



ROBERT P. HANSSEN, SOVIET-RUSSIAN SPY

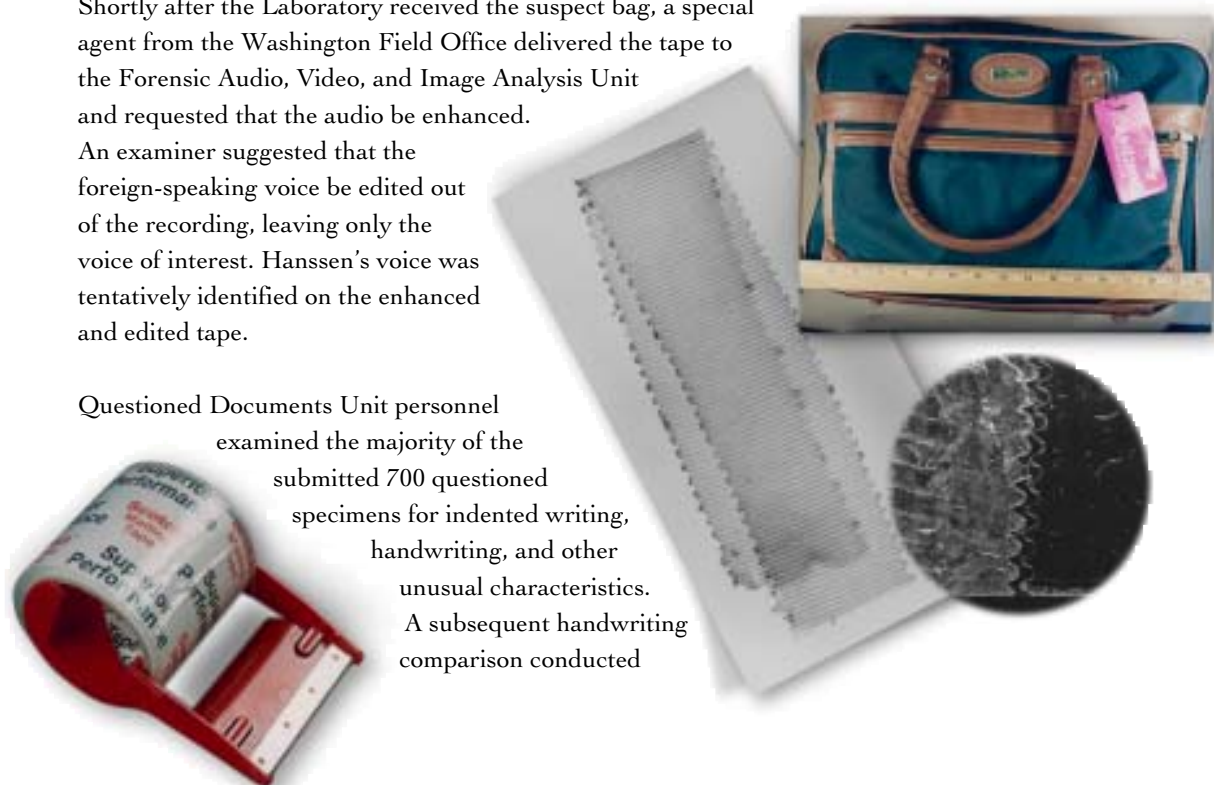
In the latter part of 2000, the Laboratory was given a suspect bag, the contents of which would help unravel one of the most infamous espionage cases in the history of the United States. Inside the bag were several packages of documents, a tape recording, some computer diskettes, and an envelope wrapped in plastic. The contents of the bag and the development of a thumbprint on the plastic wrapping that matched Hanssen's known thumbprint, would tentatively identify Robert P. Hanssen, at the time an FBI counterintelligence special agent, as a long-term spy for the Soviet and Russian intelligence services.

Covert surveillance that included photography, court-authorized searches, forensic computer analysis, and other sensitive techniques revealed that Hanssen had routinely accessed FBI records and clandestinely provided those records and other classified information to Soviet and Russian intelligence officers. He had been using a variety of sophisticated means for communication, encryption, and dead drops.

Shortly after the Laboratory received the suspect bag, a special agent from the Washington Field Office delivered the tape to the Forensic Audio, Video, and Image Analysis Unit and requested that the audio be enhanced.

An examiner suggested that the foreign-speaking voice be edited out of the recording, leaving only the voice of interest. Hanssen's voice was tentatively identified on the enhanced and edited tape.

Questioned Documents Unit personnel examined the majority of the submitted 700 questioned specimens for indented writing, handwriting, and other unusual characteristics. A subsequent handwriting comparison conducted



between Hanssen's known samples and several questioned specimens revealed common characteristics. Some of the documents, however, were poor photocopies, and some of the written entries were too limited for positive conclusions. Special Photographic Unit personnel provided forensic photographic support to document examiners.

On February 12, 2001, a surveillance team in Virginia recovered a plastic-wrapped package. Laboratory personnel opened it, then examined and photographed \$50,000 in \$100 bills.

Hanssen was arrested on February 18, 2001, after placing a plastic-wrapped package at a drop site in Virginia. The Laboratory found that latent fingerprints on the package matched Hanssen's known fingerprints, and that the outer end of the plastic tape on the package matched tape remaining on a partial roll found in Hanssen's car. A piece of medical tape was found at a signaling location in Virginia. Purple synthetic fibers on that tape matched fibers recovered on the partial roll dropped by Hanssen when he was arrested.

Hanssen pleaded guilty to 15 espionage-related charges on July 6, 2001. He admitted that he sold the Soviets and Russians thousands of pages of national security secrets from the FBI and other government agencies, including details of intelligence operations, military and nuclear defense strategies, and the names of double agents, two of whom were executed in Moscow, in exchange for \$1.4 million in cash, diamonds, and foreign bank deposits. He had begun spying in 1979, with two inactive periods before his arrest in February 2001. In the plea bargain, the government agreed to a life sentence with no chance of parole and will not seek the death penalty if Hanssen provides a full account of his spying.

ABORTION CLINIC ANTHRAX-HOAX LETTERS

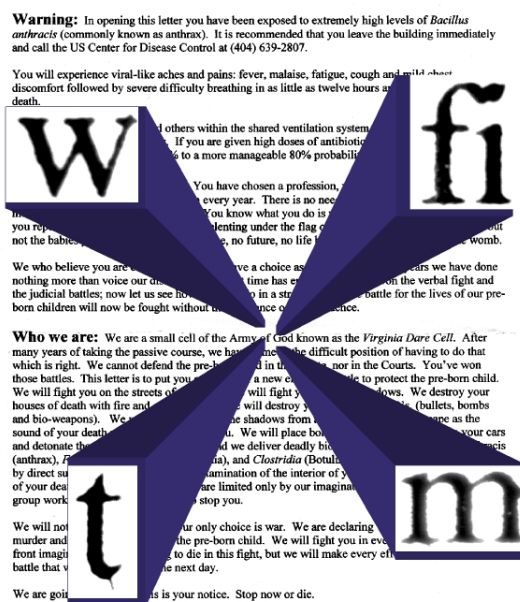
Clayton Lee Waagner, a 45-year-old fugitive on the FBI's Ten Most Wanted Fugitives List and self-described "anti-abortion warrior," was re-arrested December 5, 2001, near Cincinnati, Ohio. Back in February 2001, while awaiting sentencing for violating federal firearms laws in 1999, Mr. Waagner escaped from an Illinois jail and started a ten-month crime spree that included bank robberies and carjackings. He is also suspected of, and has claimed responsibility for, sending more than 500 anthrax threat letters.

In October and November 2001, two waves of threat letters signed by the Army of God and claiming to contain anthrax were sent to abortion clinics and women's health centers. The first wave was sent through the U.S. Postal Service; the second wave was sent by Federal Express. To date, the Laboratory has received 206 of these letters. Chemistry Unit personnel examined the powders. Some powders were flour, others were chalk dust. All recovered letters tested negative for anthrax.

Clayton Lee Waagner's fingerprints were found on letters recovered from Neal Horsley, who had received them from Waagner during a visit when he claimed

responsibility for all the threat letters. Waagner's fingerprints were also identified on a Federal Express receipt.

Questioned Documents Unit personnel examined letters sent from the first wave. These letters were compared to a letter recovered from Neal Horsley. All these letters originated from a common source. The envelopes were also examined and were determined to have been prepared using four-color ink jet printing.



- Printing characteristics observed on the letters received at reproductive health clinics and on the letter recovered from Neal Horsley indicate the letters originated from a common source.