

**Corruption in Cook County:
Anti-Corruption Report Number 3
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Authored By:

**Thomas J. Gradel
Dick Simpson
And
Tom Kelly**

**With
Andris Zimelis
Kenneth Chow
Alexandra Kathryn Curatolo
Emily Gillot
David Michelberger
Marrell Stewart**

**University of Illinois at Chicago
Department of Political Science
and the
Better Government Association**

Introduction

Cook County government has been a dark pool of political corruption for more than 140 years. The first public corruption scandal occurred in 1869 when a number of Cook County Commissioners accepted bribes to approve a fraudulent contract to paint city hall.¹

During the last several decades, Cook County has been a center of corruption with scandals emerging in many different units of county government. By chronicling the cases we hope to call attention to the need for meaningful reform. When county government such as Cook County Clerk David Orr's office or Assessor James Houlihan's office do undertake meaningful reform, others sink back into the mire.

Public or political corruption occurs when government officials use their public office for private gain or benefit. In Cook County government this includes outright bribes as well as campaign contributions made by individuals or corporations in exchange for jobs, inflated contracts or political favors. It includes ghost payroll jobs in which individuals get a paycheck but do no work. With an annual budget of more than \$3 billion—dishonest public servants find many different ways to profit illegally.

The purpose of this report is to summarize the many different forms of corruption and to recommend basic reforms that need to be enacted to clean up Cook County government.

This report provides a roster of nearly 150 convicted Cook County politicians and government officials along with descriptions of each of their illegal schemes. It includes private citizens and businessmen who were also convicted in connection with public corruption scandals. There are eight individuals named who are under investigation or have been indicted but not yet convicted.

Most of the information came through a careful search of newspaper articles and public records since 1970. The actual total of corrupt officials and their cohorts may be greater than the number we have listed. We are still working to document the many other grafters, crooks and cheats who work for the county or receive county contracts.

Criminal convictions are just the tip of the iceberg in Cook County. For each corrupt official who is convicted—there may be dozens more who are involved in the same or similar schemes but escape prosecution.

The pattern of political corruption in county government is widespread and not confined to a single unit of government. This report documents graft and corruption in the Cook County Board President's office, his Office of Employment and Training, the Highway Department and in the offices of the sheriff, assessor and treasurer as well as the Clerk of the Circuit Court. It details outright theft and bribery, as well as endemic patronage, nepotism, and cronyism.

An especially egregious example was Judge Thomas J. Maloney. He was convicted in Operation Gambat of accepting thousands of dollars in bribes to fix felony cases including murder trials. Another outrageous example was Marie D'Amico convicted in Operation Haunted Hall of having three no-work jobs. D'Amico is the daughter of Alderman Tony Laurino and wife of then Deputy Commissioner of Chicago's Department of Streets and Sanitation John D'Amico, who did 2 years in federal prison for his involvement in the ghost payroll scheme.

Finally, in addition to systemic corruption, county government is infested with conflicts of interest that often result in contracts being awarded to the friends, family and political cronies of public officials. These are not cases involving outright bribery but in Chicago parlance, they are evidence of the "culture of clout" and result in hiring unqualified candidates and awarding contracts with "theft written between the lines."² It is a pattern of pervasive corruption and a culture of deceit that must be changed if county government is to provide honest, transparent, efficient and effective government to taxpayers at a cost we can afford.

Assessor's Office Corruption

1969-1982

An investigation into bribery and extortion by the Better Government Association and the Cook County Sheriff's Police led to indictments of more than a score of officials in the Cook County Assessor's Office, run by Patrick Joseph "P.J." Cullerton, who was also known as "Parky" Cullerton. After serving as Alderman and Democratic Committeeman of the 38th Ward from 1933, Parky was appointed Assessor in 1958. He served in that position for 16 years.³

The scandal played out over more than a decade and included investigations by the Cook County State's Attorney, the Internal Revenue Service, the U.S. Attorney and the State of Illinois. The investigations also resulted in indictments and convictions of businessmen who paid bribes, Cullerton's aides who received bribes, as well as officials with the County Board of Tax Appeals and other government offices. Cullerton's chief aide, Tom Tully, was forced to resign. Although he was investigated by a federal grand jury, Cullerton was never indicted.⁴ In 1974, more than five years after the investigations began, Cullerton decided not to seek re-election.

In February, 1969, David J. Morrell, president of Acoustics Development Corp. of Northbrook, Ill., complained to the Sheriff's office that Borrie Kanter, a deputy county tax assessor had solicited a bribe while visiting Acoustics to assess the firm's personal property. At the time Illinois taxed corporate "personal" property. Sheriff Joseph Woods, Republican, and the BGA set up a sting. Kanter accepted a \$500 bribe of marked bills, which was witnessed by the BGA investigator posing as Morell's auditor. The IRS was called in when Kanter posted a \$2,500 bond with several large rolls of cash. In what appeared as a defensive move, Cullerton asked Cook County State's Attorney Edward V. Hanrahan to investigate the bribe allegation.⁵ Kanter was indicted in Cook County Criminal Court and charged with five counts of bribery and official misconduct. He was suspended by Cullerton from his \$702-a-month job.⁶

In March 1970, the *Chicago Tribune* reported that a federal grand jury was investigating an alleged ring of personal property tax "fixers" in the County Assessor's Office.⁷ One day after the Tribune story, a federal grand jury indicted Philip Armento, supervisor of personal property tax assessment and collection in Cullerton's office. He was charged with income tax evasion.⁸

Nine months later, Circuit Court Judge Mel R. Jiganti found Borrie Kanter guilty of soliciting a \$500 bribe to reduce the personal property taxes of Acoustics Development Corp.⁹ And, six months later, Kanter pleaded guilty in Federal District Court to income tax evasion and extortion. He extorted \$750 from an official of a Chicago auto dealership.¹⁰

In the "dog days" of August, the heat on Cullerton went from hot to sweltering when federal authorities told the *Chicago Tribune* that "six employees in the Assessor's office were involved in a racket to guarantee low property assessments in exchange for kickbacks."¹¹ The following month, Archie McKnight, former chief clerk for P. J. Cullerton, was charged with using the mails to receive more than \$17,000 in bribes. He was active in 7th Ward Democratic politics

and had been a court bailiff and an employee of the City Controller's office.¹²

Next to be indicted were Samuel N. Brin, a field supervisor in the Assessor's office, and Ben Citron, a Democratic precinct captain and a supervisor in the City of Chicago's Department of Streets and Sanitation. Citron was charged with income tax evasion and 12 counts of using the mails to conduct a bribery scheme. The bribes were in exchange for using his influence to have personal property tax assessments reduced. Brin was also charged with income tax evasion and with 23 counts of bribery.¹³

In a civil lawsuit in Federal District Court, Donald Page Moore, an unsuccessful candidate for Cook County State's Attorney, accused Cullerton of allowing five large banks to evade as much as \$3 million in personal property taxes. Moore also asked that the Illinois Department of Local Government Affairs be ordered to audit tax assessments in Cook County.¹⁴

In a six month period beginning in September 1972, a total of 13 additional individuals were indicted in the tax assessment bribery scheme.¹⁵ These included a supervisor, an appraiser and a field worker in the real estate tax division, a representative, and an auditor in the personal property tax division, a supervisor in the City's Controller's office, an examiner in the Recorder of Deeds office, an attorney in private practice and four businessmen.¹⁶ Also indicted was 36th Ward Superintendent and former 28th Ward Alderman, Joseph Jambrone.¹⁷

An attorney and former hearing officer for the Board of Tax Appeals was indicted and charged with income tax evasion in connection with the investigation of the Assessor's office.¹⁸

Oscar Tucker, who was included in indictments listed earlier, was convicted in January 1974 of bribery and tax evasion and was sentenced to two years in jail. The U.S. Attorney said he had accepted at least \$124,000 in bribes in four years and that his cheating resulted in a loss to the county tax payers of at least \$622,000.¹⁹

Operation Greylord

1980-1992

Operation Greylord was one of the first undercover federal investigations that employed listening devices in a judge's chambers. Incriminating evidence was also collected by an undercover judge and an Assistant Cook County States Attorney, Terrence Hake. Hake was incensed by the corruption he saw. He went to the FBI and then worked undercover as a prosecutor. He became a defense attorney and continued to hand out bribes to fix phony cases slipped into the system by the FBI.²⁰

The undercover judge, Brocton Lockwood, was from Downstate Marion, Illinois. He was assigned to Cook County to help reduce a backlog of cases.²¹ He befriended many of the court bailiffs and other personnel and secretly taped their conversations as they bragged about envelopes of cash, open drawers, splitting up the loot and passing bribes to judges.²²

The Greylord probes and subsequent convictions exposed rampant corruption, incompetence, and influence peddling in the Cook County court system²³. By the end, 15 judges, 47 lawyers and 24 police officers and court personnel were convicted or pleaded guilty.²⁴

Among the most shocking was the conviction of Judge Thomas J. Maloney, who was found guilty of taking thousands of dollars in bribes to fix four felony cases including three murder trials.²⁵

In the aftermath of Operation Greylord, many court reforms were implemented such as limiting conversations between judges and attorneys in hallways and other non-courtroom settings and in the way judges are appointed and assigned trials.²⁶

However former U.S. Attorney Dan Webb concluded, "In terms of convictions, Greylord is the most successful operation in the history of undercover operations. But in terms of institutional impact, Greylord has been a miserable failure. Judges are still elected to the bench by political parties and kept there by party-dominated retention elections."²⁷

Two books and more than 1,000 newspaper articles have been written about the indictments, trials and convictions. Yet, there is disagreement about the derivation of the name, "Greylord." It either was named after a race horse or it refers to British jurists who don grey wigs and have been called Greylords.

Sheriff James O'Grady's Corrupt Regime

1986-1990

Corruption was rampant in the Cook County Sheriff's Office during the reign of Sheriff James O'Grady, a former Superintendent of the Chicago Police Department and a former Democrat who switched to the Republican party to win election in 1986.

The chief political engineer of O'Grady's campaign was James Dvorak, another former Democrat and a former Chicago homicide detective. He became Undersheriff when O'Grady took office. He also became chairman of the Cook County Republican Party.

There were numerous scandals in the O'Grady-Dvorak administration including at least three major overlapping federal investigations that resulted in dozens of indictments and convictions.

It is difficult to separate these various scandals and to determine which investigation came first and which clue, tip or incident got the ball rolling in the first place. But before the smoke cleared, federal prosecutors investigated not only the sheriff's office but also the city and county clerks' offices, the County Treasurer's Office and the Board of Tax Appeals.²⁸

In November 1989, as O'Grady's re-election campaign was getting underway, the *Chicago Tribune* published a two-part series alleging that "Sheriff O'Grady has demanded thousands of dollars in campaign contributions from deputies and given sensitive law-enforcement jobs to political cronies." According to the Tribune, at least four high-ranking employees in the Sheriff's office, including Undersheriff Dvorak, ran political organizations that solicited contributions from colleagues and subordinates.²⁹ About two weeks later, Undersheriff Dvorak resigned as O'Grady's top aide and the next day, Richard Simon, who ran the sheriff's part-time deputy program, also resigned.³⁰

Early in 1990, O'Grady and Dvorak were investigated by a federal grand jury for steering a \$1.8 million contract for electronic monitoring devices to Home Incarceration Systems of Northern Illinois (HISNI), which was run by an attorney for Special Operations Associates Inc. (SOA), a private security firm co-owned by O'Grady, Dvorak and Daniel M. Davis. Eight months later, Davis was indicted for obstructing justice by hiding a document that spelled out a stock purchase arrangement between HISNI and SOA.³¹

Also in early 1990, federal prosecutors played a tape in federal court containing statements by a witness that Undersheriff James Dvorak was paid off to protect mob-run gambling operations. Near the end of 1991, that same witness took the stand in the federal gambling and racketeering trial of mob boss Rocco Infelise. He testified that Infelise made monthly protection payments through Dvorak to O'Grady.³²

For years after he left the sheriff's office, allegations of corruption under O'Grady continued to surface. In May, 1992, James Novelli, chief investigator for the Sheriff's Merit Board, pleaded guilty to accepting bribes to fix test grades and alter applications for correction officer jobs. He was sentenced to 4 ½ months in custody and 4 ½ months home detention after prosecutors disclosed that Novelli was cooperating with the on-going investigation of the sheriff's office. The judge also issued an arrest warrant for Raymond Johnson, a former correction officer who allegedly was Novelli's bagman. Subsequently Novelli pleaded guilty to additional charges of bribery and conspiracy.³³

In August, Novelli admitted that he withheld important information when he first pleaded guilty. He disclosed that he accepted bribes from two additional bagmen in return for giving 30 individuals passing grades on the sheriff's entrance exam. At that time prosecutors filed a document with the court suggesting that 1,500 applicants were given a free pass before they took the exam during the four-year period when O'Grady was sheriff.³⁴ Later the FBI found that 367 persons had obtained jobs with the sheriff's office despite failing scores.³⁵

It wasn't until January 1993 – three years after the Infelise tape was played in court -- when Dvorak was indicted for taking \$175,000 in bribes from bookmakers and using campaign funds to gamble in Las Vegas. He was also charged with steering a jail contract to a Chicago company in exchange for use of eight rental cars and not paying taxes on the ill-gotten cash and goods.³⁶

Subsequently, Dvorak pleaded guilty to accepting free use of the eight cars as a payoff for steering a contract to the car-rental agency's owners. He also admitted that he hid bribe proceeds and gambling winnings from the IRS. However Dvorak flatly denied that he accepted bribes of \$175,000 to protect mob-run gambling.³⁷

Five months after Dvorak pleaded guilty, he got a break when the federal judge who presided in the Infelise case ruled that prosecutors did not prove that Dvorak took mob payoffs.³⁸

But federal probes into test fixing and job selling in the sheriff's office also uncovered politically connected, ghost payrollers, who were paid but did no work. This led to Operation Haunted Hall, which uncovered numerous ghosts not only in the Sheriff's office, but also on the Cook County Treasurer's staff and on several City Council Committee payrolls.

While Dvorak was in prison for his bribe taking and income tax evasion, he pleaded guilty to selling jobs and placing friends and relatives of public officials in ghost jobs where they received pay but did little or no work. James K. Hogan, who was the Sheriff's personnel director under O'Grady-Dvorak, also pleaded guilty to similar corruption charges.³⁹

Haunted Hall

1993-1999

Federal prosecutors had been investigating Sheriff James O'Grady and Undersheriff James Dvorak at least as far back as 1989. A two-part series in the *Chicago Tribune* that year about job selling and other corruption in the sheriff's office led to the resignation of Dvorak and contributed to O'Grady's failure to win re-election in 1990.

When the FBI and the U.S. Attorney's Office began focusing in on ghost payrolling in the sheriff's office is not known. But in September 1993, well after O'Grady was out of office, federal prosecutors announced indictments of eight current and former Sheriff's employees and charged them with holding ghost jobs or placing friends and political allies in jobs where there was little or no evidence that they did any work.⁴⁰

The first to plead guilty was Marie D'Amico, daughter of Anthony Laurino, then Alderman of the 39th Ward, chairman of the Traffic Committee and dean of the Chicago City Council. She was paid \$18,250 but did no work while on the O'Grady administration's payroll.⁴¹

A year later, D'Amico confessed to having two additional ghost jobs, one in the early 1980s with County Clerk Stanley Kuser's office and the other in the 1990s with Alderman Edward Burke's Finance Committee. All combined she collected more than \$82,000 but did no more than a few hours of work.⁴²

Her father, Alderman Anthony Laurino over the years had placed D'Amico and 35 others in ghost jobs with various city, county and state departments, agencies and offices. He resigned his position as Alderman in June 1994. Mayor Richard M. Daley immediately appointed another of Laurino's daughters, Margaret, to be the 39th Ward Alderman. The patriarch, former Alderman Laurino was 85 years old when he was indicted 11 days before Christmas, 1995. He was charged with placing relatives and friends in ghost jobs on four different city council committees and with defrauding the government. Federal prosecutors estimated that Laurino's ghost-payrolling operation cost the taxpayers \$1.5 million in wages and benefits paid to bogus employees.⁴³

D'Amico's husband, John D'Amico, who held a top post in Chicago's Streets and Sanitation Department, pleaded guilty to helping his wife in a scheme to get a no-work ghost job. Later he also pleaded guilty to obstruction of justice for advising a cousin to lie to the FBI.⁴⁴

The investigation that started in the sheriff's office bounced back to snare former Undersheriff James Dvorak. While he was in prison for his bribe taking and income tax evasion, Dvorak pleaded guilty to selling jobs and placing friends and relatives of public officials in ghost jobs. James K. Hogan, who was the Sheriff's personnel director under O'Grady-Dvorak, also pleaded guilty to similar corruption charges.⁴⁵

On November 2, 1995, according to the *Chicago Tribune*, federal prosecutors delivered

subpoenas to Cook County Treasurer Edward Rosewell's office and obtained time sheets and payroll records.⁴⁶

A week later, Rosewell's close friend and roommate, Rodney Zobjeck, resigned from his job as deputy treasurer. Before he was hired in 1994 as a \$35,000 per year clerk, Zobjeck was a window washer. In less than a year his annual salary nearly doubled to \$63,616.⁴⁷

The Rosewell saga dragged on for several years. Rosewell and his chief deputy, James Fuglsang, were indicted in June 1997. The 18-count indictment alleged that Rosewell and Fuglsang gave special jobs in the Treasurer's office to then State Senator Bruce Farley and State Representative Miguel Santiago.⁴⁸ Farley and Santiago were Democratic legislators representing districts in Chicago. The indictments alleged that they received \$320,000 in wages and benefits but did little or no work for the Treasurer's office.⁴⁹

Three years after prosecutors seized his payroll records, Rosewell pleaded guilty to a single charge of mail fraud. Senator Farley also pleaded guilty to holding a ghost job on Rosewell's payroll for five years. Rosewell was ill at the time.⁵⁰

A week earlier, in a plea agreement, Fuglsang pleaded guilty to two misdemeanor charges. He admitted that he helped Rosewell put Farley and Santiago on the payroll and helped them receive pay checks even though they did no work and didn't even have to sign in.⁵¹

Earlier in his career, Rosewell had been charged with seven counts of bank fraud for giving false statements to five banks to obtain personal loans totaling \$168,000.⁵² After a trial in U.S. District Court in Chicago, Rosewell was acquitted because the jurors did not believe he intentionally tried to defraud the banks.⁵³

On July 29, 1999, former County Treasurer Edward J. Rosewell died in a Kankakee hospital. He had suffered from hepatitis C and liver and kidney ailments.⁵⁴

Even though the investigation began in the Sheriff's office and uncovered "ghosts" in the County Clerk's and County Treasurer's offices, it was dubbed "Haunted Hall" because subpoenas were issued en masse at city hall to numerous aldermen and city council committees. By the time the probe neared its end in 1999, a total of 34 individuals pleaded guilty, one defendant was convicted after trial, and one was acquitted.⁵⁵

The Looting of POET

2005-2009

In the past five years, two unrelated scandals rocked the Cook County Board President's Office of Employment Training (POET), the county agency responsible for employment training, education and job placement.

In 2005, Shirley Glover, financial manager of POET, was arrested and charged with embezzling funds in excess of \$180,000 from the agency. According to papers filed by the Cook County State's Attorney, her appointment to the Shakman-exempt position of fiscal manager was ordered by the late County Board President John Stroger and his patronage chief Gerald Nichols. She was put in charge of the \$14 million county program despite having 10 prior felony convictions.⁵⁶

Cook County States Attorney Richard Devine stated that Nichols and Pritchett had "ordered" the hiring of Shirley Glover even though she was unqualified for the job and apparently had lied about her felony convictions.¹ However, a search of news databases did not find any articles about indictment or charges of either Nichols or Pritchett. It's likely that no charges were filed.

A year after Glover was indicted and Devine made his allegations, the *Chicago Sun-Times* said it had obtained memos indicating that Orlando Jones, John Stroger's god son and chief of staff, had recommended that Glover be interviewed for the POET job.⁵⁷ Two days after the FBI attempted to interview him, Orlando Jones was found dead on a Michigan beach with a gun-shot wound to his head. A handgun was found with his body.⁵⁸ The FBI agents did not disclose why they wanted to interview Orlando Jones. But his name was mentioned in published reports as possibly linked to several ongoing investigations. Eventually, Glover pleaded guilty to stealing more than \$100,000 from the POET program which she oversaw. She was sentenced to four years in prison.⁵⁹

In January 2008, three former POET officials were charged with a scheme to siphon off more than \$2 million from banks and the jobs program. Rudolph Sanchez, former executive director of POET; Roberto Rivera, deputy director; and Ronald Harper, a manager were charged with arranging for an unqualified not-for-profit firm, United Front Inc., to become a county vendor and to receive training funds. They were charged with stealing \$1.6 in federal funds and bank loans made to the county which were intended to help disadvantaged individuals get jobs as carpenters. Few people ever received the training.⁶⁰

United Front was owned by Charles Koen and Alex Brooks. Koen was indicted for organizing a financial crimes enterprise, forgery and other charges in connection with the theft of the training funds. He was also accused of stealing more than \$500,000 from the United Way in Harvey.⁵ Brooks, a United Front vice president and three employees of the company, Joyce Norfleet, Dorothy Taylor, and Ronnie Marshall, were charged with theft, official misconduct and misappropriation of financial institution property.⁶¹

Todd Stroger's Hiring Scandal: Tony Cole 2009

On April 8, 2009, Cook County Board President Stroger fired Tony Cole. Stroger had hired the former University of Georgia basketball player in October 2008 to an administrative assistant position that paid \$58,000 annually. Cole had been less than forthcoming on his application about his prior criminal troubles, which among other arrests and charges included a conviction for writing bad checks and rape charges that ended his basketball career at Georgia.⁶¹ However, the end of Cole's tenure with the county was only the beginning of some serious questions for President Stroger, and what was seen as yet another patronage hiring scandal.

Stroger claimed ignorance of Cole's troubled past. However, Cole's FBI background check, which was received the month after he was hired, showed two convictions on his record. Human Resources Director Joe Sova described the failure of this report to surface sooner as a simple mistake. Still, Sova admitted that a background check completed by the Illinois State Police in February 2009 confirmed that Cole had more than one conviction. Cole apparently was not fired until reporters began questioning the Stroger administration on the circumstances of Cole's employment.⁶²

Those questions led to even more troubling information about Cole's time with the county. Not once, but twice, Cole was arrested for violating an order of protection. Then County Chief Financial Officer Donna Dunnings, Stroger's cousin and Cole's immediate superior, bailed Cole out of jail on November 21, 2008 and on January 23, 2009. Following the first bail out, Dunnings completed paper work to ensure that Cole was paid for his three days in jail. After the second bail out, Cole got a raise of \$3,000 a year. Dunnings also signed off on four hours of work for Cole on a day that he did not even sign into the county building where he was employed. Dunnings explained that Cole had earned comp time for the pay, but county time records did not back this assertion.⁶³ Barely a week after firing Cole, Stroger asked for Dunnings resignation on April 17, 2009.⁶⁴

The release of Cole and Dunnings did not satisfy those who wished to know what Stroger knew and when he knew it regarding both former employees, and Cole continued to make headlines. After having been denied Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) requests regarding President Stroger's cell phone records relating to the hiring of Cole, the Better Government Association filed a lawsuit against Cook County on July 15, 2009.⁶⁵ Then, on December 2, 2009, Cole was again arrested, this time after becoming belligerent while retrieving personal items from his former place of employment.⁶⁶

On February 9, 2010, Cole convicted of violating bail conditions following a 2008 arrest for domestic battery of a former girlfriend. He was sentenced to serve 60 days in jail.

Pay Raises Linked to Campaign Donations

2009

More than 86 percent of the Shackman-exempt patronage employees at the Cook County Forest Preserve District received hefty pay raises after making political contributions to campaign committees controlled by the late Cook County Board President John Stroger and his son Todd, the current Board President, according to a joint investigation by the Better Government Association and the *Chicago Sun-Times*.⁶⁷

The investigation found that 28 of the 38 patronage workers on the payroll since 2006 received hefty pay raises in the following two years. The Forest Preserve District has a workforce of 564 persons and the 38 are exempt from the Shakman court order that bans political hiring, firing and promotions in city and county government.

Nine of the Shakman-exempt workers were awarded pay increases of at least 19%. The average pay increase for exempt employees who had been with the district for the entire three year period was 15.7%.⁶⁸ The average pay for a Shakman-exempt worker in 2008 was \$98,071.

Twenty four, or 86 percent of the 28 workers who received large pay increases had contributed to Board President Todd Stroger, former Board President John Stroger, or the 8th Ward. Todd, like his father before him, is also the 8th Ward Democratic Committeeman.

Since the mid-1990s, exempt workers contributed \$49,870 to the Strogers and their allies. Almost half of those contributions were given by three of the exempt workers, Deputy Comptroller Alvin Lee (\$12,100), District Police Chief Richard Waszak (\$8,050), and District Spokesman Steve Mayberry (\$3,905).

Spokesman Mayberry defended the contributions by stating, "It is the First Amendment right of all private citizens ... to make political contributions to whomever they please." He defended the exempt positions by explaining, "It is intended to recognize the need for the president of Cook County and the Forest Preserve District of Cook County to have some confidential employees in leadership positions."

Many of the district's Shakman-exempt job holders have 8th Ward pedigrees, but not all. Non-ward-eight pols include:

- Steve Bylina, forestry expert, (salary \$168,511), had worked for Alderman Ed Burke
- Frank Damato, Coordinator of Community Intergovernmental Relations, (salary \$100,657), is a former county commissioner and former 37th Ward Alderman.
- Frank Mole, Assistant Maintenance Superintendent III, (salary \$99,686), has ties to the 36th Ward Regular Democratic organization.
- Vito Benigno, Recreation Superintendent III, (salary \$105,851), worked for former Alderman Burt Natarus.

County Contracts Linked to Campaign Contributions 2009

In 2008, eleven Cook County contracts worth a total of \$11.8 million were awarded to companies that had made campaign contributions linked to county officials, according to a joint investigation by the Better Government Association and the Daily Herald.⁶⁹

The successful contract recipients donated a total of \$208,178 to the county officials and almost a quarter of that, \$47,920, went to County Board President Todd Stroger. County officials insisted it was coincidental that all the companies awarded contracts had made sizable contributions to county officials, relatives of officials, or to funds controlled by those officials.

Bruce Washington, head of the Department of Capital Planning and Development, claimed that the political donations were not influential, and that only the companies best suited for the jobs were awarded contracts. Stroger spokesman Gene Mullins also flatly denied that contributors were rewarded for their monetary support. Andy Shaw, Executive Director of the Better Government Association (BGA), was skeptical and stated, "This investigation, like so many others, confirms the toxic 'pay to play' culture that infects every level of Illinois government."

Patrick Rehkamp, also with the BGA, worked with the *Daily Herald* to investigate the nature of the relationships between the contributions and the awarded contracts. Each of the 11 contracts examined were specialty contracts in which the county did not have to accept the offer from the lowest bidder. Three of the contracts were awarded to companies that were the sole bidder for the contract, and another five contracts went to companies that were not the lowest bidder. Only three of the eleven contracts were bid upon by multiple companies and awarded to the lowest bidder.

The *Daily Herald* and BGA report listed several other interesting findings:

- Political donations were involved in each case ranging from as little as \$675 in two separate donations to Stroger and the 8th Ward campaign fund he controls to \$43,850 to numerous recipients, including nearly \$10,000 to Stroger.
- Cook County commissioners often voted on project awards despite having received political donations from the firms to which they were awarding business.
- County Board President Todd Stroger has received \$47,920 in campaign donations over the last 12 years from companies or employees that won business through the personal service contracts.
- Commissioner Bill Beavers or his daughter Darcel received \$16,075 from the firms or employees involved in the contracts. Beavers personally voted to approve a contract for a parking lot design in which the winning bidder - the highest of three bidders - gave his campaigns \$10,000.
- Commissioner Deborah Sims received \$9,028 from the firms. She voted to approve a \$3.2 million garage contract to companies that have given her \$4,265 over the years.

County Worker Asleep on the Job; Two Others Run Personal Errands While on the Clock 2009

Last May, Dana Placko of Fox News Chicago teamed up with the Better Government Association to investigate taxpayer money at work in the Cook County Highway Department. After observing county employees for several days, they found some problematic uses of paid county time and found information about the county's use of resources that raised questions.⁷⁰

1. Alex Moreno, the brother of Commissioner Joseph Moreno, was found sleeping at the desk of his \$88,000 per year job. When asked by Mr. Placko why he was doing so, he replied that he was overworked.

2. County highway supervisor Mike Ponticelli, who is paid \$74,000 annually, spent the first five hours of a workday eating at his desk, getting cash from a bank, and then meeting a friend for lunch. Ponticelli has been paid the second most amount of overtime in the department.

3. Highway engineer Barak Patel, who makes \$81,000 annually, spent his entire workday driving from suburb to suburb in his work vehicle. He only exited the vehicle for lunch. Patel has been paid the second most amount of overtime in the department.

When presented with the video footage from this investigation, Commissioner Forest Claypool said, "We've seen abuse after abuse in the county highway department and this is just the latest installment. They're not expected by management to work for a living and I think your investigation brings it home crystal clear."

However, Board President Todd Stroger did not believe that such activities were common in county government and said, "If you're going to have an operation of 24,000 employees, I'm sure there's going to be some people who are trying not to do their job. It's our job to find out who those people are."

The investigation went further and used the Freedom of Information Act to discover some troubling facts about the department's payroll. First, 137 employees, roughly 40%, have office jobs as clerks or assistants and at no time did they work to repair or maintain county highways. Second, Cook County employs one person for every four miles of county highway, which is 50-100% higher than surrounding counties.

Court Clerk's Staff: Generous or Exploited? 2003 - 2010

Early in her tenure as Clerk of the Cook County Circuit Court, Dorothy Brown was praised for her professionalism and her efforts to increase the efficiency of an office that employs over 2,300 people and handles millions of cases.⁷¹ However, in February 2004, Barbara Nicosia, the former president of the Clerk's office employees union, claimed that Brown's managers were given the choice to sell political fund-raising tickets or to purchase the tickets themselves. Brown denied the allegations.

Then another former employee told a similar story. Ellen Krebs, a former chief clerk, claimed that twice she had been given 10 fund-raising tickets by her superior. Krebs said she was never ordered to buy or sell tickets, but "We knew what we had to do. We had to sell them. I knew what I had to do, and I did it."⁷² Cook County State's Attorney Dick Devine did think the allegations were serious enough to forward to his special prosecutions bureau for a review.⁷³

Shortly after these claims were made, Brown issued a statement to her department that politicking on county time was "strictly prohibited." Two days after issuing this statement, complimentary tickets to Brown's Mardi Gras party were placed in the private mailboxes of all the judges in the Skokie courthouse, mailboxes that were not accessible to the general public. Brown's spokesman, Bryant Payne, claimed that Brown was unaware of these invitations and would not condone such actions.⁷⁴ The timing of these events led Brown to recommend the suspension of the employee who had delivered the invitations.⁷⁵

The allegations of pressuring employees to sell fund-raising tickets did not abate. On July 9, 2004 Benjamin Zomaya, who had been fired two years earlier from the purchasing department, filed a federal lawsuit. In the suit, he claimed that he had been harassed about his repeated refusal to sell fund-raising tickets. After writing a letter to complain to Brown, he was fired. Brown claimed the tickets were unrelated to his dismissal.⁷⁶

On November 20, 2006, a similar lawsuit was filed against the Clerk of the Circuit Court. Donna Hammond claimed that she was dismissed from her job as supervisor in the Domestic Relations Division after she refused to buy tickets to Dorothy Brown's political fund raisers. Hammond also claimed that she was denied a termination hearing, but Spokesman Bryant Payne claimed that this was the first time the office had heard any of Hammond's allegations.⁷⁷

On September 10, 2008, The Chicago Tribune reported that group called "The X Company" was planning a massive birthday/fund-raising party for Dorothy Brown. Of the 37 members of The X Company, 33 were County Clerk employees who had contributed a combined total of \$34,000 to Brown since 2000. Brown said that employees were free to do what they wanted to do and were not pressured to be involved. Cynthia Canary, executive director of the Illinois Campaign for Political Reform, remarked, "It appears, and may in fact (be felt) by some employees, to be coercive."⁷⁸

Questions about Brown's ethics arose again in the summer of 2009. Following a Chicago Tribune investigation into gifts Brown received, she announced she would no longer accept gifts. County law does allow for Brown to receive gifts, and even campaign contribution up to \$3,000. However, Brown refused to release her tax returns or reveal who had given money or how much was given. The Tribune reported that current and former employees revealed that Brown

regularly accepted birthday gifts amounting to thousands of dollars. Barbara Nicosia, who retired in 2002, claimed that employees were treated differently if they refused to give gifts.⁷⁹

Then in October 2009, Fox News reported that members of “Earnfare,” a state-funded jobs training program, were being used to gather signatures on petitions for political candidates. Dorothy Brown was one of those candidates. Workers told Fox reporter Dane Placko that Hassan Muhammad, a political field director for Brown's campaign, had given them the assignment to do on county time, a blatant violation of the Illinois Department of Human Services policy. Brown’s campaign collected over 45,000 signatures in this manner.⁸⁰ Brown claimed that she did not know of the activities and had fired Muhammad when she found out.⁸¹

The bad press has continued. In January 2010, CBS 2 News reported on a “phantom legal division.” A lawsuit filed by a whistle blower claims that Brown has hired lawyers as “legal systems analysts,” but then uses them, and pays them, as if they were her own in-house law firm. Brown asserted, “I do not have a million-dollar legal staff.” But Cook County Commissioner Tony Peraica disagreed. He called the hiring of these lawyers a form of “fraud in budgeting, where positions like that are hidden with mislabeled job descriptions.”⁸²

Quickly following the “phantom legal division” report came the “jeans day” report. Fox News Chicago teamed with the Better Government Association to reveal a questionable practice in Brown’s office. Employees said that they could wear jeans to work for a day if they paid \$3, or wear them for the whole week if they gave \$10. According to anonymous employees, only cash is accepted. What had started several years ago, as a once or twice a year event has become a year-round process by which Brown’s office presumably has collected thousands of dollars? The problem is that Brown, a certified public accountant, has so far failed to account for where all that cash has gone. After Fox News and the Better Government Association had been denied multiple Freedom of Information Act requests to find out where the money had gone, Brown’s office released a brief statement that failed to do more than name some charities. The investigation then uncovered that Brown’s inspector general, who is responsible for investigating any questionable activity by Brown’s office, had contributed twice to Brown’s campaign fund.⁸³

Recommendations for Curing Corruption in Cook County

Since former Governor Rod Blagojevich's arrest and indictment in the fall of 2008, considerable effort by many groups and individuals has been given to curing corruption in Illinois. Our first University of Illinois at Chicago report on corruption in February 2009 recommended 28 specific steps to be taken. The Illinois Political Reform Commission appointed by Governor Pat Quinn held extensive hearings in 2009 and made similar proposals. It drafted a series of state laws to begin to address the problem, and some of those proposals were passed. A better Freedom of Information Act proposed by Attorney General Lisa Madigan also passed in the 2009 session of the legislature. It provides citizens with a right to more government documents. No one pretends, however, that the changes that have been made thus far are sufficient to root out corruption or to change the "culture of corruption" which has gripped the state and our local governments for nearly a century and a half.

At the Cook County level some new laws also have been adopted. The law governing the Cook County Inspector General has been strengthened and there is an ethics law on the books including a prohibition against county contractors contributing more than \$1,500 in an election cycle to campaigns of county elected officials.

In the February 2010 primary election for county board members and board president, many candidates promised to help to root out corruption in the county government. Now they must be held to their promises. They need to create new campaign finance restrictions, and adopt stronger lobbying, ethics, and procurement legislation.

I. Extending Campaign Finance Legislation

The campaign finance restrictions on Cook County elections campaigns are stricter than state or city legislation for contractors with county government and lobbyists. However, these restrictions leave completely uncovered contributions from political parties, county employees, wealthy individuals, business organizations or labor unions. The county government needs to further restrict campaign contributions much as they are in federal elections with contributions from all individuals or groups being capped at no more than \$1,500 per election cycle. This might well necessitate some form of public financing of election campaigns.

One of the most important reforms that could be adopted is for elected county officials such as the County Board President, County Clerk, Assessor and all other executive officers to ban campaign contributions from employees who work for them. This could be done by executive order or simply by establishing a voluntary ban on campaign contributions accepted by an official's campaign. It would do a great deal to restore trust in county government.

The single biggest need for reform is to curb campaign finance corruption so as to guarantee that more candidates have a chance to run effectively countywide and in the large Cook County Commissioner Districts.

II. Lobbying

On October 6, 2009, the County Board passed amendments proposed by County Clerk David Orr and Commissioner Bridget Gainer to the ethics and lobbyist ordinances that require lobbyists to provide greater detail about their activities and compensation. The new ordinance requires lobbyists to declare any familial relationship between lobbyists and the county officials who are lobbied. It also requires lobbyists to disclose exactly what contract or issue on which they are lobbying.

This information, as of next July, will be posted at the Cook County Clerk's web site. There is also a one-year ban on lobbying after leaving county employment.

In addition, to these recent amendments, the country needs to adopt additional legislation as follows:

- 1.** No elected or appointed Cook County public official may lobby any unit of government's legislative, executive, judicial or quasi judicial branch or agency on behalf of any entity except on behalf of his or her employer, the county.
- 2.** Prohibit any county official, staff member or employee from receiving finders' fees or consulting contracts from any company doing business with the county or from any entity with a direct interest in legislative or executive branch action.
- 3.** Prohibit any county government employee in any department, section, unit or entity from accepting any gifts from any individual, company, firm or organization doing business with or seeking action from a county official, department, or legislative, regulatory or judicial body.
- 4.** County elected officials and high-ranking administrators should be required to make more detailed reports of personal finances and interests, perhaps by making their income tax forms public to ensure no conflicts of interest exist.

III. Ethics Amendments to Prohibit Double Dipping or Gift Solicitation

The county government needs to amend the county ethics ordinance:

- 1.** To prohibit any elected or appointed county government employee from working for more than one government at a time such as serving as a county employee and a state legislator even if any of the jobs are part time.
- 2.** To prohibit the solicitation of gifts from any government employee for their supervisors or superiors.
- 3.** To prohibit any Cook County elected official, supervisor or employee from soliciting, collecting or holding money, cash, checks or funds from any county employee.
- 4.** To further limit the employment of relatives because of the high level of nepotism as well as patronage at the county.

5. To add further protections for whistleblowers
6. To provide further ethics education for all county employees.

IV. Transparency

Cook County government especially under the leadership of Cook County Clerk David Orr is making strides towards transparency with a new web site with information on elections, county board voting patterns, and lobbyists. However, more needs to be done to provide citizens, government watchdog agencies, and the media with the information to hold the government accountable.

1. First and foremost, with the beginning of the new county administration in December 2010 there needs to be a forensic and performance audit of all units of county government. This is especially important as the county will need to trim hundreds of millions of dollars from its budget to replace the rollback of county sales tax.

2. The county or any of its departments or agencies must post all sole-source or no-bid contracts on the county's web site for two full weeks prior to the board voting approval or the department giving its approval.

3. The county or any department or agency of the county must post a list of all Shakman-exempt positions on the county's web site and update the list within two business days of making any changes.

4. Whenever the procurement office approves a contract which includes a subcontract greater than \$10,000, it shall list each subcontract on its web site as a part of its listing of the prime contract.

V. Enforcement of Existing Laws

In many ways the problem isn't primarily the need for new legislation. The county has a number of good laws on the books, but absolutely no enforcement. Because of so many decades of political machine control it has an embedded culture of corruption and compliance with the existing state of affairs. Since President Todd Stroger became President of the Cook County Board in 2006, a new Inspector General has been appointed, the Inspector General Ordinance has been strengthened, and the Inspector General has been allowed to expand the staff and investigators in the office.

On October 6, 2009, the County Board passed an amendment to the Inspector General Ordinance to give the Cook County Inspector General the power to investigate county elected officials provided that the complaint meets the U.S. Supreme Court's standard of suspicion which is less than the standard of probable cause. This is more extensive than the powers currently granted to the City of Chicago Inspector General.

Thus far, however, the work of the office has not been made public and it appears to have no deterrent effect on corruption in the county. It is important that this office become far more visible and effective if corruption is to be exposed and eliminated.

The Cook County States' Attorney likewise has a major role to play in curbing corruption in the county. For the last 30 years, the office has rooted out corruption only when Republicans have held the office. When Democrats have held the office they have most often whitewashed or overlooked the obvious problems. While the U.S. Attorney's office has the largest corruption task force in the country, all prosecutions cannot be by that office alone. The level of corruption in the city, the suburbs, the state, and the county are simply too great. The States' Attorney has failed the citizens of Cook County too often. That needs to change or we need to change the person holding the office.

Finally, Cook County government has come fully under Federal Court supervision and a Shakman Monitor has been appointed because of the Cook County government's rampant patronage. For the first time in modern history, a court-appointed monitor oversees appointments to county jobs. This provides some hope for limiting the patronage, which denies citizens honest service of the county employees and frequently leads to corruption in all its other manifold forms in county government.

The Independent Health Board supervising Cook County Hospital has been a great step forward in eliminating waste and improving the operations of the hospital. However, the board is scheduled to "sunset" or to be eliminated under the terms of the ordinance by which it was created. It needs to be extended if medical costs are to be contained and those in desperate need of the health services provided by the hospital system are to be able to get them.

Cook County Board President and Cook County Commissioners are at the center of the government. As a new president and new board members are set to be elected in November and to take over next December, they will be key to whether corruption continues or is eliminated. In the meantime, the current leadership should undertake the steps outlined in this report to overcome existing levels of corruption. There can be no permanent improvement in county government without leadership at the top. For too many decades, the leaders promoted waste, corruption, and patronage.

End Notes

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7. *Chicago Tribune*, March 12, and August 22, 1970.

8. William Jones, *Chicago Tribune*, March 13, 1970.

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11. Ronald Koziol, *Chicago Tribune*, Aug. 18, 1971.

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 29. Dean Baquet, Thomas Burton and William Gaines, *Chicago Tribune*, Nov. 12, 1989.
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 32. Rosalind Rossi, *Chicago Sun-Times*, Dec. 19, 1991.
 33. Rosalind Rossi, *Chicago Sun-Times*, May 20, 1992, and Aug. 13, 1992.
 34. Matt O'Connor, *Chicago Tribune*, Aug 13, 1992.
 35. Matt O'Connor, *Chicago Tribune*, Oct. 1, 1995.
 36. Rosalind Rossi, *Chicago Sun-Times*, Jan. 20, 1993.
 37. Matt O'Connor, *Chicago Tribune*, Aug 30, 1993.
 38. *Chicago Tribune*, Jan. 22, 1994.
 39. Matt O'Connor, *Chicago Tribune*, Oct. 1, 1995.
 40. Matt O'Connor, *Chicago Tribune*, Sept. 23, 1993.
 41. *Chicago Tribune*, Oct. 6, 1993.
 42. Matt O'Connor, *Chicago Tribune*, Oct. 13, 1993.
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45. Matt O'Connor, *Chicago Tribune*, Oct. 1, 1995.
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 47. Andrew Fegelman, *Chicago Tribune*, Nov. 10, 1995.
 48. Matt O'Connor, *Chicago Tribune*, June 24, 1997.
 49. Michael Gillis, *Chicago Sun-Times*, June 25, 1997.
 50. Cam Simpson, *Chicago Sun-Times*, Nov. 26, 1998.
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68. Including employees who have not been present for the entire period yielded an average raise of 13%.

69. All information on this page is from a two-part report by the Daily Herald's Rob Olmstead with the Better Government Association in the *Chicago Daily Herald*, "Study: In Cook Co., Contracts, Campaign Donations Intertwined" on July 6, 2009 and "In Cook County, Lowest Bidder Seldom Wins the Contract" on July 7, 2009.

70. Dana Placko at Fox News Chicago, with the Better Government Association, "County Workers Caught Asleep on the Job" May 20, 2009.

71. Steve Neal, *Chicago Sun Times*. July 18, 2003.

72. Mickey Ciokajlo, *Chicago Tribune*, February 6, 2004.

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83. Dane Placko, Fox News with the Better Government Association, January 20, 2010.

Appendix

This report provides a roster of nearly 150 convicted Cook County politicians and government officials along with descriptions of each of their illegal schemes. It includes private citizens and businessmen who were also convicted in connection with public corruption scandals. There are eight individuals named who are under investigation or have been indicted but not yet convicted.

Year	Mon	Day	First	Last Name	Title/Position	Action	Investigation	Key
1971	6	1	Philip	Armento	Supervisor, Assessor's Office	Convicted		A-1
1973	2	28	Henry	Arnold		Indicted	Assessor's Office	A-2
1987	12	16	Hugo	Arquilla	Attorney	Convicted	Greyford	A-3
2009	1	27	Karen	Bailey	Secretary to a Commissioner	Convicted		A-4
1987	1	15	Lee	Barnett	Attorney	Convicted	Greyford	A-5
1973	3	7	Edward	Barrett	County Clerk	Convicted		A-6
1987	7	6	Lebert	Bastianoni	Attorney	Convicted	Greyford	A-7
1987	2	17	Harlan	Becker	Attorney	Convicted	Greyford	A-8
1985	3		Jerry	Berliant	Attorney	Convicted	Greyford	A-9
1987	10	14	Neal	Birnbaum	Attorney	Convicted	Greyford	A-10
1984	8	10	Ira	Blackwood	Police Officer, Chicago	Convicted	Greyford	A-11
1995	5	9	Roland	Borelli	Police Officer, Chicago	Convicted	Gambat	A-12
1988	3	23	Dale	Boton	Attorney	Convicted	Greyford	A-13
1986	9	19	Howard	Brandstein	Attorney	Convicted	Greyford	A-14
1985	6	5	Houston	Bringle		Convicted	Haunted Hall	A-15
			Felix	Burnside	Attorney	Convicted	Greyford	A-16
1987	2	4	Bruce	Campbell	Attorney	Convicted	Haunted Hall	A-17
1984	4		James	Canoff	Attorney	Convicted	Greyford	A-18
1974	1	28	Earl	Caplan		Convicted	Greyford	A-19
						Convicted	Assessor's Office	A-20
						Citation		
							Chicago Tribune, June 2, 1971	
							Chicago Tribune, Mar. 1, 1973	
							Chicago Tribune, Dec. 17, 1987.	
							Southtown Star, Jan. 29, 2009	
							Chicago Tribune, Jan. 15, 1989	
							Chicago Tribune, Apr. 18, 1973	
							Chicago Sun-Times, July 7, 1987	
							C. Tribune, Feb. 18 & Dec. 15, 1987	
							Chicago Tribune, May 17, 1985	
							Chicago Tribune, Jan. 15, 1989	
							Chicago Tribune, Jan. 15, 1989	
							Chicago Tribune, May 10, 1995	
							Chicago Tribune, Mar. 24, 1988	
							Chicago Sun-Times, Sept. 20, 1986	
							Chicago Sun-Times, ?? Re cap 6/26/97	
							Chicago Tribune, Aug. 1, 1985	
							Chicago Sun-Times, ?? Re cap 6/26/97	
							Chicago Tribune, Feb. 5, 1987	
							Chicago Tribune, Aug. 28, 1985	
							Chicago Tribune, Jan. 29, 1974	
						Notes		
							Pleaded guilty to soliciting a bribe and tax evasion	
							Pleaded guilty to tax fraud	
							Found guilty of theft from the elderly by deception	
							Pleaded guilty to racketeering and mail fraud	
							Pleaded guilty to bribery, mail fraud and tax evasion	
							Pleaded guilty to 2 counts of tax fraud	
							Pleaded guilty to criminal conspiracy and bribery	
							Pleaded guilty to 2 counts of tax fraud	
							Pleaded guilty to bribery, mail fraud, racketeering conspiracy	
							Found guilty of racketeering, bribery and extortion	
							Pleaded guilty of extortion and filing false tax returns	
							Pleaded guilty to tax fraud	
							Pleaded guilty of racketeering and fraud	
							Pleaded Guilty	
							Pleaded guilty to tax fraud	
							Pleaded Guilty	
							Pleaded guilty on charges of paying cash bribes	
							Pleaded guilty to accepting \$5,800 in bribes	

Year	Mon	Day	First	Last Name	Title/Position	Action	Investigation	Key
1972	9	25	Ben	Citron	Supervisor, Dept. Streets & Sanitation, Chicago	Convicted	Assessor's Office	B-1
1986	7	18	William	Collins	Sheriff's Police, Vice Unit	Convicted	Safe Bet	B-2
1984	3	15	Harold	Conn	Deputy Court Clerk	Convicted	Greylord	B-3
1985	7	18	James	Costello	Attorney	Convicted	Greylord	B-4
1993	10	6	Marie	D'Amico	A ghost in Sheriff's office plus two other slots	Convicted	Haunted Hall	B-5
1987	2	17	Robert	Daniels	Attorney	Convicted	Greylord	B-6
1991	12	6	John	D'Arco	Ill. State Senator, 20th District, Chicago	Convicted	Gambat	B-7
1987	1	16	Vincent	Davino	Attorney	Convicted	Greylord	B-8
1986	4	11	Thomas	DelBeccaro	Attorney	Convicted	Greylord	B-9
1989	12	22	James	DeLeo	Ill. State Rep. Then State Senator, 10th Dist., Chicago	Convicted	Greylord	B-10
1991	9	24	Pat	DeLeo	Chicago Corp. Counsel	Convicted	Gambat	B-11
1984	10	8	John	Devine	Associate Judge	Convicted	Greylord	B-12
1995	9	29	James	Dvorak	Undersheriff	Convicted	Haunted Hall	B-13
1972	3	29	Harry	Elkins		Convicted	Assessor's Office	B-14
1999	8	5	Bruce	Farley	State Senator	Convicted	Haunted Hall	B-15
1972	12	19	John	Federinko	Field employee, Assessor's Office	Convicted	Assessor's Office	B-16
1989	7	3	Morgan	Finley	Circuit Court Clerk, former State Senator	Convicted	Incubator	B-17
1973	11	1	Barry	Fox		Indicted	Assessor's Office	B-18
1986	5	29	Bruce	Frasch	Sheriff's Police, Vice Control	Convicted	Safe Bet	B-19
1998	9	20	James	Fuglsang	Chief Deputy, Treasurer's Office	Convicted	Haunted Hall	B-20
					Notes			
					Key			
					B-1	Pleaded guilty to accepting bribes and tax evasion		
					B-2	Pleaded guilty to accepting bribes		
					B-3	Found guilty racketeering, bribery and extortion		
					B-4	Pleaded guilty to 1 count of bribery and 1 count mail fraud		
					B-5	Pleaded guilty to receiving \$18,250 for no work		
					B-6	Found guilty of 2 counts of tax fraud		
					B-7	Convicted of attempted extortion and of tax evasion		
					B-8	Pleaded guilty to racketeering conspiracy and mail fraud		
					B-9	Pleaded guilty to 2 counts of mail fraud		
					B-10	Pleaded guilty to false tax deduction claim		
					B-11	Found guilty attempted extortion, conspiracy, racketeering		
					B-12	Found guilty of mail fraud, extortion and racketeering		
					B-13	Pleaded guilty to mail fraud, bribery, tax evasion		
					B-14			
					B-15	Pleaded guilty to being a ghost payroller		
					B-16	Pleaded guilty to bribery and perjury		
					B-17	Found guilty of accepting bribes, racketeering etc.		
					B-18			
					B-19	Found guilty extortion, tax fraud, conspiracy		
					B-20	Pleaded guilty to 2 misdeemeanor charges		
						Citation		
						Chicago Tribune, Jan. 20, 1973		
						Chicago Tribune, July 19, 1986		
						Chicago Tribune, Jan. 15, 1989		
						Chicago Tribune, Jan. 15, 1989		
						Chicago Tribune, Oct. 6, 1993		
						Chicago Tribune, Jan. 15, 1989		
						Chicago Tribune, Dec. 7, 1991		
						Chicago Tribune, Jan. 17, 1987		
						Chicago Tribune, Jan. 15, 1989		
						Chicago Sun-Times, Feb. 3, 1990		
						Chicago Tribune, Sept. 25, 1991		
						Chicago Tribune, Jan. 15, 1989		
						Chicago Tribune, Sept. 30, 1995		
						Chicago Tribune, March 30, 1972		
						Chicago Tribune, Aug. 6, 1999		
						Chicago Tribune, Dec. 20, 1972		
						C. Sun-Times, July 4 & Aug. 4, 1989		
						Chicago Tribune, May 30, 1986		
						Chicago Tribune 11/21/98, 1/13/1999		

Year	Mon	Day	First	Last Name	Title/Position	Action	Investigation	Key
1975	10	31	Floyd	Fulle	Commissioner	Convicted		C-1
1985	4	1	Thurman	Gardner	Attorney	Convicted	Greylord	C-2
1972	2	26	Joseph	Garfien		Indicted	Assessor's Office	C-3
1988	10	4	Daniel	Glecier	Judge, 5th Municipal Dist.	Convicted	Greylord	C-4
2009	4	17	Shirley	Glover	Financial manager, Pres Office Employment Training	Convicted		C-5
1987	4	2	Richard	Goldstein	Attorney	Convicted	Greylord	C-6
1986	7	8	Alphonse	Gonzales	Attorney	Convicted	Greylord	C-7
1972	10	25	Frank	Harris		Indicted		C-8
1986	2	28	James	Hegarty	Police Officer, Chicago	Convicted	Greylord	C-9
1985	7	31	Leopoldo	Hernandez	Deputy Sheriff	Convicted	Greylord	C-10
1995	10	1	James	Hogan	Sheriff's Office, personnel director	Convicted	Haunted Hall	C-11
1987	10	13	Martin	Hogan	Judge	Convicted	Greylord	C-12
1986	2	18	Reginald	Holzer	Judge	Convicted	Greylord	C-13
1986	2	25	Paul	Hutson	Deputy Sheriff	Convicted	Greylord	C-14
1987	1	15	Harry	Jaffe	Attorney, Sheriff's Department	Convicted	Greylord	C-15
1972	8	31	Matthew	Johannes		Convicted		C-16
1992	6	30	Raymond	Johnson	Corrections Officer, Sheriff's Dept.	Convicted	Haunted Hall	C-17
2007	9	11	Orlando	Jones	John Stroger's Chief of staff, lobbyist	Investigated		C-18
2007	9	15	Orlando	Jones	Chief of Staff for Board Pres John Stroger	Investigated		C-19
1988	3	23	William	Kampenga	Attorney	Convicted	Greylord	C-20
					Notes	Citation		
					Found guilty of extortion, tax evasion, perjury		Chicago Tribune, Nov. 16, 1975	
					Pleaded guilty to 4 counts of tax fraud		Chicago Tribune, Apr. 3, 1983	
							Chicago Tribune, 2/26/72 & 10/26/72	
					Found guilty of bribery and racketeering conspiracy		Chicago Sun-Times 10/5 & 12/1/1988	
					Pleaded guilty to stealing more than \$100,000		Chicago Sun-Times, Apr. 18, 2009	
					Pleaded guilty to fixing drunk driving cases		Chicago Tribune, Feb. 5, 1987	
					Pleaded guilty to extortion and soliciting \$20,000		Chicago Sun-Times, July 30, 1986	
							Chicago Tribune, Oct. 26, 1972	
					Pleaded guilty to accepting bribes		Chicago Sun-Times, Mar. 1, 1986	
					Pleaded guilty to 1 count of extortion		Operation Greylord	
					Pleaded guilty to exam rigging and directing ghost payroll		Chicago Tribune, Oct. 1, 1995	
					Found guilty of racketeering and tax fraud		C. Sun-Times, Aug 30 & Oct 19, 1988	
					Found guilty of mail fraud, extortion and racketeering		Chicago Sun-Times, Feb. 19, 1986.	
					Pleaded guilty to 1 misdemeanor count of filing false tax returns		Chicago Tribune, Feb. 26, 1986	
					Pleaded guilty to bribery related charges		Chicago Tribune, Jan. 17, 1987	
					Pleaded guilty to accepting bribes to help applicants get jobs		Chicago Tribune, June 30, 1992	
					Committed suicide		Chicago Tribune, Sep. 14, 2007	
					Investigated re Las Vegas Hospital bills; committed suicide		Chicago Tribune, Sept. 16, 2007	
					Pleaded guilty to 2 counts of tax fraud		Chicago Tribune, Mar 24, 1988	

Year	Mon	Day	First	Last Name	Title/Position	Action	Investigation	Key
1971	6	2	Borrie	Kanter	Deputy Assessor	Convicted		D-1
1986	12	17	Melvin	Kanter	Attorney	Convicted	Greyford	D-2
1985	1	28	Edward	Kaplan	Attorney	Convicted	Greyford	D-3
1985	3	1	Alan	Kaye	Deputy Sheriff	Convicted	Greyford	D-4
1986	5	29	James	Keating	Lieutenant, Criminal Intelligence Unit	Convicted	Safe Bet	D-5
1957	12	21	Frank	Keenan	Assessor	Convicted		D-6
1957	12	21	James	Keenan	brother of Frank Keenan	Convicted		D-7
1957	12	21	Mark	Keenan	brother of Frank Keenan	Convicted		D-8
1995	9	20	William	Klass	former Hwy Commissioner, Addison Twnship	Convicted	Haunted Hall	D-9
1987	1	26	Jerome	Kohn	Deputy Sheriff	Convicted	Greyford	D-10
1987	3	19	Paul	Kulerski	Attorney	Convicted	Greyford	D-11
1984	12	4	James	LaFevour	Police Officer, Chicago	Convicted	Greyford	D-12
1987	8	10	Michael	Lambesis	Chief Investigator for Circuit Court Clerk	Convicted	Incubator	D-13
1986	2	25	Nick	LaPalombelli	Deputy Clerk	Convicted	Greyford	D-14
1984	8		John	Laurie	Associate Judge, 1st Municipal Dist.	Acquitted	Greyford	D-15
1981	1	29	Thomas	Lavin	Deputy Commissioner	Convicted		D-16
1985	7	13	Richard	LeFevour	Chief Judge, 1st Municipal Dist.	Convicted	Greyford	D-17
1988	8	30	Henry	Lemanski	Deputy Clerk	Convicted	Greyford	D-18
1988	3	16	Francis	Maher	Judge, 5th Municipal Dist.	Acquitted	Greyford	D-19
1993	4	16	Thomas	Maloney	Judge	Convicted	Gambat	D-20
						Citation		
							Chicago Tribune, June 3, 1971	
							Chicago Tribune, Dec. 18, 1986	
							Chicago Tribune, Jan. 15, 1989	
							Chicago Tribune, Mar. 2, 1985	
							Chicago Tribune, May 30, 1986	
							Chicago Daily Tribune, Oct. 20, 1959	
							Chicago Daily Tribune, Oct. 20, 1959	
							Chicago Daily Tribune, Oct. 20, 1959	
							Chicago Tribune, Sept. 20, 1995	
							Chicago Tribune, Jan. 27, 1987	
							Chicago Sun-Times, Mar. 20, 1987	
							Chicago Tribune, Jan. 15, 1989	
							Chicago Tribune, Oct. 28, 1987	
							Chicago Tribune, Feb. 26, 1986	
							Chicago Tribune, Aug. 28, 1985	
							Chicago Tribune, Jan. 30, 1981	
							Chicago Tribune, Jan. 15, 1989	
							Operation Greyford	
							CT 3/17&12/7/88, CST 3/17/1988	
							C. Sun-Times, April 17-18, 1993	
						Notes		
							Pleaded guilty to extortion and income tax evasion	
							Pleaded guilty to 1 count of racketeering	
							Pleaded guilty to 3 counts of tax fraud	
							Found guilty of bribery, theft, and intimidation	
							Found guilty, conspiracy, tax fraud, racketeering conspiracy	
							Found guilty of tax evasion	
							Found guilty of tax evasion	
							Pleaded guilty to fraud in ghost payroll scheme	
							Pleaded guilty to racketeering/conspiracy and tax fraud	
							Pleaded guilty to tax fraud	
							Pleaded guilty to 3 counts of tax fraud	
							Pleaded guilty, conspiracy, mail fraud, extortion etc.	
							Pleaded guilty to 1 count of tax fraud	
							Found not guilty of taking bribes	
							Pleaded guilty to racketeering, perjury, mail fraud, tax charges	
							Found guilty of mail fraud, racketeering and income tax fraud	
							Pleaded guilty to 2 counts of obstruction of justice	
							Found not guilty of racketeering and racketeering conspiracy	
							Found guilty of bribery, extortion and obstructing justice	

Year	Mon	Day	First	Last Name	Title/Position	Action	Investigation	Key
1987	2	25	Bernard	Mann	Attorney	Convicted	Greyford	E-1
1993	3	14	Pasquale	Marcy	Ward Secretary, 1st Ward, Chicago	Charged	Gambat	E-2
1986			Joseph	Marren	Manager of nude dancing club in Lyons	Convicted	Safe Bet	E-3
1987	5	1	John	McCollom	Judge	Convicted	Greyford	E-4
1986	12	10	Joseph	McDermott	Lawyer & Circuit Court Judge-elect	Convicted	Greyford	E-5
1987	12	20	John	McDonnell	Judge, 2nd Municipal Dist.	Convicted	Greyford	E-6
1986	4	16	Robert	McGee	Attorney	Convicted	Gambat	E-7
1972	12	7	Archie	McKnight	Chief Clerk, Assessor's Office	Convicted		E-8
1986			Lawrence	McLain	Police Officer, Chicago	Convicted	Greyford	E-9
1987	12	16	Michael	McNulty	Associate Judge	Convicted	Greyford	E-10
1987	7	6	Ralph	Meczyk	Attorney	Convicted	Greyford	E-11
1986	5	8	Jay	Messinger	Attorney	Convicted	Greyford	E-12
1986	9	19	Frank	Mirabella	Deputy Sheriff	Convicted	Greyford	E-13
1984	6		John	Murphy	Associate Judge	Convicted	Greyford	E-14
1986	7	18	Robert	Napora	Sheriff's Police, Vice Unit	Convicted	Safe Bet	E-15
1987	3	18	James	Noland	Attorney	Convicted	Greyford	E-16
1986	2	25	Edward	Nydram	Attorney	Convicted	Greyford	E-17
1987	5	13	James	Oakey	Attorney, former Associate Judge	Convicted	Greyford	E-18
1975	2	24	Bernard	O'Brien	Zoning Administrator, Building & Zoning Dept	Convicted	Greyford	E-19
1985	7	18	Wayne	Olson	Associate Judge	Convicted	Greyford	E-20
					Notes	Citation		
					Pleaded guilty to racketeering/bribery and tax fraud		Chicago Tribune, Feb. 26, 1987	
					Charged with racketeering but mistrial re health problems		Chicago Tribune, Mar. 14, 1993	
					Pleaded Guilty		Chicago Tribune, May 30, 1986	
					Pleaded guilty to mail fraud, tax fraud and racketeering		Chicago Sun-Times, May 2, 1987	
					Pleaded guilty to racketeering/bribery and tax fraud		Chicago Tribune, Dec. 11, 1986	
					found guilty on tax frud and other charges		CT Aug 24, 1989, CST Dec 21 1988	
					Found guilty of racketeering and extortion		Chicago Sun-Times April 17-18, 1993	
					Pleaded guilty to accepting a \$500 bribe		Chicago Tribune, Dec. 7, 1972	
					Pleaded guilty to tax fraud		Chicago Tribune, May 29, 1986	
					Pleaded guilty to 3 counts of tax fraud		Chicago Tribune, Dec. 17, 1987.	
					Pleaded guilty to 2 counts of tax fraud		Chicago Tribune, July 7, 1987	
					Pleaded guilty to 1 count of mail fraud		Chicago Tribune, May 8, 1986	
					Pleaded guilty to racketeering/bribery and tax fraud		Chicago Sun-Times, Sept. 20, 1986	
					Found guilty of extortion, racketeering, and mail fraud.		Chicago Tribune, Jan. 15, 1989	
					Convicted of accepting bribes		Chicago Tribune June 15&July 19, 1986	
					Pleaded guilty to racketeering/bribery and tax fraud		Chicago Tribune, Mar. 19, 1987	
					Pleaded guilty to tax fraud and mail fraud		Chicago Tribune, Feb. 26, 1986	
					Found guilty of 2 counts of tax fraud		Chicago Tribune, Jan. 15, 1989	
					Pleaded guilty to tax evasion		Chicago Tribune, June 25, 1975	
					Pleaded guilty to mail fraud, extortion and racketeering		Chicago Tribune, Jan. 15, 1989	

Year	Mon	Day	First	Last Name	Title/Position	Action	Investigation	Key
1995	9	19	Bernard	Paul	former Democratic precinct captain	Convicted	Haunted Hall	F-1
1993	5	3	Samuel	Pesoli	Police Officer, Chicago	Convicted	Gambat	F-2
2009	4	29	Joyce	Pierce	Aide in Assessor's Office	Convicted		F-3
1981			Shannon	Pierce		Convicted	Assessor's Office	F-4
1988			Cary	Polikoff	Attorney	Convicted	Greylord	F-5
1995	7	6	Philip	Raffe	Former RTA Board member & Twnshp committeman	Convicted	Haunted Hall	F-6
1995	5	24	Rhona	Reagen	Music Therapy Consultant, Sheriff's office	Convicted	Haunted Hall	F-7
1987	3	19	William	Reilly	Attorney	Convicted	Greylord	F-8
1988	5	8	John	Reynolds	Judge	Convicted	Greylord	F-9
1987	2	4	Goldstein	Richard	Attorney	Convicted	Greylord	F-10
1993	8	30	Mark	Richman	Aide to Undersheriff James Dvorak	Convicted		F-11
2007	8	24	John	Robinson	Undersheriff	Convicted		F-12
1983	3		Lucious	Robinson	Deputy Sheriff	Convicted	Greylord	F-13
1996	2	20	Gregory	Rogowski	Sheriff's office ghost	Convicted	Haunted Hall	F-14
1986	3	11	Mark	Rosenbloom	Attorney	Convicted	Greylord	F-15
1998	11	25	Edward	Rosewell	Treasurer	Convicted	Haunted Hall	F-16
1987	8	24	Bruce	Roth	Attorney	Convicted	Greylord	F-17
1993	1	14	Fred	Roti	Alderman, 1st Ward, Chicago	Convicted	Gambat	F-18
1986	2	25	Steve	Ruben	Deputy Sheriff	Convicted	Greylord	F-19
1986	2	25	Patrick	Ryan	Deputy Sheriff	Convicted	Greylord	F-20
					Notes	Citation		
					Pleaded guilty to fraud		Chicago Tribune, Sept. 20, 1995	
					Pleaded guilty to 2 counts of purgery		Chicago Sun-Times, May 4, 1993	
					Pleaded guilty to left from assessor's FOI Dept.		Chicago Sun-Times, Apr. 30, 2009	
							Chicago Tribune, Sept. 10, 1982	
					Pleaded guilty and admitted to bribery charges		Chicago Sun-Times, Oct. 5, 1988	
					Pleaded guilty to arranging ghost job for his daughter		Chicago Sun-Times, July 6, 1995	
					Pleaded guilty to 1 count of mail fraud		Chicago Sun-Times, May, 25, 1995	
					Pleaded guilty to racketeering/bribery and tax fraud		Chicago Tribune, Mar. 19, 1987	
					Found guilty, racketeering, conspiracy, mail fraud		Chicago Sun-Times, May, 8, 1986.	
					Pleaded guilty to racketeering and tax fraud		Chicago Tribune, Feb. 5, 1987	
					Pleaded guilty to accepting bribes and income tax evasion		Chicago Tribune, 8/27/93 & 10/22/94	
					Pleaded guilty to bribery		Chicago Sun-Times, Aug. 25, 2007	
					Pleaded guilty to 1 count of extortion		Chicago Tribune, Aug. 31, 1988	
					Pleaded guilty to fraud		Chicago Tribune, Feb. 21, 1996	
					Pleaded guilty to 2 counts of tax fraud		Operation Greylord	
					Pleaded guilty to mail fraud		CT & CST 11/26/98 & CT 2/27/200	
					Found guilty of extortion and racketeering/bribery		Chicago Tribune, Jan. 15, 1989	
					Found guilty of bribery, extortion and racketeering		Chicago Sun-Times, Jan. 15, 1993.	
					Pleaded guilty to 1 count of tax fraud		Chicago Tribune, Feb. 26, 1986	
					Pleaded guilty to racketeering/bribery and tax fraud		Chicago Tribune, Feb. 26, 1986	

Year	Mon	Day	First	Last Name	Title/Position	Action	Investigation	Key
1987	6	8	Frank	Salerno	Circuit Court Judge	Convicted	Greyford	G-1
1986	7	5	Martin	Schachter	Attorney	Convicted	Greyford	G-2
1987	12	16	Roger	Seaman	Associate Judge	Convicted	Greyford	G-3
1973	4	20	Ralph	Serpico	Official in Assessor's Office	Convicted	Gambat	G-4
1991	9	24	David	Shields	Presiding Judge, Chancery Court	Convicted	Greyford	G-5
2007	9	11	Larry	Sims	Lobbyist	Convicted	Greyford	G-6
1987	1	20	Raymond	Sodini	Judge, 1st Municipal District	Convicted	Greyford	G-7
1986	4	8	R. Frederic	Solomon	Attorney	Convicted	Greyford	G-8
1995	5	25	Jerry	Starkman	Aid to Sheriff	Convicted	Haunted Hall	G-9
1993	7	29	Adam	Stillo	Circuit judge	Convicted	Gambat	G-10
1993	7	29	Joseph	Stillo	Attorney	Convicted	Gambat	G-11
1991	7	15	William	Swano	Attorney	Convicted	Gambat	G-12
1973	5	23	Thomas	Russell		Convicted	Assessor's Office	G-13
1973	6	21	Cecil	Treadway		Convicted	Assessor's Office	G-14
1985	8	27	Joseph	Trunzo	Police Officer, Chicago	Convicted	Greyford	G-15
1991			Stanley	Tucker	Head of Personnel, Highway Dept.	Convicted	Assessor's Office	G-16
1974	1	2	Oscar	Tucker	Assistant Chief, Assessor's Office	Convicted	Assessor's Office	G-17
1986	5	19	Robert	Weincek	Sheriff Deputy	Convicted	Safe Bet	G-18
1986	7	18	Robert	Wiencsek	Sheriff's Police, Vice Unit	Convicted	Greyford	G-19
1987	1	25	Dean	Wolfson	Attorney	Convicted	Greyford	G-20
					Notes			
					Pleaded guilty to extortion		Chicago Tribune, Jun. 9, 1987	
					Pleaded guilty to mail fraud		Chicago Tribune, Jan. 15, 1989	
					Pleaded guilty to mail fraud and income-tax fraud		Chicago Tribune, Dec. 17, 1987.	
					Pleaded guilty to bribery and tax evasion		Chicago Tribune, Apr. 21, 1973	
					Found guilty of attempted extortion and conspiracy		Chicago Tribune, Sept. 25, 1991	
					Pleaded guilty to bribery charge		Chicago Sun-Times, Aug. 25, 2007	
					Pleaded guilty, racketeering conspiracy, filing false tax return		Chicago Sun-Times, Jan. 21, 1987	
					Pleaded guilty to 4 counts of tax fraud		Chicago Sun-Times, Apr. 9, 1986	
					Pleaded guilty to stealing from a federally funded program		Chicago Sun-Times, May, 26, 1995	
					Found guilty of conspiracy and extortion		Chicago Sun-Times, July 30, 1993	
					Found guilty of 1 count of extortion		Chicago Sun-Times, July 30, 1993	
					Pleaded guilty to racketeering and extortion		CT 10/3/91, CST 6/21/95, 4/1/1992	
							Chicago Tribune, May 24, 1973	
							Chicago Tribune, June 22, 1973	
							Chicago Tribune, Aug. 28, 1985	
					Pleaded guilty to 2 counts of tax fraud		Chicago Tribune, Jan. 3, 1974	
					Pleaded guilty to PI		Chicago Tribune, June 15, 1988	
					Pleaded guilty to bribery and tax evasion		Chicago Tribune Jul. 19, 1986	
					Pleaded guilty to bribery related charges		Chicago Tribune, Jan. 15, 1989	
					Convicted, accepting bribes to overlook gambling & prostitution			
					Pleaded guilty to racketeering/bribery and mail fraud			

Year	Mon	Day	First	Last Name	Title/Position	Action	Investigation	Key
1985	6	18	Ernest	Worsek	Real Estate Agent	Convicted	Greylord	H-1
1986	2	25	Nick	Yokas	Deputy Sheriff	Convicted	Greylord	H-2
1987	5	14	Cyrus	Yonan Jr.	Attorney	Convicted	Greylord	H-3
1993	8	27	Michael	Zaransky	Owner of car rental agency and other businesses	Convicted		H-4
1993	8	27	Marc	Zaransky	Owner of car rental agency and other businesses	Convicted		H-5
1987	12	22	Arthur	Zimmerman	Attorney	Convicted	Greylord	H-6
1998	11	20	Rodney	Zobjeck	Deputy Treasurer	Convicted	Haunted Hall	H-7

Key	Notes	Citation
H-1	Pleaded guilty to mail fraud and tax fraud	Chicago Tribune, June 19, 1985
H-2	Pleaded guilty to 1 count of tax fraud	Chicago Tribune, Feb. 26, 1986
H-3	Pleaded guilty to racketeering/bribery and tax fraud	Chicago Tribune, May 14, 1987
H-4	Pleaded guilty to bribery and tax charges	Chicago Tribune 8/27/93 & 6/16/1994
H-5	Pleaded guilty to bribery and tax charges	Chicago Tribune 8/27/93 & 6/16/1994
H-6	Pleaded guilty to tax fraud	Chicago Sun-Times, Mar. 3, 1988
H-7	Pleaded guilty to federal tax fraud	CST 11/20/1998, CT 5/20/1999