

**Illinois Prisoner Review Board
EN BANC MINUTE SHEET
MEETING OF March 22, 2012**

The Illinois Prisoner Review Board met in open En Banc session at 319 E Madison, Springfield, IL, on March 22, 2012, at the 8:00 a.m. session to discuss and deliberate parole eligibility for the following inmates:

C71602 DALE FINCH
C86185 JOSEPH CUNNINGHAM
C70747 GARY RARDON
C81882 JERRY GLECKLER
C01829 LARRY HOOVER
C87793 OSCAR JONES
L01404 EDDIE PITTS
C70634 GEORGE WORMLEY
C01185 WILLIE BURGIN
C81522 EVERETT BOWEN
C02207 A.D. CLARK

The meeting was called to order by Chairman Monreal
Roll call was taken by the Recording Secretary: Kelly Knappmeyer

MEMBER	PRESENT	ABSENT
Eric Althoff	X	
Angela Blackman-Donovan		X
Edith Crigler	X	
Ed Bowers	X	
Salvador Diaz	X	
Craig Findley	X	
Jesse Madison	X	
Jennifer Parrack	X	
Mary Reynolds	X	
William Simmons	X	
Norman Sula	X	
Geraldine Tyler	X	
Adam Monreal	X	

12 Present

The Recording Secretary presented the following minutes for approval:
Open Session Minutes February 23, 2012.

Motion to amend and accept minutes as presented and make available to the public. (ADM - CF)
Motion approved 12-0.

Motion to continue Ricardo Norals to the April 2012 docket. (ADM-CF)
Motion approved 12-0.

Motion to continue Rodney Gross for 60 days. (GT-ADM)
Motion approved 12-0.

Meeting was adjourned (ADM – CF). Leave.
Submitted by: Kelly R. Knappmeyer, Recording Secretary

**Illinois Prisoner Review Board
EN BANC MINUTE SHEET
OPEN SESSION March 22, 2012**

Inmate Name: **Dale Finch**

IDOC Number & Institution: **C71602**

The Illinois Prisoner Review Board met in open En Banc session at 319 E Madison, Springfield, IL, on March 23, 2012, at the 8:00 a.m. session to discuss and deliberate parole eligibility for the following inmates:

Members present were: Chairman A. Monreal, E. Althoff, A. Blackman-Donovan, E. Bowers, E. Crigler, S. Diaz, C. Findley, J. Madison, J. Parrack, M. Reynolds, N. Sula, W. Simmons, G. Tyler

Other(s) present: K. Knappmeyer, Recording Secretary

Summary of discussion for parole consideration: Member Althoff presented a summary of the parole interview and a review of all file materials.

On February 1, 2012, at the Centralia Correctional Center, Dale Finch appeared before a member of the Prisoner Review Board for parole consideration. Factors considered include, but are not limited to; his testimony, a review of the file, parole plans, and institutional adjustment.

The record indicates Mr. Finch is located at Centralia Correctional Center in Centralia, Illinois, and has been convicted of two counts of Murder with a sentence of 50 to 100 years, for each count, armed robbery with a sentence of four to 12 years. Each sentence is to be served consecutively.

Facts indicate that on December 24, 1976, Dale Finch entered a gas station in Rockford, Illinois, to commit an armed robbery. When Finch entered the service station Randall Morton age 16 and Michael Pixler age 17 were working as attendants. He pulled a gun and ordered the two young men into a back storage room. Finch who had been a former employee of the station ordered the young men into the storeroom because he knew that is where the money was kept. He ordered the young men to give him the money and as they stood facing the storage room wall the inmate shot both young men in the back of the head. Both victims died almost instantaneously from the gunshot wounds. Dale Finch left the station and hid the gun and returned to his girlfriend's home. He stashed the money and went to dinner with a friend and continued drinking until he was arrested by the police early the following morning. Inmate Finch admits his role in this crime. He said that he robbed the station for the money but had not planned on killing the two young men. When asked why he shot them he does not have an answer. He said it was just a reflex and not to cover his tracks. Finch says he has great remorse for the acts that he committed. He says that he knows that the victim's and God has forgiven him. He also states that he knows they would not want him to remain in prison. He says that he thinks about the instant offense almost constantly. He said that he is truly sorry for his actions and that has tried to apologize to the victims' families in the past. He said that he wants to be released so he would be able to help people on the outside.

The Winnebago County States Attorney adamantly objects his release. Finch's criminal record reveals a previous Minnesota conviction for forgery for which he was on parole at the time of the instant offense.

File information revealed that if Mr. Finch were to be paroled he would reside with a sister in Tennessee, or a brother who resides in Illinois. He feels he would have to rely on his skills as a plumber to provide for himself.

Mr. Finch's institutional adjustment has been good he has only received ten tickets during his incarceration. He has earned his GED and had been trained as a plumber and he is currently employed in the labor pool, he has also worked in the laundry, on the sanitary crew, and in the clothing department. If not paroled, he has a mandatory release date of October 22, 2074. There is very substantial protest in this case.

Chairman Monreal noted that the victims were 16 and 17 years of age.

Mr. Bruscato, Winnebago County State's Attorney, noted that the petitioner was a former employee of the gas station at which the instant offense occurred. He was familiar with them.

Motion to enter executive session. (EB-ADM)
Motion approved 12-0.

Motion to go back in to open session. (JM-ADM)
Motion approved 12-0.

After viewing and considering Finch's file, along with statements made during his hearing on February 1 2012, the Board has voted to deny his parole. The Board continues to be bothered by the nature of his conduct in the instant offense and feels that a release at this time would deprecate the seriousness of his crime and would promote disrespect for the law. The Board also feels that he would be a poor parole risk.

Motion to deny parole. (EA-GT)
Motion approved 12-0.

Motion for a three year set. (EA-CF)
Motion approved 11-1.
Member Reynolds dissented.

"The Board makes a specific finding that the release of victim protest letters could subject a person to actual risk of physical harm."

**Illinois Prisoner Review Board
EN BANC MINUTE SHEET
OPEN SESSION March 22, 2012**

Inmate Name: **Joseph Cunningham** IDOC Number & Institution: **C86185**

The Illinois Prisoner Review Board met in open En Banc session at 319 E Madison, Springfield, IL, on March 23, 2012, at the 8:00 a.m. session to discuss and deliberate parole eligibility for the following inmates:

Members present were: Chairman A. Monreal, E. Althoff, A. Blackman-Donovan, E. Bowers, E. Crigler, S. Diaz, C. Findley, J. Madison, J. Parrack, M. Reynolds, N. Sula, W. Simmons, G. Tyler

Other(s) present: K. Knappmeyer, Recording Secretary

Summary of discussion for parole consideration: Member Tyler presented a summary of the parole interview and a review of all file materials.

Joseph Cunningham was interviewed for parole consideration on February 21, 2012 at the Danville Correctional Center. Discussed during the interview included but was not limited to the instant offense, institutional adjustment, education and family concerns and parole plans.

Mr. Cunningham has served 34 years of a 35-100 year sentence for murder. The facts indicate that on the night of the instant offense, inmate Joseph Cunningham and a co-offender went to the home of the victim looking to borrow money for beer. When she refused they beat, stabbed and sexually assaulted her. He was 19 years old at the time of the instant offense.

Inmate Cunningham is assigned as a floor polisher and received his last IDR in 2007.

If paroled, Inmate Cunningham indicated he would live in a halfway house. He has never received a favorable vote in the past.

It was noted by the Board that the petitioner's original indictment included a charge for deviate sexual assault, but he was not convicted on that charge. The victim was 75 years old.

The Board discussed the case during en banc session and it was determined that to grant parole would deprecate the seriousness of the offense and promote disrespect for the law.

Motion to deny parole. (GT – CF).
Motion is approved 12-0.

"The Board makes a specific finding that the release of victim protest letters could subject a person to actual risk of physical harm."

**Illinois Prisoner Review Board
EN BANC MINUTE SHEET
OPEN SESSION March 22, 2012**

Inmate Name: **Gary Rardon** IDOC Number & Institution: **C70747**

The Illinois Prisoner Review Board met in open En Banc session at 319 E Madison, Springfield, IL, on March 23, 2012, at the 8:00 a.m. session to discuss and deliberate parole eligibility for the following inmates:

Members present were: Chairman A. Monreal, E. Althoff, A. Blackman-Donovan, E. Bowers, E. Crigler, S. Diaz, C. Findley, J. Madison, J. Parrack, M. Reynolds, N. Sula, W. Simmons, G. Tyler

Other(s) present: K. Knappmeyer, Recording Secretary

Summary of discussion for parole consideration: Member Bowers presented a summary of the parole interview and a review of all file materials.

Inmate Rardon was interviewed on February 21, 2012 at Danville Correctional Center by Member Bowers for parole consideration. Factors considered include, but are not limited to; his testimony, a review of the file, parole plans, and institutional adjustment.

Inmate Rardon is a 68 year old male serving a sentence of 40 to 100 years for three counts of Murder and three counts of Armed Robbery, which occurred in Cook County. He has been A grade since 1986. He has been in IDOC since 1975. He presently has a Federal detainer on him for an Illegal Weapons conviction and Stolen Vehicle conviction occurring in Indiana and Illinois with five year and seven year sentences running consecutively. According to Inmate Rardon, upon leaving IDOC, he would be released to the custody of Federal officials to serve the previously mentioned sentences.

Inmate Rardon is currently working as a Hub Porter in receiving at Danville. He has been at Danville since 2007. Prior to that, he was at Graham eleven years. His Projected Max Discharge date is September 30, 2016.

Prior to his current incarceration, Inmate Rardon served four years in Indiana for a manslaughter conviction. He was not on parole at the time he committed the offenses in Cook County.

Inmate Rardon's last ticket was a minor for too many religious tapes in his possession. His last major ticket was in 1986 for Disobeying a direct order and unauthorized property which involved him possessing too much money.

Inmate Rardon has never received a favorable vote and is coming off a three year set. He has had consecutive three sets since 2003.

His prior arrests and convictions involve a Robbery with Violence in Connecticut with a sentence of three to five years and the Voluntary Manslaughter (originally murder) in Indiana with a sentence of two to 21 years.

The Statement of Facts indicates Inmate Rardon was convicted of three separate armed robberies and three separate murders. He stated to me "he was having hard times and just lost it." Inmate Rardon robbed his victims using a sawed off shotgun, which he stated he stole from his girlfriend's father. After each victim turned over what valuables they had with no resistance, Inmate Rardon shot each victim with the sawed off shotgun, killing them instantly. These three separate robbery/shootings occurred on November 14, 16, and 18, 1974. Inmate Rardon described the three robbery/shootings as, "Pretty cold blooded." The total amount of money taken from the three victims was \$160. (\$26-\$62-\$72) Rardon was apprehended in January, 1975, by the FBI in Kentucky and confessed to all three murders.

Inmate Rardon's institutional adjustment has been good. As mentioned, he has not received a major IDR since 1986. He stated he turned his life around in 1985. He said he determined he needed to start living the right kind of life. He expressed his remorse for his actions, stating he is regretful for what he did to the victims, their families and his own family. He said he does what he is told and follows the rules. He said he now has feelings for people, and believes that is somewhat of an indication he has changed. He said in the past he did not have such feelings.

He has learned computer skills through work at Graham. He has a certificate in cooking from Centralia. He was in the Navy, but received an Undesirable Discharge as a result of his arrest and conviction for Manslaughter in the state of Indiana, while on leave from the Navy. He said he received a high school diploma prior to his arrests. Since in IDOC, he had taken two years of college business courses. He has participated in the Danville Veterans Program and completed the Job Preparedness Program. He stated he received a "clean bill of health" from psychologists. He stated he had a heart attack in 2004, while at Graham and received three stints. He said he has arthritis, but no other medical issues.

If released, Inmate Rardon indicated he would reside in the area of Champaign/Urbana, and would live alone in his own place. He said he would have to rely on assistance from his 90 year old mother, and his aunts and uncles in regard to acquiring employment. He did not elaborate in any further detail as to his parole plan.

Motion to enter executive session. (EB-GT).
Motion approved 12-0.

Motion to go back in to open session. (ADM-CF)
Motion approved 12-0.

There is no argument that Inmate Rardon's behavior over the past several years has been good, and he is to be commended for that. Yet the crimes committed by him, using his own words, were "pretty cold blooded." These senseless crimes were committed after Inmate Rardon had already served a sentence in Indiana for another life he had taken. Inmate Rardon had already successfully robbed each victim and the victims made no attempt to prevent Inmate Rardon from leaving the scene. However, Inmate Rardon chose to willingly execute each of the victims with a shotgun blast to their body. These are crimes for which remorse is simply not enough.

After viewing and considering Inmate Rardon's file, along with statements made during his hearing on February 21 2012, the Board has voted to deny his parole. The Board continues to be bothered by the nature of his conduct in the instant offense and feels that a release at this time would deprecate the seriousness of his crime and would promote disrespect for the law.

Motion to deny parole (EB-EA).

Motion approved 12-0.

Motion to continue parole consideration hearing to Inmate's maximum out date. (EB-ADM)

Motion approved 12-0.

"The Board makes a specific finding that the release of victim protest letters could subject a person to actual risk of physical harm."

**Illinois Prisoner Review Board
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OPEN SESSION March 22, 2012**

Inmate Name: **Jerry Gleckler** IDOC Number & Institution: **C81882**

The Illinois Prisoner Review Board met in open En Banc session at 319 E Madison, Springfield, IL, on March 23, 2012, at the 8:00 a.m. session to discuss and deliberate parole eligibility for the following inmates:

Members present were: Chairman A. Monreal, E. Althoff, E. Bowers, E. Crigler, S. Diaz, C. Findley, J. Madison, J. Parrack, M. Reynolds, N. Sula, W. Simmons, G. Tyler

Other(s) present: K. Knappmeyer, Recording Secretary

Summary of discussion for parole consideration: Member Parrack presented a summary of the parole interview and a review of all file materials.

On February 7, 2012, at Dixon Correctional Center, Jerry Arthur Gleckler appeared before a member of the Prisoner Review Board for parole consideration. Factors considered for parole include, but are not limited to, the nature of the crime, his testimony, a review of the file, parole plans, and institutional adjustment.

Mr. Gleckler is currently 69 years old and is serving a 200 to 500 year sentence for two counts of murder. He was 34 years old, when he and two co-defendants ran the car of Mark Harris off the road in Champaign County, Illinois. Mr. Gleckler and his co-defendant, Mr. Parsons shot each young man in the back of the head. Mr. Gleckler states that he shot each young man after his co-defendant had already shot them and they were lying on the ground. The next day, Mr. Gleckler drove Mark Harris's vehicle over the Indiana state line and dumped the vehicle in a ravine.

Mr. Gleckler was originally sentenced to death by electrocution on May 31, 1978; however the Illinois Supreme Court vacated the sentence and remanded the case back to Champaign County, Illinois for re-sentencing. On February 24, 1981, Mr. Gleckler was sentenced to a term of 200 to 500 years in Illinois Department of Corrections.

Mr. Gleckler had a limited criminal history that consisted of two driving while intoxicated charges prior to the murder of Mark Harris and Douglas Scott Simmons. His institutional adjustment has been positive, earning an AA degree in general studies, along with two other certificates in HVAC and Building Maintenance. His last ticket was in 2000, for violation of rules.

Mr. Gleckler indicates his parole plan would be to live with his brother, Robert Gleckler, and his sister-in-law in Houston, Texas. He states that he can receive medical care from the VA and collect social security.

The Board reviewed and discussed the case during an En Banc session. It was determined at this time that parole would deprecate the seriousness of the offense and would promote disrespect for the law.

Motion to deny parole. (JP-GT).

Motion approved 12-0.

Motion for a three-year set. (JP-EB)

Motion approved 12-0.

"The Board makes a specific finding that the release of victim protest letters could subject a person to actual risk of physical harm."

**Illinois Prisoner Review Board
EN BANC MINUTE SHEET
OPEN SESSION March 22, 2012**

Inmate Name: **Larry Hoover** IDOC Number & Institution: **C01829**

The Illinois Prisoner Review Board met in open En Banc session at 319 E Madison, Springfield, IL, on March 23, 2012, at the 8:00 a.m. session to discuss and deliberate parole eligibility for the following inmates:

Members present were: Chairman A. Monreal, E. Althoff, E. Bowers, E. Crigler, S. Diaz, C. Findley, J. Madison, J. Parrack, M. Reynolds, N. Sula, W. Simmons, G. Tyler

Other(s) present: K. Knappmeyer, Recording Secretary

Summary of discussion for parole consideration: Chairman Monreal presented a summary of the parole interview and a review of all file materials.

Inmate Hoover was interviewed by Chairman Monreal on February 22, 2012, via telephone. He is currently housed at a Federal Correctional Center in Colorado. His IDOC parent facility is Dixon Correctional Center. Also present at the hearing was Member Edith Crigler and Ms. Tyra Jones (IPRB), Mr. Clay Hood and Mr. Daniel Jones (Federal Correctional employees).

Projected Release Date: September 2, 2065 (Illinois conviction)

Maximum Release Date: May 17, 2071

Federal Sentence: 6 Life Sentences

Inmate Hoover is a male African America, 61 years old, born November 30, 1950. He is currently incarcerated in a maximum federal correctional facility in Florence, Colorado. Inmate Hoover was born in the State of Mississippi and is the son of Mr. Floyd Hopskins and Ms. Obell Cooper. He is oldest of four siblings (two brothers both are deceased and one sister). Inmate Hoover moved to Chicago at the age of four with his siblings and mother. He indicated that his father stayed in Mississippi. Inmate Hoover grew up on the south side of Chicago in the areas of 40th & Champaign, 68th & Green and 91st & Ada. Inmate Hoover attended Francis Parker Elementary School and went as far as the 10th grade before he was expelled. Inmate Hoover stated that he was expelled from school because he was shot in front of the principal's office due to his gang activity. Inmate Hoover has never married but maintains a common law wife and is the father of two children. Inmate Hoover has never served in the U.S. military.

In February 1974, inmate Hoover was sentenced to 150 to 200 years in the Illinois Department of Corrections for the murder of Mr. William Young. The facts surrounding inmate Hoover's conviction are as follows:

On February 26, 1973, at approximately 8:00pm, near the area of 6815 S. Union, Chicago, a witness reported to the police that he heard 3 or 4 shots fired in the alley at that location. Officers from the Chicago Police Department responded to the call and in the alley a body was discovered. The identification of the body was determined to be that of Mr. William Young. At the time of his death, Mr. Young suffered multiple gun-shot wounds to the head, both to the face and back of the head and multiple gun-shot wounds to the upper torso. Crime scene

technicians discovered a loaded .38 caliber revolver in its holster near the victim's body. Also discovered was drug paraphernalia on the body of the victim.

During the police investigation, detectives discovered that inmate Hoover and some of his associates had been looking for Mr. Young days prior to his murder. The investigation revealed that Mr. Young was suspected to have robbed a narcotics dealer of money and heroin. The narcotics dealer who had been robbed allegedly worked for inmate Hoover and the street gang known as "The Family". The narcotic sales were occurring in the Englewood area of the City of Chicago. It was further alleged that inmate Hoover, aka King Hoover (as he was known by at the time of this offense) was to have ordered the murder of Mr. Young as well as other individuals.

During the course of the police investigation, Mr. Larry Leverston was interviewed. Mr. Leverston told investigators that he was present during a conversation that occurred on February 21, 1973 along with inmate Hoover's co-defendant, Andrew Howard, when inmate Hoover ordered the execution of four individuals, including the victim, Mr. Young, for interfering with narcotic sales in the area and the robbery of narcotic dealers who worked for "The Family". Subsequently, the investigation revealed that inmate Hoover admitted participation in the events that led to the death of Mr. Young.

The investigation also revealed that Mr. Joshua Shaw, another man allegedly ordered by inmate Hoover to be murdered, was shot six times to the upper torso. Mr. Shaw survived. Mr. Shaw corroborated the events that led to the conviction of inmate Hoover in the murder of Mr. Young. Mr. Shaw testified before the grand jury against inmate Hoover's co-defendant, Andrew Howard. Prior to the murder trial of inmate Hoover, Mr. Shaw was found dead with two gun-shot wounds to the back of the head. The testimony of Mr. Shaw was admitted during inmate Hoover's trial.

During the course of his interview, inmate Hoover stated that he ordered the murder of Mr. William Young but he did not shoot and kill Mr. Young on the evening of February 26, 1973. When asked why he ordered the murder of Mr. Young, inmate Hoover refused to answer the question.

As to the murder of Mr. Joshua Shaw, inmate Hoover denies the shooting or the ordering thereof of Mr. Joshua Shaw. Inmate Hoover stated that Mr. Shaw was at risk in life being involved in narcotics sales

As to his involvement in the Gangster Disciples Street Gang, inmate Hoover stated that he was one of the principle organizers of the in the creation street gang. When questioned as to his current participation and involvement, inmate Hoover denied any involvement or level of participation. He further stated that the organization that he created has been dismantled and is no longer the same organization. Inmate Hoover finally stated that he was convicted in the media for crimes that he never committed because the media painted a distorted picture of him.

As stated earlier, inmate Hoover was found guilty of the murder of Mr. Young after a jury trial. Judge Frank Wilson sentenced inmate Hoover to 150 to 200 years in the Illinois Department of Corrections after hearing matters in aggravation and in mitigation. The Appellate Court affirmed the conviction. Inmate Hoover has filed post-conviction petitions which have been dismissed.

Subsequent to inmate Hoover's murder conviction in Illinois, he was indicted by the U.S. Attorney's Office in Federal Court. Inmate Hoover was charged with continuing a criminal enterprise and narcotics conspiracy. Inmate Hoover and 48 members of the Gangster Disciples Gang were convicted and sentenced in Federal Court. The Federal investigation revealed that inmate Hoover was operating the daily activities of the Gangster Disciples street gang which included narcotic sales, money laundering, street taxes, operations, alliances and penalties from his prison cell in Illinois. The evidence presented during the course of the Federal trial was hundreds of hours of recorded conversations between inmate Hoover and members of the Gangster Disciples gang who ran the street operations. Inmate Hoover was sentenced to six lives sentenced without the possibility of parole on the Federal case.

According to inmate Hoover, there is no pending litigating related to his State murder conviction or his federal conviction. Inmate Hoover stated that he does not intend any further litigation concerning his conviction because he feels that it would be fruitless. Inmate Hoover further stated that he knows that the Prisoner Review Board will not parole him and his primary reason for participating for the interview was to that he wants the rationale sent to him.

Inmate Hoover has a lengthy juvenile arrest history but was never found delinquent.

As an adult, inmate Hoover only has an extensive arrest history but only two criminal convictions (murder and criminal drug conspiracy). Inmate Hoover has been arrested for various offenses including narcotics, weapons violations, and murder (unrelated to his present conviction).

Past Institutions: Stateville, Joliet, Vienna, Dixon and Pontiac. Federal: Terre Heut (Indiana), Marion and Florence, Colorado (23 hours lock down since 1997).

Certificates: GED and EMT responder.

Educational Advancement: GED, license as EMT and 14 hours of college credit (general course studies), Federal: ACE program (college level studies): argumentation, political science, mathematics, and psychological studies. Inmate Hoover has completed more than 100 ACE courses. He also indicated that he completed an anger management course while in federal custody. Inmate Hoover has extensively exhausted all available courses offered by the federal institutions.

Assignments: Teacher's aide, book binderary, soap shop, labor pool, C-house help (maintenance and corrections), GED instructor's aid, 1st responder (EMT) and fire and rescue responder (course only) never had the position.

Current Grade: Inmate Hoover is located in a maximum federal correctional facility. He has limited visitation rights and only a limited number of persons can visit him.

IDRs: Inmate Hoover stated that he has only acquired 5 IDRs while in State custody and 3 IDRs while in federal custody.

Inmate Hoover stated that he maintains contact with his common law wife, Ms. Windye Jenkins. Ms Jenkins had recently traveled with inmate Hoovers' son to Colorado to visit him. Inmate Hoover stated that he maintains contact with Ms. Jenkins, both of his sons, his sister and mother via FF visits, letters and phone calls.

Inmate Hoover stated during the course of his interview that he has no definite parole plans in light of the fact that he has to complete his Illinois sentence and then faces a life sentence that was subsequently imposed pursuant to his federal conviction. He stated that he would like to

be paroled by this Board just to put the Illinois conviction behind him. Finally, inmate Hoover stated that if he were paroled by the State of Illinois he knows that he would simply transfer from one cell to another.

Motion to enter executive session. (ADM-WS)
Motion approved 12-0.

Motion to go back in to open session. (JM-NS)
Motion approved 12-0.

Cook County Assistant State's Attorney stated that while Inmate's conversations were being recorded, he stated that he was trying to deceive the PRB.

In conclusion, based on the aforementioned interview of inmate Larry Hoover, a review of the facts and circumstances surrounding his conviction, his arrest history including the fact that he was convicted by a federal court and sentenced to serve six life sentences for operating a criminal drug conspiracy while in the institution, a complete analysis of his case file which includes significant media reports, letters of protest and letters on his behalf from citizens as well as elected officials, his institutional adjustment, his rationale concerning his criminal activity I am of the opinion that to parole inmate Larry Hoover would not only deprecate the seriousness of his offenses but would promote disrespect for the law. Furthermore, I have serious reservations that to parole Larry Hoover would have a significant negative impact on the safety of the general public.

Motion to deny parole. (ADM-NS)
Motion approved 12-0.

Motion for a three-year set. (ADM-EB)
Motion approved 7-5.

Members voting in favor of a three-year set were Althoff, Bowers, Diaz, Madison, Parrack, Simmons and Chairman Monreal.

Members voting against a three-year set were Crigler, Findley, Reynolds, Sula and Tyler.

"The Board makes a specific finding that the release of victim protest letters could subject a person to actual risk of physical harm."

**Illinois Prisoner Review Board
EN BANC MINUTE SHEET
OPEN SESSION March 22, 2012**

Inmate Name: **Oscar Jones** IDOC Number & Institution: **C87793**

The Illinois Prisoner Review Board met in open En Banc session at 319 E Madison, Springfield, IL, on March 23, 2012, at the 8:00 a.m. session to discuss and deliberate parole eligibility for the following inmates:

Members present were: Chairman A. Monreal, E. Althoff, E. Bowers, E. Crigler, S. Diaz, C. Findley, J. Madison, J. Parrack, M. Reynolds, N. Sula, W. Simmons, G. Tyler

Other(s) present: K. Knappmeyer, Recording Secretary

Summary of discussion for parole consideration: Member Diaz presented a summary of the parole interview and a review of all file materials.

On February 7, 2012 at Dixon Correctional Center, Oscar appeared before a member of the Prisoner Review Board for parole consideration. Factors considered for parole include, but are not limited to, the nature of the crime, his testimony, a review of the file, parole plans, and institutional adjustment. Present at the hearing was Prisoner Review Board Member Diaz and Mr. Jones. Jones was convicted in Macon County of two counts of rape, two counts of robbery and two counts of burglary. His current maximum discharge date is in 2157. This is his 20th Parole hearing. He has been incarcerated since April 4, 1978 and at Dixon since September 25, 2002.

On June 18, 1977, seventeen year old Oscar Jones entered the 87 year old female victim's home on N. Warren St. in Decatur, Illinois. While the victim was in the kitchen, offender Jones grabbed the victim by the arm and pushed her into the bedroom, threw her on the bed and began looking through her dresser where he found and removed money from her white purse. Jones then ripped her dress off and sexually assaulted her. After the assault, the offender searched the home for additional money, bound the victim's eyes, tied her hands and feet, and left the home. Fingerprints were taken by the police and matched; sperm related evidence was also collected and matched to Oscar Jones. Inmate Jones indicated that the victim had grabbed his genitals, leading him to tear off her dress and have sex with her. He was found guilty by a jury trial of Rape (20-60 years), Robbery (6 years, 8 months -20 years), and Burglary (6 years, 8 months – 20 years) - time to run concurrent by consecutive to the second sentence.

On June 7, 1977, Jones entered the 87 year of female victim's home through an unlocked screen door and demanded money. When the victim replied that she had no money, offender Jones pushed the victim into a back bedroom where he knocked her down striking her several times upon her head breaking her glasses, forced her to remove her clothing and to engage in sexual intercourse. Offender Jones then tied her up with an electrical cord and left the home with \$34 dollars USC and some rings. Relatives arrived at the home hours later to discover the victim tied up in the bedroom. Inmate Jones was found guilty by a jury trial on March 31, 1978 of Rape (100-300 years), Robbery (6 years, 8 months -20 years) and Burglary 6 years, 8 months - 20 years).

There was also a third elderly female victim (attempted rape, burglary, robbery). The State had sufficient evidence to bind the case over for trial however after having secured the convictions and sentences on the 2nd rape case; it was decided not to proceed with the case.

Inmate Jones was on juvenile parole for Robbery when the subject rape cases were committed.

Inmate Jones provided a statement in regard to the offenses. He indicated that his original intent was not to rape the victims; it was simply to "get some money". Both times he was surprised to be discovered in the home by the victims, so he committed the rape acts as a way to "hurt the victims", he was in the victims homes "about 20 minutes" and left.

Institutional adjustment is listed as follows:

At Dixon since September 25, 2002: has received several minor IDRs and one major (Smoking and Unauthorized Inmate in his cell). His adjustment has been reported as positive, cordial and polite.

Has taken several college classes/programs in Business, Food, Career Tech, Classes from Danville, Rend Lake, Lakeland Community College.
Completed his GED while at Danville.

Present job: Cell House Porter; Completed Anger Management Class in 2009.

NO SEX OFFENDER program. REASON: believes it would require a transfer to another institution and that would look like a negative transfer.

Takes "full responsibility for his actions and is sorry for the harm he caused" "cannot undo the harm he did" truly believes he deserves a second chance. To be a "constructive citizen". At seventeen years old he was "really wild" is now a different man.

Mental Health Evaluation in February 2009: Positive evaluation which found that the two rapes committed by Mr. Jones were "essentially the poor judgment of adolescence and aggressive expressions of a disenchanting youth in a culture differing from his childhood upbringing". Further, the assessment puts forth that Mr. Jones "gives every indication of being rehabilitated" and "present no risk for aggressive behavior or re-offending." P. Jorgensen LCSW, SW III

If paroled, inmate Jones indicated that he would like to live at St. Leonard's House in Chicago.

Member Tyler noted that the petitioner would not be admitted to St. Leonard's in Chicago because of his Sex Offender status.

It appears that Mr. Jones has made a continued and significant attempt to express a rehabilitative continuum. His accomplishments marked by his success academically, vocationally, his capacity to steer clear of institutional infractions and clashes, and his ability to receive positive marks from staff paint a picture of an individual apparently rehabilitated and ready to return to the community. The elephant in the room is the missing piece related to completion of a Sexual Offender program. Though it was fourteen years ago in 1998 that Mr. Jones received a major IDR for Sexual Misconduct (fondling a female visitor while in the visiting room) the infraction looms larger given the sentencing offenses. Here we have the only sexual misconduct infraction in the institution approximately twenty years after incarceration. This asterisk though long ago points to the need for completion of the aforementioned Sex Offender program before parole can be considered.

The Board reviewed and discussed the case during an En Banc session. It was determined at this time that parole would deprecate the seriousness of the offense and would promote disrespect for the law.

Motion to deny parole. (SD-NS)

Motion approved 10-2.

Members Crigler and Reynolds dissented.

"The Board makes a specific finding that the release of victim protest letters could subject a person to actual risk of physical harm."

**Illinois Prisoner Review Board
EN BANC MINUTE SHEET
OPEN SESSION March 22, 2012**

Inmate Name: **Eddie Pitts**

IDOC Number & Institution: **L01404**

The Illinois Prisoner Review Board met in open En Banc session at 319 E Madison, Springfield, IL, on March 23, 2012, at the 8:00 a.m. session to discuss and deliberate parole eligibility for the following inmates:

Members present were: Chairman A. Monreal, E. Althoff, E. Bowers, E. Crigler, S. Diaz, C. Findley, J. Madison, J. Parrack, M. Reynolds, N. Sula, W. Simmons, G. Tyler

Other(s) present: K. Knappmeyer, Recording Secretary

Summary of discussion for parole consideration: Member Madison presented a summary of the parole interview and a review of all file materials.

On February 7, 2012, at Dixon Correctional Center, Eddie Pitts appeared before a member of the Prisoner Review Board for parole consideration. Factors considered for parole include, but are not limited to, the nature of the crime, his testimony, a review of the file, parole plans, and institutional adjustment. No persons appeared in support of, or opposition to, inmate Pitts' parole request. There are no current letters in the file in support of inmate Pitts' parole. There are, however, prior and current letters of protest in the file, including a letter from Anita Alvarez, State's Attorney of Cook County dated March 12, 2012. In addition, on March 14, 2012, there was a protest hearing at the Chicago office of the State's Attorney of Cook County that included several persons interested in this parole hearing.

Motion to enter executive session (JM – CF).

Motion approved 12-0.

Motion to go back in to open session (ADM-GT)

Motion approved 12-0

This is the 15th time that Inmate Pitts has appeared on a parole request since February of 1987 for the instant offense. The PRB records indicate that in the past, he has consistently gotten no support of his parole application.

Inmate Eddie L. Pitts, age 59, was found guilty of Murder in 1979 and sentenced to 150-300 years.

On November 30, 1976, the victim, Jerry Keane, and his co-worker, Winston McCain, were on duty as servicemen at Peoples Gas Company. At approximately 4:00 p.m., they answered what they believed to be a typical complaint call regarding a gas leak. The call was received from 6620 South Harvard Avenue in Chicago. When the two men arrived at this location, Edward Stewart answered the door and let them into the house. Stewart informed them that the gas leak was coming from the basement. The three men were joined by inmate Eddie Pitts, who was already in the house. All four men then proceeded to the basement. When Jerry Keane went to inspect the furnace, he had trouble removing the furnace door, so McCain started upstairs to get another tool. However, before he could get upstairs, Keane screamed,

“Winston, run, get help!” McCain instinctively ran back downstairs and saw inmate Pitts with his left arm around Keane’s neck, and stabbing Keane in the chest with his right hand. McCain then ran outside to radio for help. Police officers responding to the call found Jerry Keane lying on the floor of the basement with bloodstains all over his body. He was transported to St. Bernard’s Hospital where he was pronounced dead upon arrival. It was determined that he had been stabbed 23 times in his back, neck, arm, chest and thigh.

The day after Jerry Keane was killed; officers learned that inmate Pitts was the attacker. They also determined that he had thrown away the knife used in the attack. Pitts was arrested and charged with the murder of Jerry Keane. However, he was evaluated for fitness and initially found to be unfit for trial, and committed to the Department of Mental Health for treatment. He was institutionalized at Chester Mental Health Center. However, in 1979, the inmate was re-evaluated and diagnosed with schizophrenia, paranoid type in partial remission with medication, and deemed fit to stand trial. It was determined that Pitts was able to fully appreciate the criminality of his offense, retained an understanding of the nature and purpose of the proceedings against him, and had an ability to cooperate with his counsel.

At the trial, he pleaded not guilty by reason insanity and elected to be tried by a jury. The jury rejected that defense and he was convicted of 1st degree murder. Inmate Pitts elected to be sentenced according to the law in effect prior to February 1, 1978, and was sentenced on September 3, 1979 to 150 to 300 years imprisonment. The inmate appealed his sentence, which was nevertheless affirmed by the Appellate Court of Illinois in 1982.

During the interview, inmate Pitts indicated that he actually didn’t know what happened that day, except that he knew that he was having “hallucinations.” Beyond that, he had no explanation for his actions that led to the death of Jerry Keane. He remembers going over to Ed Stewart’s house, and he remembers smelling gas. But he was emphatic about having no memory after that.

Eddie Pitts was born in Shelby, Mississippi on July 1, 1952, the youngest boy of eleven children born to Zebedee Pitts, now deceased, and Gertrude Pitts, who is 97 years young. He has eight living siblings, four boys and four girls. Inmate Pitts attended Broad Street Elementary School in Shelby, but dropped out in the 7th grade. He stated that he went to Job Corp in 1968, and stayed for 18 months, receiving a heavy equipment certificate in 1970. He then moved to Kentucky for a few months, on to Florida for three months, then to Chicago in 1971, where he lived with a married sister. While in Chicago, he worked factory-type jobs until his run-in with the law which began in 1975. Inmate Pitts has never been legally married, but stated that he has two children from common-law relationships. He has never served in the military.

Inmate Pitts’ criminal background began on January 28, 1975 when he was arrested and charged with unlawful use of a weapon. He failed to appear in Court and a bond forfeiture warrant was issued. Ten days later, he was arrested on that warrant, and on April 29, 1975, he pled guilty and sentenced to one-year probation and a \$100 fine. Before Pitts has completed his probation, he was arrested and charged with assault on April 22, 1976. Eventually, this case was dismissed, but within eight months of his assault arrest, the inmate committed the instant offense.

At the time of his sentencing in September of 1979 for the instant offenses, inmate Pitts was 27 years old. He was admitted to the Department of Corrections in 1980 from the Department

of Mental Health. He entered Joliet Correctional Center on May 15, 1980. He has since received the following transfers: Menard Correctional Center on 5/30/80; Menard Psychiatric Center on 9/8/80; back to Menard CC on 6/25/81; Stateville CC on 9/19/84; back to Menard again on 3/18/86; Centralia in 1987; Danville in 1990; Shawnee in 1991. He remained in Shawnee for approximately 10 years, after which he was transferred to Dixon Correctional Center on August 3, 2011 where he remains to this day.

Inmate Pitts' early years of incarceration was rocky at first, having received 43 IDRs in the 30-year period between 1980 and 2000, with about an even mix between major and minor tickets. However, in the last 11 years, he has received only five tickets, 2 of which were major. The last ticket was on 2/24/11 for Damage or Misuse of Property. While his highest level of formal education completed is the 7th grade, he has participated in adult education and several college classes in the earlier years of his incarceration. He is currently classified as minimum security, "A" grade, and low escape risk. The staff at Dixon indicates that they have had no issues with inmate Pitts to date.

Should parole be granted, inmate Pitts has no definite parole plans at this point. He indicates that he would look for a halfway house as a start when he is released. He would also seek employment, but did not indicate any particular work preference.

Cook County Assistant State's Attorney indicated the petitioner has told seven different versions of his story in the past. He has showed very little remorse or anxiety that he committed this crime.

In conclusion, the Board felt that the petitioner has been manipulative and is a long-term criminal.

The Board reviewed and discussed the case during an En Banc session. It was determined at this time that parole would deprecate the seriousness of the offense and would promote disrespect for the law.

Motion to deny parole (JM-GT)

Motion approved 12-0.

Motion for a five year set. (GM-GT)

Motion does NOT carry 6-6.

Voting in favor of the motion was Members Althoff, Bowers, Madison, Sula, Tyler and Chairman Monreal.

Members Crigler, Diaz, Findley, Parrack, Reynolds and Simmons dissented.

"The Board makes a specific finding that the release of victim protest letters could subject a person to actual risk of physical harm."

**Illinois Prisoner Review Board
EN BANC MINUTE SHEET
OPEN SESSION March 22, 2012**

Inmate Name: **George Wormley**

IDOC Number & Institution: **C70634**

The Illinois Prisoner Review Board met in open En Banc session at 319 E Madison, Springfield, IL, on March 23, 2012, at the 8:00 a.m. session to discuss and deliberate parole eligibility for the following inmates:

Members present were: Chairman A. Monreal, E. Althoff, E. Bowers, E. Crigler, S. Diaz, C. Findley, J. Madison, J. Parrack, M. Reynolds, N. Sula, W. Simmons, G. Tyler

Other(s) present: K. Knappmeyer, Recording Secretary

Summary of discussion for parole consideration: Member Findley presented a summary of the parole interview and a review of all file materials.

Inmate George Wormley was interviewed for parole consideration on January 3, 2012 by a Member of the Prisoner Review Board at Graham Correctional Center. Factors considered for parole include, but are not limited to, the nature of the crime, his testimony, a review of the file, parole plans, and institutional adjustment.

George Wormley and two co-defendants are completing sentences of 75-100 years for the brutal murder of a 14-year-old youth in the laundry room of a Robert Taylor Homes public housing high-rise on May 17, 1975.

Inmate Wormley was 17 years old and had previously been incarcerated five days for battery and had been arrested for rape but released without charges filed. It is expected that he will complete his sentence and be released from custody in eight years.

The victim, Stanley Beck, was visiting friends at 5201 S. Federal in the late evening when confronted by three men who believed he was the member of the P Stone gang. He was beaten with a blunt object, then stabbed multiple times with knives and his body was covered by garbage that was set on fire. The medical examiner determined the cause of death to be cranial trauma.

Two young women, Patrice Freeman and Joanne Jones, provided evidence that led to the convictions. Although Ms. Freeman gave conflicting and misleading statements to investigators, the convictions were affirmed on appeal. The appellate court noted several points that established guilt beyond a reasonable doubt. They include Freeman's testimony that placed defendants in the vicinity of the murder both before and after she saw the body; that she saw blood on the clothing of defendants; that knives were given by her to Wormley and that she later refused to accept the knives when Wormley and Hays attempted to return them to her; and that she had been warned by a defendant not to say anything about what she saw that night.

The Cook County State's Attorney notes that the parole statements of defendants over the years, including that of Wormley have been inconsistent, and none accept responsibility for the murder. Wormley stated this year that he "never put a hand on him" and that he had been in

the apartment of a girlfriend when the murder took place. In 2009, another Board Member's notes indicate that petitioner said he was at the scene but left when it got bad.

Although we cannot determine from the record whether or not Mr. Wormley beat or stabbed his victim, it was adduced at trial that he did ask for the knives from Ms Freeman.

His institutional adjustment seems quite good. From 1995-2006 he received no IDRs, and from that time he received three: unauthorized property in 2006 --20 days commissary. His most serious infractions were a 1985 sexual misconduct and 1987 fighting and gang activity. He has never lost any good conduct credit.

Mr. Wormley was 17 when he came to prison in 1977. He will be 55 years old in May and is completing his 37th year in county and DOC custody.

He has a GED and has worked on grounds crew, garden crew, as a maintenance locksmith, as a porter and has been active in over 40 gym.

He speaks with pride of his work at Dixon where he volunteered in the hospice unit assisting terminally ill inmates with cleanup and bathing.

Counselors have written that he has adjusted to incarcerated life well and continues to plan for reentry into society. It is believed he is doing what he can to be prepared.

He remains in close contact with family and friends. His mother, now 77, attended his interview two years ago with two other supporters, and his counselor reports that Wormley would like to live with his mother or sister and has an opportunity for restaurant employment with a family friend.

Member Findley indicated that he believes Inmate Wormley has a sufficient supportive family and skills to be employed. He worked in hospice care at Dixon and stated he wants to continue to help individuals who are terminally ill. His crime is horrific, but he has had support from the Board in the past. He has many letters of support and the last letter of objection is dated 1985. Member Findley stated that he believes the petitioner is rehabilitated as he ever will be. He is a low risk to reoffend.

Motion to Grant Parole. (CF-GT)

Member Tyler stated she supports Member Findley's motion. The petitioner was at the honor dorm at Graham. He had keys to the entire facility when he was working as a locksmith. She believes in rehabilitation and believes Inmate Wormley has taking advantage of opportunities presented to him to become a better person. She would live next door to him and believes he has become a different person.

Cook County Assistant State's Attorney indicated that Wormley was the one who asked for the knives. The Victim's father could not identify him because of the damage to his body. The petitioner attempted to give the bloody knives back to a witness and she refused them. She stated that all three offenders had blood on their clothes. She was a State witness at trial.

Member Findley stated he has no doubt that the petitioner was an active participant in the instant offense, but he supports him due to the reason he mentioned previously.

Parole is denied. (5-7)

Voting in favor of the motion were Members Findley, Crigler, Madison, Reynolds and Tyler.

Members Althoff, Bowers, Diaz, Parrack, Simmons, Sula and Chairman Monreal dissented.

"The Board makes a specific finding that the release of victim protest letters could subject a person to actual risk of physical harm."

**Illinois Prisoner Review Board
EN BANC MINUTE SHEET
OPEN SESSION March 22, 2012**

Inmate Name: **Willie Burgin** IDOC Number & Institution: **C01185**

The Illinois Prisoner Review Board met in open En Banc session at 319 E Madison, Springfield, IL, on March 23, 2012, at the 8:00 a.m. session to discuss and deliberate parole eligibility for the following inmates:

Members present were: Chairman A. Monreal, E. Althoff, E. Bowers, E. Crigler, S. Diaz, C. Findley, J. Madison, J. Parrack, M. Reynolds, N. Sula, W. Simmons, G. Tyler

Other(s) present: K. Knappmeyer, Recording Secretary

Summary of discussion for parole consideration: Member Madison presented a summary of the parole interview and a review of all file materials.

On January 31, 2012, at Illinois River Correctional Center, Willie H. Burgin appeared before a member of the Prisoner Review Board for parole consideration. Factors considered for parole include, but are not limited to, the nature of the crime, his testimony, a review of the file, parole plans, and institutional adjustment. No persons appeared in support of, or opposition to, inmate Burgin's parole request. However, there is a prior letter in opposition to Burgin's parole from Anita Alvarez, State's Attorney for Cook County, dated December 4, 2008. There were also other prior letters of opposition in the file.

Inmate Willie H. Burgin, age 55, was found guilty of rape in April of 1977 and given a sentence of 50 - 100 years imprisonment for a crime committed in July of 1976. In June of 1979, Burgin filed an appeal with the Appellate Court of Illinois claiming that there was no rape because there was no violence. The Court affirmed the rape conviction, ruling that a threat of violence was sufficient and that it negated consent.

This is the 25th time that Inmate Burgin has appeared on a parole request since September of 1984 for the instant offense. The PRB records indicate that in the past, he has consistently gotten no support of his parole application, except in 1994 when he got two votes (Hubbard and Maxwell); in 1995 when he got four votes (Brooks, Hubbard, Maxwell and Montes), in 1996 when he got one vote (Maxwell), and in 1997 when he got two votes (Harris and Maxwell). In 2009, he got a three-year set.

The victim, Deborah Phillips, a student at Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois campus, left the library around 10:00 p.m. on July 3, 1976, and began walking toward her home alone. She was confronted by the inmate who was riding a bicycle. The inmate got off the bike and forced the victim into an underground driveway where he raped her, and threatened to hurt her if she did not cooperate. He fled afterward and the victim cried out to the first people she saw on the street who contacted the police. Based on the description supplied by the victim, the police arrested the inmate the next day. He admitted to having sexual intercourse with the victim, but claimed that it was consensual. Inmate Burgin was convicted after a protracted jury trial and sentenced to 50 - 100 years for rape.

At the trial, a second victim testified that exactly two weeks earlier, she too was raped by the inmate when he rode up to her on his bicycle, got off and raped her in a ditch-like area. This victim was so traumatized that she had to be taken to the hospital by ambulance. When the police arrested the inmate the day after the second incident, he was about one mile south of the first incident, on his bike talking to several girls.

During the interview, inmate Burgin didn't talk very much, especially about what happened over 35 years ago. Even though he was only charged with one of the rapes, and pleaded not guilty at the trial, in our 2007 interview, he admitted to being guilty of both rapes, but this time, he was completely silent on the subject. When I asked him what he would say that I could report to the Board that would cause his prior vote totals to change in his favor, he said: "I don't think there's anything I could say that would convince you or anybody else that I should be paroled. I've appeared before this Board now 25 times, and nothing has changed, and I'm just not sure anything will ever change."

Willie H. Burgin was born in Asheville, North Carolina on March 9, 1956, the older of two children born to Carmen Burgin and a father that inmate Burgin says that he does not know, but he is aware that both parents are deceased as well as his sister who only lived eighteen months. He lived in Asheville until he was about 15 years old, attending Hill Street Elementary School there and dropping out in the 8th grade. He then moved to Evanston, Illinois in 1972, and worked various jobs - dry cleaners in Glencoe for a period of time, and a fire extinguisher manufacturer in Northbrook for eight months until he was arrested for the instant offense. He is single and has no children.

Records indicate that prior to the instant offense, inmate Burgin was convicted of Rape in 1973 and sentenced to 4 - 6 years. He was paroled in March, 1976 and convicted of the instant offense four months later.

At the time of his conviction for the instant offense, inmate Burgin was 20 years old. He was originally received at the Joliet R & C Center on July 1, 1977, and transferred to the Stateville Correctional Center on July 20, 1977. On December 19, 1984, he was transferred to the Logan Correctional Center. During his almost 12 years at Logan, he earned his GED and Food Sanitation License in 1986, a certificate in Food Service in 1987, participated in the Lincoln College Food Service class as a teacher's aide, received an Associate's Degree in Applied Science in 1992, and participated in Logan's Sex Offenders Group from 1986 to 1993 when it was discontinued. But he also had a spotty disciplinary record at Logan, having received eleven IDRs, eight minor and three major, the last of which was for sexual misconduct because he impregnated a female inmate, and received one year C-grade, one year segregation, and a maximum security transfer to Pontiac Correctional Center for six months, then to Hill Correctional Center on October 16, 1996.

He remained at Hill for eight months, receiving an Associate of General Studies, and was then transferred to Graham Correctional Center on June 11, 1997. He remained at Graham for almost three years, receiving three minor IDRs before being transferred to Sheridan Correctional Center on April 12, 2000. He spent 27 months at Sheridan, receiving two minor IDRs and one major. On July 3, 2002, he was transferred back to Danville. During his current stay at Danville, he had two minor and two major violations. Because of one major IDR for fighting, in addition to other disciplinary actions, he received a disciplinary transfer to Illinois River Correctional Center on June 3, 2009, where he remains to this day. His current status is minimum security; A-grade and low escape risk.

Inmate Burgin indicates that, if paroled, he will live in a halfway house. He does not have any immediate employment options available at this time.

Cook County Assistant State's Attorney indicated when the petitioner committed the instant offense he was on parole for two other rapes. He has been convicted of three rapes. A fourth victim testified at trial and they did not pursue a trial for her.

Inmate Burgin is to be commended for his educational work and training, and also for the fact that he participated in a sex offender program until it was discontinued. He has also spent 35 years incarcerated for a crime in which no loss of life occurred. However, it is problematic that his parole plans are very non-specific. It should be of concern that he would be unable to conform to the rules of parole due to his length of incarceration and lack of specific plans for release.

The Board reviewed and discussed the case during an En Banc session. It was determined at this time that parole would deprecate the seriousness of the offense and would promote disrespect for the law.

Member Diaz noted that petitioner's lack of parole plans. He is a serial rapist and will be out on the streets in 2018. Member Madison also indicated he would like that petitioner to have a psychological evaluation before his next parole hearing.

Motion to deny parole. (JM-GT).
Motion approved 12-0.

"The Board makes a specific finding that the release of victim protest letters could subject a person to actual risk of physical harm."

**Illinois Prisoner Review Board
EN BANC MINUTE SHEET
OPEN SESSION March 22, 2012**

Inmate Name: **Everett Bowen** IDOC Number & Institution: **C81522**

The Illinois Prisoner Review Board met in open En Banc session at 319 E Madison, Springfield, IL, on March 23, 2012, at the 8:00 a.m. session to discuss and deliberate parole eligibility for the following inmates:

Members present were: Chairman A. Monreal, E. Althoff, E. Bowers, E. Crigler, S. Diaz, C. Findley, J. Madison, J. Parrack, M. Reynolds, N. Sula, W. Simmons, G. Tyler

Other(s) present: K. Knappmeyer, Recording Secretary

Summary of discussion for parole consideration: Member Diaz presented a summary of the parole interview and a review of all file materials.

On February 14, 2012 at Logan Correctional Center, Everett Bowen appeared before a member of the Prisoner Review Board for parole consideration. Factors considered for parole include, but are not limited to, the nature of the crime, his testimony, a review of the file, parole plans, and institutional adjustment. Present at the hearing was Mr. Bowen and Prisoner Review Board Member S. Diaz.

Inmate Bowen was found guilty by a jury trial in Cook County of Murder (3 counts) and Arson. He was sentenced to 100 – 150 years for the Murders and 1 – 20 years for Arson. His projected MSR date is September of 2051. He has been at Logan since 1997 and is A Grade, low escape risk.

Facts of the case indicate that by May 1977, the marriage between Mr. Bowen and his wife was under stress to the point that Mrs. Bowen filed for divorce. Everett Bowen responded by making numerous threats toward his wife if she followed through with the divorce. On June 01, 1977, Mrs. Bowen moved out of the Chicago home and into a residence owned by a friend. Everette Bowen located her and their four children and allegedly attempted to strangle her in anger. The family then moved to her brother's home in Northlake, Illinois. Additional verbal and physical threats continued. On July 01, 1977, a temporary restraining order was issued and according to a witness (family friend) Bowen made a statement to the effect that "if he couldn't have the kids, she wouldn't get them either, that he would just burn them up".

On July 02, 1977, at approximately 4 am, after drinking all night, Everette Bowen set fire to the home at 107 S. Elm, in Northlake killing three of his children (Sherry, Julie, and Mark ages 13, 8, and 5). 11 year old Robert was carried from the home by his mother and survived. Mr. Bowen was brought to the Northlake Police Department where he initially denied setting the fire. On July 03, 1977 he gave a statement admitting having set the fire and was charged accordingly. Mr. Bowen continues to deny setting the fire, relates that he confessed because he became tired of the interrogation and having been threatened with the death penalty.

Mr. Bowen has made a progressively positive institutional adjustment. For the past 11 years he has been assigned as a Tool Control Specialist where he is responsible for signing out tools during the day and inventorying tools at the end of the work day. There over 1,700 tools in the tools shop. Staff reports an exceptional work ethic, a respectful and cooperative individual who gets along well with others. His last minor IDR was in 2008 for insolence/profanity, minor in 2006 for having an extra needle. He has had no participation in any institutional program. His skills include tool work and plumbing.

Inmate Bowen's parole plans are to reside with his brother Paul Bowen who owns a plumbing and heating business and will provide housing and employment.

Mr. Bowen appeared for the interview in a flat, rather depressed mood stating simply that he did not believe he was ever going to be paroled. He related that he had not set the fire, that he had been intimidated by the police interrogators, and that he felt remorse for the loss of his children. He was proud of holding the tool shop job citing the responsibility that it carried and the trust that staff had in him in such a position. This was brief interview as it appeared that Mr. Bowen did not want to continue to discuss any other issues.

The Board reviewed and discussed the case during an En Banc session. It was determined at this time that parole would deprecate the seriousness of the offense and would promote disrespect for the law.

Motion to deny parole. (SD-GT)
Motion approved 12-0.

Motion for a three-year set. (SD-WS)
Motion approved 12-0.

"The Board makes a specific finding that the release of victim protest letters could subject a person to actual risk of physical harm."

**Illinois Prisoner Review Board
EN BANC MINUTE SHEET
OPEN SESSION March 22, 2012**

Inmate Name: **A.D. Clark** IDOC Number & Institution: **C02207**

The Illinois Prisoner Review Board met in open En Banc session at 319 E Madison, Springfield, IL, on March 23, 2012, at the 8:00 a.m. session to discuss and deliberate parole eligibility for the following inmates:

Members present were: Chairman A. Monreal, E. Althoff, E. Bowers, E. Crigler, S. Diaz, C. Findley, J. Madison, J. Parrack, M. Reynolds, N. Sula, W. Simmons, G. Tyler

Other(s) present: K. Knappmeyer, Recording Secretary

Summary of discussion for parole consideration: Member Simmons presented a summary of the parole interview and a review of all file materials.

On January 21, 2012, at Stateville Correctional Center, A.D. Clark appeared before a member of the Prisoner Review Board for parole consideration. Factors considered for parole include, but are not limited to, the nature of the crime, his testimony, a review of the file, parole plans, and institutional adjustment. Present at the hearing was Inmate Clark, Member Simmons and Debbie Willis, Mr. Clark's fiancée.

A.D. Clark is currently 59 years old with a date of birth being November 3, 1952. He was 23 years old at the time of the instant offense. He has served 38 years in prison and his current MSR date is April 5, 3168.

Inmate Clark has been convicted of murder and was sentenced to 800 – 2400 years. He was originally sentenced to the death penalty, but was resentenced in 1978 to the current term.

Per inmate Clark, he along with his brother, Ernest Clark and Otis Carl Williams, stole a vehicle belonging to a General Johnson who lived in the Pembroke subdivision of Kankakee, Illinois. They broke in to the Pembroke Market in the subdivision and stole meat and other items from the market. The stolen goods were taken back to General Johnson's house and stored in his freezer. Inmate Clark stated that he found out that General Johnson had given the police information that Clark and Williams had placed the meat in Johnson's freezer.

A.D. Clark would not provide any information regarding Otis Carl Williams. Clark stated that he was the one that killed General Johnson, he said the reason he killed him was so he could not testify against him. Clark indicated they started the fire to cover up the murder. He showed very little remorse.

The official Statement of Facts indicates that on March 30, 1974, inmate A.D. Clark, along with his brother Earnest Clark and Otis Carl Williams stole a vehicle belonging to General Johnson who lived in the Pembroke Subdivision in Kankakee, Illinois. They then broke in to the Pembroke Market and loaded the back of the vehicle with 180-200 packages of meat, candy, cigarettes and fruit and vegetables. The stolen goods were taken back to General Johnson's house and stored in his freezer. During the course of the investigation of the robbery, investigators received information that the stolen meat was in the freezer at General Johnson's residence. Investigators went to the residence and found the meat in the freezer. Mr. Johnson stated that A.D. Clark and Otis Williams brought the meat to his house and put it in his freezer. On April 11, 1974, the bodies of General Johnson and Othella Covington were found in the burned out residence of General Johnson. A.D. Clark and Otis Carl Williams struck both General Johnson and Othella Covington several times about the head and neck with hatchets. The bodies were placed on the couch and set on fire.

Inmate Clark has previously been housed at Mt. Sterling, Lawrence, Western and Dixon Correctional Centers. He is currently A-Grade and has participated in many educational opportunities, such as auto maintenance, welding small engines, tailoring, culinary, GED and some college courses. He has previously been assigned as a laundry porter and ground crew. He has 22 total IDRs, last one being in 2005, when he was sent from a medium security facility on a disciplinary transfer for having a shank in his cell. He is coming off of a three-year set and has received no prior votes. Criminal History includes a 1973 battery charge and juvenile infractions for possessing a stolen car and a gun.

If paroled, inmate Clark indicated he would like to live at Harry's Sober Living House in Chicago, and then to move to St. Paul, Minnesota to live with his fiancée.

The Board reviewed and discussed the case during an En Banc session. It was determined at this time that parole would deprecate the seriousness of the offense and would promote disrespect for the law.

Motion to Deny Parole. (WS-MR)
Motion approved 12-0.

Motion for a three-year set. (WS-MR)
Motion approved 11-1.
Member Findley dissented.

"The Board makes a specific finding that the release of victim protest letters could subject a person to actual risk of physical harm."