



STATE OF ILLINOIS  
 BRUCE RAUNER, GOVERNOR  
**PRISONER REVIEW BOARD**

Craig Findley, Chairman

**EN BANC MINUTE SHEET: MEETING OF April 27, 2017**

The Illinois Prisoner Review Board met in open en banc session at 319 East Madison, Suite A, Springfield, Illinois, on April 27, 2017 at the 9:00 a.m. session to discuss and deliberate parole eligibility for the following inmates:

<b>C70938</b>	<b>Robert Jones</b>
<b>C01252</b>	<b>Carl Reimann</b>
<b>L40686</b>	<b>Henry Hillenbrand</b>
<b>C73216</b>	<b>Frank Deluca</b>
<b>C63914</b>	<b>Wayne Lindsay</b>
<b>C63915</b>	<b>Lennox Lawrence</b>
<b>C86185</b>	<b>Joseph Cunningham</b>
<b>C01375</b>	<b>John Stamps</b>

The meeting was called to order by Chairman Findley  
 Roll call was taken by the Recording Secretary: Robynn Davis

<u>MEMBER</u>	<u>PRESENT</u>	<u>ABSENT</u>
Mr. John Clough	X	
Ms. Edith Crigler	X	
Mr. Salvador Diaz	X	
Mr. Donald Wayne Dunn		X
Mr. Pete Fisher	X	
Ms. Vonetta Harris	X	
Ms. Ellen Johnson	X	
Mr. Tom Johnson	X	
Ms. Virginia Martinez	X	
Mr. William Norton	X	
Mrs. Aurthur Mae Perkins	X	
Mr. Donald Shelton	X	
Mr. Ken Tupy	X	
Chairman Craig Findley	X	

13 Members Present

The Recording Secretary presented the following minutes for approval:  
 Open Session Minutes from **March 23, 2017. (EC-DS)**. Leave

Meeting was adjourned (CF –TJ). Leave.  
 Submitted by: Robynn Davis, Recording Secretary



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**EN BANC MINUTE SHEET**  
**OPEN SESSION— APRIL 27, 2017**

Inmate Name: **ROBERT JONES**

IDOC Number & Institution: **C70938**

The Illinois Prisoner Review Board met in open en banc session at 319 East Madison, Suite A, Springfield, Illinois, on April 27, 2017 at the 9:00 a.m. session to discuss and deliberate parole eligibility for Robert Jones, IDOC #C70938.

Members present were: J. Clough, E. Crigler, S. Diaz, P. Fisher, V. Harris, E. Johnson, T. Johnson, V. Martinez, W. Norton, A.M. Perkins, D. Shelton, K. Tupy and Chairman Findley.

Other(s) present: Robynn Davis, Recording Secretary

Summary of discussion for parole consideration:

Chairman Findley noted that this case is being moved to the May en banc docket as a SPIN Risk assessment has yet to be completed by the Illinois Department of Corrections for this inmate.



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**EN BANC MINUTE SHEET**  
**OPEN SESSION— APRIL 27, 2017**

Inmate Name: **CARL REIMANN**

IDOC Number & Institution: **C01252**

The Illinois Prisoner Review Board met in open en banc session at 319 East Madison, Suite A, Springfield, Illinois, on April 27, 2017 at the 9:00 a.m. session to discuss and deliberate parole eligibility for Carl Reimann, IDOC #C01252.

Members present were: J. Clough, E. Crigler, S. Diaz, P. Fisher, V. Harris, E. Johnson, T. Johnson, V. Martinez, W. Norton, A.M. Perkins, D. Shelton, K. Tupy and Chairman Findley.

Other(s) present: Robynn Davis, Recording Secretary

Summary of discussion for parole consideration:

Chairman Findley noted that this case is being moved to the May en banc docket as a SPIN Risk assessment has yet to be completed by the Illinois Department of Corrections for this inmate.



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**EN BANC MINUTE SHEET**  
**OPEN SESSION— APRIL 27, 2017**

Inmate Name: **HENRY HILLENBRAND**

IDOC Number & Institution: **L40686**

The Illinois Prisoner Review Board met in open en banc session at 319 East Madison, Suite A, Springfield, Illinois, on April 27, 2017 at the 9:00 a.m. session to discuss and deliberate parole eligibility for Henry Hillenbrand, IDOC #L40686.

Members present were: J. Clough, E. Crigler, S. Diaz, P. Fisher, V. Harris, E. Johnson, T. Johnson, V. Martinez, W. Norton, A.M. Perkins, D. Shelton, K. Tupy and Chairman Findley.

Other(s) present: Robynn Davis, Recording Secretary

Summary of discussion for parole consideration:

Inmate Henry Carter Hillenbrand is a white male, age 70, who was born on March 23, 1947 to Russell Carter and Martha Louise Hillenbrand. Both of Inmate Hillenbrand's parents are deceased. Inmate Hillenbrand has two siblings, Rosemary Anderson and Gloria Gonzalez. Inmate Hillenbrand has had two marriages to the same woman, Hope Haddock; and both marriages ended in divorce. Inmate Hillenbrand and Ms. Haddock have two sons, Thomas Elliott and Jeremy Elliott. Inmate Hillenbrand also has one daughter, Dawn Jean Janousak, with the deceased victim of this case. Inmate Hillenbrand has a relationship with his sons, but no relationship at this time with his daughter. Inmate Hillenbrand also reported that he has 3 grandchildren. During Inmate Hillenbrand's early years, he graduated from high school and attended one year at the Allied Institutional Technology School in Chicago. He was also employed by Applegate T.V. In addition, Inmate Hillenbrand also worked at John Hopkins Hospital five days a week.

Inmate Hillenbrand pled guilty and was convicted of the murders for Patricia Pence and George Evans. He was sentenced to 50-150 years for Murder, 80-240 year for Murder, 30-40 years for Aggravating Kidnapping-No Ransom, and 8-10 years for Escape of Felon from Penal Institution. Before sentencing in the above cases, Inmate Hillenbrand escaped from the LaSalle Count Jail on November 17, 1970. Inmate Hillenbrand was apprehended some thirteen years later on May 2, 1983. When apprehended, he was residing in Anderson, Missouri, using the alias name of Thomas Charles Elliott. On February 24, 1984, Inmate Hillenbrand was officially sentenced for the murders of George Evans and Patricia Pence in LaSalle County, as well as the Aggravated Kidnapping and the Escape from the Penal Institution. Judge Alexander Bower then imposed a consecutive sentence of 80 to 240 years for the murder of Patricia Pence. Inmate Hillenbrand is to start his second sentence of 80 to 240 years after he completes his 50-150 year sentence.



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On April 30, 1984, at the age of 37, Inmate Hillenbrand was sentenced for the escape from LaSalle County Jail. He was also sentenced for the kidnapping of a LaSalle County resident, which occurred right after his escape. Inmate Hillenbrand, along with Tim Stanton and Tom Garrett, escaped after hacksaws were smuggled into them and they cut through the bars of the jail. After the escape, they stopped a car outside of Utica, Illinois, held the driver at gunpoint with a .357 magnum, and forced the driver to take them to Chicago.

Inmate Hillenbrand plead guilty to two counts of murder. Before he was sentenced, he escaped from LaSalle County jail and was a fugitive for thirteen years until his capture and return to LaSalle County jail in June 1983. He filed a motion to withdraw his guilty plea, it was denied. He elected to be sentenced under the law in effect at the time of the crimes and was sentenced to 50-150 years on the first murder charge and 80-240 years for the other, to be served consecutively. Hillenbrand was indicted in the Circuit Court of LaSalle County for the June 29, 1970 murders of Patricia Pence and George Evans. He originally plead guilty to the murder counts, but withdrew that plea and entered a plea of guilty on October 19, 1970. A judgment of guilty was entered at that time.

The factual basis, to which the defendant stipulated, was read into record at the time he plead guilty. The record shows the following: On June 29, 1970, Inmate Hillenbrand, age 23, parked his car several blocks from the residence of George Evans. Armed with a .22 caliber rifle wrapped in a blanket, he walked several blocks to Evans' house. He arrived around 7 a.m. and found Evans and Pence in bed together. Inmate Hillenbrand and Patricia Pence had previously lived together and had a daughter, although they lived separately at the time of the murders. Inmate Hillenbrand shot Evans in the head and then used the rifle as a bludgeon against Pence with such force that the stock of the rifle broke off. Inmate Hillenbrand, then took Patricia Pence to his car, and drove to his house. Inmate Hillenbrand chased Pence outdoors and shot her; then he pursued the wounded woman through the backyards of several houses and she died on the back porch of a neighbor's residence after being shot three times. Several neighbors saw the shooting through their windows. After the shootings, Inmate Hillenbrand ran to his father's home and told him what happened. His father called authorities and Inmate Hillenbrand was apprehended after trying to flee from authorities.

Russell Hillenbrand testified that when his son arrived at his home, he told his father that he had killed somebody. Although the defendant's father believed he was drunk, he did not communicate that to the police officers. Raymond Boyles, Jr. a longtime friend of Inmate Hillenbrand testified that he was intoxicated the night before the murders. Boyles stated that when he arrived at the bar, Inmate Hillenbrand had already drunk a dozen beers. Boyle testified that he drove Inmate Hillenbrand home between 12:30 a.m. and 1 a.m. because he had fallen asleep at the bar. Edward Stroll had also testified that he arrived around 12:30 a.m., Hillenbrand had his face down on the bar. He followed Boyles in Boyle's car when Boyles gave Inmate Hillenbrand a ride home. Gloria Hillenbrand, the younger sister, testified that she saw Inmate Hillenbrand on the morning of the murders around 7:45 a.m. at her parents' home. She was fourteen-years-old, but remembers that her brother was drunk, "very-glassy-eyed," smelled



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strongly of alcohol, was perspiring, and had bloodstains on his shirt. She states he paced continuously for about 15 to 20 minutes and after her father called the police, Inmate Hillenbrand ran out of the back door.

Inmate Hillenbrand testified that he usually drank very little, but that he drank in excess during the two weeks prior to the murders. Inmate Hillenbrand testified that before he went to the tavern that night, he already had drunk nearly a bottle of wine and a half-pint of whiskey. He recalled being in the tavern that night before the murders, but not leaving there. He recalled that he went to his parents' home the morning of the murders and that his father wanted to know what happened. Inmate Hillenbrand only had a vague idea of anything that happened prior to going out to his parent's home. After running out the back door, Hillenbrand noticed blood on his shirt and became worried about Patty because he was "kind of putting all the pieces together of what happened." He ran to the nearest residence, pounded on the door, and asked to use the phone. He called St. Mary's Hospital to ask about Patty's condition, but the hospital would not provide any information by phone. He asked the owner of the house to take him to the police station. En route to the police station, the two men were stopped by the police at the intersection.

Donald Haage, a Streator police detective who investigated the murders, said when he went to the home of Russell Hillenbrand around 7:40 a.m., At 8:30 a.m., the police stopped a vehicle, in which Inmate Hillenbrand was a passenger, at a road block intersection and he immediately was placed in handcuffs. After receiving his Miranda rights, Inmate Hillenbrand agreed to talk to Detective Haage at the police station. He told the detective that he did not drive his car to Evans' home because he did not want Evans to hear or see him coming. After he shot Evans, he took Pence out to the car and drove her to his apartment. Inmate Hillenbrand told Detective Haage that after he shot Pence, he threw the rifle into weeds at the southwest corner of his apartment building. Haage testified that Inmate Hillenbrand "certainly not intoxicated" at the time of the discussion.

Thomas Bunn, who was a jailer at LaSalle County at the time that Inmate Hillenbrand was charged with these murders, testified that he talked to Inmate Hillenbrand at the jail around 9:30 a.m. on the day he was arrested. According to Bunn's testimony, he states Inmate Hillenbrand said he had been drinking but he was not drunk. He states that Inmate Hillenbrand and Boyles had gone to the restaurant where Pence worked part-time about 3 a.m. and saw Betty Bennett there. Bennett had asked Inmate Hillenbrand where was Pence because she had not shown up for work. This information allegedly made Inmate Hillenbrand angry. He drove past Evan's house and saw Pence's car there. He peeked into a bedroom window and saw what he thought was Pence's leg and foot protruding from under the covers of the bed. He then drove back to his apartment, got his rifle, and walked back to Evans' house hoping someone would see him with the rifle. He told Bunn that he entered Evans' house through a broken window and went to the bedroom, where he found Evans and Pence in bed asleep. He shot Evans. He told Bunn that Pence became hysterical and refused to go to his apartment to talk, so he hit her with the rifle on the side of the head, breaking the handle off the rifle. While driving to his apartment with Pence, she jumped out of the car and he shot her. He shot her again when she tried to run



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around a nearby house. She got up from the ground, ran around the house and collapsed on the back porch. Inmate Hillenbrand told Bunn that he ran to the porch, saw a woman looking out a window, and ran away.

After pleading guilty and while awaiting sentencing, Inmate Hillenbrand, along with Tim Stanton and Tom Garrett escaped after hacksaws were smuggled in to them and they cut through the bars of the jail. They stopped a car outside of Utica, Illinois, held the driver, Michael Lyle, at gunpoint with a .357 magnum and forced the driver to drive to Chicago. As a fugitive, he committed a residential burglary; stealing weapons, clothes, and money. While traveling to Chicago, Lyle testified that he could see Inmate Hillenbrand in the backseat, through the rearview window with a gun pointed at Lyle's head. Lyle testified that he was terrified for the 2 ½ to 3-hour drive to Chicago. Lyle was eventually turned free in Chicago at a nearby restaurant. Inmate Hillenbrand soon took on the alias name Thomas Charles Elliott and eventually settled into Anderson, Missouri. He worked in the logging business, got married, had two children, and became an avid member of church and community.

In late 1982, Inmate Hillenbrand went to Canada and was questioned at the border. His fingerprints were sent from Canada to the Federal Bureau Investigation (FBI). He was tracked by his vehicle registration to Missouri where FBI agents arrested him.

Inmate Hillenbrand is a very open and presentable senior who loves to talk. He was very polite and considerate of the Board's time while conducting the hearing. Inmate Hillenbrand could be described as persuasive and cunning. There is a disparity in his version of the crimes committed and the evidence and testimonies presented in trial. However, he has worked continuously since 1987 in the "Broom Shop" with an excellent institutional adjustment. He has had a total of three IDR's since 1987. He is on "A" grade status and according to the SPIN Assessment he is at an overall low risk to reoffend.

His family, if granted parole, supports Inmate Hillenbrand. He would like to live with his sons in Missouri through Interstate Compact or with his sister. Contrary, he would prefer to live in Missouri so that he would not be near the families of the victims. Inmate Hillenbrand suffers from Dupuytren's contracture, which is an unknown autoimmune disease that targets the hands, feet, and personal organs. During the interviews, Inmate Hillenbrand was very transparent about the crimes he committed and seemed to be very remorseful of what he has done. As a result of this, he has lost any relationship that he could possibly have with his daughter, Dawn.

Chairman Findley requested to know how many years Inmate Hillenbrand has been incarcerated for. Member Harris noted that he had been incarcerated for a total of 34 years.

Member Perkins asked if Inmate Hillenbrand had been free for thirteen years during the time of his escape. Member Harris confirmed that thirteen years was correct.

Motion to go into Close Session (TJ-CF)



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Motion to return to Open Session (TJ-CF)

Member Shelton noted that the Board should consider if Inmate Hillenbrand knew what he was going to go, as he already had the weapon in his possession; specifically, did Inmate Hillenbrand know or assume what he was going to find at George Evans' home.

Member Tupy requested to know how long Inmate Hillenbrand and the victim had been broken up for. Member Harris stated the two had been broken up for a period of 2 months.

Thomas Elliott, the son of Inmate Hillenbrand, stated that this case is a confusing case and that the case is now in the Board's hands.

Member Norton mentioned that he had previously presented this case. He noted that Inmate Hillenbrand had good institutional adjustment. Member Norton believed that Inmate Hillenbrand and the victim had only been separated for four months at the time of the murder. Member Norton noted that Inmate Hillenbrand was also charged with Kidnapping and Escape and those charges were originally supposed to run consecutively with the murder charges. However, the Appellate Court moved to run all the charges concurrently. Member Norton noted that the crime was one of passion, but that the male victim was definitely executed and the female victim was trying to escape. Member Norton also noted that Inmate Hillenbrand's escape from prison was almost MacGyver-like. Member Norton has a hard time getting past the fact that Inmate Hillenbrand committed two murders and then he elected to escape and committed additional crimes while out. It is hard for Member Norton to justify rewarding that behavior.

Member Crigler requested to know if Inmate Hillenbrand had served 34 years since his return to prison or in total. Member Harris noted that the 34 years was since his return to custody. Member Crigler also questioned if the Kidnapping and Escape charges were *nolle prossed*. Member Harris confirmed that they were.

Chairman Findley requested to know Inmate Hillenbrand's discharge date. Member Harris cited that his discharge date is March 16, 2096. Chairman Findley noted that he has voted for Hillenbrand in the past and will continue to vote for him.

Considering the facts of this case, granting an early release to Inmate Hillenbrand at this time would certainly deprecate the seriousness of this offense and show disrespect for the law.

Motion to grant parole (VH-CF). Motion does not prevail by a vote of 4 to 9. Members voting in favor of the motion are Ms. Crigler, Ms. Harris, Ms. Perkins, and Chairman Findley.

Motion for a 3-year set (TJ-CF). Motion does not prevail by a vote of 5 to 8. Members voting in favor of the motion are Mr. Clough, Mr. Diaz, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Shelton, and Mr. Tupy.





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Upon the completion of the vote for a 3-year set, Member Crigler noted that sets are for individuals who have not adjusted well or don't receive any votes. She noted that a 3-year set was too excessive as it is simply punishment upon punishment.

*"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 27, 2017**

Inmate Name: **FRANK DELUCA** IDOC Number & Institution: **C73216**

The Illinois Prisoner Review Board met in open en banc session at 319 East Madison, Suite A, Springfield, Illinois, on April 27, 2017 at the 9:00 a.m. session to discuss and deliberate parole eligibility for Frank DeLuca, IDOC #C73216.

Members present were: J. Clough, E. Crigler, S. Diaz, P. Fisher, V. Harris, E. Johnson, T. Johnson, V. Martinez, W. Norton, A.M. Perkins, D. Shelton, K. Tupy and Chairman Findley.

Other(s) present: Robynn Davis, Recording Secretary

Summary of discussion for parole consideration:

Inmate DeLuca was interviewed on February 8, 2017 at Dixon Correctional Center. Presented for the interview were Member Diaz and Inmate DeLuca. Inmate DeLuca has been incarcerated for 39 years, starting on October 3, 1977. Inmate DeLuca has resided at Dixon Correctional Center since August 12, 2015 (3 years). Inmate DeLuca was convicted of Murder with Intent to Kill (200-300 years) and Solicitation for Murder (10-50 years).

**Offense Facts**

The bodies of Frank Columbo (age 52), his wife Mary Columbo (age 50), and their thirteen-year-old son, Michael, were discovered in their Elk Grove Village home on May 7, 1976. On May 5, 1976, Frank DeLuca and Patricia Columbo entered the Columbo home, armed with a 22 Caliber pistol, and proceeded to shoot, knife, and beat all three Columbo family members. Frank Columbo was shot several times in the head and beaten with a heavy crystal lamp. Mary Columbo was shot between the eyes and had her throat had been slashed. Michael Columbo was shot in the head, beaten with a heavy trophy, and stabbed 87 times with a pair of scissors.

The bodies were found several days after their death by the Elk Grove Village police, who were investigating the family vehicle which had been abandoned on Chicago's west side. The Chicago Police Department found the abandoned vehicle registered to the Elk Grove Village address and contacted the Elk Grove Village Police Department.

One week later, the victim's nineteen-year-old daughter, Patricia Columbo, was arrested and charged with Conspiracy, Solicitation, and three counts of Murder. Ms. Columbo gave an oral and written statement admitting her guilt in soliciting two men to murder her family but claimed she knew nothing about, and was not present during the murders. Inmate DeLuca was arrested on July 17, 1976 and charged accordingly.



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**Motivation Behind the Offense:**

This case has a variety of twists and turns which contributed to the demise of the Columbo family. Two books have been written about the event, numerous articles, and several television interviews with both Patricia Columbo and Frank DeLuca, have taken place. Blame has been shared and denied. There are several facts we know:

- At the age of 16 Patricia Columbo began a relationship with 34-year-old married and father of five Inmate DeLuca after working at a Walgreens drugstore which was managed by Pharmacist DeLuca.
- Sometime later, around 1974, Columbo moved into the DeLuca home. In July 1975, Inmate DeLuca separated from his wife and moved into an apartment with Columbo. Patricia's father (Frank Columbo) did not approve, confronted Inmate DeLuca, and struck him with the butt end of a rifle, knocking out several teeth.
- According to DeLuca, Patricia recruited two friends of an acquaintance to kill her family. The conspiracy gets long, with the two alleged hitmen demanding \$10K per person to carry out the killings. Columbo promised them the money upon completion of the act sharing that the Columbo estate was worth \$250K with valuables kept in the family safe. To keep them interested in carrying out the deed and having no money to pay them, apparently sex was used as currency.
- Statement of facts related that the men had no intention of carrying out the killings and were simply using Patricia Columbo for sexual favors.
- Inmate DeLuca and Patricia Columbo got tired of waiting for the hit men to carry out their job and decided to do it themselves

**Institutional Adjustment**

Inmate DeLuca has had an excellent institutional adjustment. He is currently a "A" grade classification and has been for the past 37 years. Inmate DeLuca has had no disciplinary history since 1989 (27 years) and have earned 180 days of Meritorious Good Time. Inmate DeLuca also has over 20 years of services as a clerk in Stateville's Industry Program, however he is currently unassigned due to medical conditions. Inmate DeLuca is currently receiving medications for a variety of illnesses and is residing within the medical unit.

**The Interview**

This interview provided Inmate DeLuca with an opportunity to expound on a number of topics. However, it was clear from the outset that he was focused on blaming Patricia Columbo for being the principle culprit and manipulator for the murders of Frank, Mary, and Michael Columbo. He appeared upset and concerned with his belief that Patricia Columbo had lied about his share of the responsibility related to the planning, as well as the execution of the three Columbo family members.

He was additionally upset that the two books written about the murders had included erroneous information provided by Ms. Columbo. Per Inmate DeLuca, this information painted a picture of Patricia Columbo as being taken advantage of by an older man and blamed him as the



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originator of the conspiracy and as the slasher/stabber of the Columbo victims. Inmate DeLuca admits being the shooter of all three family members, but vehemently denies the knifing of the victims.

Past interviews appear to reflect a similar theme: Inmate DeLuca's apparent obsession with his belief that Columbo is fooling many into believing that she was victim, taken advantage of by Inmate DeLuca. For example, in a statement provided, he relates that after shooting the three family members, he left the home. Relating that Columbo returned to stage the home as a home invasion and that while in the home alone, she admitted to him that she stabbed and cut the family "to make sure they were dead". Several other emphatic statements related to what he believes are his co-offenders lies related to the event were shared with this board member.

### **Rationale**

Inmate DeLuca has had a very good institutional adjustment, he suffers from a variety of ailments and requires a wheelchair. He is well spoken and clear of thought.

It is quite clear that he continues to harbor anger and resentment toward his co-offender and former paramour Patricia Columbo. He appears to be focused on the belief that based on Ms. Columbo's statements, interviews, and attention paid to her by others, that he is the culprit that hatched the plan to kill her parents, that he seduced the young girl and led her astray from her family. He was emphatic in attempting to get his message across that she was the instigator, that though young, not innocent.

In essence, though he admits being the shooter and accepts responsibility for his acts, it is almost as if he wants one to believe that he was the one who was used and based on this belief he should be less culpable.

Though he has been an exemplary inmate for many years and though he suffers from a variety of ailments, the weight of the offense continues to carry the decision. That he continues to be obsessed with his co-offender, continues to seek out information and acquire about her status, her institutional information, can be seen as a concern. His anger towards his co-offender appears to dominate his thoughts and though his adjustment has been excellent and his medical condition challenging, remorse for the taking of three lives appears to take a back seat.

It is unclear if Inmate DeLuca will ever be able to get past his obsession and anger with Patricia Columbo. Parole for Inmate DeLuca cannot be recommended at this time, as to do so would certainly deprecate the seriousness of this offense and show disrespect for the law.

Member Shelton added some information from the Patricia Columbo case, which is he currently working on. Member Shelton noted the need to keep the two cases separated, but he believed that her comments related back to this case and the information presented on Inmate DeLuca. Member Shelton stated that the case has been made that Inmate Columbo was the instigator and that theory gives credibility to Inmate DeLuca's statements. Member Shelton also



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noted that Patricia Columbo stated that Inmate DeLuca never met with the hit men, that was all Ms. Columbo.

Member Crigler noted that this case is horrendous. She stated that Ms. Columbo was sixteen and Inmate DeLuca brought this young girl into his and his wife's home and today he is still obsessed with her. Member Crigler noted that three people were brutally murdered, which gives her no great pause.

Member Harris stated that she did not necessarily see obsession. While Inmate DeLuca has been in prison, he has had time to see the effects of his actions on behalf of Ms. Columbo and that is what causes the "obsession".

Member E. Johnson restated that Member Diaz noted that Inmate DeLuca was focused on Ms. Columbo and wondered if that focus was a form of retaliation or displacement of anger (Inmate DeLuca is angry and upset, unable to tell his intent). Member E. Johnson also noted that Inmate DeLuca has only served approximately 13 years for each of the murders. Additionally, she noted that his contention that he only shot the family members, but did not cut them, seems like a sense of honor to her.

Member Crigler requested to know if he has received any votes in the past. Member Diaz noted that he has not received any past votes.

Member Shelton noted that after this case the Board is done until the next hearing, but there will also be Patty's information as well. He noted that murder is murder and there is plenty of information that shows that what Inmate DeLuca says is plausible.

Member T. Johnson stated that over the years this case has been heard many times and the Board has heard many facts surrounding the case. While the Board can try to determine motive, paroling Inmate DeLuca would deprecate the seriousness of the offense, especially given the number of stab wounds to the brother, and it brings disrespect to the law.

Chairman Findley noted that if Inmate DeLuca was sentenced under the law today the Board would not be hearing this case as both Inmate DeLuca and Ms. Columbo would have received life sentences. But, as these cases are sentenced under the old law, the Board must examine their ability to reintegrate. If Inmate DeLuca had avoided Ms. Columbo, this case would not exist.

The Cook County State's Attorney spoke in opposition to parole for Inmate DeLuca. He noted that DeLuca had told two co-workers "He was easy, I stood him up and shot him." While in jail, Inmate DeLuca had made plans to kill the two co-workers he had confessed to.

Ray Rose, Lead Investigating Police Officer for this case, stated that he spent a year of his life on this case. There was an eight-month planning period that led up to the killings. After



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a two-week trial, the jury took less than two hours to return a conviction. The total time Inmate DeLuca was sentenced to was 1001 years. Clearly the judge wanted Inmate DeLuca and Ms. Columbo to stay in prison all of their life. Mr. Rose requested that the Board consider a five-year set in regards for the victims' family, who are scared of Inmate DeLuca and Ms. Columbo. Additionally, the entire community serves as another victim who is continually re-victimized by these hearings.

Motion to deny parole (SD-TJ). Motion prevails by a vote of 13 to 0. Leave.

Motion for a 5-year set (SD-AMP). Member Crigler notes that a 5-year set is too long. The motion is amended.

Motion for a 3-year set (SD-TJ). Motion prevails by a vote of 13 to 0. 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 27, 2017**

Inmate Name: **WAYNE LINDSAY**      IDOC Number & Institution: **C63914**

The Illinois Prisoner Review Board met in open en banc session at 319 East Madison, Suite A, Springfield, Illinois, on April 27, 2017 at the 9:00 a.m. session to discuss and deliberate parole eligibility for Wayne Lindsay, IDOC #C63914.

Members present were: J. Clough, E. Crigler, S. Diaz, P. Fisher, V. Harris, E. Johnson, T. Johnson, V. Martinez, W. Norton, A.M. Perkins, D. Shelton, K. Tupy and Chairman Findley.

Other(s) present: Robynn Davis, Recording Secretary

Summary of discussion for parole consideration:

On 03-01-17 at 9:15 a.m., Wayne Lindsay was interviewed at the Hill Correctional Center in Galesburg. Presented at the interview were Inmate Lindsay, his attorney, Susan Ritacca, and Board Member Fisher. Inmate Lindsay is a 60-year-old African American male.

On November 15, 1976, Inmate Lindsay, along with co-offenders Lennox Lawrence and Michael Baptist, was sentenced to 100-200 years (for each count) for the June 13, 1975 murders of Henry Carter and Leslie Scott, and 50-100 years for the attempted murder of Leo Carter. The sentences were set to run consecutively. A fourth co-offender, John Perkins, was found not guilty. The convictions and consecutive sentences were appealed, and upon appeal, they were affirmed by the Appellate Court.

Inmate Lindsay has been incarcerated 40 years. Inmate Lindsay has been at Hill Correctional Center for the past 7 years. Prior to that, he has spent time in Dixon, Pontiac, Menard, Centralia, and Illinois River. Inmate Lindsay has a projected maximum discharge date of March 19, 2218.

Inmate Lindsay is coming off a 3 year set from 2014, where he received 1 vote from Member Crigler. He also received 1 vote in 2011, and 2010 both from Member Tyler. Prior to 2010, Inmate Lindsay had never received a favorable vote. This is approximately his 28<sup>th</sup> consideration for parole.

Additionally, Inmate Lindsay's criminal history includes four counts of Armed Robbery in 1972, Disorderly Conduct in 1972, Armed Robbery in 1973, Assault, Unlawful Use of a Weapon and Possession of a Firearm in 1973. In all of the before-mentioned arrests inmate Lindsay used a fictitious name. The 1973 arrest was under his own name for Theft, along with a 1974 charge for Trespassing.



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Other than stating he has a hernia, Inmate Lindsay is in excellent health and takes no medication. He states he is currently not working, but has held several positions in the past such as porter, kitchen, cook, inside grounds, and maintenance. He says he stays busy painting and he is quite an accomplished artist.

#### STATEMENT OF FACTS

According to the States Attorneys' synopsis, Inmate Lindsay and his co-offenders, Michael Baptist and Lennox Lawrence, committed the murders and attempted murder because two of the victims had testified at a preliminary hearing in which Michael Baptist's brother was charged with murder. These victims were shot solely because they were witnesses in a court proceeding.

Specifically, Michael Baptist's brother, Elijah Baptist, had committed the murder of Mr. Sam Blue several months' prior (on July 29, 1974). Leslie Scott and Leo Carter were witnesses to that murder, and on September 23, 1974, both Carter and Scott testified at the preliminary hearing. Subsequently Elijah Baptist was charged with the murder of Mr. Blue and trial was set for July 15, 1975. After the trial date had been set Michael Baptist set out to execute both Leslie Scott and Leo Carter in order to prevent them from testifying at the trial of Elijah Baptist.

On June 13, 1975, Inmate Lindsay (who was the cousin of Michael and Elijah Baptist), Michael Baptist, Lennox Lawrence, and John Perkins confronted Leslie Scott and Leo Carter and his brother Henry Carter outside a store across from their home. The four co-offenders invited Leo and Henry Carter and Leslie Scott to a party at inmate Lindsay's residence. The invitation was a ploy to get the victims alone.

After everyone had arrived at Inmate Lindsay's residence, they all went to the rear bedroom, listened to music, and drank wine. After about 45 minutes, Leo Carter asked where the women were and Inmate Lindsay stated they were coming. Baptist, Lawrence, and Perkins all left the room together for a few moments while Inmate Lindsay remained with the victims. A few minutes later, all the co-offenders returned to the room. Lennox Lawrence asked Inmate Lindsay, Baptist, and Perkins if they were ready and they all nodded yes. At that point Lennox Lawrence put a gun to Henry Carter's head and Inmate Lindsay put a gun to Leo Carter's head. Perkins and Baptist held on to Leslie Scott. The victims were ordered out of the room at gunpoint and were escorted out of the building to a lot in the rear. When they reached the docks of a nearby beer factory Inmate Lindsay asked, "Who told on my cousin?" Leo Carter replied he did not know, and Inmate Lindsay replied that he liked him but he had to do this. Inmate Lindsay then put the gun to the bridge of Leo Carter's nose and shot him once between the eyes at point blank range. Leo Carter fell to the ground and Inmate Lindsay fired one round into his back. Lennox Lawrence then shot Leo's brother Henry Carter in the head and chest and Henry fell beside Leo. Leslie Scott was executed next.





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Leo Carter miraculously survived. He was hospitalized for approximately three weeks. He lost sight in one eye and has a bullet lodged in his brain and in his abdomen. Leo Carter identified the offenders, and police recovered both of the murder weapons at the crime scene. Lab results from the bullets recovered from the deceased victims showed they came from both weapons recovered. Inmate Lindsay's fingerprints were discovered on one of the murder weapons. Inmate Lindsay's version has changed over the years slightly, however he does admit to shooting Leo Carter and Leslie Scott. During this interview Inmate Lindsay openly admitted to the shootings.

Inmate Lindsay has refused to meet with Board members on a few occasions in the past, however he was found to be polite, respectful and forthcoming during this hearing.

It should be noted that in the petitioner's argument for parole, it states that shortly after his arrival in prison Inmate Lindsay renounced his gang membership and disavowed the gang life. During his interview when asked about denouncing his gang affiliation he responded by saying "There was no giving up on gang affiliation in the 70's and 80's. I used it to my advantage, but just tried to get around being actively involved with activities in the correctional center." He said after you get a certain age you're just considered retired and allowed to go on about your business.

Inmate Lindsay states he is very remorseful. He said he doesn't like to talk about his offense, and was emotional when doing so. He said, "I was young and got caught up in something I didn't understand. When you take somebody's life you have to live with it every day. When you take someone's life you lose part of your own." He says he only sees doing right and doing good now, no other options. He says he believes he is an excellent candidate for parole and knows he can successfully abide by any and all conditions set by the board.

#### INSTITUTIONAL ADJUSTMENTS

Inmate Lindsay's institutional adjustment has been described as good overall. He says other inmates view him as a mentor. He has obtained a GED, an Associate Degree of Arts, and over 180 hours of college credits from Roosevelt University. He has worked in the food field for the past fifteen years, but is not currently working. As stated earlier he is quite an accomplished artist, and has enjoyed teaching other inmates to express themselves through painting. Inmate Lindsay was introduced to the practice of Buddhism several years ago and continues to be active in that faith. Since his last en banc Inmate Lindsay has received two IDR's in 2016 and one in 2015. The one in 2016 was a major ticket for refusing housing. Prior to 2011, Inmate Lindsay had received 21 IDR's since 2001.

#### PAROLE PLAN

Inmate Lindsay's brother Donald Thomas has submitted a letter offering Inmate Lindsay the opportunity to reside with him in Maywood. Inmate Lindsay states he has an opportunity for employment through a family friend at a local car wash. He says it is a place to start. Inmate Lindsay has been invited to participate in the re-entry and education services offered by the Michael Barlow Center.



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SUMMARY

Inmate Lindsay has shown positive progress since his last en banc in that he does have an improved parole plan and his institutional adjustment has been improving as well.

The fact that two victims lost their lives and another victim was lucky to have survived this premeditated execution cannot be overlooked. In addition, Inmate Lindsay and his co-offenders planned the murders of two eyewitnesses to a crime in order to silence them from testifying at trial in an unrelated murder case, which strikes at the foundation of the criminal justice system.

For anyone having a firearm pointed between their eyes and a live round fired into their head and survive is nothing short of a miracle. There could have easily been three murder victims in this case, and that was the original intent.

Motion to go into Closed Session (DS-AMP).

Motion to return to Open Session (DS-TJ).

The Cook County State's Attorney spoke against parole for Inmate Lindsay. He requested that the Board keep sight of the fact that Inmate Lindsay participated in a heinous crime to silence individuals who were testifying in another case. This type of case shocks the system and Inmate Lindsay should never be granted parole.

Attorney Susan Ritacca, spoke on behalf of Inmate Lindsay. She noted that Inmate Lindsay is an excellent candidate for parole. He is no longer the eighteen-year-old angry kid that he was when he went into prison. He works to mentor other inmates, and his IDR for housing shows his change and ability to see ahead and to stay away from negative situations. She is requesting that no set be imposed, so that Inmate Lindsay can show improvement year after year. She notes that this is a very serious case, and that both her and Inmate Lindsay put their faith in the legal intuition and its purpose is to correct a person. She asks the Board to put faith in the notion that Inmate Lindsay has been corrected.

Member Crigler inquired to the total number of IDRs. Member Fisher noted that Inmate Lindsay has had 21 IDRs total, three since 2011.

Member Shelton requested to know if Inmate Lindsay is still angry. Member Fisher noted that when he is under stress, Inmate Lindsay turns to his faith and his art to calm himself.

Member Diaz noted that he previously voted against Batiste. He advised that the Board needs to be careful about the message it sends to the community.

Considering the facts of these ruthless premeditated murders and attempted murder of cooperating state witnesses, granting an early release to inmate Lindsay at this time would certainly deprecate the seriousness of this offense and show disrespect for the law.



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Motion to deny parole (PF-TJ). Motion prevails by a vote of 12 to 1. Members voting in favor of the motion are Mr. Clough, Ms. Crigler, Mr. Diaz, Mr. Fisher, Ms. Harris, Ms. Johnson, Mr. Johnson, Ms. Martinez, Mr. Norton, Ms. Perkins, Mr. Shelton, and Mr. Tupy.

Motion for a 2-year set (SD-EJ). Motion prevails by a vote of 7 to 6. Members voting in favor of the motion are Mr. Clough, Mr. Diaz, Ms. Johnson, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Norton, Mr. Shelton, and Mr. Tupy.

*“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 27, 2017**

Inmate Name: **LENNOX LAWRENCE**

IDOC Number & Institution: **C63915**

The Illinois Prisoner Review Board met in open en banc session at 319 East Madison, Suite A, Springfield, Illinois, on April 27, 2017 at the 9:00 a.m. session to discuss and deliberate parole eligibility for Lennox Lawrence, IDOC #C63915.

Members present were: J. Clough, E. Crigler, S. Diaz, P. Fisher, V. Harris, E. Johnson, T. Johnson, V. Martinez, W. Norton, A.M. Perkins, D. Shelton, K. Tupy and Chairman Findley.

Other(s) present: Robynn Davis, Recording Secretary

Summary of discussion for parole consideration:

Inmate Lennox Lawrence was interviewed for parole consideration on March 8, 2017 at the Dixon Correctional Center. Present for the interview were Board Member Johnson and Inmate Lawrence. Factors considered include, but are not limited to the inmate's institutional adjustment, a review of the file, the nature of the crime, the inmate's testimony, and potential parole plans.

Inmate Lawrence is now 60 years old, having served approximately 40 years of 100-200 years for two counts of Murder and 50-100 years for Attempt Murder, to run consecutively. Inmate Lawrence's sentence is for two murders and an attempt murder. These crimes occurred on June 13, 1975, at which time Inmate Lawrence and two co-defendants, pre-arranged a party at the home of one of the co-defendants, Wayne Lindsey. Inmate Lawrence and his three co-defendants, in an attempt to silence two witnesses in a murder trial, shot and killed two men and seriously wounded a third who identified Inmate Lawrence as one of the shooters. Inmate Lawrence has consistently maintained he was not there and is innocent.

Inmate Lawrence's institutional adjustment continues to be very good, having received just 4 tickets in the past 21 years. While he has not taken advantage of educational or other programming during his incarceration, he had worked in many jobs including electrical and plumbing. Were he to parole, Inmate Lawrence stated he would like to go to St. Leonard's house in Chicago. If that placement was not possible, he would like to go to his mother's home in Chicago. Inmate Lawrence currently has an outstanding immigration warrant from Jamaica and were he to be deported, he stated he has a brother and other family there who would help him.

Member Crigler requested to know if Inmate Lawrence's fingerprints were found on the gun. Member T. Johnson noted that they were not.



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Member Shelton noted that the surviving witness testified as to Inmate Lawrence's part in the murders.

After a complete review by the Board as to the relevant issues concerning parole, granting parole at this time would deprecate the seriousness of the offence and bring disrespect for the law.

Motion to deny parole (TJ-PF). Motion prevails by a vote of 13 to 0. Leave.

Motion for a 2-year set (TJ-DS). Motion prevails by a vote of 13 to 0. 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 27, 2017**

Inmate Name: **JOSEPH CUNNINGHAM** IDOC Number & Institution: **C86185**

The Illinois Prisoner Review Board met in open en banc session at 319 East Madison, Suite A, Springfield, Illinois, on April 27, 2017 at the 9:00 a.m. session to discuss and deliberate parole eligibility for Joseph Cunningham, IDOC #C86185.

Members present were: J. Clough, E. Crigler, S. Diaz, P. Fisher, V. Harris, E. Johnson, T. Johnson, V. Martinez, W. Norton, A.M. Perkins, D. Shelton, K. Tupy and Chairman Findley.

Other(s) present: Robynn Davis, Recording Secretary

Summary of discussion for parole consideration:

Joseph Cunningham was interviewed at the Danville Correctional Center. The Board took into consideration the testimony of the inmate, a reviews of the case files, the Madison County State's Attorneys protest letter, Inmate Cunningham's institutional adjustment, his parole plans, the facts of the case, and all the other statutory factors as well as the Spin Risk Assessment.

The facts of the case are as follows: Inmate Cunningham knew the victim, a 75-year-old grandmother as she had been Inmate Cunningham's babysitter when he was growing up. She had also hired him for odd jobs around her home. Inmate Cunningham had borrowed money from the victim and she had in the past allowed him to drive her car.

On December 16, 1977, Inmate Cunningham, age 18, had been drinking with the co-defendant, William A. Howell, when they ran out of alcohol. Inmate Cunningham decided to ask the victim for more money so they could continue drinking. Mr. Howell hid in the buses when Inmate Cunningham went to the victim's door and was let inside. Once inside the victim gave Inmate Cunningham a glass of orange juice. Inmate Cunningham asked the victim for ten dollars and she refused, at which point he grabbed the victim's sweater and tore two buttons off it. Inmate Howell then entered the home, picked up a heavy ashtray, and struck the victim in the head. Inmate Cunningham then grabbed a knife and cut the victims on the arm. When the victims attempted to call for help, she was chased down and the telephone cord was cut. The victim was stabbed numerous times with a paring knife and a fork. Inmate Cunningham said that Mr. Howell used the fork. Inmate Cunningham then took money and her car keys from her purse and left the home. He waited outside until Mr. Howell left the home about 10-15 minutes later. He ended up crashing the car and ending up in a hospital. The victim received 30-40 stab wounds, two skull fractures, several cracked ribs, and had also been sexually assaulted.



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Inmate Cunningham did not recall sexually assaulting victim. However, when he was brought into custody he stated that when the buttons popped off the sweater, the victim asked to remove her clothing herself and started to remove her clothing. Inmate Cunningham thought she wanted sexual intercourse. She laid down on the kitchen floor and he attempted to have sex with her until he saw she was crying, at which time he knew something was wrong and stopped.

Inmate Cunningham pled guilty to Murder and was sentenced to 35-100 years. The co-defendant Mr. Howell was sentenced to 100 years and is still currently in prison.

Inmate Cunningham is 58 years old and was born on October 1, 1959. Early on he had numerous tickets and has had 95 ticket while in corrections custody. His behavior has improved. He has not had a ticket since April of 2007. He is currently minimum security and low risk. He received his GED in 1984 and has participated in AA, NA, auto body repair, and has no gang affiliations. He is currently working in the laundry, but is not attending classes. Mr. Cunningham has never had a vote for parole and is coming off a three-year set.

Inmate Cunningham appears remorseful. He would like to get out of prison but has not made any concrete parole plans. He has a brother in Missouri who is going through a divorce but has made no attempts to see if he could live in Missouri with his brother.

Member Fisher requested to know Inmate Cunningham's out date. Member Tupy noted that his release date is 2027.

Member Perkins requested to know how long he has been in prison. Member Tupy stated that Inmate Cunningham has been incarcerated for a total of 47 years.

Member Shelton stated that when he had asked Inmate Cunningham about the sexual assault, the inmate flat out denied it, but never stated that he could not remember it.

Member Crigler requested to know who Inmate Cunningham told about the crime. Member Tupy noted that he told his counselor at the facility.

Member E. Johnson wanted to know if Inmate Cunningham remember the charge. Member Tupy stated he remembers, but the charge was ultimately dropped.

Member Shelton noted that Inmate Cunningham did not seem rather intelligent, however he did appear to have low cognitive skills. That may explain his lack of ability to acknowledge the sexual assault.

After a complete review, and after giving consideration to all factors, the Board feels that a release at this time would deprecate the serious nature of this offense and crime and promote a lack of respect for the law.

Motion to deny parole (KT-AMP). Motion prevails by a vote of 13 to 0. Leave.



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Member Tupy notes that he will recommend that Inmate Cunningham gets treatment and goes into programs. He also noted that Inmate Cunningham has had very few tickets.

Motion for a 2-year set (KT-TJ). Motion prevails by a vote of 8 to 5. Members voting in favor of the motion are Mr. Clough, Mr. Diaz, Mr. Fisher, Ms. Johnson, Mr. Johnson, Ms. Martinez, Mr. Norton, and Mr. Tupy.

*“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 27, 2017**

Inmate Name: **JOHN STAMPS**

IDOC Number & Institution: **C01375**

The Illinois Prisoner Review Board met in open en banc session at 319 East Madison, Suite A, Springfield, Illinois, on April 27, 2017 at the 9:00 a.m. session to discuss and deliberate parole eligibility for John Stamps, IDOC #C01375.

Members present were: J. Clough, E. Crigler, S. Diaz, P. Fisher, V. Harris, E. Johnson, T. Johnson, V. Martinez, W. Norton, A.M. Perkins, D. Shelton, K. Tupy and Chairman Findley.

Other(s) present: Robynn Davis, Recording Secretary

Summary of discussion for parole consideration:

A parole assessment interview was conducted with John Stamps Sr. on February 28, 2017. Inmate Stamps is a white male, age 77, who is currently serving a sentence of 100 to 200 years for Murder. He was sentenced in 1961 to 25 years for a Murder charge in Madison Co, Illinois. The murder charge was committed earlier, while in a car with a man that he was not familiar with. While incarcerated at Menard Correctional Center for that Murder charge, he was involved in the stabbing deaths of three correctional officers during a riot at the facility. In 1967, Inmate Stamps was sentenced to death for the murders of the correctional officers; however, that sentence was later converted to the current 100 to 200-year sentence. Inmate Stamps is currently at Illinois River Correctional Center. He is a janitor and currently mops the wing that he lives within. Inmate Stamps has an A grade and has a low escape risk.

On November 3, 1960, Inmate Stamps shot victim L.O. with a pistol while the two were seated in the victim's car. Inmate Stamps stated that he had been drinking and taking pills for three days as they were in the victim's car. Inmate Stamps was arrested by the Madison, Illinois police a short distance from the scene of the shooting and was taken to the police station. At the station, he gave a statement admitting to the commission of the crime. Inmate Stamps has a previous conviction for a charge of Burglary and served a sentence of one to two years. In the commission of this murder, it was determined that there was no motivation or provocation that Inmate Stamps would confess. Inmate Stamps was a proud association of ex-convicts that were notorious and hardened. It was determined due to certain circumstances, that a plea of guilty and a sentence of 25 years would be satisfactory for the murder of the victim. It was recommended that under no circumstances that Inmate Stamps be paroled and the he should serve the maximum time on his 25-year sentence.

After Inmate Stamps pleaded guilty and was sentenced, he was returned to the Madison County Jail. While there, he called for the Circuit Court Probation Office, Joseph Cuvar, and



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when Cuvar came to him inquire as to what Inmate Stamps wanted, Inmate Stamps spit in Officer Cuvar's face. Inmate Stamps also made threats to take the lives of the State's Attorney and the prosecuting Assistant State's Attorney, upon his discharge from the penitentiary. In 1965, while at Menard Correctional Center, Inmate Stamps was in the dining hall when an argument began between two inmates. Correctional officers attempted to break up the dispute; however, a riot ensued and several correctional officers were injured. Three correctional officers were stabbed to death, Officer Paul, Officer Wilson and Officer Kisro. Four inmates, including Inmate Stamps, were charged and convicted of the murders of the three correctional officers. In 1967, Inmate Stamps was sentenced to death for the murders of the three correctional officers. That sentence was later converted to his current 100-200-year sentence.

Inmate Stamps was born in Granite City, Illinois on August 9, 1939 as the tenth of fourteen children. He was born into a working-class family, which was broken by his father's death in an automobile accident in 1953. His father had operated a sewer septic tank cleaning business which, following the death of his father, was taken over by one of Inmate Stamps' brothers. Inmate Stamps was raised entirely in Granite City and attended public schools. Inmate Stamps withdrew from the Granite City school system at the age of 16. He was not a strong academic student and had behavioral problems in the school setting.

In 1959, he married a 19-year-old girl whom he knew from school. After the marriage, he began hanging around with some delinquent associates and his wife was not able to cope with his pattern of irresponsibility. She left Inmate Stamps in 1960. Inmate Stamps and his wife both worked until the birth of his son in March of 1960. Inmate Stamps' son is now deceased.

During the interviews with Inmate Stamps, he stated that he is a realist. In the beginning, he had hoped that he would be able to serve his time and return to society. However, after the riot where three correctional officers were killed, he now has no hope that he will be released. Inmate Stamps takes full responsibility for his actions during the riot. He knows that the hatred that he displayed against everyone in his younger years is the reason he will not be able to spend time with his remaining family members (a brother and a sister). Although Inmate Stamps received his GED and completed some college courses, he did not finish because he knows that he will not be released. He did however, go to court and testify for his victim's wife in a suit that she filed against the tavern who served Inmate Stamps alcohol. He is sorry for all the terrible tragic things that he has brought onto others. He is also proud of his skills that he has acquired in electricity, plumbing, and carpentry.

Inmate Stamps obtained his GED and has taken many college courses, but has not degrees to date. He stated that his last IDR was at Illinois River on May 24, 2013. Inmate Stamps described it as a minor violation of rules, as he failed to see that his cell door was open. He stated that in 2010 he received a major ticket for refusing to transfer to another unit and received 30 days in Segregation. He said the other unit had too many aggravating youthful inmates. Inmate Stamps has been in Statesville Correctional Center for 44 years, Dixon Correctional Center for five years, Illinois River Correctional Center for seven years, and Menard Correctional Center for one year and six months.



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If paroled, Inmate Stamps stated that he would like to go live with his brother in Kentucky or his sister in Belleville, Illinois. However, Inmate Stamps did state that he is prepared to die in prison, but would like to go home. He wants to be closer to his family so that they can come to visit him more often.

Inmate Stamps stated that he is not a threat at his age. He has seemed to humble himself while incarcerated. He has some physical issues and takes aspirin for his pain. Inmate Stamps knows that he is not the same person he was at the time he committed the crimes and he figures that he will never get out of prison. He stated that he used to have hope, but he doesn't anymore.

Member Shelton requested to know what year the guards were stabbed. Member Perkins noted that they were stabbed in 1967.

Member Perkins noted that all other individuals who took part in the prison stabbing are all out of prison or deceased.

Member Norton stated that the attack on the correctional officers will never be forgotten by the local community due to the tragic nature of the crimes and assaults. He noted that a lot of people were affected by that event.

Member Harris requested to know what age Inmate Stamps is. Member Perkins stated that he is 77.

After a complete review, and after giving consideration to all factors, the Board feels that a release at this time would deprecate the serious nature of this offense and crime and promote a lack of respect for the law.

Motion to deny parole (AMP-TJ). Motion prevails by a vote of 13 to 0. Leave.

Motion for a 2-year set (AMP-CF). Motion prevails by a vote of 11 to 2. Members voting in favor of the motion are Mr. Clough, Mr. Diaz, Mr. Fisher, Ms. Johnson, Mr. Johnson, Ms. Martinez, Mr. Norton, Ms. Perkins, Mr. Shelton, Mr. Tupy, 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.”*