

DIRTY MONEY: CORPORATE CRIMINAL
DONATIONS TO THE TWO MAJOR PARTIES
Released by Corporate Crime Reporter, July 3, 2003

Introduction

Dirty Money: Corporate Criminal Donations B Summary

Dirty Money Corporate Criminal Donations B Full Text

INTRODUCTION

Political parties should not be taking money from convicted criminals.

Last year, when the WorldCom, ImClone, and Enron scandals were in full swing, politicians of both political parties, under intense scrutiny from the press, were returning contributions to these companies, and their executives, or donating them to charities.

And yet, the two major political parties themselves routinely take millions of dollars from major corporate criminals that have committed a wide range of serious corporate crimes.

This report found that more than 31 corporate criminals gave \$9.3 million to the Democratic and Republican parties during the 2002 election cycle.

Corporate criminals gave \$7.2 million to Republicans (77 percent) and \$2.1 million to Democrats (23 percent).

The top five corporate criminal donors, ranked by total amount of contributions to the major political parties in the 2002 election cycle, are:

1. Archer Daniels Midland (\$1.7 million)
2. Pfizer (\$1.1 million)
3. Chevron (\$875,400)
4. Northrop Grumman (\$741,250)
5. American Airlines (\$655,593)

To compile this list of corporate criminals that have contributed to the major parties, we worked off a list of more than 120 major corporations convicted of crimes since 1990. We got the names of these companies from the pages of Corporate Crime Reporter.

We then checked the Federal Election Commission database, through www.opensecrets.org, to see if they had donated money to the political parties during the 2002 election cycle, which runs from January 1, 2001 to December 31, 2002.

Thirty-one of the convicted companies had made contributions. We list and total their contributions in the body of this report.

We restricted the corporations list to those parent companies convicted of crimes. We did not include in this report companies whose wholly-owned subsidiaries have pled guilty to crimes. Increasingly, major American corporations, to avoid the collateral consequences of conviction, find a subsidiary that is about to fold, and get prosecutors to agree to plead that unit to the crime. This is occurring with increasing frequency in the health care field, where big companies face the prospect of being debarred from the Medicare or Medicaid system if they are convicted of a major crime.

We did not include in this report companies who agree to deferred prosecution agreements. These are agreements, intended for minor criminal acts, whereby the criminal record is wiped clean after a year or so of good behavior. Increasingly, corporations wishing to avoid the stigma and collateral consequences of conviction, are demanding deferred prosecution agreements from federal prosecutors B and in many cases getting them.

We did not look at corporate PAC donations, or donations from the executives of the convicted corporations. We focused the study narrowly on donations from corporations convicted of crimes.

Below is a short list of the 31 companies, followed by an annotated list that includes more information about their crimes and a detailed listing of their political contributions to the political parties.

DIRTY MONEY: CORPORATE CRIMINAL DONATIONS TO THE TWO MAJOR PARTIES B Summary

ADOLPH COORS COMPANY

Type of Crime: Environmental
Criminal Fine: \$200,000
4 Corporate Crime Reporter 43(3), November 12, 1990
Campaign Contributions
To Republicans: 114,400
To Democrats: 35,000
Total: 149,400

AMERICAN AIRLINES

Type of Crime: Environmental
Criminal Fine: \$8 million
14 Corporate Crime Reporter 1(1), January 3, 2000
Campaign Contributions
To Republicans: 370,593
To Democrats: 285,000
Total: 655,593

ARCHER DANIELS MIDLAND

Type of Crime: Antitrust

Criminal Fine: \$100 million
10 Corporate Crime Reporter 40(1), October 21, 1996
Campaign Contributions
To Republicans: 1,140,000
To Democrats: 583,000
Total: 1,723,000

ARTHUR ANDERSEN
Type of Crime: Obstruction of Justice
Criminal Fine: \$500,000
16 Corporate Crime Reporter 31(1), August 5, 2002
Campaign Contributions
To Republicans: 25,000
To Democrats: 0
Total: 25,000

ASTRAZENECA
Type of Crime: Health care fraud
Criminal fine: \$63,872,156
17 Corporate Crime Reporter 26(3), June 30, 2003
Campaign Contributions
To Republicans: \$65,000
To Democrats: 0
Total: \$65,000

ASHLAND INC.
Type of Crime: Environmental
Criminal fine: \$3.5 million
16 Corporate Crime Reporter 20(1), May 20, 2002
Campaign Contributions
To Republicans: 97,160
To Democrats 15,000
Total: 112,160

BAXTER INTERNATIONAL
Type of Crime: Illegal Boycott
Criminal fine: \$500,000
7 Corporate Crime Reporter 13(7), March 29, 1993
Campaign Contributions
To Republicans: 20,350
To Democrats: 2,500
Total: 22,850

BLUE CROSS BLUE SHIELD ILLINOIS
Type of Crime: Health Care Fraud
Criminal Fine: \$4 million
12 Corporate Crime Reporter 29(1), July 20, 1998
Campaign Contributions
To Republicans: 288,372
To Democrats: 0

Total: 288,372

BRISTOL MYERS SQUIBB

Type of Crime: Environmental

Criminal Fine: \$3 million

6 Corporate Crime Reporter 18(3), May 4, 1992

Campaign Contributions

To Republicans: 271,897

To Democrats: 0

Total: 271,897

CHEVRON

Type of Crime: Environmental

Criminal Fine: \$6.5 million

6 Corporate Crime Reporter, 22(1), June 1, 1992

Campaign Contributions

To Republicans: 656,900

To Democrats: 218,500

Total: 875,400

COLONIAL PIPELINE CO.

Type of Crime: Environmental

Criminal fine: \$7 million

13 Corporate Crime Reporter 9(3), March 1, 1999

Campaign Contributions

To Republicans: 33,385

To Democrats: 0

Total: 33,385

CONAGRA

Type of Crime: Fraud

Criminal fine: \$4.4 million

11 Corporate Crime Reporter 12(1), March 24, 1997

Campaign Contributions

To Republicans: 25,000

To Democrats: 0

Total: 25,000

DEGUSSA-HUELS CORP.

Type of Crime: Antitrust

Criminal fine: \$13 million

14 Corporate Crime Reporter 20(4), May 15, 2000

Campaign Contributions

To Republicans: 1,000

To Democrats: 0

Total: 1,000

EASTMAN CHEMICAL COMPANY

Type of Crime: Antitrust

Criminal fine: \$11 million

12 Corporate Crime Reporter 38(5), October 5, 1998

Campaign Contributions
To Republicans: 54,800
To Democrats: 0
Total: \$54,800

EASTMAN KODAK
Type of Crime: Environmental
Criminal fine: \$1 million
4 Corporate Crime Reporter 14(1), April 9, 1990
Campaign Contributions
To Republicans: 105,700
To Democrats: 10,000
Total: 115,700

EXXON CORPORATION
Type of crimes: Environmental
Criminal Fines: \$125 million and \$200,000
5 Corporate Crime Reporter 12(1), March 25, 1991
5 Corporate Crime Reporter 11(3), March 18, 1991
Campaign contributions
To Republicans: 291,000
To Democrats: 30,000
Total: 321,000

GENENTECH INC.
Type of crime: FDA
Criminal fine: \$30 million
12 Corporate Crime Reporter 16(3), April 19, 1999
Campaign contributions
To Republicans: 76,665
To Democrats: 35,000
Total: 111,665

GENERAL ELECTRIC
Type of Crime: Fraud
Criminal fine: \$9.5 million
6 Corporate Crime Reporter 30(7), July 27, 1992
Campaign contributions
To Republicans: 303,052
To Democrats: 262,500
Total: 565,552

HYUNDAI MOTOR COMPANY
Type of Crime: Campaign finance
Criminal fine: \$600,000
9 Corporate Crime Reporter 48(3), December 18, 1995
Campaign contributions
To Republicans: 2,500
To Democrats: 0
Total: 2,500

INTERNATIONAL PAPER

Type of Crime: Environmental

Criminal fine: \$2.2 million

5 Corporate Crime Reporter 31(7), August 5, 1991

Campaign contributions

To Republicans: 441,380

To Democrats: 0

Total: 441,380

KOCH INDUSTRIES

Type of Crime: Environmental

Criminal fine: \$6 million

14 Corporate Crime Reporter 10(3), March 6, 2000

Campaign contributions

To Republicans: 546,794

To Democrats: 0

Total: 546,794

MARATHON OIL

Type of Crime: Environmental

Criminal fine: \$900,000

5 Corporate Crime Reporter 22(5), June 3, 1991

Campaign contributions

To Republicans: 122,250

To Democrats: 70,250

Total: 192,500

MERCK & CO.

Type of crime: Antitrust

Criminal fine: \$14 million

14 Corporate Crime Reporter 20(4), May 15, 2000

Campaign contributions

To Republicans: 85,000

To Democrats: 0

Total: 85,000

NORTHROP GRUMMAN

Type of crime: False statements

Criminal fine: \$17 million

4 Corporate Crime Reporter 9(1), March 5, 1990

Campaign contributions

To Republicans: 584,250

To Democrats: 157,000

Total: 741,250

PFIZER INC.

Type of crime: Antitrust

Criminal fine: \$20 million

12 Corporate Crime Reporter 30(1), July 26, 1999

Campaign contributions

To Republicans: 938,914

To Democrats: 213,500
Total: 1,152,414

TELEDYNE

Type of Crime: Fraud, Illegal exports, and false statements.
Criminal fines: \$17.5 million, \$4 million, \$1.5 million
6 Corporate Crime Reporter 39(9), October 12, 1992
9 Corporate Crime Reporter 5(3), February 6, 1995
7 Corporate Crime Reporter 34(12), September 6, 1993
Campaign contributions
To Republicans: 2,000
To Democrats: 0
Total: 2,000

TOSCO CORPORATION

Type of crime: Worker safety
Criminal fine: \$945,000
14 Corporate Crime Reporter 3(1), January 17, 2000
Campaign contributions
To Republicans: 65,000
To Democrats: 0
Total: 65,000

TYSON FOODS

Type of crime: Environmental, corruption
Criminal fines: \$7.5 million, \$4 million
17 Corporate Crime Reporter 26(3), June 30, 2003
12 Corporate Crime Reporter 1(3), January 5, 1998
Campaign contributions
To Republicans: 160,000
To Democrats: 10,000
Total: 170,000

UNISYS

Type of crime: Bribery
Criminal fine: \$5 million
5 Corporate Crime Reporter 35(11), September 16, 1991
Campaign contributions
To Republicans: 135,000
To Democrats: 0
Total: 135,000

UNITED STATES SUGAR

Type of crime: Environmental
Criminal fine: \$3.75 million
5 Corporate Crime Reporter 27(4), December 9, 1991
Campaign Contributions
To Republicans: 85,500
To Democrats: 77,500
Total: 163,000

UNITED TECHNOLOGIES

Type of crime: Environmental
 Criminal fine: \$3 million
 5 Corporate Crime Reporter 21(1), May 27, 1991
 Campaign Contributions
 To Republicans: 162,750
 To Democrats: 106,000
 Total: 268,750

TOTAL FROM REPUBLICANS: 7,271,612
 TOTAL FROM DEMOCRATS: 2,110,750
 TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS: 9,382,362
 77 PERCENT FROM REPUBLICANS
 23 PERCENT FROM DEMOCRATS
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KEY

DNC Democratic National Committee
 DCCC Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee
 DSCC Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee
 RNC Republican National Committee
 NRCC National Republican Congressional Committee
 NRSC National Republican Senatorial Committee
 DVC Dole Victory Committee

ADOLPH COORS COMPANY

Adolph Coors Company pled guilty to two criminal misdemeanor counts of contaminating groundwater and failing to report the contamination to regulatory authorities.

Colorado officials alleged that Coors violated water contamination notification standards and illegal discharged hazardous waste into groundwater and into a creek near its Golden, Colorado facility from 1981 to 1984. The company was fined \$200,000. (4 Corporate Crime Reporter 43(3), November 12, 1990)

CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS

TO REPUBLICANS	114,400	
TO DEMOCRATS		35,000
TOTAL	149,400	

<i>Date</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Recipient</i>
To Republicans		
May 6, 2002	350	NRC
November 4, 2002	750	NRC
January 23, 2001	5,000	NRSC

October 16, 2001	25,000		NRSC
March 5, 2002	5,000		RNC
September 24, 2002	25,000		NRSC
February 6, 2001	5,000		RNC
November 5, 2002	700		NRSC
April 30, 2001	5,000		NRCC
June 27, 2001	1,000		2001 President=s Dinner
July 31, 2001	2,000		NRCC
November 5, 2001	12,500		NRCC
May 6, 2002	350		NRCC
June 13, 2002	4,000		NRCC
June 25, 2002	2,000		NRCC
September 18, 2002	20,000		NRCC
November 4, 2002	750		NRCC
Total to Republicans	114,400		
To Democrats			
August 2, 2001	15,000		DNC
July 24, 2002	15,000		DNC
October 2, 2002	5,000		DNC
Total to Democrats	35,000		

AMERICAN AIRLINES

American Airlines, the nation's second largest air carrier, pled guilty to a federal felony charge that it illegally stored hazardous waste at the Miami International Airport.

The company admitted that during a four year period the company failed to follow safety regulations that strictly control the shipment of hazardous material on passenger planes.

The company was fined \$8 million. (14 Corporate Crime Reporter 1(1), January 3, 2000)

CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS

TO REPUBLICANS	370,593
TO DEMOCRATS	285,000
TOTAL	655,593

<i>Date</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Recipient</i>
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To Republicans

August 21, 2001	25,000	RNC
July 18, 2002	15,000	RNC
April 3, 2002	243	RNC

June 29, 2001	25,000		NRSC
June 29, 2001	25,000		NRSC
November 9, 2001	25,000		NRSC
June 28, 2002	50,000		NRSC
September 24, 2002	25,000		NRSC
September 24, 2002	25,000		NRSC
February 2, 2001		350	NRCC
June 27, 2001	50,000		NRCC
April 13, 2002	25,000		NRCC
June 25, 2002	10,000		NRCC
June 28, 2002	10,000		NRCC
June 28, 2002	40,000		NRCC
October 11, 2002		20,000	NRCC
Total to Republicans		370,593	
To Democrats			
May 20, 2002	25,000		DCCC
September 16, 2002	25,000		DCCC
February 13, 2001	50,000		DSCC
February 13, 2001	50,000		DSCC
March 30, 2001		50,000	DCCC
April 9, 2002	50,000		DSCC
September 23, 2002	10,000		DSCC
March 14, 2002		25,000	DCCC
Total to Democrats	285,000		

ARCHER DANIELS MIDLAND

Archer Daniels Midland (ADM) pled guilty and paid a \$100 million criminal fine -- at the time, the largest criminal antitrust fine ever -- for its role in conspiracies to fix prices to eliminate competition and allocate sales in the lysine and citric acid markets worldwide.

Federal officials said that as a result of ADM's crime, seed companies, large poultry and swine producers and ultimately farmers paid millions more to buy the lysine additive.

In addition, manufacturers of soft drinks, processed foods, detergents, and others, paid millions more to buy the citric acid additive, which ultimately caused consumers to pay more for those products.

Lysine is an amino acid used by farmers as a feed additive to ensure the proper growth of livestock. It is a \$600 million a year industry worldwide.

Citric acid is a flavor additive and preservative produced from various sugars. It is found in soft drinks, processed food, detergents, pharmaceutical and cosmetic products. Citric acid is a \$1.2 billion a year industry worldwide. (10 Corporate Crime Reporter 40(1), October 21, 1996)

CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS

TO REPUBLICANS	1,140,000
TO DEMOCRATS	583,000
TOTAL	1,723,000

<i>Date</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Recipient</i>
To Republicans		
May 14, 2001	100,000	2001 President=s Dinner
June 12, 2002	100,000	2001 President=s Dinner
March 12, 2001	50,000	NRCC
June 4, 2001	20,000	RNC
November 20, 2001	50,000	NRSC
April 12, 2002	5,000	NRSC
May 14, 2002	20,000	RNC
July 25, 2002	40,000	RNC
August 13, 2002	40,000	RNC
September 10, 2002	25,000	DVC
October 15, 2002	50,000	CVC
October 17, 2002	40,000	RNC
October 28, 2002	100,000	DVC
November 4, 2002	60,000	NRSC
November 4, 2002	250,000	NRSC
February 19, 2002	50,000	NRCC
June 12, 2002	40,000	RNC
March 6, 2001	50,000	RNC
March 5, 2002	50,000	RNC
Total to Republicans	1,140,000	
To Democrats		
December 31, 2001	14,000	DSCC
September 6, 2002	250,000	DSCC
November 4, 2002	10,000	DSCC
August 9, 2002	9,000	DNC
March 26, 2001	50,000	DCCC
February 22, 2002	50,000	DCCC
June 12, 2002	50,000	DCCC
October 21, 2002	50,000	DCCC
October 30, 2002	100,000	DCCC

Total to Democrats 583,000

ARTHUR ANDERSEN

A federal jury in Houston convicted Arthur Andersen on one count of obstruction on justice.

After ten days of deliberation, the jury handed down what was the legal equivalent of the death penalty to the 89-year-old accounting firm -- a guilty verdict on one felony count. The company was fined \$500,000.

(16 Corporate Crime Reporter 31(1), August 5, 2002)

CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS

TO REPUBLICANS	25,000	
TO DEMOCRATS		0
TOTAL	25,000	

<i>Date</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Recipient</i>
To Republicans		
February 15, 2001	25,000	RNC
Total to Republicans	25,000	

ASTRA ZENECA INC.

AstraZeneca Pharmaceuticals LP, a major pharmaceutical manufacturer headquartered in Wilmington, Delaware, pled guilty in federal district court in Wilmington, Delaware to a health care crime and will pay \$355,000,000 to resolve criminal charges and civil liabilities in connection with its drug pricing and marketing practices with regard to Zoladex, a drug sold by AstraZeneca Pharmaceuticals LP and used primarily for the treatment of prostate cancer.

AstraZeneca pled guilty to conspiring to violate the Prescription Drug Marketing Act by causing to be submitted claims for payment for the prescription of Zoladex which had been provided as free samples to urologists.

This criminal conduct caused losses of \$39,920,098 to Medicare, Medicaid and other federally funded insurance programs.

Zoladex is marketed by AstraZeneca primarily for the treatment of prostate cancer. As part of the plea agreement, AstraZeneca will pay a \$63,872,156 criminal fine. (17 Corporate Crime Reporter 26(3), June 30, 2003)

CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS

TO REPUBLICANS	65,000	
TO DEMOCRATS		0
TOTAL	65,000	

<i>Date</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Recipient</i>
To Republicans		
October 23, 2002	25,000	NRSC
March 6, 2001	15,000	RNC
December 19, 2001	5,000	RNC
February 6, 2002	15,000	RNC
May 1, 2002	5,000	RNC
Total to Republicans	65,000	

ASHLAND INC.

Ashland Inc. pled guilty to criminal charges that grew out of a May 16, 1997 fire and explosion at the company's former Minnesota refinery.

Ashland will pay more than \$7 million in fines and restitution.

In Minneapolis, Ashland pled guilty to two criminal counts that charged the company with negligent endangerment under the Clean Air Act and to submitting false certification to environmental regulators. (16 Corporate Crime Reporter 20(1), May 20, 2002)

CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS

TO REPUBLICANS	97,160
TO DEMOCRATS	15,000
TOTAL	112,160

<i>Date</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Recipient</i>
To Republicans		
September 27, 2001	20,000	RNC
March 19, 2002	5,000	RNC
July 31, 2002	25,000	NRSC
February 8, 2001	350	NRCC
June 29, 2001	350	NRCC
May 6, 2002	230	NRCC
March 22, 2002	5,000	NRCC
March 22, 2002	5,000	NRCC
March 22, 2002	10,000	NRCC

May 6, 2002	230	NRCC
October 30, 2002	700	NRCC
September 21, 2001	300	NRCC
June 29, 2001	25,000	NRSC
Total to Republicans	97,160	
To Democrats		
March 30, 2002	15,000	DSCC
Total to Democrats	15,000	

BAXTER INTERNATIONAL

Baxter International Inc. pled guilty to a criminal felony for violating the Anti-Boycott Statute by providing information about the company's business dealings with Israel to Arab League boycott authorities.

The company paid \$6 million in civil penalties and a \$500,000 criminal fine. (7 Corporate Crime Reporter 13(7) , March 29, 1993)

CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS

TO REPUBLICANS	20,350
TO DEMOCRATS	2,500
TOTAL	22,850

<i>Date</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Recipient</i>
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To Republicans

July 3, 2001	15,000	RNC
January 30, 2002	5,000	RNC
November 30, 2001	350	RNC

Total to Republicans	20,350
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To Democrats

March 22, 2002	2,500	DSCC
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Total to Democrats	2,500
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BLUE CROSS BLUE SHIELD ILLINOIS

Health Care Service Corporation (HCSC), also known as Blue Cross Blue Shield of Illinois, pled guilty to eight felony counts and agreed to pay \$144 million after admitting it concealed

evidence of poor performance in processing Medicare claims for the federal government.

HCSC, the Medicare contractor for Illinois and Michigan, also admitted obstructing justice and conspiring to obstruct federal auditors.

The company agreed to pay \$4 million in criminal fines and \$140 million in a civil settlement to resolve its liability under the False Claims Act.

"Medicare fraud and abuse is always a serious matter but it is particularly grievous when the abuse involves a contractor entrusted to protect the financial integrity of the program," said June Gibbs Brown, the Inspector General at the Department of Health and Human Services. "In this case, the trust was flagrantly violated by a prestigious nationally known company. It engaged in unconscionable conduct that adversely affected Medicare beneficiaries, providers and the program itself."

Brown said the company "compromised protections by artificially inflating performance results."

"It also falsified and destroyed documents for the purpose of disguising its shortcomings," Brown said. (12 Corporate Crime Reporter 29(1), July 20, 1998)

TO REPUBLICANS	288,372	
TO DEMOCRATS		0
TOTAL	288,372	

<i>Date</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Recipient</i>
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To Republicans

January 15, 2002	25,000	NRSC
March 5, 2002	400	NRSC
February 22, 2001	495	RNC
May 9, 2001	2,180	RNC
December 19, 2001	297	RNC
December 19, 2001	10,000	RNC
November 5, 2002	10,000	RNC
November 5, 2002	225,000	RNC
June 11, 2002	15,000	RNC
Total to Republicans	288,372	

BRISTOL MYERS SQUIBB

Bristol-Myers Squibb, one of the world's largest pharmaceutical companies, pled guilty to charges of illegally discharging pollutants into Syracuse, New York area waters.

The company paid \$3.5 million in criminal fines and penalties and agreed to build a pre-treatment facility that will cost at least \$10 million. The criminal fine was \$3 million.

The company admitted to discharging chemical pollutants into the Onondaga County Metropolitan Treatment Plant in September and October 1987 in violation of the federal Clean Water Act. (6 Corporate Crime Reporter 18(3), May 4, 1992)

TO REPUBLICANS	271,897	
TO DEMOCRATS		0

TOTAL 271,897

Date *Amount* *Recipient*

To Republicans

January 9, 2001	397	NRSC
January 16, 2001	15,000	NRSC
January 16, 2001	35,000	NRSC
January 16, 2001	50,000	NRSC
May 11, 2001	50,000	RNC
May 11, 2001	50,000	RNC
May 21, 2001	20,000	RNC
November 30, 2001	500	RNC
March 27, 2002	40,000	RNC
May 21, 2002	500	RNC
May 31, 2002	500	RNC
October 21, 2002	10,000	DVC

Total From Republicans 271,897

CHEVRON

Chevron pled guilty to 65 Clean Water Act violations and paid \$8 million in criminal and civil fines.

The crimes were committed on Platform Grace, an oil drilling platform in the Santa Barbara Channel.

Of the \$8 million, \$6.5 million is a criminal penalty, and \$1.5 million is a civil penalty.

Federal officials charged that Chevron discharged oil and grease in waste water that exceeded limits in its federal permit.

Chevron also admitted to diluting waste water prior to its being sampled, so as to understate the actual amount of oil and grease discharge which it reported to the Environmental Protection Administration. (6 Corporate Crime Reporter, 22(1), June 1, 1992)

CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS

TO REPUBLICANS	656,900
TO DEMOCRATS	218,500
Total	875,400

Date *Amount* *Recipient*

To Republicans

March 6, 2001	15,000	RNC
March 20, 2001	5,000	RNC
April 10, 2001	25,000	2001 President=s Dinner
May 18, 2001	300	RNC

October 31, 2001	200	RNC
March 5, 2002	25,000	RNC
March 6, 2002	5,000	RNC
June 11, 2002	25,000	2002 President=s Dinner
August 28, 2002	5,000	RNC
March 5, 2002	125,000	RNC
March 19, 2002	125,000	RNC
January 18, 2001	100,000	NRSC
February 14, 2001	700	NRCC
March 26, 2001	10,000	NRCC
March 26, 2001	10,000	NRCC
March 26, 2001	25,000	NRCC
June 14, 2001	450	NRCC
June 14, 2001	800	NRCC
June 28, 2002	300	NRCC
February 20, 2002	100,000	NRSC
March 5, 2002	800	NRSC
September 24, 2002	800	NRSC
October 29, 2002	800	NRSC
June 28, 2002	350	NRCC
November 5, 2002	700	NRCC
February 27, 2002	700	NRCC
February 27, 2002	25,000	NRCC
March 19, 2002	25,000	NRCC
Total for Republicans	656,900	
For Democrats		
Febraury 21, 2001	50,000	DSCC
February 22, 2001	15,000	DSCC
March 12, 2001	15,000	DNC
March 26, 2001	25,000	DCCC
April 26, 2001	1,000	DCCC
June 6, 2001	500	DSCC
March 14, 2002	50,000	DSCC
June 10, 2002	15,000	DSCC
March 6, 2002	25,000	DNC
March 7, 2002	10,000	DCCC
June 6, 002	1,000	DCCC
May 2, 2002	1,000	DNC
September 13, 2002	10,000	DNC
Total for Democrats	218,500	

COLONIAL PIPELINE

Colonial Pipeline Company, the operator of the largest hazardous liquid pipeline in the world, pled guilty to criminal charges in connection with a spill of almost one million gallons of oil into the Reedy River in South Carolina.

The company was fined \$7 million and put on five years probation.

Colonial is owned by several of the world's largest oil companies. Shareholders include Mobil, Texaco and Amoco.

The company pled guilty to a misdemeanor charge of violating the Clean Water Act when it failed to exercise reasonable care leading to the rupture of its pipeline where it crosses the Reedy River near Simpsonville, South Carolina.

Colonial Pipeline acknowledged that its actions led to the spill of about 960,000 gallons of diesel fuel affecting a 23-mile segment of the river. The spill killed about 35,000 fish and also affected wildlife such as beaver, muskrat, and turtles, which died as a result of direct contact with the spilled oil. (13 Corporate Crime Reporter 9(3), March 1, 1999)

CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS

TO REPUBLICANS	33,385	
TO DEMOCRATS		0
Total	33,385	

<i>Date</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Recipient</i>
To Republicans		
February 7, 2001	5,000	NRSC
February 23, 2001	395	NRSC
February 23, 2001	5,000	NRSC
March 5, 2001	5,000	NRSC
August 17, 2001	395	NRSC
September 6, 2001	800	NRSC
September 6, 2001	5,000	NRSC
January 23, 2002	800	NRSC
May 22, 2002	10,000	NRSC
April 3, 2002	325	NRSC
July 30, 2002	670	NRSC
Total to Republicans	33,385	

CONAGRA

ConAgra Inc., one of the nation's largest food companies, pled guilty to federal charges of adulteration, misgrading, and misweighing of grain.

The company agreed to pay \$8.3 million in penalties, including a criminal fine of \$4.4 million.

Federal officials alleged that ConAgra used several schemes to defraud farmers and grain buyers to increase their own grain inventories and profits. Soybeans were purposefully misgraded,

allowing ConAgra to pay less to the farmer, yet sell at higher prices. Water was added to grain inventories, thereby adding weight and increasing profits when grain was sold. And ConAgra significantly misweighed grain being sold to end users. (11 Corporate Crime Reporter 12(1), March 24, 1997)

CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS

TO REPUBLICANS	25,000	
TO DEMOCRATS		0

Total	25,000	
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<i>Date</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Recipient</i>
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To Republicans

June 27, 2001	25,000	2001 President=s Dinner
DEGUSSA-HUELS CORP.		

Two German pharmaceutical manufacturers B Merck KgaA and Degussa Huels AG B and two U.S. pharmaceutical companies B Nepera Inc. and Reilly Industries Inc. B agreed to plead guilty and pay criminal antitrust fines totaling \$33 million for participating in two separate worldwide conspiracies to suppress and eliminate competition in the vitamin industry.

Degussa Huels, headquartered in Frankfurt am Main, Germany, participated in the vitamin B3 conspiracy from as early as January 1992 until March 1998. Degussa Huels has agreed to pay a \$13 million criminal fine for its role in the conspiracy. (14 Corporate Crime Reporter 20(4), May 15, 2000)

CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS

TO REPUBLICANS	1,000	
TO DEMOCRATS		0

Total	1,000	
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<i>Date</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Recipient</i>
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To Republicans

May 1, 2001	1,000	NRSC
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Total to Republicans	1,000	
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EASTMAN CHEMICAL COMPANY

Eastman Chemical Company pled guilty and agreed to pay an \$11 million criminal fine for participating in an international price-fixing conspiracy in the food preservatives industry.

Roughly \$200 million worth of sorbates, which include potassium sorbate and sorbic acid, is sold worldwide every year.

Sorbates are chemical preservatives used primarily as mold inhibitors in high-moisture and high-sugar foods such as cheese and other dairy products, baked goods, and other processed foods.

Eastman is headquartered in Kingsport, Tennessee. (12 Corporate Crime Reporter 38(5), October 5, 1998)

CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS

TO REPUBLICANS	54,800	
TO DEMOCRATS		0

Total	54,800	
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<i>Date</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Recipient</i>
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To Republicans

February 22, 2001	300	NRCC
April 23, 2001	15,000	NRCC
January 25, 2001	1,250	NRSC
February 15, 2001	5,000	RNC
May 17, 2001	2,000	RNC
July 3, 2001	1,250	NRSC
March 5, 2002	5,000	RNC
May 15, 2002	5,000	2002 President=s Dinner
May 21, 2002	2,000	RNC
August 28, 2002	5,600	RNC
August 5, 2002	20,000	NRCC
Total from Republicans	54,800	

EASTMAN KODAK

Eastman Kodak Company pled guilty to state criminal charges of unlawful dealing in hazardous wastes and failure to properly notify authorities of a chemical spill.

The charges grew out of a spill of about 5,100 gallons of methylene chloride in February 1987 and the failure of the company to immediately notify government officials of the spill.

Neighborhood groups fighting Kodak were disappointed with the \$1 million criminal fine. "It's equivalent to you or I getting a jaywalking ticket," said Joseph Polito, a neighboring resident. (4 Corporate Crime Reporter 14(1), April 9, 1990)

CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS

TO REPUBLICANS	105,700	
TO DEMOCRATS		10,000

Total	115,700	
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<i>Date</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Recipient</i>
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To Republicans

October 7, 2002	5,000	NRCC
November 30, 2001	350	RNC
June 18, 2002	25,000	2002 President=s Dinner
November 30, 2001	350	RNC
March 5, 2002	15,000	RNC
February 26, 2002	20,000	NRSC
August 3, 2001	10,000	NRCC
August 3, 2001	20,000	NRCC
October 1, 2001	5,000	NRCC
October 24, 2002	5,000	NRCC
Total to Republicans	105,700	

To Democrats

December 31, 2001	10,000	DSCC
Total to Democrats	10,000	

EXXON CORPORATION

Exxon Corporation pled guilty to federal charges in connection with a spill last year of 567,000 gallons of home heating oil into Arthur Kill, a narrow waterway which separates New York from New Jersey. Exxon entered the plea as part of a \$15 million settlement with local, state and federal governments.

Exxon was fined \$200,000 the maximum allowed by law, but paid an additional \$4.8 million in restitution as part of a \$15 million package global settlement. (5 Corporate Crime Reporter 12(1), March 25, 1991)

Exxon Corporation and Exxon Shipping pled guilty to federal criminal charges in connection with the March 24, 1989 Exxon Valdez oil spill.

The company was assessed a \$125 million criminal fine.

Attorney General Dick Thornburgh called the fine "the largest single environmental criminal recovery ever enacted."

The companies pled guilty to misdemeanor violations of federal environmental laws.

Approximately 11 million gallons of crude oil spilled from the Valdez, fouling 700 miles of Alaska shoreline, killing birds and fish, and destroying the way of life of thousands of Native Americans. (5 Corporate Crime Reporter 11(3), March 18, 1991)

CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS

TO REPUBLICANS	291,000
TO DEMOCRATS	30,000
Total	321,000

<i>Date</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Recipient</i>
To Republicans		
January 25, 2001	10,000	RNC
June 11, 2001	25,000	2001 President=s Dinner
March 23, 2001	25,000	NRSC
May 30, 2001	15,000	RNC
June 25, 2002	15,000	RNC
March 23, 2001	25,000	NRCC
June 13, 2002	25,000	2002 President=s Dinner
June 5, 2002	25,000	NRCC
October 18, 2002	25,000	NRCC
September 19, 2002	500	NRSC
June 4, 2001	500	NRSC
September 18, 2001	25,000	NRSC
June 28, 2002	25,000	NRSC
September 9, 2002	50,000	NRSC
Total to Republicans	291,000	
To Democrats		
April 26, 2001	15,000	DCCC
June 27, 2002	15,000	DCCC
Total to Democrats	30,000	

GENENTECH INC.

Genentech Inc., the San Francisco-based biotech and pharmaceutical company, pled guilty to marketing to doctors one of its most lucrative prescription drugs, Protopin, for uses which had not been approved by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA).

Genentech paid a \$30 million criminal fine and \$20 million in civil penalties. Genentech will admit that from 1985 to 1994, it aggressively marketed Protopin, a synthetic human growth hormone, to doctors, hospitals, and others for use in the treatment of various medical conditions for which Protopin had not received FDA approval.

It is illegal under federal law for a drug company to market a drug for purposes which the FDA has not approved based on research and clinical trials. (12 Corporate Crime Reporter 16(3), April 19, 1999)

CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS

TO REPUBLICANS	76,665
TO DEMOCRATS	35,000
Total	111,665

<i>Date</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Recipient</i>
To Republicans		
February 14, 2002	665	NRSC
February 26, 2002	25,000	NRSC
April 10, 2001	5,000	NRCC
June 22, 2001	3,000	NRCC
November 30, 2001	5,000	NRCC
September 25, 2002	5,000	NRCC
October 10, 2002	5,000	NRCC
February 23, 2001	25,000	NRSC
June 19, 2002	3,000	NRCC
Total to Republicans	76,665	

To Democrats

February 26, 2002	25,000	DSCC
December 17, 2001	10,000	DCCC
Total to Democrats	35,000	

GENERAL ELECTRIC

General Electric Company pled guilty to charges of defrauding the federal government of \$26.5 million in the sale of military equipment to Israel.

The company paid \$69 million in fines, penalties and damages for committing the offenses. Of that, \$9.5 million is a criminal fine.

The company pled guilty to diverting millions of dollars to a former Israeli Air Force General to assist GE in securing favorable treatment in connection with the F-16 program. (6 Corporate Crime Reporter 30(7), July 27, 1992)

CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS

TO REPUBLICANS	303,052
TO DEMOCRATS	262,500
Total	565,552

<i>Date</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Recipient</i>
To Republicans		
March 8, 2002	15,000	RNC
January 24, 2001	202	NRSC
March 28, 2001	15,000	RNC
November 30, 2001	350	RNC
October 21, 2002	25,000	NRSC

October 21, 2002	75,000	NRSC
January 9, 2002	10,000	RNC
March 19, 2002	5,000	RNC
March 16, 2001	25,000	NRCC
May 22, 2001	15,000	NRCC
May 30, 2001	2,500	RNC
July 31, 2001	25,000	NRSC
December 5, 2001	5,000	RNC
January 4, 2002	15,000	RNC
May 1, 2002	5,000	RNC
July 23, 2002	5,000	RNC
August 14, 2002	5,000	RNC
March 11, 2002	25,000	NRCC
June 12, 2002	5,000	RNC
June 21, 2002	25,000	2001 President=s Dinner
Total to Republicans	303,052	

To Democrats

February 2, 2001	3,000	DCCC
April 9, 2001	2,500	DSCC
April 16, 2001	10,000	DNC
April 24, 2002	10,000	DSCC
June 28, 2002	10,000	DSCC
October 14, 2002	25,000	DSCC
October 22, 2002	100,000	DSCC
September 19, 2001	10,000	DCCC
September 19, 2001	40,000	DCCC
November 29, 2001	3,000	DCCC
March 22, 2002	10,000	DCCC
June 13, 2002	25,000	DCCC
October 21, 2002	10,000	DCCC
October 25, 2002	3,000	DCCC
September 30, 2002	1,000	DCCC
Total to Democrats	262,500	

HYUNDAI MOTOR COMPANY

Hyundai Motor America pled guilty to charges of violating the Federal Election Campaign Act in connection with illegal contributions to the 1992 Jay Kim for Congress Campaign.

A federal grand jury in Los Angeles indicted Hyundai on charges of making prohibited corporate contributions, illegal contributions through employee conduits, and prohibited foreign national contributions to the 1992 Jay Kim for Congress Campaign Committee.

Under federal law, it is illegal for corporations and foreign nationals to contribute to candidates in federal elections and it is illegal to make contributions under the name of another.

The company was fined \$600,000. (9 Corporate Crime Reporter 48(3), December 18, 1995)

CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS

TO REPUBLICANS	2,500	
TO DEMOCRATS		0

Total	2,500	
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<i>Date</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Recipient</i>
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To Republicans

March 29, 2002	2,500	NRCC
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Total to Republicans	2,500	
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INTERNATIONAL PAPER

International Paper pled guilty to five felony counts for violations of environmental laws at its Androscoggin Mill in Jay, Maine. The company paid \$2.2 million in criminal fines.

Federal officials alleged that during the course of the company's operation of the mill from 1986 to 1988, the company knowingly generated, stored and treated hazardous wastes without a permit.

In addition, federal officials alleged that the company gave false material statements. (5 Corporate Crime Reporter 31(7), August 5, 1991)

CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS

TO REPUBLICANS	441,380	
TO DEMOCRATS		0

Total	441,380	
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<i>Date</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Recipient</i>
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To Republicans

January 30, 2001	1,050	NRCC
May 2, 2001	65,000	NRSC
May 21, 2001	350	NRCC
June 29, 2001	300	RNC
June 29, 2001	25,000	NRCC

July 17, 2001	25,000	RNC
December 4, 2001	50,000	NRSC
April 15, 2002	40,000	RNC
August 6, 2002	25,000	RNC
September 6, 2002	40,000	RNC

March 28, 2002		700	NRCC
April 8, 2002	25,000		NRCC
February 22, 2001	700		NRSC
May 9, 2001	40,000		RNC
June 15, 2001	750		NRSC
March 29, 2002		530	NRSC
March 29, 2002		800	NRSC
June 25, 2002	700		NRSC
June 28, 2002	500		NRSC
September 13, 2002	100,000		NRSC
October 22, 2002		800	NRSC
Total to Republicans	441,380		

KOCH INDUSTRIES

Koch Petroleum was fined \$6 million, the largest federal environmental fine in Minnesota history, for spilling aviation fuel.

Koch plead guilty in October 1999 to violating the Oil Pollution Act and the Clean Water Act. The company admitted that it negligently discharged oil into a wetland area and adjacent river near Spring Lake.

The company admitted that it knew in early 1993 that one of its fuel tanks had lost between 200,000 and 600,000 gallons of aviation fuel but did not develop a comprehensive plan to recover the fuel until June 1997. While establishing a system to recover the fuel, Koch destroyed a portion of the surrounding ecosystem and wildlife habitat. Koch also admitted to violating the Clean Water Act when in February 1997 it dumped millions of gallons of high ammonia wastewater into the ground. (14 Corporate Crime Reporter 10(3), March 6, 2000)

CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS

TO REPUBLICANS	546,794	
TO DEMOCRATS		0

Total	546,794	
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<i>Date</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Recipient</i>
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To Republicans

November 30, 2001	350	RNC
February 14, 2001	794	NRSC
June 15, 2001	900	NRSC
April 29, 2002	350	NRSC
November 5, 2002	5,000	NRSC
March 27, 2002	100,000	RNC

February 15, 2001	5,000		NRCC
April 17, 2001	5,000		NRCC
April 19, 2001	350		NRSC
June 28, 2001	350		NRCC
November 30, 2001	350		RNC
November 5, 2001	15,000		RNC
March 28, 2002	5,000		NRCC
August 9, 2002	2,000		NRCC
October 30, 2002	50,000		NRCC
April 19, 2001	25,000	RNC	
June 21, 2001	15,000	RNC	
December 5, 2001	10,000	RNC	
September 12, 2002	100,000	Dole Victory Cmt	
October 29, 2002	100,000	Dole Victory Cmt	
October 29, 2002	100,000	RNC	
November 30, 2001	500	RNC	
November 30, 2001	500	RNC	
May 30, 2002	5,000	NRCC	
June 13, 2002	350	NRCC	
Total to Republicans	546,794		

MARATHON OIL

Marathon Oil Company pled guilty to criminal violations of the Clean Water Act. The company illegally discharged pollutants from its refinery in Indianapolis.

The guilty plea concludes a two year investigation by the FBI following a May 26, 1989 explosion and fire in a house located downstream from the refinery. Shortly after the explosion, measurements were taken in the sewer system at the refinery's discharge point that showed 100 percent levels of explosivity.

The company pled guilty to one felony count and two misdemeanor counts. The company was fined \$900,000. (5 Corporate Crime Reporter 22(5), June 3, 1991)

CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS

TO REPUBLICANS	122,250
TO DEMOCRATS	70,250
Total	192,500

<i>Date</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Recipient</i>
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To Republicans

August 17, 2001	25,000	NRSC
September 19, 2001	5,000	RNC
February 14, 2002	800	NRSC
May 10, 2002	25,000	NRSC

June 25, 2002	700		NRSC
October 9, 2002		10,000	NRSC
October 10, 2002		400	NRSC
February 27, 2002	350		NRCC
May 16, 2002	5,000		NRCC
August 22, 2002		50,000	RNC
Total to Republicans	122,250		
To Democrats			
May 20, 2002	15,000		DSCC
June 21, 2002	250		DSCC
September 25, 2002	15,000		DSCC
May 21, 2002	15,000		DCCC
July 26, 2002	2,000		DCCC
August 12, 2002		5,000	DCCC
September 25, 2002	15,000		DCCC
September 30, 2002	3,000		DCCC
Total to Democrats	70,250		

MERCK & CO.

Two German pharmaceutical manufacturers B Merck KgaA and Degussa Huels AG and two U.S. pharmaceutical companies B Nepera Inc. and Reilly Industries Inc. B agreed to plead guilty and pay criminal antitrust fines totaling \$33 million for participating in two separate worldwide conspiracies to suppress and eliminate competition in the vitamin industry. . .

Merck, headquartered in Darmstadt, Germany, is the fourth company to be charged in the global vitamin C cartel. Merck has agreed to pay a \$14 million criminal fine for participating in the vitamin C conspiracy from early 1991 until the Fall of 1995. (14 Corporate Crime Reporter 20(4), May 15, 2000)

CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS

TO REPUBLICANS	85,500	
TO DEMOCRATS		0
Total	85,000	

<i>Date</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Recipient</i>
To Republicans		
May 4, 2001	350	NRSC
August 6, 2001	350	NRSC
June 14, 2001	350	NRCC

September 18, 2002	350	NRCC
March 19, 2002	40,000	RNC
May 16, 2001	40,000	RNC
March 8, 2002	400	NRSC
May 30, 2002	350	NRSC
October 22, 2002	400	NRSC
January 25, 2001	3,350	RNC
Total to Republicans	85,500	

NORTHROP GRUMMAN

Northrop pled guilty to 34 counts of providing false statements to the federal government over a three year period in connection with two military programs -- the Air Launched Cruise Missile and the Navy Harrier Jet. The company was fined \$17 million. (4 Corporate Crime Reporter 9(1), March 5, 1990)

CONTRIBUTIONS

TO REPUBLICANS	584,250
TO DEMOCRATS	157,000
TOTAL	741,250

<i>Date</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Recipient</i>
To Republicans		
July 19, 2002	200	NRCC
July 19, 2002	200	NRCC
June 4, 2001	1,000	NRSC
December 4, 2001	25,000	NRSC
Decembe 4, 2001	75,000	NRSC
October 17, 2002	25,000	NRSC
October 17, 2002	75,000	NRSC
May 9, 2001	100,000	2001 President=s Dinner
May 31, 2002	100,000	2002 President=s Dinner
June 12, 2002	80,000	2002 President=s Dinner
July 25, 2001	2,000	NRCC
March 13, 2002	25,000	NRCC
July 19, 2002	200	NRCC
September 18, 2002	5,000	NRCC
March 21, 2002	300	NRCC
January 29, 2001	5,000	NRCC
April 17, 2001	30,000	NRCC
May 9, 2001	15,000	RNC
December 7, 2001	350	RNC
March 5, 2002	20,000	RNC

Total to Republicans	584,250		
To Democrats			
November 4, 2002	5,000		DNC
May 15, 2001	10,000		DCCC
January 29, 2002	2,000		DCCC
March 11, 2002	25,000		DCCC
March 14, 2002	5,000		DCCC
September 10, 2002	10,000		DCCC
October 29, 2002	50,000		DCCC
October 17, 2002	50,000		DSCC
Total to Democrats	157,000		
PFIZER INC.			

Pfizer Inc. will pled guilty and agreed to pay criminal fines totaling \$20 million for participating in two international price fixing conspiracies in the food additives industry.

Pfizer -- the fourth largest pharmaceutical company in the United States -- was charged with participating in a conspiracy to raise and fix prices and allocate market shares in the U.S. for a food preservative called sodium erythorbate, and to allocate customers and territories for a flavoring agent called maltol.

Federal officials charged Pfizer with conspiring with an unnamed sodium erythorbate producer to fix prices and allocate market shares on sodium erythorbate sales in the United States from 1992 to 1994.

Federal officials also charged the corporation with conspiring with an unnamed maltol producer to allocate customers and territories for sales of maltol in the United States and elsewhere from 1989 until 1995.

Sodium erythorbate is a chemical food preservative used to protect the color and flavor of meat, vegetables, and processed foods.

Maltol is a chemical food flavoring agent used primarily in fruit and caramel-flavored candies and beverages.

The two conspiracies affected more than \$65 million in United States commerce. (12 Corporate Crime Reporter 30(1), July 26, 1999)

CONTRIBUTIONS

TO REPUBLICANS	938,914
TO DEMOCRATS	213,500
TOTAL	1,152,414

<i>Date</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Recipient</i>
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To Republicans

December 7, 2001	500		RNC
March 6, 2002	1,272		RNC
January 30, 2001	2,576		RNC
January 30, 2001	2,576		RNC

April 13, 2001	5,000	RNC
June 12, 2001	25,000	RNC
June 29, 2001	50,000	2001 President=s Dinner
August 21, 2001	10,000	RNC
September 27, 2001	10,000	RNC
June 12, 2002	100,000	2002 President=s Dinner
August 13, 2002	25,000	RNC
October 15, 2002	25,000	DVC
June 10, 2002	25,000	RNC
October 26, 2001	100,000	RNC
December 5, 2001	1,000	RNC
February 8, 2001	700	NRCC
February 15, 2001	75,000	NRSC
March 23, 2001	100,000	NRCC
October 5, 2001	125,000	NRSC
March 11, 2002	100,000	NRCC
August 23, 2002	100,000	NRSC
October 1, 2002	50,000	NRCC
February 22, 2001	290	RNC
April 8, 2002	5,000	NRCC
Total to Republicans	938,914.00	
To Democrats		
November 1, 2002	5,000	DNC
March 7, 2001	3,000	DCCC
March 30, 2001	25,000	DCCC
November 13, 2001	30,000	DSCC
August 8, 2002	20,000	DSCC
July 31, 2001	2,500	DCCC
July 31, 2001	25,000	DCCC
February 22, 2002	3,000	DCCC
March 26, 2002	50,000	DCCC
June 28, 2002	25,000	DCCC
September 30, 2002	25,000	DCCC
Total to Democrats	213,500	
TELEDYNE		

Teledyne Industries Inc. pled guilty to 35 counts of preparing and submitting false statements regarding the testing of electronic relays at its Teledyne Relays Division in Hawthorne, California. Teledyne paid a \$17.5 million criminal fine.

Federal officials alleged that the company sold commercial grade relay switches to the federal government while certifying that they had successfully met rigorous military testing requirements.

The government pays a premium of nearly four times as much for the tested, military version of the switches as it would for the untested, commercial quality relay switch. (6 Corporate Crime Reporter 39(9), October 12, 1992)

Teledyne Industries Inc. pled guilty to charges that it illegally exported cluster bomb components from the United States for use by Iraq during its war with Iran during the 1980s.

A cluster bomb consists of a large bomb casing filled with hundreds of small bomblets. The casing breaks open as the bomb is dropped, and disperses the bomblets over a wide area.

The company was fined \$4 million. (9 Corporate Crime Reporter 5(3), February 6, 1995)

Teledyne Inc. pled guilty to three felony counts for making false statements to the federal government and was fined \$1.5 million.

Federal officials alleged that the company submitted false statements to the government related to its undisclosed payment of millions of dollars in commissions to a Taiwan consultant to obtain military contracts from the Taiwan government. (7 Corporate Crime Reporter 34(12), September 6, 1993)

CONTRIBUTIONS

TO REPUBLICANS	2,000	
TO DEMOCRATS		0
TOTAL	2,000	

<i>Date</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Recipient</i>
To Republicans		
August 9, 2002	2,000	RNC
Total to Republicans	2,000	

TOSCO CORPORATION

Tosco Corporation pled no contest to charges that it violated California's labor code by failing to comply with safety regulations.

In February 1999, four workers were killed in a refinery explosion at a Tosco facility in Avon, California. The company will pay a \$945,000 fine and pay Contra Costa County \$100,000 to cover its investigative costs. The company will also contribute \$1 million dollars to aid in the construction and development of the Los Medanos Health Clinic. (14 Corporate Crime Reporter 3(1), January 17, 2000)

CONTRIBUTIONS

TO REPUBLICANS	65,000	
TO DEMOCRATS		0
TOTAL	65,000	

<i>Date</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Recipient</i>
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To Republicans

March 28, 2001	40,000	RNC
March 28, 2001	25,000	President=s Dinner
Total to Republicans	\$65,000	

TYSON FOODS

Tyson Foods Inc., the world's largest meat producer, pled guilty in federal court in Kansas City to 20 felony violations of the federal Clean Water Act at its Sedalia, Missouri poultry plant.

The company will pay \$7.5 million B \$5.5 million in penalty to the federal government, \$1 million in penalty to the state, and \$1 million to the Missouri Natural Resources Protection Fund to help remedy the harm caused by the illegal discharges.

Tyson admitted to having illegally discharged untreated wastewater from its poultry processing plant near Sedalia into a tributary of the Lamine River. (17 Corporate Crime Reporter 26(3), June 30, 2003)

Tyson Foods Inc., the world's largest chicken products company, pled guilty to giving former Secretary of Agriculture Alphonso Michael Espy over \$12,000 in gratuities and agreed to pay \$6 million in fines and investigative expenses.

A one-count criminal information charged that Tyson Foods gave four gratuities to Espy during 1993 and 1994 while Tyson had a number of matters before the Department of Agriculture (USDA).

The matters included an emergency interim final rule issued on August 16, 1993 by the USDA that required processors, including Tyson Foods, to place safe handling instructions on all raw meat and poultry packaging.

U.S. District Court Judge Ricardo M. Urbina accepted Tyson Foods' plea of guilty, which was entered by Don Tyson, the chairman of the Tyson Foods Board of Directors.

Under the terms of the plea agreement, Tyson Foods agreed to pay a \$4 million fine and \$2 million in investigative costs. (12 Corporate Crime Reporter 1(3), January 5, 1998)

TO REPUBLICANS	160,000
TO DEMOCRATS	10,000
TOTAL	170,000

<i>Date</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Recipient</i>
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To Republicans

June 28, 2001	5,000	2001 President=s Dinner
May 31, 2002	5,000	RNC
June 11, 2002	25,000	2002 President=s Dinner
April 17, 2001	25,000	NRCC

October 25, 2002	25,000	NRSC
October 25, 2002	75,000	NRSC
Total to Republicans	160,000	
To Democrats		
May 31, 2002	10,000	DSCC
Total to Democrats	10,000	

UNISYS

Unisys pled guilty to conspiracy to defraud the U.S., bribery, conversion of government property, filing a false statement and filing false claims.

Unisys pled guilty to bribing three former high ranking Navy officials. The company was forced to pay a total of \$190 million in criminal and civil fines and restitution. The criminal fine was \$5 million. (5 Corporate Crime Reporter 35(11), September 16, 1991)

TO REPUBLICANS	135,000	
TO DEMOCRATS	0	
TOTAL	135,000	

<i>Date</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Recipient</i>
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To Republicans

February 6, 2001	2,500	RNC
June 11, 2001	40,000	RNC
March 27, 2002	40,000	RNC
August 15, 2001	25,000	RNC
February 6, 2001	2,500	RNC
June 11, 2002	25,000	RNC
Total to Republicans	135,000	

UNITED STATES SUGAR

United States Sugar Corporation pled guilty to eight felony environmental counts and was fined \$3.75 million.

Federal officials charged U.S. Sugar with eight felonies involving the illegal disposal and transportation of hazardous wastes.

Federal officials alleged that the crimes occurred at the company's Bryant facilities in the Lake Okeechobee area of south Florida. Federal officials charged the company with illegal disposal of lead subacetate hazardous wastes in the late 1980s.

Lead subacetate is a chemical agent containing 72 percent lead which is used in the sugar mill laboratory during the harvest season.

(5 Corporate Crime Reporter 27(4), December 9, 1991)

TO REPUBLICANS	85,500
TO DEMOCRATS	77,500
TOTAL	163,000

<i>Date</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Recipient</i>
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To Republicans

March 28, 2001	25,000	RNC
June 4, 2001	5,000	RNC
September 27, 2001	15,000	NRSC
November 9, 2001	10,000	NRSC
May 1, 2002	15,000	RNC
June 25, 2002	2,500	2002 President=s Dinner
March 30, 2001	5,500	NRCC
June 28, 2002	5,000	NRCC
July 6, 2001	2,500	NRSC
Total to Republicans	85,500	

To Democrats

May 31, 2001	10,000	DSCC
March 30, 2001	10,000	DCCC
June 13, 2001	2,500	DCCC
June 28, 2002	15,000	DSCC
September 30, 2002	10,000	DSCC
December 21, 2001	2,500	DCCC
December 21, 2001	2,500	DCCC
October 4, 2002	5,000	DCCC
October 10, 2002	20,000	DCCC
Total to Democrats	77,500	

UNITED TECHNOLOGIES

United Technologies Corporation pled guilty to six felony violations of federal environmental laws and was fined \$3 million, at the time the largest criminal fine ever for a hazardous waste violation in the United States.

The charges related to the illegal discharge of hazardous waste at the company Sikorsky Aircraft Division in Stratford, Connecticut in 1986.

Federal officials charged that an industrial solvent was dumped illegally on the ground at the Stratford facility. (5 Corporate Crime Reporter 21(1), May 27, 1991)

TO REPUBLICANS	162,750
TO DEMOCRATS	106,000
TOTAL	268,750

<i>Date</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Recipient</i>
To Republicans		
March 13, 2001	25,000	NRSC
March 20, 2001	20,000	RNC
January 17, 2002	25,000	RNC
January 24, 2002	5,000	NRSC
July 26, 2002	25,000	NRSC
March 11, 2002	10,000	RNC
March 1, 2001	350	NRCC
March 1, 2001	25,000	NRCC
June 21, 2001	350	NRCC
September 25, 2002	1,050	NRSC
November 5, 2002	650	NRSC
July 1, 2001	350	NRCC
April 12, 2002	25,000	NRCC
Total to Republicans	162,750	
To Democrats		
March 5, 2002	25,000	DNC
May 4, 2001	1,000	DCCC
May 31, 2001	25,000	DSCC
June 26, 2002	25,000	DSCC
February 28, 2002	25,000	DCCC
August 19, 2002	2,000	DCCC
October 11, 2002	3,000	DCCC
Total to Democrats	106,000	