1847
 L. Windsor Smith 1847-1850
 William R. Hackley 1850-1858
 John L. Tatum 1858-1861
 Thomas J. Boynton 1861-1863
 Homer G. Plantz 1863-1869
 Claiborn R. Mobley 1869-1876
 John Tyler, Jr. 1876-1877
 George B. Patterson 1877-1886

Livingstone W. Bethel . . . 1886-1890
 G. Browne Patterson . . . 1890-1894
 Owen J. H. Summers . . . 1894
 Frank Clark . . . 1894-1897
 Joseph N. Stripling . . . 1897-1902
 John M. Chaney . . . 1902-1912
 Richard P. Marks . . . 1912-1913
 Herbert S. Phillips . . . 1913-1921
 William M. Gober . . . 1921-1929
 Wilburn P. Hughes . . . 1929-1933
 John W. Holland . . . 1933-1936
 Herbert S. Phillips . . . 1936-1953
 James L. Guilmartin . . . 1953-1959
 E. Coleman Madsen . . . 1959-1961
 Edward G. Boardman . . . 1961-1963
 William A. Meadows, Jr. . . 1963-1969
 Robert W. Rust . . . 1969-1977
 Vincent K. Antle . . . 1977
 Jacob V. Eskenazi . . . 1977-1980
 Attee W. Wampler, III . . . 1980-1982
 Stanley I. Marcus . . . 1982-1985
 Leon B. Kellner . . . 1985-1988
 Dexter W. Lehtinen . . . 1988 - present

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF FLORIDA

George W. Call, Jr. . . . 1850-1853
 Chandler C. Yonge . . . 1853-1863
 Culver P. Chamberlin . . . 1863-1876
 Horatio Bisbee, Jr. . . . 1869-1873
 J. B. C. Drew . . . 1873-1876
 John B. Stickney . . . 1876-1882
 Edward M. Cheney . . . 1882-1887
 Rhydon M. Call . . . 1887-1889
 Joseph N. Stripling . . . 1889-1893
 Owen J. H. Summers . . . 1893-1894
 J. Emmett Wolfe . . . 1894-1898
 John Eagan . . . 1898-1903
 William B. Sheppard . . . 1903-1907
 Emmett Wilson . . . 1907-1909
 Fred C. Cubberly . . . 1909-1913
 Edward C. Love . . . 1913-1915
 John L. Neeley . . . 1915
 Phillip D. Beale . . . 1915
 John L. Healey . . . 1915-1921
 Fred C. Cubberly . . . 1921-1932
 George P. Wentworth . . . 1932-1933
 George E. Hoffman . . . 1933-1953
 George H. Carswell . . . 1953-1958
 Wilfred C. Varn . . . 1958-1961
 Charles W. Eggart, Jr. . . . 1961
 Clinton N. Ashmore . . . 1961-1969
 William A. Stafford, Jr. . . 1969-1975
 Clinton M. Ashmore . . . 1975-1976
 Nicholas P. Geeker . . . 1976-1982
 K. Michael Moore . . . 1982-1983
 W. Thomas Dillard, III . . . 1983-1987
 K. Michael Moore . . . 1987 - present

DISTRICT OF GEORGIA

Matthew McAllister . . . 1789-1797
 Charles Jackson . . . 1797-1798
 George Woodruff . . . 1798-1802
 David B. Mitchell . . . 1802-1804
 William B. Bullock . . . 1804-1813
 Charles Harris . . . 1813-1815
 William Davies . . . 1815-1819
 Richard W. Habersham . . . 1819-1827
 Matthew H. McAllister . . . 1827-1835
 Robert M. Charlton . . . 1835-1836
 William H. Stiles . . . 1836-1838
 John E. Ward . . . 1838-1839
 Robert M. Charlton . . . 1839-1840
 Solomon Cohen . . . 1840-1842
 Alexander Drysdale . . . 1842-1844
 Richard A. Cuyler . . . 1844
 Henry R. Jackson . . . 1844
 Henry Williams . . . 1850-1853
 George S. Owens . . . 1853-1856
 George A. Gordon . . . 1856-1857
 Joseph Ganahl . . . 1857-1860
 Hamilton Gouper . . . 1860
 John D. Pope . . . 1870-1876
 Henry P. Farrow . . . 1876-1880
 John S. Bigby . . . 1880-1883

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA

Emory Speer . . . 1883-1885
 Ben H. Hill, Jr. . . . 1885-1889
 Sion A. Darnell . . . 1889-1893
 Joseph S. James . . . 1893-1897
 Edgar A. Angier . . . 1897-1905
 Farish C. Tate . . . 1905-1913
 Alexander Hooper . . . 1913-1921
 Clint W. Hager . . . 1921-1934
 Lawrence S. Camp . . . 1934-1942
 J. Ellis Mundy . . . 1942
 M. Neil Andrews . . . 1942-1946
 J. Ellis Mundy . . . 1946-1953
 James W. Dorsey . . . 1953-1959
 Charles D. Read, Jr. . . . 1959-1961
 Charles L. Goodson . . . 1961-1977
 William L. Harper . . . 1977-1981
 Robert J. Castellani . . . 1981
 Dorothy Y. Kirkley . . . 1981
 James E. Baker . . . 1981-1982
 Larry D. Thompson . . . 1982-1986
 Stephen S. Cowen . . . 1986
 Robert L. Barr, Jr. . . . 1986 - present

MIDDLE DISTRICT OF GEORGIA

Bascom S. Deaver . . . 1926-1928
 Scott Russell . . . 1928-1929
 William A. Bootle . . . 1929-1933
 T. Hoyt Davis . . . 1933-1945
 John P. Cowart . . . 1945-1952
 Jack J. Gautier . . . 1952-1953
 Frank O. Evans . . . 1953-1961

Floyd M. Buford . . . 1961-1969
 Walker P. Johnson, Jr. . . . 1969
 William J. Schloth . . . 1969-1974
 Ronald T. Knight . . . 1974-1977
 D. Lee Rampey, Jr. . . . 1977-1981
 Joe D. Whitley . . . 1981-1987
 Samuel A. Wilson . . . 1981-1988
 Edgar Wm. Ennis, Jr. . . 1988 - present

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA

Sion A. Darnell . . . 1882-1886
 Dupont Guerry . . . 1886-1901
 Marion Erwin . . . 1901-1912
 Alexander Akerman . . . 1912-1914
 Earl M. Donalson . . . 1914-1919
 John W. Bennett . . . 1919-1922
 F. G. Boatright . . . 1922-1927
 Charles L. Redding . . . 1927-1932
 Walter W. Sheppard . . . 1932-1933
 Charles L. Redding . . . 1933
 J. Saxton Daniel . . . 1933-1953
 William C. Calhoun . . . 1953-1961
 Donald H. Fraser . . . 1961-1969
 R. Jackson B. Smith, Jr. . . 1969-1977
 William T. Moore, Jr. . . . 1977-1981
 Hinton R. Pierce . . . 1981 - present

DISTRICT OF GUAM

James G. Mackey . . . 1950-1952
 John P. Raker . . . 1952-1954
 Herbert G. Homme, Jr. . . 1954-1962
 James P. Alger . . . 1962-1969
 Duane K. Craske . . . 1969-1975
 Ralph F. Bagley . . . 1975-1977
 David T. Wood . . . 1977-1986
 K. William O'Connor . . 1986 - present

DISTRICT OF HAWAII

John C. Baird 1900
J. J. Dunne 1901-1902
Robert W. Breckons 1902-1913
Jeff McCarn 1913-1915
Horace W. Vaughan 1915-1916
S. C. Huber 1916-1922
William T. Carden 1922-1924
Fred Patterson 1924-1925
Charles F. Parsons 1925-1926
Sanford B. D. Wood 1926-1934
Ingram M. Stainback 1934-1940
Angus M. Taylor, Jr. 1940-1943
Douglas G. Crozier 1943-1945
Edward A. Towse 1945
Ray J. O'Brien 1945-1951
Howard K. Hoddick 1951-1952
A. William Bartow 1952-1954
Louis B. Blissard 1954-1961
Herman T. F. Lum 1961-1967
Yoshima Hayashi 1967-1969
Robert K. Fukuda 1969-1973
Harold M. Fong 1973-1978
Walter M. Heen 1978-1981
Wallace W. Weatherwax 1981-1983
Daniel A. Bent 1983 - present

DISTRICT OF IDAHO

Richard Williams 1863-1864
George C. Hough 1864-1867
Joseph W. Huston 1869
Norman Buck 1878-1880
James B. Butler 1880-1881
Wallace R. White 1881-1885
James H. Hawley 1885-1889
Willis Sweet 1889-1890
Fremont Wood 1890-1893
James H. Forney 1893-1897
Robert V. Cozier 1897-1904
Norman M. Ruick 1904-1908
Curg H. Lingenfelter 1908-1913
James L. McClear 1913-1921
Edwin G. Davis 1921-1925
James F. Ailshie, Jr. 1925
Hoyt E. Ray 1925-1933
John A. Carver 1933-1953
Sherman F. Furey, Jr. 1953-1957
Ben Peterson 1957-1959
Kenneth G. Bergquist 1959-1961
Sylvan A. Jeppesen 1961-1968
Jay F. Bates 1968-1969
Sherman F. Furey, Jr. 1969-1971
Sidney E. Smith 1971-1975
Wilbur T. Nelson 1975
Marion J. Callister 1975-1976
Wilbur T. Nelson 1976-1977
Paul L. Westberg 1977

M. Karl Shurtliff 1977-1981
Guy G. Hurlbutt 1981-1984
William Van Hale 1984-1985
Maurice O. Ellsworth 1985 - present

DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS

William Mears 1813-1819
Jepthah Harden 1819-1827
Sidney Breese 1827-1829
Samuel McRoberts 1829-1831
David J. Baker 1831-1839
Ferris Forman 1839-1841
Justin Butterfield 1841-1844
Mark Skinner 1844-1845
David L. Gregg 1845-1849
Archibald Williams 1849-1853
Thomas Hayne 1853-1855

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS

William E. Troutman 1905-1910
Charles A. Karch 1910-1914
James G. Burnside 1918-1922
W. O. Potter 1922-1926
Harold G. Baker 1926-1931
Paul F. Jones 1931-1935
Arthur Roe 1935-1942
Henry Grady Vien 1942-1943
William W. Hart 1943-1953
Clifford M. Raemer 1953-1957
Carl W. Feickert 1957-1965
Henry A. Schwarz 1965-1977
Frederick J. Hess 1977
James R. Burgess, Jr. 1977-1982
Frederick J. Hess 1982 - present

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS

A. M. Herrington 1857-1858
Henry S. Fitch 1858-1861
Edwin C. Larned 1861
Joseph O. Glover 1869
Mark Bangs 1875-1879
Joseph B. Seake 1879-1884
Richard S. Tuthill 1884-1886
William G. Ewing 1886-1890
Thomas E. Milchrist 1891-1893
Sherwood Dixon 1893-1894
John C. Black 1894-1899
Solomon H. Bethea 1899-1905
Charles B. Morrison 1905-1906
Edwin W. Sims 1906-1911
James H. Wilkerson 1911-1914
Charles F. Clyne 1914-1922
Edwin Olson 1922-1927
George E. Q. Johnson 1927-1931
Dwight H. Green 1931-1935
Michael J. Igoe 1935-1938

William J. Campbell 1938-1940
J. Albert Woll 1940-1947
Otto Kerner, Jr. 1947-1954
Irwin N. Cohen 1954
Robert Tieken 1954-1961
James P. O'Brien 1961-1963
Frank E. McDonald 1963-1964
Edward V. Hanrahan 1964-1968
Thomas A. Foran 1968-1970
William J. Bauer 1970-1971
James R. Thompson 1971-1975
Samuel K. Skinner 1975-1977
Thomas P. Sullivan 1977-1981
Gregory C. Jones 1981
Dan K. Webb 1981-1985
Anton R. Valukas 1985 - present

EASTERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS

Wm J. Allen 1855-1859
Wm. K. Parish 1859-1860
Elliott B. Herndon 1860-1861
Lawrence Weldon 1861-1866
John E. Rosette 1866-1869
Bluford Wilson 1869-1874
John P. VanDorston 1874-1876
James A. Connally 1876-1885
Gustavus Van Hoorebeke 1885-1889
James A. Connally 1889-1893
Wm. E. Shutt 1893-1897
J. Otis Humphrey 1897-1901
Thomas Worthington 1901-1905
Wm. A. Northcott 1905-1914
Edward C. Knotts 1914-1922
Thomas Williamson 1922-1926
Walter M. Provine 1926-1931
Frank K. Lemon 1931-1935
Howard L. Doyle 1935-1953
Marks Alexander 1953
John B. Stoddart 1953-1958
Marks Alexander 1958
Harlington Wood, Jr. 1958-1963
Edward R. Phelps 1963-1965
Richard E. Eagleton 1965-1969
Frank J. Violanti 1969-1971
Donald B. Mackay 1971-1977

CENTRAL DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS

Gerald D. Fines 1977-1986
J. William Roberts 1986 - present

DISTRICT OF INDIANA

Elijah Sparks 1813-1814
William Hendricks 1814-1817
Thomas H. Blake 1817-1818
Alexander A. Meek 1818-1821
Charles Dewey 1821-1829
Samuel Judah 1829-1833
Tilghman A. Howard 1833-1839
John Pettit 1839-1841
Courtland Cushing 1841-1845
Daniel Mace 1845-1848
Lien Barbour 1848-1850
Hugh O'Neal 1850-1854
Benjamin Thomas 1854-1856
Alvin P. Hovey 1856-1858
Daniel W. Voorhees 1858-1861
John Hanna 1861-1866
Alfred Kilgore 1866-1869
Thomas Browne 1869-1875
Nelson Trusler 1876-1880
Charles L. Holstein 1880-1885
John E. Lamb 1885-1886
David Turfire 1886-1887
Emory B. Sellers 1887-1889
Solomon Claypool 1889
Smiley N. Chambers 1889-1893
Frank B. Burke 1893-1897
Albert W. Wishard 1897-1901
Joseph B. Kealing 1901-1909
Charles W. Miller 1909-1913
Frank C. Dailey 1913-1916
L. Ertus Stack 1916-1918
Frederick Van Nuys 1919-1921
Homer Elliott 1922-1924
Alexander G. Cavins 1925
Albert Ward 1925-1928
George L. Rulison 1928

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF INDIANA

Oliver Mullins Loomis 1928-1933
James R. Flemming 1933-1941
Alexander Campbell 1941-1949
Gilmore Haynie 1949-1953
Joseph H. Lesh 1953-1954
Phil M. McNagly, Jr. 1954-1958
Kenneth C. Raub 1959-1962
Philip C. Potts 1962
Alfred Moellering 1962-1970
William C. Lee 1970-1973
John R. Wilks 1973-1977
David T. Ready 1977-1981
R. Lawrence Steel, Jr. 1981-1985
James G. Richmond 1985 - present

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF INDIANA

George Jeffrey 1929-1933
Van Nolan 1933-1940
B. Howard Caughran 1940-1950
Matthew Welsh 1950-1952

Marshall Hanley 1952-1953
Jack Brown 1953-1956
Don Tabbert 1957-1961
Richard P. Stein 1961-1967
K. Edwin Applegate 1967-1969
Stanley B. Miller 1970-1974
John E. Hirschman 1974-1975
James B. Young 1975-1977
Virginia Dill McCarty 1977-1981
Sarah Evans Barker 1981-1984
Richard L. Darst 1984
John D. Tinder 1984-1987
Bradley L. Williams 1987
Deborah J. Daniels 1988 - present

TERRITORY OF IOWA (6/12/1838)

Cyrus S. Jacobs 1838
Isaac Van Allen 1838-1840
Charles Weston 1840-1843
John G. Deshler 1843-1845
Edward Johnston 1845-1847
Isaac M. Preston 1847-1850
Stephen Whicher 1850-1852
Joseph C. Knapp 1852-1860
W. H. F. Gurley 1860-1863
Robert H. Gilmore 1863-1865
Caleb Baldwin 1865-1867
Milton D. Browning 1867-1869
William Fletcher Sapp 1869-1873
James T. Lane 1873-1882
DeWitt C. Cram 1883-1883

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF IOWA

Maurice D. O'Connell 1883-1886
Timothy P. Murphy 1886-1890
Maurice D. O'Connell 1890-1894
Cato Sells 1894-1898
Horace G. McMillan 1898-1907
Frederick F. Faville 1907-1913
Anthony Van Wageman 1913-1914
Frank A. O'Connor 1914-1921
Guy P. Linville 1921-1927
Bennett E. Rhinehart 1927-1931
Harry M. Reed 1931-1934
Edward G. Dunn 1934-1940
Tobias E. Diamond 1940-1952
Michael L. Mason 1952-1953
F. G. Van Alstine 1953-1961
Donald E. O'Brien 1961-1967
Steve Turner 1967
Asher E. Schroeder 1967-1969
Evan L. Hultman 1969-1977
James H. Reynolds 1977-1982
Evan L. Hultman 1982-1986
Robert L. Teig 1986-1986
Charles W. Larson 1986 - present

**SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF IOWA
(7/20/1882)**

John S. Runnels 1882-1885
Daniel O. Finch 1885-1889
Lewis Miles 1889-1893
Charles D. Fullen 1893-1902
Lewis Miles 1889-1893
Charles D. Fullen 1893-1902
Claude R. Porter 1914-1918
Edwin G. Moon 1918-1922
Ralph Pringle 1922-1924
Edwin G. Moon 1924
Ross R. Mowry 1924-1932
Robert W. Colflesh 1932-1934
Edwin G. Moon 1934-1939
Clold I. Level 1939
John K. Valentine 1939-1940
Hugh B. McCoy 1940
Maurice F. Donegan 1940-1949
William R. Hart 1949-1953
Roy L. Stephenson 1953-1960
Roy W. Meadows 1960-1961
Donald A. Wine 1961-1965
Philip T. Riley 1965
Donald M. Statton 1965-1967
Jerry E. Williams 1967
James P. Rielly 1967-1969
Allen L. Donielson 1969-1976
George H. Perry 1976-1977
Paul A. Zoss, Jr. 1977
James R. Rosenbaum 1977
Roxanne Barton Conlin 1977-1981
Kermit B. Anderson 1981
Richard C. Turner 1981-1986
Christopher D. Hagen 1986 - present

DISTRICT OF KANSAS

Andrew J. Isaacs 1854-1857
William Weer 1857-1858
Alson C. Davis 1858-1861
Thomas Means 1861
John T. Burris 1861
Robert Crozier 1861-1864
James S. Emory 1864-1867
Samuel Riggs 1867-1869
Albert H. Horton 1869-1873
Cyrus I. Scofield 1873
George R. Peck 1874-1879
James R. Hallowell 1879-1885
William C. Parry 1885-1889
Joseph W. Ady 1889-1893
William C. Parry 1893-1897
Isaac E. Lambert 1897-1901
John S. Dean 1901-1905

KANSAS (Continued)

Harry J. Bone 1905-1913
Fred Robertson 1913-1921

Albert F. Williams 1921-1930
 Sardius M. Brewster 1930-1934
 Summerfield S. Alexander 1934-1942
 George H. West 1942-1945
 W. Randolph Carpenter 1945-1948
 Lester Luther 1948-1952
 Eugene W. Davis 1952-1953
 George Templar 1953-1954
 William C. Farmer 1954-1958
 William C. Leonard 1958-1961
 Newell A. George 1961-1968
 Benjamin E. Franklin 1968-1969
 Robert J. Roth 1969-1975
 E. Edward Johnson 1975-1977
 James P. Buchele 1977-1981
 Jim J. Marquez 1981-1984
 Benjamin L. Burgess, Jr. 1984 - present

Eli H. Brown, III 1938-1945
 David C. Walls 1945-1953
 Charles F. Wood 1953-1954
 J. Leonard Walker 1954-1959
 William B. Jones 1959-1961
 William E. Scent 1961-1965
 Boyce F. Martin, Jr. 1965
 Ernest W. Rivers 1965-1970
 John T. Smith 1970
 George J. Long, Jr. 1970-1977
 J. Albert Jones 1977-1980
 John L. Smith 1980-1981
 Alexander T. Taft, Jr. 1981
 Ronald E. Meredith 1981-1985
 Alexander T. Taft, Jr. 1985-1986
 Joseph M. Whittle 1986 - present

Logan Hunton 1850-1853
 E. Warren Moise 1853-1855
 Thomas S. McCay 1855-1856
 Franklin H. Clack 1856-1857
 Thomas J. Semmes 1857-1859
 Henry C. Miller 1859-1863
 Rufus Waples 1863
 James R. Beckwith 1870
 Albert H. Leonard 1878-1885
 Charles Parlange 1885-1889
 William Grant 1889-1892
 Ferdinand B. Earhart 1892-1896
 J. Ward Gurley, Jr. 1896-1900
 William W. Howe 1900-1907
 Rufus E. Foster 1907-1909
 Carlton R. Beattie 1909-1913
 Walter Guion 1913-1917
 Joseph W. Montgomery 1917-1919
 Henry Mooney 1919-1921
 Louis H. Burns 1921-1925
 Wayne G. Borah 1925-1928
 Edmond E. Talbot 1928-1933
 William H. Norman 1933
 Rene A. Viosca 1933-1934
 Warren Doyle 1934-1937
 Herbert W. Christenberry 1937-1941
 Robert Winestein 1941-1947
 J. Skelly Wright 1948-1949
 John M. McKay 1949-1950
 George R. Blue 1950-1953
 M. Hepburn Many 1953-1957
 Kathleen Ruddell 1957-1961
 Louis C. LaCour 1967-1969
 Gerald J. Gallinghouse 1969-1978
 John P. Volz 1978 - present

EASTERN DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY

James H. Tinsley 1901-1909
 James N. Sharp 1909-1911
 Edwin P. Morrow 1911-1914
 Thomas D. Slattery 1914-1921
 Sawyer A. Smith 1921-1933
 Mac Swinford 1933-1937
 John T. Metcalf 1937-1944
 Claude P. Stephens 1944-1953
 Edwin R. Denney 1953-1955
 Henry J. Cook 1955-1960
 Jean L. Auxier 1960-1961
 Bernard T. Moynahan, Jr. 1961-1963
 George I. Cline 1963-1970
 Eugene E. Siler, Jr. 1970-1975
 Eldon L. Webb 1975-1977
 Patrick J. Molloy 1977-1981
 Joseph L. Famularo 1981
 Louis DeFalaise 1981 - present

DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY

George Nicholas 1789
 James Brown 1791
 William Murry 1791-1793
 George Nicholas 1793
 John Breckinridge 1793-1794
 William McClung 1794-1796
 William Clark 1796-1800
 Joseph Hamilton Davies 1800-1806
 George M. Bibb 1807-1808
 Robert Trimble 1813-1816
 George M. Bibb 1819-1824
 John J. Crittenden 1827-1829
 Thomas Bell Monroe 1833-1834
 Lewis Sanders, Jr. 1834-1838
 P. S. Loughborough 1838-1850
 William H. Caperton 1850-1853
 C. C. Rogers 1853-1861
 Edward I. Buttock 1861
 James M. Harlan 1861-1863
 Thomas E. Bramlette 1863
 Joshua Tevis 1863-1864
 B. H. Bristow 1866-1870
 Gabriel C. Wharton 1870-1876
 H. F. Finley 1876-1877
 Gabriel C. Wharton 1877-1881
 George M. Thomas 1881-1885
 John C. Wickliffe 1885-1889
 George W. Jolly 1889-1894
 William M. Smith 1894-1898

WESTERN DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY

Ruben D. Hill 1898-1906
 George Du Relle 1906-1914
 Perry B. Miller 1914-1919
 W. V. Gregory 1919-1922
 Sherman W. Ball 1922-1927
 Thomas Sparks, Jr. 1927-1935
 Bunk Gardner 1935-1938

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA

James Brown 1805-1808
 Philip Grymes 1808-1810
 Tully Robinson 1870-1811
 John R. Grymes 1811-1814
 Tully Robinson 1814
 John Dick 1814-1821
 John W. Smith 1821 - 1823

EASTERN DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA

John W. Smith 1821-1829
 John Slidell 1829-1833
 Henry Carlton 1833-1836
 P. K. Lawrence 1836-1837
 Thomas Slidell 1837-1838
 Benjamin F. Linton 1838-1841
 Balie Peyton 1841-1845
 Solomon W. Downs 1845-1846
 Thomas I. Durant 1846-1850

MIDDLE DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA

Douglas M. Gonzales 1972-1976
 Cheney C. Joseph, Jr. 1976-1977
 Donald L. Beckner 1977-1981
 Stanford O. Bardwell, Jr. 1981-1986
 P. Raymond Lamonica 1986 - present

WESTERN DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA

John Brownson 1823-1830
 Benjamin F. Linton 1830-1841
 Henderson Taylor 1841-1842
 Caleb L. Swayze 1842-1849
 Henry Boyce 1849-1850
 Lawrence P. Crain 1850-1853
 Joseph H. Kilpatrick 1853-1854
 Peter Alexander 1854-1856

LOUISIANA (Continued)

Claiborne C. Briscoe 1856
 Floyd Walton 1856-1860
 Leon D. Marks 1860
 James R. Beckwith 1870
 H. B. Talliaferro 1881

Milton C. Elstner 1881-1885
 Montfort S. Jones 1885-1889
 Milton C. Elstner 1889-1893
 Charles W. Seats 1893-1898
 Milton C. Elstner 1898-1910
 E. H. Randolph 1910-1913
 George W. Jack 1913-1917
 Robert A. Hunter 1917
 Joseph Moore 1917-1921
 Yardell Boatner 1921
 Hugh C. Fisher 1921-1922
 Philip H. Mecom 1922-1935
 Benjamin F. Roberts 1935-1937
 Harvey G. Fields 1937-1945
 Malcolm E. Lafargue 1945-1950
 William J. Fleniken Sr 1950
 Harvey L. Carey 1950
 William J. Fleniken, Jr. 1950-1952
 Thomas F. Wilson 1953-1962
 Edward L. Shaheen 1962-1969
 Donald E. Walter 1969-1977
 Edward L. Shaheen 1977-1979
 Joseph R. Keene 1979-1981
 Joseph S. Cage, Jr. 1981 - present

DISTRICT OF MAINE

William Lithgow, Jr. 1789-1796
 Daniel Davis 1796-1801
 Silas Lee 1801-1814
 William S. Preble 1814-1820
 Ether Shepley 1820-1833
 John Anderson 1833-1837
 Joseph Howard 1837-1841
 John Holmes 1841-1843
 Gorham Parks 1843-1845
 Augustine Haines 1845-1848
 George Shepley 1848-1849
 Thomas A. Deblois 1849-1853
 George Shepley 1853-1861
 George F. Talbot 1861-1870
 Nathan Webb 1870-1878
 Wilbur F. Lunt 1878-1885
 George E. Bird 1886-1890
 Issac W. Dyer 1890-1894
 Albert W. Bradbury 1894-1898
 Issac W. Dyer 1898-1906
 Robert T. Whitehouse 1906-1914
 Stephen C. Perry 1914-1915
 John F. A. Merritt 1915-1922
 Frederick R. Dyer 1922-1933
 John D. Clifford, Jr. 1933-1947
 Edward J. Harrington 1947
 Alton A. Lessard 1947-1953
 Peter Mills 1953-1961
 Alton A. Lessard 1961-1965
 William E. McKinley, Jr. 1965
 Lloyd P. LaFountain 1966-1969
 Peter Mills 1969-1977

George J. Mitchell 1977-1979
 James W. Brannigan, Jr. 1979-1980
 Thomas E. Delahanty II 1980-1981
 Richard S. Cohen 1981 - present

DISTRICT OF MARYLAND

Richard Potts 1789-1792
 Zebulon Hollingsworth 1792-1806
 John Stephen 1806-1810
 Thomas B. Dorsey 1810-1812
 Elias Glenn 1812-1824
 Nathaniel Williams 1824-1841
 Z. Collins Lee 1841-1845
 William L. Marshall 1845-1850
 Z. Collins Lee 1850-1853
 William M. Addison 1853-1862
 William Price 1862
 Archibald Sterling, Jr. 1878-1886
 Thomas G. Hayes 1886-1890
 John T. Ensor 1890-1894
 William L. Marbury 1894-1898
 John C. Rose 1898-1910
 John P. Hill 1910-1915
 Samuel K. Dennis 1915-1920
 Robert R. Carman 1920-1922
 Amos W. W. Woodcock 1927-1931
 Simon E. Sobeloff 1931-1934
 Bernard J. Flynn 1934-1953
 George C. Doub 1953-1956
 Walter E. Black, Jr. 1956-1957
 Leon N. A. Pierson 1957-1961
 Joseph D. Tydings 1961-1963
 Robert H. Kernon 1963
 Thomas J. Kenney 1963-1967
 Stephen H. Sachs 1967-1970
 George Beall 1970-1975
 Jervis S. Finney 1975-1978
 Russell T. Baker 1978-1981
 Herbert Better 1981
 J. Frederick Motz 1981-1985
 Catherine C. Blake 1985-1986
 Breckinridge L. Willcox 1986 - present

DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS

Christopher Gore 1789-1796
 Harrison G. Otis 1796
 John Davis 1796-1801
 George Blake 1801-1829
 Andrew Dunlop 1829-1835
 John Mills 1835-1841
 Franklin Dexter 1841-1845
 Robert Rantoul, Jr. 1845-1850
 George Lunt 1850-1853
 Benjamin F. Hallett 1853-1857
 Charles L. Woodbury 1857-1861

Richard H. Dana, Jr. 1861-1868
 George S. Hillard 1868-1870
 David H. Mason 1870-1873
 George P. Sanger 1873-1886
 George M. Stearns 1886-1887
 Owen A. Galvin 1887-1890
 Frank D. Allen 1890-1893
 Sherman Hoar 1893-1897
 Boyd B. Jones 1897-1901
 Henry P. Moulton 1901-1905
 Melvin O. Adams 1905-1906
 Asa P. French 1906-1914
 George W. Anderson 1914-1917
 Thomas J. Boynton 1917-1920
 Danial J. Gallagher 1920-1921
 Robert O. Harris 1921-1925
 Harold P. Williams 1925-1926
 Frederick H. Tarr 1926-1933
 Francis J. W. Ford 1933-1938
 John A. Canavan 1938-1939
 Edmund J. Brandon 1939-1946
 George F. Garrity 1946-1947
 William T. McCarthy 1947-1949
 George F. Garrity 1949-1953
 Anthony Julian 1953-1959
 Elliot L. Richardson 1959-1961
 W. Arthur Garrity 1961-1966
 Paul F. Markham 1966-1969
 Herbert F. Travers, Jr. 1969-1971
 James N. Gabriel 1971-1972
 Joseph L. Tauro 1972
 James N. Gabriel 1973-1977
 Edward F. Harrington 1977-1981
 William F. Weld 1981-1986
 Robert S. Mueller, III 1986-1987
 Frank L. McNamara, Jr. 1987-1989
 Jeremiah T. O'Sullivan 1989
 Peter A. Mullin 1989
 Wayne A. Budd 1989 - present

DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN

Solomon Sibley 1815-1824
 Andrew G. Whitney 1824-1826
 Daniel LeRoy 1826-1834
 Daniel Goodwin 1834-1841
 George C. Bates 1841-1845
 John Norvell 1845-1850
 George C. Bates 1850-1853
MICHIGAN (Continued)
 Samuel Barstow 1852-1853
 George E. Hand 1853-1857
 Joseph Miller, Jr. 1857-1861
 William L. Stoughton 1861-1862
 Alfred Russell 1861-1863

WESTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN

Frederick O. Rogers 1863-1869
 John H. Standish 1869-1877
 Marsden C. Burch 1877-1882
 John W. Stone 1882-1886
 G. Chase Godwin 1886-1890
 Lewis G. Palmer 1890-1894
 John Power 1894-1898
 George G. Coven 1898-1910
 Fred C. Wetmore 1910-1914
 Edward J. Bowman 1914
 Myron H. Walker 1914-1922
 Edward J. Bowman 1922-1930
 Fred C. Wetmore 1933-1930
 Joseph M. Donnelly 1933-1937
 Fred C. Wetmore 1937
 Francis T. McDonald 1937-1940
 Joseph F. Deeb 1940-1953
 Wendell A. Miles 1953-1960
 Robert J. Danhof 1960-1961
 George E. Hill 1961-1964
 Robert G. Ouinn 1964-1965
 Harold D. Beaton 1965-1969
 John P. Milanowski 1969-1974
 Frank S. Spies 1974-1977
 James S. Brady 1977-1981
 Robert C. Greene 1981
 John A. Smietanka 1981 - present

EASTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN

Aaron B. Maynard 1869
 Sullivan M. Cutcheon 1877-1885
 Cyrenius P. Black 1885-1890
 Theodore F. Shepard 1890-1894
 Jared W. Finney 1894
 Alfred P. Lyon 1894-1898
 Jared W. Finney 1898
 William D. Gordon 1898-1906
 Frank H. Watson 1906-1911
 Arthur J. Tuttle 1911-1912
 Clyde I. Webster 1912-1916
 John E. Kinnane 1916-1921
 Earl J. Davis 1921-1924
 Delos G. Smith 1924-1927
 Ora L. Smith 1927-1928
 John R. Watkins 1928-1931
 Gregory H. Frederick 1931-1936
 John C. Lehr 1936-1947
 Thomas P. Thornton 1947-1949
 Joseph C. Murphy 1949
 Edward T. Kane 1949-1952
 Philip A. Hart 1952-1953
 Frederick W. Kaess 1953-1960
 George E. Woods, Jr. 1960-1961
 Lawrence Gubow 1961-1968
 Robert J. Grace 1968-1969
 James H. Brickley 1969-1970
 Ralph B. Guy, Jr. 1970-1976
 Frederick S. Van Tiem 1976
 Philip M. Van Dam 1976-1977
 James K. Robinson 1977-1980

Richard A. Rossman 1980-1981
 Leonard R. Gilman 1981-1985
 Joel M. Shere 1985
 Roy C. Hayes 1985-1989
 Stephen J. Markman 1989 - present

DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA

Henry L. Moss 1849-1853
 Daniel H. Dustin 1853-1854
 John E. Warren 1854-1855
 Norman Eddy 1855-1857
 Eugene M. Wilson 1857-1861
 George A. Nourse 1861-1863
 Henry L. Moss 1863-1868
 Cushman K. Davis 1868-1873
 William W. Billson 1873-1882
 D. B. Searle 1882-1885
 George N. Baxter 1885-1890
 Eugene G. Nay 1890-1894
 E. C. Stringer 1894-1989
 Robert G. Evans 1898-1901
 Milton D. Purdy 1901-1902
 Charles C. Houpt 1902-1914
 Alfred Jaques 1914-1922
 Lafayette French, Jr. 1922-1928
 Lewis L. Drill 1928-1933
 George F. Sullivan 1933-1937
 Victor E. Anderson 1937-1948
 John W. Graff 1948-1949
 Clarence U. Landrum 1949-1952
 Philip Neville 1952-1953
 George E. Mac Kinnon 1953-1958
 J. Clifford Janes 1958
 Fallan Kelly 1958-1961
 J. Clifford Janes 1961
 Miles W. Lord 1961-1966
 Hartley Nordin 1966
 Patrick J. Foley 1966-1969
 Jonathan E. Cudd 1969
 Robert T. Renner 1969-1977
 Thorwald H. Anderson, Jr. 1977
 Andrew W. Danielson 1977-1979
 Thorwald H. Anderson, Jr. 1979-1980
 Thomas K. Berg 1980-1981
 John M. Lee 1981
 James M. Rosenbaum 1981-1985
 Francis X. Hermann 1985-1986
 Jerome G. Arnold 1986 - present

DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI

Thomas Anderson 1813-1814
 William Crawford 1814-1818
 Beta Metcalf 1818-1822
 William B. Griffith 1822-1828
 Felix Houston 1828-1830

George Adams 1830-1836
 Richard M. Gaines 1836-1838

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI

Samuel F. Butterworth 1838-1841
 Oscar F. Bledsoe 1841-1848
 Andrew K. Blythe 1848-1850
 Woodson T. Ligon 1850-1853
 Nathaniel S. Price 1853-1854
 John A. Orr 1854-1857
 Flavius J. Lovejoy 1857
 G. W. Wells 1870
 Thomas Walton 1876-1878
 Green C. Chandler 1878-1885
 Charles B. Howry 1885-1889
 Henry C. Niles 1889-1891
 Mack A. Montgomery 1891-1893
 Andrew F. Fox 1893-1896
 Chapman L. Anderson 1896-1897
 Mack A. Montgomery 1897-1905
 William D. Frazee 1905-1912
 Lester G. Fant 1912-1914
 Wilson S. Hill 1914-1921
 J. L. Roberson 1921
 Samuel E. Oldham 1921-1925
 John H. Cook 1925-1929
 Lester G. Fant 1929-1937
 George T. Mitchell 1937-1942
 James O. Day 1942-1945
 Chester I. Sumners 1945-1951
 Noel H. Malone 1951-1954
 Chester L. Sumners 1954
 Thomas R. Ethridge 1954-1961
 B. Euple Dozier 1961
 Hosea M. Ray 1961-1981
 Glen H. Davidson 1981-1985
 Robert Q. Whitwell 1985 - present

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI

Richard M. Gaines 1840-1850
 Horatio J. Harris 1850-1859
 Carnot Posey 1859-1866
 R. Leachman 1866-1869
 G. Gordon Adam 1869-1870
 E. Phillip Jacobson 1870-1873
 Felix Branigan 1873-1875

MISSISSIPPI (Continued)

William E. Dedrick 1875-1876
 Luke Lea 1876-1885
 J. Bowmar Harris 1885-1888
 A. H. Longino 1888-1889
 Albert M. Lea 1889-1897
 Robert C. Lee 1897
 Albert M. Lea 1897-1903
 Robert C. Lee 1903-1915
 Joseph George 1915-1919
 Julian P. Alexander 1919-1921
 Edward E. Hindman 1921-1929

Ben F. Cameron 1929-1933
Robert M. Bourdeaux 1933-1938
Toxey Hall 1938-1947
Joseph E. Brown 1947-1954
Robert E. Hauberg 1954-1980
George Phillips 1980 - present

DISTRICT OF MISSOURI

John Scott 1814-1817
Charles Lucas 1817-1818
Robert Wash 1818-1819
James H. Peck 1819-1822
Joshua Barton 1822-1823
Robert Wash 1823-1824
Edward Bates 1824-1827
Beverley Allen 1827-1829
George Shannon 1829-1834
Arthur L. Magennis 1834-1840
Montgomery Blair 1840-1844
William M. McPherson 1844-1845
Thomas T. Gantt 1845-1850
John D. Cook 1850-1852
John D. Coulter 1852-1853
Thomas C. Reynolds 1853

EASTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI

Calvin F. Burns 1857-1861
Asa S. Jones 1861-1862
William W. Edwards 1862-1863
William N. Grover 1863
Chester H. Krum 1870-1876
William H. Bliss 1876-1887
Thomas P. Bashaw 1887-1889
George D. Reynolds 1889-1894
William H. Clopton 1894-1898
Edward A. Rozier 1898-1902
David P. Dyer 1902-1907
Henry W. Blodgett 1907-1901
Charles A. Houts 1901-1914
Arthur L. Oliver 1914-1919
W. L. Hensley 1919-1920
James E. Carroll 1920-1923
Allen Curry 1923-1926
Louis H. Brewer 1926-1934
Harry C. Blanton 1934-1947
Drake Watson 1947-1951
George L. Robertson 1951-1953
William W. Crowdis 1953
Harry Richards 1953-1959
William H. Webster 1959-1961
D. Jeff Lance 1961-1962
Richard D. Fitzgibbon, Jr. 1962-1967
Veryl L. Aiddle 1967-1969
James E. Reeves 1969
Daniel Bartlett, Jr. 1969
James E. Reeves 1969-1973
Donald J. Stohr 1973-1976

Barry A. Short 1976-1977
Robert D. Kingsland 1977-1981
Thomas E. Dittmeier 1981 - present

WESTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI

M. M. Parsons 1857-1858
Alfred M. Lay 1858-1861
James J. Clark 1861
James O. Broadhead 1861
Robert J. Lackey 1861-1864
Bennett Pike 1864
James S. Botsford 1871-1878
Col. L. H. Waters 1878-1882
William Warner 1882-1885
Ross Guffin 1885
Maecenas E. Benton 1885-1889
Elbert E. Kimball 1889
George A. Neat 1889-1894
John R. Walker 1894-1898
William Warner 1898-1905
Arba S. Van Valkenburgh 1905-1910
Leslie J. Lyons 1910-1913
Francis M. Wilson 1913-1920
Sam O. Hargus 1920
James W. Sultinger 1920-1921
Charles C. Madison 1921-1925
Roscoe C. Patterson 1925-1929
William L. Vandeventer 1929-1934
Maurice M. Milligan 1934-1940
Richard K. Phelps 1940
Maurice M. Milligan 1940-1945
Sam M. Wear 1945-1953
Edward L. Scheufler 1953-1961
F. Russell Millin 1961-1967
Calvin K. Hamilton 1967-1969
Bert C. Hurn 1969-1977
Ronald S. Reed, Jr. 1977-1981
J. Whitfield Moody 1981
Robert G. Utrich 1981-1989
Thomas M. Larson 1989 - present

DISTRICT OF MONTANA

Robert S. Anderson 1877-1879
J. W. Andrews 1879-1880
James S. Dryden 1880
James W. Walker 1880-1881
Frank M. Eastman 1881-1883
W. H. DeWitt 1883-1885
Robert B. Smith 1885-1889
Elbert D. Weed 1889-1894
Preston H. Leslie 1894-1898
William B. Rogers 1898-1902
Carl Rasch 1902-1908
James W. Freeman 1908-1913
Burton K. Wheeler 1913-1918
Edward C. Day 1918-1920
W. W. Patterson 1920
George F. Shelton 1920
John L. Slattery 1921

Wellington D. Rankin 1926-1934
James H. Baldwin 1934-1935
John B. Tansil 1935-1950
Dalton T. Pierson 1951
Krest Cyr 1953-1961
H. Moody Brickett 1961-1969
Otis L. Packwood 1969-1975
Keith L. Burrows 1975-1976
Thomas A. Olson 1976-1977
Robert T. O'Leary 1977-1981
Robert L. Zimmerman 1981
Byron H. Dunbar 1981 - present

DISTRICT OF NEBRASKA

Experience Estabrook 1854-1859
Leavitt L. Bowen 1859-1860
Robert A. Howard 1860-1861
David A. Collier 1861-1864
Daniel Gantt 1864
James Neville 1876-1878
Genio M. Lambertson 1878-1887
George E. Pritchett 1887-1890
Benjamin S. Baker 1890-1894
Andrew J. Sawyer 1894-1898
Williamson S. Summers 1898-1904
Irving F. Baxter 1904-1905
Charles A. Goss 1905-1910
Francis S. Howell 1910-1915
Thomas S. Allen 1915-1921
James C. Kinsler 1921-1930
Charles E. Sandall 1930-1935
Joseph T. Votava 1935-1954
Donald R. Ross 1954-1956
Harry W. Shackelford 1956
William C. Spire 1956-1961
Theodore L. Richling 1961-1969
Richard A. Dier 1969-1972
William K. Schaphorst 1972-1975
Daniel E. Wherry 1975-1977
Edward G. Warin 1977-1981
Thomas D. Thalkin 1981
Ronald D. Lahners 1981 - present

DISTRICT OF NEVADA

Benjamin Bunker 1861
Theodore D. Edwards 1863-1865
Robert M. Clarke 1865-1866
William Campbell 1866-1870
W. S. Wood 1870
J. Seely 1870-1875
Charles S. Varian 1875-1883
Trenmore Coffin 1883-1887
Thomas E. Haydon 1887-1889
John W. Whitcher 1889-1894
Charles A. Jones 1894-1897

Sardis Summerfield 1897-1906
 Samuel Platt 1906-1914
 William Woodburn 1914-1922
 George Springmeyer 1922-1926
 Harry H. Atkinson 1926-1934
 E. P. Carville 1934-1939
 William S. Boyle 1939
 Miles N. Pike 1939-1942
 Thomas O. Craven 1942-1945
 James W. Johnson, Jr. 1953-1954
 Madison B. Graves 1954-1955
 Franklin P. R. Rittenhouse 1955-1958
 Howard W. Babcock 1958-1961
 John W. Bonner 1961-1966
 Joseph L. Ward 1966-1969
 Robert S. Linnell 1969
 Bart M. Schouweiler 1969-1972
 Joseph L. Ward 1972
 V. DeVoe Heaton 1972-1975
 Lawrence J. Semenza 1975-1977
 B. Mahlon Brown 1977-1981
 Lamond R. Mitts 1981-1985
 William A. Maddox 1985 - present

DISTRICT OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

Samuel Sherburne, Jr. 1789-1794
 Edwards St. Loe Livermore 1794-1797
 Jeremiah Smith 1797-1801
 Edwards St. Loe Livermore 1801
 John S. Sherbourne 1801-1804
 Jonathan Steele 1804
 Daniel Humphreys 1804-1827
 William Plumer, Jr. 1827-1828
 Daniel M. Christie 1828-1829
 Samuel Cushman 1829-1830
 Daniel McDurell 1830-1834
 John P. Hale 1834-1841
 Joel Eastman 1841-1845
 Franklin Pierce 1845-1847
 Josiah Minot 1847-1850
 William W. Stickney 1850-1853
 John H. George 1853-1858
 Anson S. Marshall 1858-1861
 Charles W. Rand 1861
 Henry P. Rolfe 1869
 Joshua G. Halt 1878-1879
 Ossian Ray 1879-1881
 Charles H. Burns 1881-1885
 John S. H. Frisk 1885-1890
 Jas. W. Remick 1890-1894
 Oliver E. Branch 1894-1898
 Charles J. Hamblett 1898-1907
 Charles W. Hoitt 1907-1914
 Fred N. Brown 1914-1922
 Raymond U. Smith 1922-1934
 Alexander Murchie 1934-1945
 Dennis E. Sullivan 1945-1949
 Robert D. Branch 1949

John J. Sheehan 1949-1954
 Maurice P. Bois 1954-1961
 William H. Craig, Jr. 1961-1963
 John D. McCarthy 1963
 Louis M. Janette 1963-1969
 David A. Brock 1969-1972
 William B. Cullimore 1972-1973
 Carroll F. Jones 1973
 William J. Deachman, III 1973-1977
 William H. Shaheen 1977-1981
 Robert J. Kennedy 1981
 W. Stephen Thayer, III 1981-1984
 Bruce Kenna 1984-1985
 Richard Wiebusch 1985
 Peter E. Papps 1985-1989
 Jeffrey R. Howard 1989 - present

DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY

Richard Stockton 1789-1791
 Abraham Ogden 1791-1798
 Lucius H. Stockton 1798-1801
 Frederick Frelinghuysen 1801
 George C. Maxwell 1801-1803
 William S. Pennington 1803-1804
 Joseph McIlvaine 1804-1821
 Lucius O. C. Elmer 1824-1828
 Garrett D. Wall 1829-1834
 James S. Green 1835-1848
 William Halstead 1850-1853
 Garrett S. Camon 1853-1858
 Anthony Q. Keasby 1861-1882
 Job H. Lippincott 1886-1897
 Samuel F. Bigelow 1897-1888
 George S. Duryee 1888-1890
 Henry S. White 1890-1894
 John W. Beekman 1894-1896
 J. Kearny Rice 1896-1900
 David O. Watkins 1900-1903
 Cortland Parker, Jr. 1903
 John B. Vreeland 1903-1913
 J. Warren Davis 1913-1916
 Charles F. Lynch 1916-1919
 Joseph L. Bodine 1919-1920
 Elmer N. Geran 1920-1922
 Walter G. Winne 1922-1928
 James W. McCarthy 1928
 Phillip Forman 1928-1932
 Harlan Besson 1932-1935
 John J. Quinn 1935-1940
 William F. Smith 1940-1941
 Charles M. Phillips 1941-1943
 Thorn Lord 1943-1945
 Edgar H. Rossback 1945-1948
 Isaiah Matlack 1948
 Alfred E. Modarelli 1948-1951
 Grover C. Richman, Jr. 1951-1953
 William F. Tompkins 1953-1954
 Raymond Det Tufo, Jr. 1954-1956

Herman Scott 1956
 Chester A. Weidenburner 1965-1961
 David M. Satz, Jr. 1961-1969
 Donald Horowitz 1969
 Frederick B. Lacey 1969-1971
 Herbert J. Stern 1971-1974
 Jonathan L. Goldstein 1974-1977
 Robert J. Del Tufo 1977-1980
 William W. Robertson 1980-1981
 W. Hant Dumont 1981-1985
 Thomas W. Greelish 1985-1987
 Samuel J. Alito, Jr. 1987 - present

TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO

Francis P. Blair, Jr. 1846
 Elias P. West 1851-1853
 Miguel A. Otero 1853
 William W. H. Davis 1853-1854
 William C. Jones 1854-1858
 R. H. Tompkins 1858-1860
 Theodore D. Wheaton 1860
 S. M. Ashenfelter 1870-1872
 Thomas B. Catron 1872-1878
 Sidney M. Barnes 1878-1883
 George W. Pritchard 1883-1885
 Joseph Bell 1885
 Thomas Smith 1885-1889
 Eugene A. Fisk 1889-1893
 John H. Hemingway 1893-1896
 George P. Money 1896
 William B. Childers 1896-1905
 W. H. H. Llweuwllyn 1905-1907
 David J. Leahy 1907-1912
 Stephen B. Davis, Jr. 1912-1913
 S. Burkhart 1913-1921
 George R. Craig 1921-1924
 John W. Wilson 1924-1929
 Hugh B. Woodward 1929-1933
 William J. Barker 1933-1937
 Everett M. Grantham 1937-1942

NEW MEXICO (Continued)

Howard F. Houk 1942-1946
 Everett M. Grantham 1946-1951
 Maurice Sanchez 1951-1953
 Paul F. Larrazolo 1953-1957
 James A. ourland 1957-1961
 JohnFE. Quinn, Jr. 1961-1969
 Ruth C. Streeter 1969
 Victor R. Ortega 1969-1978
 Rufus E. Thompson 1978-1982
 Don J. Svet 1982
 William L. Lutz 1982 - present

DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

Richard Harrison 1789-1801
Edward Livingston 1801-1803
Nathan Stanford 1803-1815

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

Roger Skinner 1815-1819
Jacob Sutherland 1819-1823
Samuel Beardsley 1823-1831
Nathan S. Benton 1831
Joshua A. Spencer 1841-1845
William F. Allen 1845-1847
George W. Clinton 1847-1850
James R. Lawrence 1850-1853
Henry A. Foster 1853
John B. Skinner 1853
Samuel B. Garvin 1853-1858
James B. Spencer 1858-1861
William A. Dart 1861
Richard Crowley 1875-1879
Martin I. Townsend 1879-1886
Daniel N. Lockwood 1886-1889
DeAlva S. Alexander 1889-1893
William A. Poucher 1893-1897
Emory E. Close 1897-1899
Charles H. Brown 1899-1900
George B. Curtiss 1900-1913
John H. Gleason 1913-1916
Dennis B. Lucey 1916-1921
Clarence E. Williams 1921
Hiram C. Todd 1921-1922
Earle H.Y. Gallufo 1922
Benjamin C. Mead 1922-1923
Oliver D. Burden 1923-1936
Ralph L. Emmons 1936-1943
Irving J. Higbee 1943-1951
Edmund Port 1951-1953
Anthony F. Caffrey 1953
Theodore F. Bowes 1953-1961
Justin J. Mahoney 1961-1969
James M. Sullivan, Jr. 1969
Samuel T. Betts, III 1969-1973
James M. Sullivan, Jr. 1973-1976
Paul V. French 1976-1978
George H. Lowe 1978-1982
Gustove J. DiBianco 1982
Frederick J. Scullin, Jr. 1982 - present

EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

Benjamin D. Sillman 1865-1866
Benjamin F. Tracy 1866-1877
Asa W. Tenney 1877-1885
Mark D. Wilber 1885-1889
Jesse Johnson 1889-1894
John Oakey 1894
James L. Bennett 1894-1898
George H. Pettit 1898-1902
William J. Young 1902-1915
Louis R. Bick 1915

Melville J. France 1915-1919
James D. Bell 1919
LeRoy W. Ross 1919-1921
Wallace E. J. Collins 1921
Ralph C. Greene 1921-1925
William A. DeGroot 1925-1929
Howard W. Ameli 1929-1934
Leo J. Hickey 1934-1937
Harold St. Leo O'Dougherty 1937-1938
Michael F. L. Walsh 1938-1939
Vine H. Smith 1939
Harold M. Kennedy 1939-1944
Vincent T. Quinn 1944-1945
Miles F. McDonald 1945
Vincent T. Quinn 1945-1946
Vincent J. Keogh 1946-1950
Frank J. Parker 1950-1953
Leonard P. Moore 1953-1957
Cornelius W. Wickersham, Jr. 1957-1961
Elliot Kahaner 1961
Joseph P. Hoey 1961-1969
Vincent T. McCarthy 1969
Edward A. Neaher 1969-1971
Robert A. Morse 1971-1973
Edward J. Boyd, V 1973-1974
David G. Trager 1974-1978
Edward R. Korman 1978-1982
Raymond J. Dearie 1982-1986
Reena Raggi 1986
Andrew J. Maloney 1986 - present

WESTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

Charles H. Brown 1900-1906
Lymon M. Bass 1906-1909
John L. O'Brien 1909-1914
John D. Lynn 1914-1915
Stephen T. Lockwood 1915-1922
William Donovan 1922-1924
Thomas Penney, Jr. 1924-1925
Richard H. Templeton 1925-1934
George L. Grobe 1934-1953
John O. Henderson 1953-1959
Neil A. Farmelo 1959-1961
John T. Curtin 1961-1967
Thomas A. Kennelly 1968
Andrew F. Phelan 1968-1969
Edgar C. NeMoyer 1969
Kenneth H. Schroeder, Jr. 1969-1972
John T. Elfvin 1972-1975
Richard J. Arcara 1975-1981
Roger P. Williams 1981-1982
Salvatore R. Martoche 1982-1986
Roger P. Williams 1986-1988
Dennis C. Vacco 1988 - present

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

Jonathan Fisk 1815-1819
Robert Tillotson 1819-1828
John Duer 1828-1829

James A. Hamilton 1829-1834
William M. Price 1834-1838
Benjamin F. Butler 1838-1841
Ogden Hoffman 1841-1845
Benjamin F. Butler 1845-1848
Charles McVean 1848
Lorenzo B. Shepherd 1848-1850
J. Prescott Hall 1850-1853
Charles O'Conner 1853-1854
John McKeon 1854-1858
Theodore Sedgwick 1858-1859
James I. Roosevelt 1859-1861
E. Delafield Smith 1861
Stewart L. Woodford 1861-1883
Elihu Root 1883-1885
William Dorsheimer 1885-1886
Stephen A. Walker 1886-1889
Edward Mitchell 1889-1894
Henry B. Platt 1894
Wallace Macfarlane 1894-1898
Henry L. Burnett 1898-1906
Henry L. Stevenson 1906-1909
Henry A. Wise 1909-1913
Marshall H. Snowden 1913-1917
Francis G. Coffey 1917-1921
William Hayward 1921-1925
Emory R. Buckner 1925-1927
Charles H. Tuttle 1927-1931
George Z. Medalie 1931-1933
Thomas E. Dewey 1933
Martin Conboy 1933-1935
Francis W. H. Adams 1935
Lamar Hardy 1935-1939
Gregory F. Noonan 1939
John T. Cahill 1939-1941
Mathias F. Correa 1941-1943
Howard F. Corcoran 1943
James B. M. McNally 1943-1944
John F. Y. McGohey 1944-1949
Irving H. Saypol 1949-1951
Miles J. Lane 1951-1953

NEW YORK (Continued)

J. Edward Lumbard 1953-1955
Lloyd F. MacMahon 1955
Paul W. Williams 1955-1958
Arthur H. Christy 1958-1959
S. H. Gillespie, Jr. 1959-1961
Morton S. Robson 1961
Robert M. Margenthau 1961-1962
Vincent L. Broderick 1962
Robert M. Margenthau 1962-1970
Whitney N. Seymour 1970-1973
Paul J. Canon 1973-1975
Thomas J. Cahill 1975-1976
Robert B. Fiske, Jr. 1976-1980
William M. Tendy 1980
John S. Martin, Jr. 1980-1983
Rudolph W. Guiliani 1983-1989
Benito Romano 1989 - present

DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA

John Sitgreaves 1790
William Hill 1790-1795
Benjamin Wood 1795-1808
Robert H. Jones 1808-1816
Thomas P. Devereux 1816-1817
James McKay 1817-1821
Thomas P. Devereux 1821-1839
H. L. Holmes 1839-1840
James B. Sheppard 1840
William H. Haywood 1840-1843
Duncan K. McRae 1843-1850
Hiram W. Husted 1850-1853
Robert P. Dick 1853

EASTERN DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA

D. H. Starbuck 1870-1873
Richard C. Badger 1872-1878
J. W. Albertson 1878-1882
W. S. O. B. Robinson 1882-1885
Fabius H. Busbee 1885-1889
Chas. A. Cook 1889-1893
Charles B. Aycock 1893-1898
Claude M. Bernard 1898-1902
Harry Skinner 1902-1910
Herbert F. Seawell 1910-1913
Francis D. Winston 1913-1916
James O. Carr 1916-1919
Thomas D. Warren 1919-1920
E. F. Aydlett 1920-1921
Irvin B. Tucker 1921-1930
Walter H. Fisher 1930-1934
James O. Carr 1934-1945
Charles F. Rouse 1945-1946
John H. Manning 1946-1951
Charles P. Green 1951-1953
Julian T. Gaskill 1953-1961
Robert H. Cowen 1961-1969
Warren H. Coolidge 1969-1973
Thomas P. McNamara 1973-1976
Cart L. Tilghman 1976-1977
George M. Anderson 1977-1980
James L. Blackburn 1980-1981
Samuel J. Currin 1981-1987
J. Douglas McCullough 1987-1988
Margaret P. Currin 1988 - present

WESTERN DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA

D. H. Starbuck 1870-1876
Virgil S. Lusk 1876-1880
James E. Boyd 1880-1885
Hamilton C. Jones 1885-1889
Charles Price 1889-1893
Robert B. Glean 1893-1897
Alfred E. Holton 1897-1914

William C. Hammer 1914-1920
Stonewall J. Durham 1920-1921
Frank A. Linney 1921-1927
Thomas J. Harkins 1927-1931
Charles A. Jonas 1931-1932
Frank C. Patton 1932-1933
Marcus Erwin 1933-1939
W. Roy Francis 1939-1940
Theron L. Candle 1940-1945
David E. Henderson 1945-1948
Thomas E. Uzzell 1948-1953
James M. Baley, Jr. 1953-1961
Hugh E. Monteith 1961
William Medford 1961-1969
James O. Israel, Jr. 1969
Keith S. Snyder 1969-1977
Harold M. Edwards 1977-1981
Harold J. Bender 1981
Charles R. Brewer 1981-1987
Thomas J. Ashcraft 1987 - present

MIDDLE DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA

Frank Linney 1927-1928
Edwin L. Gavin 1928-1932
John R. McCrary 1932-1934
Carlyle W. Higgins 1934-1947
Bryce R. Holt 1947-1954
Edwin M. Stanley 1954-1957
Robert L. Gavin 1957-1958
James E. Holshouser 1958-1961
Lafayette Williams 1961
William H. Murdock 1961-1969
William L. Osteen 1969-1974
N. Can ton Tilley, Jr. 1947-1977
Benjamin H. White, Jr. 1977-1981
Henry M. Michaux 1977-1981
Kenneth W. McAllister 1981-1986
Robert H. Edmunds, Jr. 1986 - present

TERRITORY OF DAKOTA

Harvey M. Vale 1861
William E. Gleason 1861-1865
James Christian 1865
George H. Hand 1866-1869
Warren Gowles 1869-1872
William Pound 1872-1877
Hugh J. Campbell 1877-1885
John E. Garland 1885-1888
William E. Purcell 1888-1889
John C. Murphy 1889

**North And South Dakota Admitted
To The Union November 2, 1889**

DISTRICT OF NORTH DAKOTA

John F. Selby 1890-1891
Edgar W. Camp 1891-1894

James F. O'Brien 1894
Tracy R. Bangs 1894-1898
Partick H. Rourke 1898-1911
Edward Engerud 1911-1914
Melvin A. Hildreth 1914-1923
Seth W. Richardson 1923-1929
Peter B. Garberg 1929-1933
Powless W. Lanier 1933-1954
Ralph B. Maxwell 1954
Robert Vogel 1954-1961
John O. Garaas 1961-1968
Eugene K. Anthony 1968-1969
Harold O. Bullis 1969-1977
Eugene K. Anthony 1977
James R. Britton 1977-1981
Rodney S. Webb 1981-1987
Gary H. Annear 1987 - present

DISTRICT OF OHIO

William McMillan 1801-1803
Michael Baldwin 1803-1804
William Creighton 1804-1810
Samuel Herrick 1810-1818
John C. Wright 1818-1823
Joseph S. Benham 1823-1829
Samuel Herrick 1829-1830
Noah H. Swayne 1830-1839
Israel Hamilton 1839-1841
Charles Anthony 1841-1845
Thomas W. Bartley 1845-1850
Samson Mason 1850-1853
Daniel O. Morton 1853-1857

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO

R. P. Ranney 1857
George W. Belden 1857-1861
Robert T. Paine 1861
George Willey 1870-1877
John C. See 1877-1881
Edward S. Meyer 1881-1883
E. H. Eggleston 1883-1885
Robert S. Shields 1885-1890
Isaac N. Alexander 1890
Allan T. Brinsmade 1890-1895
Ernest S. Cook 1895
Samuel D. Dodge 1895-1899
John J. Sullivan 1899-1908
William L. Day 1908-1911
Ulysses G. Denman 1911-1915
Edwin S. Wertz 1915-1923
A. E. Bernsteen 1923-1929
Wildred J. Marhon 1929-1933
Emerick B. Freed 1933-1941
Francis B. Kavanagh 1941-1942
Donald C. Miller 1942-1952
John J. Kane, Jr. 1952-1954

Sumner Canary 1954-1959
Russell E. Ake 1959-1961
Merle M. McCurdy 1961-1968
Bernard J. Stuptinski 1968-1969
Robert B. Krupansky 1969-1970
Robert W. Jones 1970
Frederick M. Coleman 1970-1977
William D. Beyer 1977-1978
James R. Williams 1978-1982
J. William Petro 1982-1984
William J. Edwards 1984
Patrick M. McLaughlin 1984-1988
William Edwards 1988 - present

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO

Hugh I. Jewett 1855-1856
John H. O'Neill 1856-1858
Stanley Matthews 1858-1861
Flamen Batt 1861-1869
Channing Richards 1877-1885
Philip H. Kumler 1885-1887
William B. Burnet 1887-1889
John W. Herron 1889-1894
Harlan Cleveland 1894-1898
William E. Bundy 1898-1903
Sherman T. McPherson 1903-1916
Stuart R. Bolin 1916-1920
James R. Clark 1920-1922
Thomas H. Morrow 1922-1923
Benson W. Hough 1923-1925
Haveth E. Mau 1925-1934
Francis C. Canny 1934-1939
James H. Cleveland 1939
Leo C. Crawford 1939-1944
Bryon E. Harlan 1944-1946
Ray J. O'Donnell 1946-1953
Hugh K. Martin 1953-1961
Joseph P. Kinneary 1961
Robert M. Draper 1966-1969
Robert J. Makley 1969
William W. Mittigan 1969-1977
James E. Rattan 1977-1978
James C. Cissell 1978-1982
Christopher K. Barnes 1982-1985
Anthony W. Nyktas 1985-1986
D. Michael Crites 1986 - present

DISTRICT OF OKLAHOMA

Horace Speed 1890-1894
Caleb R. Brooks 1894-1898
Samuel L. Overstreet 1898-1899
John W. Scothorn 1899-1900
Horace Speed 1900

CENTRAL DISTRICT OF OKLAHOMA

John H. Wilkins 1901-1906

Thomas B. Lathone 1906

EASTERN DISTRICT OF OKLAHOMA

William Gregg, Jr. 1907-1913
D. Hayden Linebaugh 1913-1917
W. P. McGinnis 1917-1919
C. W. Miller 1919
Archibald Bonds 1919-1920
C. W. Miller 1920
Berry J. King 1920-1921
John T. Harley 1921
Frank Lee 1921-1930
W. F. Rampendahl 1930-1934
Cleon A. Summers 1934-1952
E Edwin Langley 1952-1953
Frank D. McSherry 1953-1961
E. Edwin A. Langley 1961-1965
Robert B. Green 1965-1969
William J. Settle 1969-1974
Richard A. Pyle 1974-1977
Julian K. Fite 1977-1980
James E. Edmondson 1980-1981
Betty O. Williams 1981-1982
Gary L. Richardson 1982-1984
Donn F. Barker 1984-1985
Roger Hilfiger 1985 - present

WESTERN DISTRICT OF OKLAHOMA

William M. Mellette 1902-1907
John Embry 1907-1912
Isaac D. Taylor 1912
Homer N. Boardman 1912-1913
Isaac D. Taylor 1913-1914
John A. Fain 1914-1920
Frank E. Randell 1920
Robert M. Peck 1920-1921
W. A. Maurer 1921-1925
Ray St. Lewis 1925-1931
Herbert K. Hyde 1931-1934
William C. Lewis 1934-1938
Charles E. Dierker 1938-1947
Robert E. Shelton 1947-1953
Fred M. Mack 1953-1954
Paul W. Cress 1954-1961
Andrew B Potter 1961-1969
William R. Burkett 1969-1975
David L. Russell 1975-1977
John E. Green 1977-1978
Larry D. Patton 1978-1981
David L. Russell 1981-1982
John E. Green 1982
William S. Price 1982-1989
Robert E. Mydans 1989 - present

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF OKLAHOMA

John M. Goldesberry 1925-1933
Clarence E. Bailey 1933-1937
Whitfield Y. Mauzy 1937-1953

John S. Athens 1953-1954
B. Hayden Crawford 1954-1958
Robert S. Riztey 1958-1961
Russell H. Smith 1961
John M. Imel 1961-1967
Lawrence A. McSoud 1967-1969
Nathan G. Graham 1969-1977
Hubert A. Marlow 1977
Hubert H. Bryant 1977-1981
Francis A. Keating, III 1981-1983
Layn R. Phillips 1983-1987
Tony M. Graham 1987 - present

DISTRICT OF OREGON

Isaac W. R. Bromley 1848-1850
Amory Holbrook 1850-1853
Benjamin F. Harding 1853-1854
William H. Farrar 1854-1859
Andrew J. Thayer 1859-1860
James K. Kelley 1860-1862
Erasmus D. Shattuck 1862
Edward W. McGraw 1863-1865
Joseph M. Dolph 1865-1868
J. C. Cartwright 1868-1872
Addison C. Gibbs 1871-1873
Rufus Mallory 1873-1882
J. F. Watson 1882-1886
Lewis S. McArthur 1886-1890
Franklin P. Mays 1890-1893
Daniel R. Murphy 1893-1897

OREGON (Continued)

John H. Halt 1897-1905
Francis J. Heney 1905
William C. Bristol 1905-1908
John McCourt 1908-1913
Everett A. Johnson 1913
Clarence L. Reames 1913-1918
Robert R. Rankin 1918
Bert E. Haney 1918-1919
B. H. Goldstein 1919
Lester W. Humphreys 1919-1923
John S. Coke 1923-1925
George Neuner 1925-1933
Cart C. Donough 1933-1945
Henry L. Hess 1945-1954
Clarence E. Luckey 1954-1961
Sidney I. Lezak 1961-1982
Charles H. Turner 1982 - present

DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

William Lewis 1789-1791
William Rawle 1791-1799
Jared Ingersoll 1800-1801

EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

Alexander J. Dallas 1801-1814
Charles J. Ingersoll 1815-1829
George M. Dallas 1829-1831
Henry D. Gilpin 1931-1937
John M. Reed 1837-1844
William M. Meredith 1841-1842
Henry M. Watts 1840
Thomas McKean Pettit 1845-1849
John W. Ashmead 1849
John C. Van Dyke 1854
George M. Wharton 1857-1860
George A. Coffey 1861-1864
Charles Gilpin 1864-1868
John P. O'Neil 1868-1869
Aubrey H. Smith 1869-1873
William McMichael 1873-1875
John K. Valentine 1875-1888
John R. Read 1888-1892
Ellery P. Ingham 1892-1896
James M. Beck 1896-1900
James B. Holland 1900-1904
J. Whitaker Thompson 1904-1912
John C. Smartley 1912-1913
Francis F. Kane 1913-1920
Charles D. McAvoy 1920-1921
George W. Coles 1921-1929
Calvin S. Boyer 1929-1930
Howard B. Lewis 1931
Edward W. Wells 1931-1933
Charles D. McAvoy 1933-1937
Guy K. Bard 1937
J. Cullen Ganey 1937-1940
Edward A. Kallick 1940
Gearld A. Gleeson 1940-1953
Joseph G. Hildenberger 1953
W. Wilson White 1953-1957
G. Clinton Fogwell, Jr. 1957
Harold K. Wood 1957-1959
Joseph L. McGlynn, Jr. 1959-1961
Walter E. Alessandrone 1959-1961
Joseph S. Lord, III 1961
Drew J. T. O'Keefe 1961-1969
Louis C. Bechtle 1969-1972
Carl Joseph Melone 1972
Robert E. J. Curran 1972-1976
Jonas C. Undercofler, III 1976
David Marston 1976-1978
Robert N. Deluca 1978
Peter F. Vaira 1978-1983
Edward S. G. Dennis 1983-1988
Michael M. Baylson 1988 - present

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

James Hamilton 1801-1818
Andrew Stewart 1818-1821
Alexander Brackenridge 1821-1830
George W. Buchanan 1830-1832
Benjamin Patton, Jr. 1830-1839

John P. Anderson 1839-1841
Cornelius Darragh 1841-1844
William O'Hara Robinson 1844-1845
John L. Dawson 1845-1850
J. Bowman Sweitzer 1850-1853
Charles Shaler 1853-1857
Richard B. Roberts 1857-1861
Robert B. Carnahan 1861-1870
Henry B. Swope 1870-1874
David Reed 1874-1876
Henry H. McCormick 1876-1880
William A. Stone 1880-1886
George A. Allen 1886-1889
Walter Lyon 1889-1893
Stephen C. McCandless 1893
Harry A. Hatt 1893-1897
Daniel B. Heiner 1897-1902
James S. Young 1902-1905
John W. Dunkle 1905-1909
John H. Jordon 1909-1913
Edwin L. Humes 1913-1918
R. Lindsay Crawford 1918-1919
Edwin L. Humes 1919-1920
Robert J. Dodds 1920
D. J. Driscoll 1920-1921
Walter Lyon 1921-1925
John D. Meyer 1925-1929
Louis E. Graham 1929-1933
Horatio S. Dumbauld 1933-1935
Charles F. Uhl 1935-1939
George Mashank 1939-1941
Charles F. Uhl 1941-1947
Owen McIntosh Burns 1947-1949
Edward C. Boyle 1949-1953
John W. McIlvaine 1953-1955
D. Malcolm Anderson, Jr. 1955-1957
Herbert I. Teitelbaum 1957-1961
Joseph S. Ammerman 1961-1963
Gustave Diamond 1963-1969
Richard L. Thornburgh 1969-1975
Blair A. Griffith 1975-1978
Robert J. Cindrich 1978-1981
J Alan Johnson 1981-1988
Charles D. Sheehy 1988 - present

MIDDLE DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

Samuel J. M. McCarrell 1901-1907
Charles B. Witmer 1907-1911
Andrew B. Dunsmore 1911-1913
Rogers L. Burnett 1913-1921
Andrew B. Dunsmore 1921-1934
Frank J. McDonnell 1934-1935
Arthur A. Maguire 1935
Frederick V. Follmer 1935-1946
Arthur A. Maguire 1946-1953
Joseph C. Kreder 1953
J. Julius Levy 1953-1957
Robert J. Harrigan 1957-1958
Daniel H. Jenkins 1958-1961
Bernard J. Brown 1961-1969

John S. Cottone 1969-1979
Carlton M. O'Matty, Jr. 1979-1982
David D. Queen 1982-1985
James J. West 1985 - present

DISTRICT OF PUERTO RICO

Noah B. K. Pettingill 1900-1903
Willis Sweet 1903-1905
A. G. Stewart 1905
Frank Femille 1905-1906
Jose R. F. Savafe 1906-1907
Henry M. Hoyt 1907-1910
Foster V. Brown 1910-1911
Byron S. Ambler 1911
William N. Landers 1912
Foster V. Brown 1912
J. Henry Brown 1915
Miles M. Martin 1915-1921
Ira K. Wells 1921-1924
John L. Gay 1928-1931
Frank Bianchi 1931
Frank Martinez 1931-1932
Harry F. Besosa 1932-1933
A. Cecil Snyder 1933-1942
Walter L. Newsom, Jr. 1942
Philip F. Herrick 1942-1946
Francisco Pousa Feliu 1948

PUERTO RICO (Continued)

Harley A. Miller 1948-1953
Pascual A. Rivera 1953
Ruben D. Rodriguez-Antongior1953-1958
Francisco A. Gil, Jr. 1958-1969
Bias C. Herrero, Jr. 1969-1970
Julio Morales-Sanchez 1970-1979
Jose A. Quiles 1979-1980
Raymond L. Acosta 1980-1982
Jose G. Quiles 1982
Daniel F. Lopez-Romo 1982 - present

DISTRICT OF RHODE ISLAND

William Channing 1790-1794
Ray Green 1794-1797
David L. Barns 1797-1801
David Howell 1801-1812
Asher Robbins 1812-1820
John Pitman 1820-1824
Dutee J. Pearce 1824-1825
Richard W. Greene 1825-1845
Walter S. Burges 1845-1850
James M. Clark 1850-1853
George H. Browne 1853-1861
Wingate Hayes 1861
Nathan F. Dixon, Jr. 1877-1885

David S. Baker 1885-1889
 Rathbone Gardner 1889-1893
 Charles E. Gorman 1893-1897
 Charles A. Wilson 1897-1911
 Walter R. Stiness 1911-1914
 Harvey A. Baker 1914-1920
 Peter C. Cannon 1920-1921
 Norman S. Case 1921-1926
 Henry M. Boss, Jr. 1926
 John S. Murdock 1926-1929
 Henry M. Boss Jr. 1929-1934
 J. Howard McGrath 1934-1940
 George F. Troy 1940-1952
 Edward M. McEntee 1952-1953
 Jacob S. Tenkin 1952-1955
 Joseph Mainelle 1955-1961
 Raymond J. Pettine 1961-1966
 Frederick W. Faerber, Jr. 1966-1967
 Edward P. Gallogly 1967-1969
 Lincoln C. Almond 1969-1973
 Everette C. Sammartino
 Paul F. Murray 1978-1981
 Lincoln C. Almond 1981 - present

DISTRICT OF SOUTH CAROLINA

John J. Pringle 1789-1792
 Thomas Parker 1792-1820
 Robert Y. Haynes 1820
 John Gadsden 1820-1831
 Edward Frost 1831
 Robert B. Gilchrist 1831-1840
 Edward McCrady 1840-1850
 William Whaley 1850
 James L. Petigru 1850-1853
 Thomas Evans 1853-1856
 James Conner 1856-1860
 John Phillips 1866-1867
 David T. Corbin 1867-1877
 L. C. Northrup 1878-1881
 Samuel W. Melton 1881-1885
 Leroy F. Youmans 1885-1893
 Abial Lathrop 1889-1893
 William P. Murphy 1893-1896
 Abial Lathrop 1896-1901
 John C. Capers 1901-1906
 Ernest F. Cochran 1906-1914
 Francis H. Weston 1914-1918

EASTERN DISTRICT OF SOUTH CAROLINA

Francis H. Weston 1918-1922
 D. Ernest Meyer 1922-1930
 Henry E. Davis 1930-1934
 Claude N. Sapp 1934-1947
 Benjamin S. Whaley 1947-1953
 N. Welsh Morrisette, Jr. 1953-1961
 Terrell L. Glenn 1961-1968

WESTERN DISTRICT OF SOUTH CAROLINA

Francis H. Weston 1915
 J. William Thurmond 1915-1921
 Ernest F. Cochran 1921-1923
 Joseph A. Talbert 1923-1933
 Charles C. Wyche 1933-1937
 Oscar H. Doyle 1937-1950
 Edward P. Riley 1951
 John C. Williams 1951-1954
 Joseph E. Hines 1954-1961
 John E. Williams 1961-1968

DISTRICT OF SOUTH CAROLINA

Klyde Robinson 1968-1969
 Joseph O. Rogers, Jr. 1969-1971
 John K. Grisso 1971-1975
 Thomas P. Simpson 1975
 Mark W. Buyck, Jr. 1975-1977
 Thomas P. Simpson 1977
 Thomas E. Lydon, Jr. 1977-1981
 Henry D. McMaster 1981-1985
 Vinton D. Lide 1985-1989
 E. Bart Daniel 1989 - present

DISTRICT OF SOUTH DAKOTA

Henry M. Vail 1861
 William E. Gleason 1861-1865
 James Christian 1865
 George H. Hand 1866-1869
 Warren Gowles 1869-1872
 William Pound 1872-1877
 Hugh J. Campbell 1877-1885
 John E. Garland 1885-1887
 William E. Purcell 1888-1889
 John Murphy 1889

North And South Dakota Admitted To The Union November 2, 1889

William E. Sterling 1890
 Ezra W. Miller 1890-1893
 James D. Elliott 1897-1907
 William G. Porter 1907
 Edward E. Wagner 1907-1913
 Charles J. Morris 1913
 Robert P. Stewart 1913-1919
 E. W. Fiske 1919-1921
 S. Wesley Clark 1921-1926
 Olaf Eidem 1926-1934
 George Philip 1934-1947
 Leo P. Flynn 1947-1953
 Clinton G. Richards 1953-1961
 Harold C. Doyle 1961-1969
 William F. Clayton 1969-1977
 David V. Vrooman 1977-1978

Robert D. Hiaring 1978-1979
 Terry L. Pechota 1979-1981
 Jeffrey L. Viken 1981
 Philip N. Hogen 1981 - present

DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE

Andrew Jackson 1790-1797
 Thomas Gray 1797-1798
 William P. Anderson 1798-1802
 Thomas Stuart 1802-1803

WESTERN DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE

Thomas Stuart 1803-1810
 John E. Beck 1810-1818
 Henry Crabb 1818-1827
 Thomas H. Fletcher 1827-1829
 James Collingsworth 1829-1835
 William T. Brown 1835-1836
 James P. Grundy 1836-1838
 Joseph H. Talbot 1838-1838
 Henry W. McCorry 1838-1850
 Charles N. Gibbs 1850-1853
 Richard J. Hays 1853-1856

TENNESSEE (Continued)

Alexander W. McCampbell 1856-1861
 John M. McCarmack 1861-1877
 W. W. Murray 1877-1882
 William F. Poston 1882-1885
 Henry W. McCorry 1885-1889
 Samuel W. Hawkins 1889-1894
 Julius A. Taylor 1894-1895
 Charles B. Simonton 1895-1898
 George Randolph 1898-1910
 Casey Todd 1910-1914
 Hubert F. Fisher 1914-1917
 William D. Kyser 1917-1921
 S. E. Murray 1921-1926
 Tilmon A. Lancaster 1926
 Nugent Dodds 1926
 Lindsay B. Phillips 1926-1931
 Nelson H. Carver 1931-1932
 Dwayne D. Maddox 1932-1933
 William McClanahan 1933-1948
 John Brown 1948-1953
 Mitsaps Fitzhugh 1953-1960
 Warner Hodges 1960-1961
 Thomas L. Robinson 1961-1969
 Thomas F. Turley, Jr. 1969-1977
 W. J. Michael Cody 1977-1981
 W. Hickman Ewing, Jr. 1981 - present

EASTERN DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE

Edward Scott 1805-1807
 James Tremble 1807-1808
 Hugh L. White 1808-1809

James Tremble 1809-1810
 John McCampbell 1810-1821
 Prior Lea 1821-1828
 John A. McKinney 1828-1840
 George W. Churchill 1840-1843
 Crawford W. Hall 1843-1844
 Thomas C. Lyon 1844-1850
 Samuel R. Rogers 1850-1853
 J. C. Ramsey 1853
 Richard J. Hays 1853-1857
 J. C. Ramsey 1857-1861
 John L. Hopkins 1861
 John M. Fleming 1861
 E. C. Camps 1869-1876
 George Andrews 1876-1879
 Xenophen Wheeler 1879-1883
 James M. Meek 1883-1885
 James C. J. Williams 1885-1889
 Hugh B. Lindsay 1889-1893
 James H. Bible 1893-1897
 James E. Mayfield 1897
 William D. Wright 1897-1905
 James R. Penlaud 1905-1910
 James B. Cox 1910-1913
 Lewis M. Coleman 1913-1917
 Wesley T. Kennerly 1917-1921
 George C. Taylor 1921-1928
 Everett Greer 1928-1930
 William J. Carter 1930-1933
 James B. Frazier, Jr. 1933-1948
 Otto T. Ault 1948-1953
 John H. Reddy 1953
 John C. Crawford, Jr. 1953-1961
 John H. Reddy 1961-1969
 Robert E. Simpson 1969
 John L. Bowers, Jr. 1969-1977
 Robert E. Simpson 1977
 John H. Cary 1977-1981
 William T. Dillard 1981
 John W. Gill, Jr. 1981 - present

MIDDLE DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE

James P. Grundy 1839
 Return J. Meigs 1841-1842
 John M. Lea 1842-1844
 Thomas D. Mosley 1844-1850
 W. F. Kercheval 1850-1853
 Thomas B. Childress 1853-1861
 Herman Cox 1861-1862
 John Trimble 1862-1863
 Horace H. Harrison 1863
 R. McPhail Smith 1869-1872
 Horace H. Harrison 1872-1873
 Archetus M. Hughes 1873-1877
 James A. Warder 1877-1882
 Andrew McClain 1882-1885
 Ernest Pillow 1885-1889
 John Ruhm 1889-1894
 Tully Brown 1894-1898
 Abram M. Tillman 1898-1914

Lee Douglas 1914-1922
 A. V. McLane 1922-1933
 Horace Frierson, Jr. 1933-1947
 Ward Hudgins 1947-1952
 Dick L. Johnson 1952-1953
 Armistead O. Denning 1953
 Fred Ettege, Jr. 1953-1961
 Kenneth Horwett 1961-1964
 James F. Neal 1964-1966
 Gilbert S. Merritt, Jr. 1966-1969
 Charles H. Anderson 1969-1977
 Harold D. Hardin 1977-1981
 Joe B. Brown 1981 - present

DISTRICT OF TEXAS

George W. Brown 1846-1848
 Franklin H. Merriman 1848-1850
 William P. Ballinger 1850-1853
 Samuel D. Hay 1853

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS

Marcus C. McLeuone 1899-1906
 Lodowick McDaniel 1906-1914
 John E. Green, Jr. 1914-1919
 David E. Simmons 1919-1922
 Henry M. Holden 1922-1934
 Douglas W. McGregor 1934-1944
 Brian S. Odem 1944-1954
 Malcolm R. Wilkey 1954-1957
 William B. Butler 1957-1961
 Woodrow B. Seals 1961-1966
 Morton L. Susman 1966-1969
 Anthony J. P. Farris 1969-1974
 Edward B. McDonough, Jr. 1974-1977
 James R. Gough 1977
 Jose A. Canales 1977-1980
 Carl Walker, Jr. 1980-1981
 Daniel K. Hedges 1981-1985
 Henry K. Oncken 1985 - present

WESTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS

Richard B. Hubbard 1857-1859
 James F. Warren 1859
 C. T. Garland 1871-1871
 Andrew J. Evans 1872-1885
 Rudolph Kleberg 1885-1889
 Andrew J. Evans 1889-1894
 Robert U. Culberson 1894-1898
 Henry Terrell 1898-1906
 Charles A. Boynton 1906-1913
 Sigismund Eugelking 1913
 J. L. Camp 1913-1918
 Hugh R. Robertson 1918-1921
 John D. Hartman 1921-1933

William R. Smith, Jr. 1933-1941
 Ben F. Foster 1941-1944
 William R. Smith, Jr. 1944-1946
 James McCollum Burnette 1946-1947
 Henry W. Moursund 1947-1951
 Charles F. Herring 1951-1955
 Russell B. Wine 1955-1961
 Ernest Morgan 1961-1969
 Marvin T. Butler 1969
 Segal V. Wheatley 1969-1971
 William S. Sessions 1971-1974
 Hugh P. Shovlin 1974-1975
 John E. Clark 1975-1977
 Jamie C. Boyd 1977-1981
 Edward C. Prado 1981-1984
 Helen M. Eversberg 1984 - present

EASTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS

Samuel D. Hay 1857-1858
 George Mason 1858-1876
 D. J. Baldwin 1876-1879
 Andrew P. McCormick 1879
 W. K. Homan 1879

TEXAS (Continued)

Edward Guthridge 1879-1883
 George Paschal 1883-1884
 Asa E. Stratton 1884-1885
 John E. McComb 1885-1889
 Joseph H. Wilson 1889-1890
 Robert E. Hannay 1890-1895
 Sinclair Taliaferro 1895-1899
 Marcus C. McLemore 1899-1902
 James W. Ownby 1902-1914
 Clarence Merritt 1914-1920
 E. J. Smith 1920-1922
 Randolph Bryant 1922-1931
 Sterling Bennett 1931-1936
 Steve M. King 1936-1949
 Warren G. Moore 1949-1953
 William M. Steger 1953-1959
 Paul N. Brown 1959-1960
 Joe Tunnell 1960-1961
 William W. Justice 1961-1968
 Richard B. Hardee 1968-1970
 Roby Hadden 1970-1978
 John H. Hannah, Jr. 1978-1981
 Robert J. Wortham 1981 - present

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS

Fred W. Miner 1879-1883
 J. C. Bigger 1883-1885
 C. H. Pearee 1885-1889
 Eugene Marshall 1889-1894
 W. Oscar Hamilton 1894-1898
 William H. Atwell 1898-1913
 James C. Wilson 1913-1917
 William E. Allen 1917
 W. M. Odell 1917-1919

Jed Adams 1919
 W. B. Harrell 1920
 R. E. Taylor 1920-1921
 Henry Zweifel 1921-1927
 Norman A. Dodge 1927-1932
 C. W. Johnson, Jr. 1933
 Clyde O. Eastus 1933-1945
 Frank B. Potter 1945
 Robert B. Young, Jr. 1945-1947
 Frank B. Potter 1947-1953
 Heard L. Floore 1953-1958
 William B. West, III 1958-1961
 H. Barefoot Sanders, Jr. 1961-1965
 Melvin Diggs 1965-1968
 Eldon Mahon 1968-1972
 Frank McCown 1972-1976
 Michael Carnes 1976-1977
 Kenneth J. Mighell 1977-1981
 James Rolfe 1981-1985
 Marvin Collins 1985 - present

DISTRICT OF UTAH

Seth Blair 1850-1854
 Joseph Hosmer 1854-1855
 John L. Peyton 1855-1856
 John M. Hockaday 1856-1858
 Alexander Wilson 1858-1860
 Thomas J. Kenny 1860-1862
 Hosea Stout 1862
 Charles H. Hempstead 1870-1871
 George C. Bates 1871-1873
 William Cary 1873-1876
 Summer Howard 1876-1870
 Philip T. Van Zile 1878-1884
 William H. Dickson 1884-1887
 George S. Peters 1887-1889
 Charles S. Varian 1889-1893
 John W. Judd 1893-1898
 Charles O. Whittemore 1898-1902
 Joseph Lippman 1902-1906
 Hiram E. Booth 1906-1913
 William W. Ray 1913-1919
 Isaac B. Evans 1919-1921
 Henry D. Moyle 1927
 Charles M. Morris 1921-1929
 Charles R. Hollingsworth 1929-1933
 Daniel B. Shields 1933-1949
 Scott M. Matheson 1949-1953
 A. Pratt Kesler 1953-1961
 William T. Thurman 1961-1969
 C. Nelson Day 1969-1974
 William J. Lockhart 1974-1975
 Ramon M. Child 1975-1977
 Ronald L. Rencher 1977-1981
 Frances Wikstrom 1981
 Brent D. Ward 1981-1989
 Stewart C. Walz 1989
 Dee V. Benson 1989 - present

DISTRICT OF VERMONT

Stephen Jacob 1791-1794
 Amos Marsh 1794-1797
 Charles Marsh 1797-1801
 David Fay 1801-1809
 Cornelius P. Van Ness 1810-1813
 Titus Hutchinson 1813-1827
 William A. Griswold 1827-1829
 Daniel Kellogg 1829-1841
 Charles Davis 1841-1845
 Charles Linsley 1845-1849
 Abel Underwood 1849-1853
 Lucius B. Peck 1853-1857
 Henry E. Stoughton 1857-1861
 George Howe 1861-1864
 Dudley C. Denison 1864-1869
 Benjamin F. Fifield 1869-1880
 Kittredge Haskins 1880-1887
 Clarence H. Pitkin 1887-1889
 Frank Plumley 1889-1894
 John H. Senter 1894-1898
 James L. Martin 1898-1906
 Alexander Dunnett 1906-1915
 Vernon A. Bullard 1919-1923
 Harry B. Amey 1923-1932
 Joseph A. McNamara 1932-1953
 Louis G. Whitcomb 1953-1961
 Joseph F. Radigan 1961-1969
 George W. F. Cook 1969-1977
 William B. Gray 1977-1981
 Jerome F. O'Neil 1981
 George W. F. Cook 1981-1987
 George J. Terwilliger, III 1987 - present

DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA

John Marshall 1789
 William Nelson 1789-1790
 William Nelson, Jr. 1790-1791
 Alexander Campbell 1791-1796
 Thomas Nelson 1796-1801
 John Monroe 1801-1803
 George Hay 1803-1816
 William Wirt 1816-1817
 Robert Stanard 1817-1824

WESTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA

Edwin S. Duncan 1824-1829
 William A. Harrison 1829-1834
 Washington G. Singleton 1834-1842
 William Kinney 1842-1843
 Moses C. Good 1843-1846
 George H. Lee 1846-1848
 George W. Thompson 1848-1850
 Benjamin H. Smith 1850-1853

Flaming B. Miller 1853-1861
 Thomas W. Harrison 1861
 Aquilla B. Caldwell 1861-1862
 Benjamin H. Smith 1862
 Warren S. Lurty 1877-1882
 D. S. Lewis 1882-1885
 Henry C. Allen 1885-1889
 William E. Craig 1889-1893
 A. J. Montague 1893-1898
 Thomas M. Alderson 1898-1902
 Thomas L. Moore 1902-1910
 Barnes Gillespie 1910-1914
 Richard E. Byrd 1914-1920
 Joseph J. Chitwood 1920-1921
 Thomas J. Muncy 1921-1922
 Lewis P. Summers 1922-1924
 Joseph C. Shaffer 1924-1929
 John Paul 1929-1932
 Joseph C. Shaffer 1932-1933
 Joseph H. Chitwood 1933-1940

VIRGINIA (Continued)

Frank S. Tavenner, Jr. 1940-1948
 Howard C. Gilmer, Jr. 1948-1953
 John Strickler 1953-1961
 Thomas B. Mason 1961-1969
 Leigh B. Hanes, Jr. 1969-1975
 Paul R. Thomson, Jr. 1975-1979
 E. Montgomery Tucker 1979-1980
 John S. Edwards 1980-1981
 John P. Alderman 1981 - present

EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA

Thomas E. Burfoot 1831-1833
 Robert C. Nicholas 1833-1850
 William T. Joynes 1850-1853
 John M. Gregory 1853-1860
 Patrick H. Aylett 1860-1861
 A. Judson Crane 1861-1863
 Lucius H. Chandler 1863-1878
 H. H. Wells, Jr. 1870-1874
 Lunsford S. Lewis 1874-1882
 John S. Wise 1882-1883
 Edmund Waddill 1883-1885
 John C. Gibson 1885-1889
 Thomas R. Borland 1889-1893
 Francis R. Lassiter 1893-1896
 William H. White 1896-1898
 Edgar Allan 1898-1902
 Lunsford L. Lewis 1902-1905
 Robert H. Talley 1905
 Lunsford S. Lewis 1905-1912
 Laaawrence D. Groner 1912-1914
 Richard H. Mann 1914-1919
 Hiram M. Smith 1919-1920
 D. Lawrence Groner 1920
 Julian Gunn 1920-1921
 D. Lawrence Groner 1921
 Paul W. Kear 1921-1931
 Robert H. Talley 1931-1932

Paul W. Kear 1932-1933
 Sterling Hutcheson 1933-1944
 Henry Holt 1944-1947
 George R. Humrickhouse 1947-1951
 A. Carter Whitehead 1951-1953
 Lester S. Parsons, Jr. 1957-1959
 John M. Hollis 1957-1959
 Joseph S. Bambacus 1959-1961
 Claude V. Spratley, Jr. 1961-1969
 Brian P. Lettings 1969-1974
 David H. Hopkins 1974-1975
 William B. Cummings 1975-1979
 Justin W. Williams 1979-1981
 Elsie L. Munsell 1981-1986
 Justin W. Williams 1986
 Henry E. Hudson 1986 - present

Donald F. Kizer 1925-1926
 Roy C. Fox 1926-1934
 James M. Simpson 1934-1937
 Sam M. Driver 1937-1940
 Lyle D. Keith 1940-1942
 Edward M. Connelly 1942-1946
 Harvey Erickson 1946-1953
 William B. Bantz 1953-1958
 Ronald R. Hull 1958
 Dale M. Green 1958-1961
 Frank R. Freeman 1961-1966
 Smithmoore P. Myers 1966-1969
 Dean C. Smith 1969-1977
 Robert S. Linnell 1977
 James J. Gillespie 1977-1981
 John E. Lamp 1988 - present

Howard L. Robinson 1934-1938
 Joe V. Gibson 1938-1947
 Wayne T. Brooks 1947
 Charles L. Spillers 1947-1951
 Howard Caplan 1951-1954
 John R. Morris 1954-1956
 Albert M. Morgan 1956-1961
 Robert E. Maxwell 1961-1964
 John H. Kamlowky 1964-1969
 Leslie D. Lucas, Jr. 1969
 Paul C. Camilletti 1969-1973
 James F. Companion 1973-1976
 Stephen G. Jory 1976-1981
 William A. Kolibash 1981 - present

DISTRICT OF VIRGIN ISLANDS

James A. Bough 1937-1946
 Croxton William 1946-1947
 Francisco Corneiro 1947-1951
 Cyril Michael 1951-1954
 Leon P. Miller 1954-1962
 Almeric L. Christian 1961-1969
 Vincent A. Colianni 1969
 Robert M. Carney 1969-1971
 Joel D. Sacks 1971-1973
 Julio A. Brady 1973-1978
 Ishmael A. Meyers 1978-1982
 Hugh P. Mabe, III 1982-1983
 James W. Diehm 1983-1987
 Terry M. Halpern 1987 - present

DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

John S. Clendenin 1853-1855
 B. F. Kendall 1855-1857
 Joseph S. Smith 1857-1859
 J. S. M. Van Cleave 1859-1860
 Butler G. Anderson 1860-1861
 John J. McGilvra 1861
 Leander Holmes 1870
 Samuel C. Wingard 1872
 John B. Allen 1875-1885
 William H. White 1885-1890
 Patrick H. Winston 1890
 William H. Brinker 1893-1897
 Wilson R. Gay 1897-1898
 Jesse A. Frye 1902-1906

EASTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

George A. Avery 1905-1910
 Joseph B. Lindsley 1910
 Oscar Cain 1910-1914
 Francis A. Garrecht 1914-1921
 Frank R. Jeffrey 1921-1925

WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

Peter C. Sullivan 1906-1907
 Elmer E. Todd 1907-1912
 W. G. McLaren 1912
 Beverly W. Coiner 1912-1913
 Charles F. Riddell 1913
 Clay Allen 1913-1918
 Ben L. Moore 1918
 Robert C. Saunders 1918-1921
 Thomas P. Revelle 1921-1928
 Anthony Savage 1928-1934
 J. Charles Dennis 1934-1953
 Charles P. Moriarty 1953-1961
 Brockman Adams 1961-1964
 William N. Goodwin 1964-1966
 Robert C. Williams 1966
 Eugene C. Cushing 1966-1969
 Stanley G. Pitkin 1969-1976
 J. Ronald Sim 1976-1977
 John C. Merkel, Jr. 1977-1981
 Gene S. Anderson 1981-1989
 David E. Wilson 1988 - present

DISTRICT OF WEST VIRGINIA

Nathan Goff, Jr. 1876-1882
 W. H. H. Flick 1882-1886
 Corneilus C. Watts 1886-1889
 George C. Sturgiss 1889-1893
 Corneilus C. Watts 1893-1893
 Stuart W. Walker 1893-1897
 Joseph H. Gaines 1897-1901
 Reese Blizzard 1901

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF WEST VIRGINIA

Reese Blizzard 1901-1910
 Roy H. Waugh 1910-1913
 Stuart W. Walker 1913-1921
 Thomas A. Brown 1921-1926
 Arthur Arnold 1926-1934

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF WEST VIRGINIA

George W. Atkinson 1901-1905
 Elliott Northcott 1905-1909
 Harold A. Ritz 1909-1913
 William G. Barnhart 1913-1917
 F. M. McCullough 1917
 Leonidas K. Kelly 1917-1922
 Elliott Northcott 1922-1927
 Bernard Pettigrew 1927-1928
 James Damron 1928-1932
 David D. Ashworth 1932-1933
 George I. Neat 1933-1938
 Lemuel R. Via 1938-1943
 Leslie E. Given 1943-1950
 A. Garnett Thompson 1950-1953
 Duncan W. Dougherty 1953-1961
 Harry G. Camper, Jr. 1961-1964
 Cart W. Belcher 1964
 Donald P. Moore 1964
 George D. Beter 1964-1965
 Milton J. Ferguson 1965-1969
 Wade H. Ballard, III 1969-1970
 Warren W. Upton 1970-1972
 John A. Field, III 1972-1977
 Robet B. King 1977-1981
 Wayne A. Rich, Jr. 1981
 David A. Faber 1981-1986
 Michael W. Cary 1986 - present

DISTRICT OF WISCONSIN

W. W. Chapman 1836-1838
 Moses N. Strong 1838-1841
 Thomas W. Sutherland 1841-1845
 William P. Lynde 1845-1848
 Thoams W. Sutherland 1848-1849
 A. Hyatt Smith 1849-1850
 George W. Lakin 1850-1853
 John R. Sharpstein 1853-1857
 Don A. J. Upham 1857-1861
 John R. D. Cogswell 1861

WESTERN DISTRICT OF WISCONSIN

Charles M. Webb 1870-1878
H. M. Lewis 1878-1886
Allan R. Bushnell 1886-1890
Samuel A. Harper 1890-1894
Harry E. Briggs 1894-1898
David F. Jones 1898-1901
William G. Wheeler 1901-1909
George H. Gordon 1909-1913
John A. Aylward 1913-1916
Arthur Mulberger 1916
William F. Wolfe 1916-1917
Albert C. Wolfe 1917-1921
William H. Dougherty 1921-1927
Stanley M. Ryan 1927-1944
John T. Boyle 1935-1944
Francis A. Murphy 1944
Charles H. Cashin 1944-1951
Thomas E. Fairchild 1951-1952
Frank L. Nikolay 1952-1953
George E. Rapp 1953-1962
Nathan S. Heffernan 1962-1965
Michael J. Wyngaard 1965-1969
Edmond A. Nix 1969
John O. Olson 1969-1974
Steven C. Underwood 1974
David C. Mebane 1974-1977
Frank M. Tuerkheimer 1977-1981
John R. Byrnes 1981-1987
Patrick J. Fiedler 1987 - present

EASTERN DISTRICT OF WISCONSIN

Levi Hubbell 1870-1875
Gerry W. Hazetton 1876-1885
Arthur K. Delaney 1885-1887
William A. Walker 1887-1890
Elihu Colman 1890-1893
John H. M. Wigman 1893-1897
Milton E. Phillips 1897-1901
H. K. Butterfield 1901-1910
E. J. Henning 1910-1911
Guy D. Goff 1911-1915
H. A. Sawyer 1915-1923
Edward W. Miller 1923
William O. Meilahm 1923
Roy L. Morse 1923-1927
Levi H. Bancroft 1927-1932
Edward J. Gehl 1932-1933
Berthold J. Husting 1933-1944
Timothy T. Cronin 1944-1955
Edward G. Minor 1955-1961
James B. Brennan 1961-1968
Robert J. Lerner 1968-1969
David J. Cannon 1969-1973
David B. Bukey 1973-1974
William J. Mulligan 1974-1978
Joan F. Kessler 1978-1981
Joseph P. Stadtmueller 1981-1987
Patricia J. Gorence 1987-1988
John E. Fryatt 1988 - present

DISTRICT OF WYOMING

Joseph M. Carey 1869
Edward P. Johnson 1872-1876
John J. Jenkins 1876-1879
Lewis E. Payne 1879
Charles H. Seymore 1879-1880
Melville C. Brown 1880-1884
J. A. River 1884-1885
Anthony C. Campbell 1885-1890
Benjamin F. Fowler 1890-1894
Gibson Clark 1894-1898
Timothy F. Burke 1898-1907
Benjamin M. Ausherman 1907
Timothy F. Burke 1907-1911
Hillard S. Ridgely 1911-1914
Charles L. Rigdon 1914-1921
A. D. Walton 1921-1933
Cart L. Sackett 1933-1949
John C. Pickett 1949
John J. Hickey 1949-1953
John F. Roper, Jr. 1953-1961
Robert N. Chaffin 1961-1969
Richard V. Thomas 1969-1974
Clarence A. Brimmer 1974-1975
James P. Castberg 1975-1977
Toshiro Suyematsu 1977
Charles E. Graves 1977-1981
Toshiro Suyematsu 1981
Richard A. Stacy 1981 - present

U. S. COURT FOR CHINA (SHANGHAI)

(No longer in existence)
George Sellett 1928-1934
Feltham Watson 1934-1936
Leighton Shields 1937

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