

# PRISONER REVIEW BOARD

## EN BANC MINUTE SHEET: MEETING OF APRIL 28, 2016

The Illinois Prisoner Review Board met in open en banc session at 319 E. Madison, Springfield, IL, on APRIL 28, 2016 at the 8:00 a.m. session to discuss and deliberate parole eligibility for the following inmates:

L02079	DONALD GRANT
L04686	HENRY HILLENBRAND
C63915	LENNOX LAWRENCE
C01727	RUBEN TAYLOR

The meeting was called to order by Chairman Findley  
Roll call was taken by the Recording Secretary: Gabriela Chavez Barrientos

<u>MEMBER</u>	<u>PRESENT</u>	<u>ABSENT</u>
Mr. Ed Bowers	X	
Edith Crigler	X	
Salvador Diaz	X	
Mr. Gary Duncan	X	
Mr. Donald Wayne Dunn	X	
Mr. Pete Fisher	X	
Vonetta Harris	X	
Tom Johnson		X
Mr. Daryl Jones	X	
Mr. William Norton	X	
Mrs. Aurthur Mae Perkins	X	
Mr. Donald Shelton	X	
Chairman Craig Findley	X	

12 Members Present

The Recording Secretary presented the following minutes for approval:  
Open Session Minutes from **March 24, 2016. (DS-DWD)**. Leave

Meeting was adjourned (CF – WN). Leave.  
Submitted by: Gabriela Chavez Barrientos, Recording Secretary

# PRISONER REVIEW BOARD

## EN BANC MINUTE SHEET OPEN SESSION— APRIL 28, 2016

Inmate Name: **DONALD GRANT** IDOC Number & Institution: **L02079**

The Illinois Prisoner Review Board met in open en banc session at 319 E. Madison Street, Springfield, IL on April 28, 2016, at the 8:00 a.m. session to discuss and deliberate parole eligibility for Donald Grant, IDOC # L02079

Members present were: Chairman C. Findley, E. Bowers, E. Crigler, S. Diaz, G. Duncan, D.W. Dunn, P. Fisher, V. Harris, D. Jones, W. Norton, A.M. Perkins, and D. Shelton.

Other(s) present: Gabriela Chavez Barrientos, Recording Secretary

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

Mr. Jones interviewed inmate Donald Grant at the Dixon Correctional Center on March 9, 2016.

The facts of the case are as follows. On May 24, 1976 at approximately 8:00 pm, Robert Jackson, a retired Peoria County Sheriff's Deputy, was murdered by the inmate while Jackson worked as a part-time security guard at a grocery store in Peoria. Per his duties, Jackson had removed the inmate from the store during a prior incident. Grant returned to the store the night of May 24th, intending to settle the score. He walked into the store with a loaded .22 caliber handgun, walked behind Jackson and shot him in the head. After Jackson fell, mortally wounded, the inmate stole his .38 caliber revolver and fled.

Prior to killing Mr. Jackson, the inmate had an argument with him. The argument purportedly ensued after the inmate had been put out of the store by Mr. Jackson. The inmate left the store, retrieved a gun, returned to the store, and approached the victim from behind to seek his revenge.

From 1976 until 1981, Jackson's murder remained unsolved. Inmate had been sentenced to 4 years and was paroled in July 1980 for an unrelated offense. In 1981 he bragged to friends and family about killing Jackson.

He was sentenced to 60-180 years for Murder and 20-60 years for Armed Robbery.

Mr. Jones conducted a review of all the relevant facts and circumstances. The Board determined that to grant parole at this time would deprecate the seriousness of the offense and promote disrespect for the law. Therefore, Mr. Jones moved to deny parole to Inmate Grant.

Motion to deny parole (DJ-GD). Motion prevails 11-1. Members voting in favor of the motion were Mr. Bowers, Mr. Diaz, Mr. Duncan, Mr. Dunn, Mr. Fisher, Mrs. Harris, Mr. Jones, Mr. Norton, Mrs. Perkins, Mr. Shelton, and Chairman Findley.

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

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## EN BANC MINUTE SHEET OPEN SESSION— APRIL 28, 2016

Inmate Name: **HENRY HILLENBRAND** IDOC Number & Institution: **L04686**

The Illinois Prisoner Review Board met in open en banc session at 319 E. Madison Street, Springfield, IL on April 28, 2016, at the 8:00 a.m. session to discuss and deliberate parole eligibility for Henry Hillenbrand, IDOC # L04686.

Members present were: Chairman C. Findley, E. Bowers, E. Crigler, S. Diaz, G. Duncan, D.W. Dunn, P. Fisher, V. Harris, D. Jones, W. Norton, A.M. Perkins, and D. Shelton.

Other(s) present: Gabriela Chavez Barrientos, Recording Secretary

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

Mr. Duncan stated that Henry Hillenbrand has been continuously incarcerated in the State of Illinois since December 20, 1982. On March 17, 2016, when interviewed face to face by Mr. Duncan, he was sixty-eight years old and in December of 2016 he will have been in custody for thirty-four calendar years.

The offenses for which he is incarcerated were committed June 29, 1970. The Murder of Patricia Pence resulted in a sentence of 80-240 years. The Murder of George Evans resulted in a sentence of 50-150 years. Those sentences were ordered to be served consecutively but later were ordered to be served concurrently by the Illinois Supreme Court.

After a plea of guilty to the murders of Patricia Pence and George Evans, Henry Hillenbrand escaped jail November 17, 1970 and was not sentenced until February 24, 1984, having then been apprehended in Anderson, Missouri, following an absence of nearly thirteen years.

The facts of his sentenced crimes are summarized as follows:

June 29, 1970, Henry Hillenbrand, Patricia Pence and George Evans were all residents of Streator, Illinois in LaSalle County. Hillenbrand and Pence had been in a relationship since high school and had a daughter, Dawn Hillenbrand, who was then nearly two years old. Hillenbrand and Patricia Pence had been apart for approximately four months and Pence was dating George Evans, also a friend of Hillenbrand and recently home from the military, having been awarded the Purple Heart medal. Hillenbrand and Ms. Pence reportedly managed a restaurant together.

As Hillenbrand would later admit, he was jealous of the relationship between Ms. Pence and George Evans. His armed assault on the two commenced as they slept and was effectively an execution.

At trial, the defendant agreed with the factual basis stated by the State's Attorney, that he had parked his car some distance from George Evans' house and proceeded there by foot with a .22-caliber rifle wrapped in a blanket, arriving about 7 a.m. He found Evans in bed with Patricia Pence, the defendant's former girlfriend and mother of his two-year-old daughter, and shot and killed Evans

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with one shot to the head. The defendant then took Pence by car to his own residence. The defendant had already struck Pence with a rifle on the head with such force that the stock of the rifle broke off. Pence attempted to escape by running but the defendant shot her as well, striking her three times. There were neighbors who saw the chase. Both victims died from gunshots.

The defendant's father, Russell Hillenbrand, testified that when the defendant arrived at his house after the murders he told him he thought he had killed somebody. Although the defendant's father believed the defendant was drunk, he did not then communicate that opinion to any of the police officers. He also testified the defendant arrived alone in a station wagon and ran into the woods from the back door when the police arrived about one-half hour later.

Mr. Duncan noted that the fact that he had been drinking the previous evening and perhaps as late as 1:00 a.m., was not disputed but, claims that he was intoxicated in the early morning when he shot Pence and Evans are contradicted by other evidence.

Detective Donald Haage testified the defendant, after being captured and taken to the police station, agreed to talk but said defendant would not sign a written statement. Haage stated he noticed nothing unusual about the defendant and that he, the defendant, was definitely not intoxicated. Haage further testified neither the defendant nor any of his relatives suggested the defendant might be intoxicated.

Thomas Bunn, the jailer, testified about a conversation he and the defendant had while defendant was in his cell. The defendant related to Bunn a descriptive narration of the events before, during, and after the murders. The defendant told Bunn about arguments he and Evans had had and how, after seeing Pence's car at Evans' house that night, he drove home and picked up his rifle. Continuing his narration the defendant told Bunn he entered the house through a broken window and holding the rifle waist high shot Evans in the head. Pence then became hysterical so he hit her on the head with the rifle as hard as he could, breaking the stock off the gun. Later he shot Pence as she was running away from him. The defendant also stated that although he had been drinking he was not drunk.

The defendant's testimony countered that he was heavily under the influence of alcohol and therefore could not remember details of the murders. He did admit to a vague remembrance of striking Pence in Evans' house and of seeing her on the porch where she died.

Betty Bennet, a friend of Pence's, testified about the defendant's relationship with Pence and how, at times, he would hit her, threaten her, and force himself upon her. Bennet said the defendant entered the restaurant where she and Pence worked as waitresses at around 3 a.m. on the morning of the murders and asked her about Pence's whereabouts. Bennet noticed nothing unusual about the defendant's speech other than that he was angry and she believed he was sober. Duane LaVell, another witness, also testified he saw defendant at the restaurant and said the defendant was very angry about Pence's behavior.

After pleading guilty and while awaiting sentencing, inmate Hillenbrand devised a clever and elaborate escape plan, acquired hacksaw blades, patiently cut through the bars and left, taking two other inmates with him.

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While a fugitive, he committed other crimes including residential burglary. He acquired weapons, clothes and funds and then assaulted a young LaSalle County man, Michael Lyle whom he forced at gunpoint to drive him and the others to the Chicago area. When later apprehended, Hillenbrand signed statements admitting those offenses.

Michael Lyle testified that Hillenbrand and another man stopped his car at an intersection in the Streator area about 9:30 p.m. the day after the jail escape, forcing him to drive them to Chicago. While traveling to Chicago, Lyle testified he could see Hillenbrand in the backseat, through the rearview mirror, with a gun pointed at Lyle's head. He was terrified throughout the entire 2 1/2-to 3-hour drive to Chicago. The other men wanted to kill Lyle when they arrived in Chicago, but Hillenbrand did not agree and released Lyle unharmed at a fast-food restaurant in Chicago.

While in Chicago, Hillenbrand adopted the name of Thomas Charles Elliot and eventually settled in the town of Anderson in McDonald County, Missouri. While there, he worked in the logging business, married, claimed salvation in the church which he regularly attended and was married to Hope Elliott with whom he had two children. Thomas Elliott is now 38 and Jeremy Elliott is now 34.

In late 1982 or early 1983, Hillenbrand, aka Thomas Elliott went to Canada and was challenged at the border as he returned. By May, 1983, he had been identified from fingerprints sent from Canada to the Federal Bureau of Investigation and was tracked by his vehicle registration to Missouri where he was arrested by agents of the FBI.

Prior to the murders of Pence and Evans, Hillenbrand had no significant criminal history. After he was sentenced for the murders, Hillenbrand was convicted in LaSalle County, Illinois of the offenses of Escape and Aggravated Kidnapping. Owing to a decision of the Illinois Supreme Court, those offenses were later discharged by an order nolle prosequi on motion of the LaSalle County State's Attorney.

Mr. Hillenbrand is 68 years old, apparently fit, well-groomed, obviously intelligent, talkative and articulate. His manner was affable, open and he was completely willing to talk about the facts of the crime, his escape and his institutional life. In fact, he was repeatedly directed to stay on topic. He appears to think of his life as a series of adventures about each of which he has a story. Those stories are engaging and interesting and his former cell-mate has apparently set many of them into a semi-fictional set of published narratives.

His own account of his actions in the murders is essentially the same as told at his trial but, he emphasizes that extreme intoxication led him to do things outside his ordinary character and behavior. He also said he did not shoot George in his sleep, rather that George awakened and lunged at him and he then shot him.

Strangely, he claims, and has previously claimed to others, that after killing George Evans and breaking the rifle over Patty's head, he forced her into his car to take her to the hospital. But, when she escaped his car, he shot her three times in the back. He said he now believes she was trying to get to their daughter because she was frantic to know she was safe.

As before, he says he was driven by jealousy. When asked whether he felt no one should have Patty if he could not, he said, "that's what people say", but said he did not see it that way.

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He said he has no relationship with Dawn Hillenbrand but does have a good relationship with his two sons from his marriage to Hope Elliott from whom he is now divorced.

He professes a deep religious faith which is consistent with his behavior while free in Missouri. He claims deep remorse for the murders and believes his crimes were not deliberate but, were instead crimes of passion and jealousy and out of character.

Hillenbrand is persuasive in describing himself as a person who has worked hard all of his life whether in or out of prison. He is witty, intelligent and clever. His escape and successful adoption of an alias identity establish those qualities as well. He freely retells the detailed story of the escape and of his life in Missouri.

He is proud of the many friends he made there, including the County Sheriff. He professes no regret for the escape and enjoyed the freedom of those years.

The Board acknowledged inmate Hillenbrand's excellent institutional adjustment. Hillenbrand has been at the Menard Correctional Center nearly continuously since November 25, 1987. He remains there today, having been returned from a flood hazard transfer to Pinckneyville at the administration's request, owing to his value as a worker in "Prison Industries", i.e. the "Broom Shop". In this year's report his work Supervisor's opinion was mentioned, "...Mr. Hillenbrand has been an exceptional worker for him over the years and would be hard to replace, although he wishes Mr. Hillenbrand best wishes for release."

He has three total I.D.R.'s while in IDOC and none since January, 1987 thus having served 29 years without any I.D.R.'s.

He is classified a moderate escape risk and is in "A" grade status.

He is noted for having assisted in the recent sandbagging and other flood relief efforts at Menard. Inmate Hillenbrand has strong family support, staying in touch with family and friends through mail, telephone and visitation. His sister and brother-in-law have visited upward of 60 times and have consistently presented testimony in favor of parole.

Their testimony to the Board was that Hillenbrand is readily employable and that they will assist him in all ways to adjust to the community upon parole release. They further attest to his devotion to his faith and to his family and to their observations of him over time that persuade them he is unlikely to reoffend.

The Board considered Mr. Hillenbrand's parole plan. If paroled evidence was considered that he would live at an approved placement with one of his sons in Missouri pursuant to the Interstate Compact or with an old friend in central Illinois who testified to the Board of her willingness to accept him in her home.

The Board recognized that Mr. Hillenbrand has made an excellent institutional adjustment and that he has a moderately strong and specific plan for reentry to the free community. However, the Board also considered the particularly brutal and heinous nature of the crimes against Patricia Pence and George Evans. Further, the Board recognized that the crimes were the deliberate execution of Hillenbrand's domestic partner and another innocent individual. Thus, inmate Hillenbrand's deliberate actions deprived his infant child of her mother and otherwise caused incalculable harm to

STATE OF ILLINOIS  
BRUCE RAUNER, GOVERNOR

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the surviving family members of Pence and Evans, as well as to the entire community of LaSalle County, Illinois.

Other factors militated against parole, including inmate Hillenbrand's avoidance of responsibility by his escape of thirteen years for which he expresses no particular regret. Similarly, consideration of his crimes upon escape, including residential burglary and kidnapping, appear deliberate, selfish and wholly inconsistent with his claims that he was remorseful for having killed Pence and Evans.

Finally, the Board views inmate Hillenbrand's crimes as the ultimate expression of domestic violence, a persistent and pervasive social illness for which legislative and judicially imposed penalties are appropriately significant and severe.

Motion to grant parole (GD-EC). Motion does not prevail 4-8. Members voting against the motion were Mr. Bowers, Mr. Diaz, Mr. Fisher, Mrs. Harris, Mr. Jones, Mr. Norton, Mrs. Perkins, and Mr. Shelton.

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

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### **EN BANC MINUTE SHEET OPEN SESSION— APRIL 28, 2016**

Inmate Name: **LENNOX LAWRENCE** IDOC Number & Institution: **C63915**

The Illinois Prisoner Review Board met in open en banc session at 319 E. Madison Street, Springfield, IL on April 28, 2016, at the 8:00 a.m. session to discuss and deliberate parole eligibility for Lennox Lawrence, IDOC # C63915

Members present were: Chairman C. Findley, E. Bowers, E. Crigler, S. Diaz, G. Duncan, D.W. Dunn, P. Fisher, V. Harris, D. Jones, W. Norton, A.M. Perkins, and D. Shelton.

Other(s) present: Gabriela Chavez Barrientos, Recording Secretary

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

Member Salvador Diaz interviewed inmate Lennox Lawrence on March 9, 2016 at the Dixon Correctional Center. He has spent three years in Dixon (July 2013- Present) and 8 years at Shawnee.

Present during the interview were inmate Lawrence and his sisters, Patrice and Carol Lawrence.

Mr. Lawrence is currently incarcerated for the offenses of Murder (2 counts) of 100-200 years and Attempt Murder of 50-100. All sentences are to run consecutive.

Mr. Lawrence was admitted to IDOC on November of 1976 and has spent 39.5 years in the Department of Corrections. This was his 26<sup>th</sup> time before the Prisoner Review Board.

Mr. Lawrence has a maximum discharge date of October 2016.

The offense arises from a homicide committed several months earlier. This murder was charged to Elijah Baptiste. Leslie Scott and Leo Carter were eye witnesses when Elijah Baptiste robbed and shot Sam Blue to death. Carter and Scott testified at the preliminary hearing and were to be prosecution witnesses during the trial.

Michael Baptiste, Elijah Baptiste's brother, planned to prevent Leo Carter and Leslie Scott from testifying against his brother. There were four co-conspirators in this plan: Michael Baptiste, Wayne Lindsey, cousin to the Baptiste brothers; John Perkins, and Lennox Lawrence.

The plan was for Wayne Lindsey to get Carter and Scott to a bogus party at his apartment in an effort to confront and silence the witnesses.

Leo Carter, Leslie Scott, and Carter's brother Henry went to the apartment.

Once at the party, Lawrence and Lindsey brandished guns and ordered the three victims out of the apartment and towards the alley. Once in the alley, Lindsey asked, "Who tricked on my cousin?" Both victims denied providing any information related to the murder. Wayne Lindsey then shot Leo



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Carter in the head and back. Lennox Lawrence then shot Henry Carter in the head and chest. Leslie Scott was shot and killed next. Leo Carter, although badly wounded, crawled approximately two blocks to his cousin's house, where the police were called.

Although shot in one eye and once in the back, Leo Carter was able to identify the offenders. After a jury trial Lennox Lawrence, Michael Baptiste, and Wayne Lindsey were found guilty with John Perkins being found not guilty by a bench trial. Michael Baptiste was paroled by this Board.

Mr. Diaz stated that Mr. Lawrence continues to maintain his innocence claiming that he was home and not present during the offense. When asked with regards to the shooting of Leslie Scott, M. Lawrence related that he did not know who shot Scott. He related that Leo Carter testified in court that he had witnessed Lennox Lawrence shoot his brother after he had been shot in the eye. Lawrence has spoken to Michael Baptiste's lawyer, who he claims is obtaining the police records related to this event in an effort to build a case for his innocence.

Mr. Lawrence has lost all of his past appeals and he related he has an appeal working in Cook County citing Miller vs. Alabama, related to excessive sentencing.

While the Board agrees that the offense was cold and calculated, The Board recognizes that his adjustment has been very good. Per his correctional counselor and disciplinary history, Mr. Lawrence has had no disciplinary tickets since 2005. He has had only three minors since 1998

Presently unassigned due to medical issues, Inmate Lawrence has previously been assigned as a janitor, brick layer, electrician, transit man, and inside grounds laborer. Mr. Lawrence has a 10<sup>th</sup> grade level education, and has not participated in any institutional education programs.

Mr. Lawrence reports that while at Shawnee, he had a kidney infection which spread to his liver and heart. He has had one cyst in his spine for which he was helicoptered to Barnes Hospital in Saint Louis. He was brought back to Dixon to recover. He used to walk with a cane, but now he is able to move without one. Mr. Lawrence reported taking blood pressure medications.

Mr. Lawrence has six sisters, one brother, a mother that is 83 years of age, and a father who is now deceased. He reported having been born in Jamaica and has an active immigration retainer from Jamaica. Mr. Lawrence does not know why Jamaica would want him.

Mr. Lawrence stated that "the truth speaks for itself". He feels for the Carter family, and for Rosalie Baptiste (Michael and Elijah's sister and for his mother. Mr. Lawrence shed tears at this point in the interview.

Mr. Lawrence stated that he has sent an application to Saint Leonard's. His mother's home would be the backup plan were he to be released. It is the Board's opinion that this plan needs to be fortified.

Mr. Diaz noted that Mr. Lawrence has conducted himself very well while in the IDOC. His disciplinary history and his work history reflect as much. Grade A and Low Escape Risk, he resides in General Population.

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Mr. Lawrence has served close to forty years and continues to maintain his innocence. That he is apparently in contact with Michael Baptiste's lawyer in an effort to shed light on his claim shows that he continues to grind away at his assertion.

Mr. Diaz stated that if he were to radically announce that he has had a change of heart and through inner self-reflection he now admits his guilt, it would do little for this Board Member, as he would see it with a jaundiced eye and doubt his motivation.

He further proclaimed that the trick is to assess the quality and the effort related to his IDOC adjustment. As stated earlier, he has done very well. Michael Baptiste has been pardoned, although it is important to note that even if Baptiste was not the shooter, he is still considered by this Member as an original conspirator in this offense. Lawrence was a willing participant, not related to Michael or Elijah Baptiste, rather a friend, who joined the plan and played a critical part as a shooter.

The big issue for this Board is the major collateral damage created by the intimidation factor of an offense such as this. Even now, today in Chicago we see crimes over and over again witnessed by community residents who for safety reasons stay silent as the crimes go unsolved. The fear to come forward is understandable especially when the witnesses pay a heavy price. It's a virus, an infection, it's a community contagion, and breeds more violence. Paroling those who intimidate and damage witnesses of wrongdoing seems wrong to this Board. The parole plan also needs to be completed and strengthened.

After a complete discussion by the Board and a review of all the facts, Mr. Diaz recommended to deny parole. The Board felt that to grant parole would show complete disrespect for the law and deprecate the serious nature of the offense.

Motion to deny parole (SD-EB). Leave.

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

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### **EN BANC MINUTE SHEET OPEN SESSION— APRIL 28, 2016**

Inmate Name: **RUBEN TAYLOR** IDOC Number & Institution: **C01727**

The Illinois Prisoner Review Board met in open en banc session at 319 E. Madison Street, Springfield, IL on April 28, 2016, at the 8:00 a.m. session to discuss and deliberate parole eligibility for Ruben Taylor, IDOC # C01727.

Members present were: Chairman C. Findley, E. Bowers, E. Crigler, S. Diaz, G. Duncan, D.W. Dunn, P. Fisher, V. Harris, D. Jones, W. Norton, A.M. Perkins, and D. Shelton.

Other(s) present: Gabriela Chavez Barrientos, Recording Secretary

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

Mr. Jones stated that Inmate Ruben Taylor, a former member of the De Mau Mau gang, was on probation when he committed the quadruple murder and armed robbery of the Corbett family. On August 4, 1972, Mr. Paul Corbett, age 67 was in his house in a secluded section of Barrington Hills, Illinois. His wife, Mrs. Marion Bard Corbett, age 58, was also in the house, as were her daughter, Barbara Boand, age 22, and Mrs. Corbett's sister, Dorothy Dorry, age 60. Their quiet evening at home was interrupted by a ring of the front doorbell. Mrs. Corbett went to answer the door. She opened the front door and saw Donald Taylor, the inmate's younger brother pointed a .25 caliber pistol at her face. Donald Taylor, age 20, and three of his cohorts, the inmate, age 22, Michael Clark, age 20, and Nathaniel Burse had randomly picked this house to invade.

Donald Taylor held the pistol to the face of Mrs. Corbett and asked her how many people were in the house. She stated three others: Donald Taylor, the inmate, Michael Clark, and Nathaniel Burse then went into the house with Mrs. Corbett. The four home invaders found Mr. Paul Corbett in one of the rooms and Barbara Boand and Dorothy Dorry in the kitchen. The home invaders forced all four victims into the pantry area at gunpoint. They ripped out the telephone cord and demanded money, watches, and rings from the four victims who complied with the demand. Donald Taylor went upstairs to look for more valuables to steal, while the inmate, Michael Clark, and Nathaniel Burse held the other victims at gunpoint in the pantry. Donald Taylor did not find anything he wanted to steal upstairs. When he came downstairs, he ordered the four victims to lie on the floor face down. They complied. At this time one of the family dogs began barking. Donald Taylor threw a knife at the dog and injured him with the knife. Barbara Boand jumped up and yelled to Donald Taylor to leave the dog alone. Donald Taylor told her to be quiet. The inmate then shot Barbara Boand in the chest killing her. One of the other women began yelling out "Bobbie, Bobbie," Barbara's nickname. The home invaders proceeded to kill the other three victims by shooting them each in the head execution style. The four home invaders then fled the Barrington Hills home of the Corbett family.

Later that evening, other members of Mrs. Corbett's family drove up to the Corbett home. They noticed that the front door of the home was open and subsequently found the four victims lying

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face down on the floor. Barbara Boand and Dorothy Derry were deceased. Paul Corbett and his wife Marion Corbett were still alive at the time, but died in the hospital as a result of their injuries.

The Barrington Hills police found .25 caliber and .30 caliber pellets and .30 caliber casings on the scene of the murders. An investigation revealed that .25 caliber pellets recovered from the murders of Miss Kathleen Fiene, age 16 from Chicago, were fired from the same .25 caliber weapon used in the Barrington Hills murders. The investigation also revealed that the .30 caliber pellets recovered were fired from the same weapons used to kill Michael Gerschenson on May 3, 1972 in Franklin County, Illinois.

The car of victim Michael Gerschenson was recovered burned and a laundry ticket found in the car belonged to a member of the De Mau Mau gang. Further investigation of the De Mau Mau gang and other related murders led to the arrest of the inmate and his co-offenders. The inmate was arrested when they noticed him and the other offenders in a car. The inmate later confessed to his participation in the murders of the Corbett family members and specifically admitted to shooting the young girl, Miss Barbara Boand with a carbine rifle. After a jury trial, the inmate was found guilty of 4 counts of murder and one count of armed robbery. The inmate was sentenced to 100 to 150 years for murder and 20-60 years for armed robbery.

At the time of the offense, the inmate was on probation for battery. The inmate was also arrested and charged for a triple murder that took place in Monee, Illinois, but the charges were dropped after the inmate was sentenced for this case.

Motion to grant parole (DJ-GD). Motion does not prevail 6-6. Members voting against the motion were Mr. Bowers, Mr. Diaz, Mr. Fisher, Mrs. Harris, Mr. Norton, and Mr. Shelton.

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