



STATE OF ILLINOIS  
 JB PRITZKER, GOVERNOR  
**PRISONER REVIEW BOARD**

Edith Crigler, Chair

**EN BANC MINUTE SHEET**  
**OPEN SESSION— December 15, 2022**

The Illinois Prisoner Review Board met in open *en banc* session at 3000 South Dirksen Parkway, Springfield, Illinois, on December 15, 2022, at the 9:00 a.m. session to discuss and deliberate parole eligibility for the following individuals in custody:

<b>C81919</b>	<b>HENDERSON, MICHAEL *</b>
<b>C01829</b>	<b>HOOVER, LARRY *</b>
<b>A25050</b>	<b>BARNES, JOSEPH *</b>
<b>C10214</b>	<b>LONG, RAYMOND</b>
<b>C90056</b>	<b>ROBINSON, VIRGIL *</b>

The meeting was called to order by Madam Chair Crigler.

Roll call was taken by Recording Secretary Alexandria Bryan.

<u>MEMBER</u>	<u>PRESENT</u>	<u>ABSENT</u>
Mr. Jared Bohland	<b>X</b>	
Mr. Matthew Coates	<b>X</b>	
Ms. Edith Crigler	<b>X</b>	
Ms. Lisa Daniels	<b>X</b>	
Ms. Julie Globokar	<b>X</b>	
Mr. Jeffrey Grubbs		<b>X</b>
Mr. Rodger Heaton	<b>X</b>	
Ms. LeAnn Miller	<b>X</b>	
Mr. Donald Shelton	<b>X</b>	
Ms. Robin Shoffner	<b>X</b>	
Ms. Carmen Terrones	<b>X</b>	
Mr. Ken Tupy	<b>X</b>	

11 Members Present

The Board heard and voted upon the cases of Michael Henderson, Larry Hoover, Joseph Barnes, Raymond Long, Virgil Robinson, and Robert Gorham as detailed in the individual case minutes.

Meeting was adjourned (DS—LD). Leave.



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Inmate Name: **MICHAEL HENDERSON**

IDOC Number: **C81919**

The Illinois Prisoner Review Board met in open *en banc* session at 3000 South Dirksen Parkway, Springfield, Illinois, on December 15, 2022, at the 9:00 a.m. session to discuss and deliberate parole eligibility for Michael Henderson C81919.

Members present were Mr. Bohland, Mr. Coates, Ms. Daniels, Ms. Globokar, Mr. Heaton, Ms. Miller, Mr. Shelton, Ms. Shoffner, Ms. Terrones, Mr. Tupy, and Madam Chair Crigler.

Recording Secretary: Alexandria Bryan.

**PRESENTATION OF INTERVIEW AND FILE**

The basis for the Board's decision, at this time, is as follows:

Michael Henderson C81919, currently housed at Dixon Correctional Center, was interviewed by Member Mr. Kenneth Tupy on November 2, 2022 via WebEx. Mr. Michael Henderson has been in continuous custody since his arrest on September 16, 1976. He is currently 64 years old.

**STATEMENT OF FACT**

Mr. Michael Henderson is serving a sentence of 60-120 years for the September 15, 1976, Murder of his 87-year-old neighbor, Ms. Zeitler Wilson, having initially been charged by information with Murder and Rape.

Mr. Michael Henderson entered Ms. Zeitler Wilson's apartment by asking for a glass of water. Mr. Michael Henderson then announced that he wanted sex, directed Ms. Zeitler Wilson to her bedroom, and raped her. After committing this crime, Mr. Michael Henderson stabbed and beat Ms. Zeitler Wilson to death, leaving her on the floor of her kitchen.

After trying to wash up in Ms. Zeitler Wilson's bathroom, Mr. Michael Henderson left Ms. Zeitler Wilson's apartment with blood still on his hands, wiping the blood on the wall of the first-floor landing. Mr. Michael Henderson took a shower, changed clothes, and put his bloody clothing in his sister's laundry bag.

About two hours later, while exiting the apartment, Mr. Michael Henderson told a man who lived in the third-floor apartment that Mr. Michael Henderson had seen a man run out of Ms. Zeitler Wilson's apartment, and Mr. Michael Henderson asked this neighbor to check on the victim. The man's subsequent discovery of Ms. Zeitler Wilson's body was the start of a Murder investigation.



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Mr. Michael Henderson, who had been the subject of prior arrests, was questioned by police and immediately became a suspect. Within a short time, Mr. Michael Henderson was under arrest and making admissions.

During pre-trial proceedings, a psychologist for the defense and a psychiatrist for the State revealed that Mr. Michael Henderson was mentally retarded; statements which were backed up by periodic I.Q. testing reports acquired from the Chicago Public Schools. Notwithstanding those findings, Mr. Michael Henderson was declared competent to stand trial.

### **INSTITUTIONAL ADJUSTMENT**

Mr. Michael Henderson has been diagnosed with schizophrenia and has a history of dementia. Mr. Michael Henderson was being housed in the psychiatric unit at Dixon Correctional Center. Mr. Michael Henderson's prior programming report refers to his "complete disregard for rules and authority." He has participated in no programming and may simply be incapable of doing so.

### **PAROLE PLANS**

Mr. Michael Henderson has presented no parole plan.

### **OPPOSITION TO PAROLE RELEASE**

The Cook County State's Attorney has submitted letters in the past but did not submit any letter for the current hearing.

### **DISCUSSION**

Summary of discussion for parole consideration:

The board discussed Michael Henderson's mental health concerns. Michael Henderson's mental health cannot be managed outside. Michael Henderson needs a secure setting. There is no secured setting outside of Illinois Department of Corrections, and he needs to be monitored for his safety and others.

### **DECISION AND RATIONALE**

Motion to deny parole (KT-EC). Motion prevails by a unanimous vote. Leave.

After thorough consideration of Mr. Henderson's case, the Board voted to deny parole. The Board feels that parole release at this time would not be in the interest of public safety, as there is a substantial risk that Mr. Henderson would not conform to reasonable conditions of



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parole release, and that parole release at this time would deprecate the serious nature of the offenses and promote a lack of respect for the law.

*“The Board makes a specific finding that the release of victim protest letters could subject a person to actual risk of physical harm. The Board further notes that, pursuant to Illinois law, victim statements are confidential and privileged.”*



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***EN BANC* MINUTE SHEET**  
**OPEN SESSION—December 15, 2022**

Inmate Name: **LARRY HOOVER**                      IDOC Number: **C01829**

The Illinois Prisoner Review Board met in open *en banc* session at 3000 South Dirksen Parkway, Springfield, Illinois, on December 15, 2022, at the 9:00 a.m. session to discuss and deliberate parole eligibility for Larry Hoover C01829.

Members present were Mr. Bohland, Mr. Coates, Ms. Daniels, Ms. Globokar, Mr. Heaton, Ms. Miller, Mr. Shelton, Ms. Shoffner, Ms. Terrones, Mr. Tupy, and Madam Chair Crigler.

Recording Secretary: Alexandria Bryan.

**PRESENTATION OF INTERVIEW AND FILE**

The basis for the Board's decision, at this time, is as follows:

Mr. Hoover was interviewed via video conferencing on November 15, 2022. He was isolated in a steel cage where he stood up for the entire two hours of the interview. Two additional Board Members were present to observe and support the interview process: Jared Bohland and Matthew Coats. The discussion started around 9:45 am and ended at 11:05 am. Mr. Hoover presented positively. He communicated appropriately and answered all questions. He was pleasant and did not present with any obvious health issues though he did appear fragile in voice and appearance and was appeared older than his stated age of 72. He was eager to share his story of where he was and who he has worked to be.

**STATEMENT OF FACTS**

These facts were obtained from the Cook County State Attorney's protest. (12/6/2017 protest)

On February 26, 1973, just after 8:00 pm, a witness heard a car stop in the alley behind 6815 S. Union in Chicago, Illinois. The witness heard three or four shots fired, and the car pulled away. The witness saw a body lying in the alley and called the police. Upon arrival at the alley, police officers observed the body of 25-year-old Mr. William "Pookey" Young, face down and in a pool of blood. He had sustained one gunshot wound to the right of the bridge of his nose, one to the center of the back of his head, and two to the upper inside of his right arm. A .38 caliber revolver loaded with five live rounds was recovered near his body and still in the holster. Drug paraphernalia was also recovered from the victim.

During their investigation into Mr. William Young's death, police officers located and notified members of the victim's family and discovered that inmate Mr. Larry Hoover and his



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associates had been looking for Mr. William Young because he robbed one of Mr. Larry Hoover's drug spots and for this Mr. Larry Hoover wanted him killed.

At the time, Mr. Larry Hoover was a notorious street gang leader known to his gang as "King Hoover." His gang was referred to as "the family." "The family" sold narcotics in the Englewood area of Chicago.

According to the trial testimony from Mr. Larry Leverston, on February 21, 1973, he was present at a meeting of about ten members of the family. Mr. Larry Hoover and his co-defendant Mr. Andrew "Dee-Dee" Howard were also present at this meeting. Mr. Larry Hoover ordered the execution of Mr. William Young, Mr. Joshua Shaw, and Mr. Tony Tucker because they had robbed one of Mr. Larry Hoover's dope houses. At a subsequent meeting on February 26, 1973, he stated that "he had gotten one of the guys that they were after and he wanted the other two, Mr. Josh Shaw, Mr. Tony Tucker killed before the week was out." Mr. Larry Hoover further stated, "they had gotten Pookey" (Mr. William Young) and threw him in the alley around 68<sup>th</sup> and Lowe and shot him in the head." Mr. Andrew "Dee-Dee" Howard was describing how Mr. William Young was killed, told Mr. Larry Leverston that they had received a call alerting them that Mr. William Young was seen at Kennedy-King College. Mr. Andrew Howard and Mr. Culver "Rusty" West went to that location and found Mr. William Young. They also called Mr. Larry Hoover with that information, and he drove to that location. Mr. Larry Hoover, Mr. Andrew Howard, and Mr. Culver West put Mr. William Young's body in their car and dumped him in the alley. Mr. Larry Leverston did not know if Mr. Larry Hoover and his accomplices killed Mr. William Young in the car or the alley.

On February 28, 1973, Mr. Joshua Shaw, one of the other men wanted dead by Mr. Larry Hoover, was shot six times in the head and upper torso, and he survived. During an interview with police officers, Mr. Joshua Shaw said that he was shot on the orders of inmate Mr. Larry Hoover because he thought Mr. Joshua Shaw stole heroin and money from one of his dope houses. He further told police that he knew Mr. Larry Hoover had a contract out on his life and the lives of Mr. William Young and Mr. Tony Tucker. He told police that he saw Mr. William Young in the company of Mr. Larry Hoover, Mr. Andrew Howard, and Mr. Culver West on February 26 on 69<sup>th</sup> street and Wentworth Avenue. He observed Mr. William Young enter a car with Mr. Andrew Howard and Mr. Culver West, with Mr. Larry Hoover following in his car. After his release from the hospital, Mr. Joshua Shaw testified to these events at a preliminary hearing in the case against Mr. Andrew Howard pending in the Circuit Court of Cook County. After giving such testimony and just before the murder trials of Mr. Larry Hoover and Mr. Andrew Howard, Mr. Josh Shaw was found dead in an alley with two gunshot wounds to the back of his head. Mr. Tony Tucker has not been seen since February 23, 1973.

On March 15, 1973, at 5:00 am, police acting on an anonymous tip went to the Roberts Motel, located Mr. Andrew Howard, and placed him under arrest for the murder of Mr. William Young. Arrest warrants were issued for Mr. Larry Hoover and Mr. Culver West. On September 21, 1973, at 5:30 am, officers stopped the driver of a Hertz Rent-a-Truck for a traffic violation.



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They asked the driver to produce his license, which he could not. The driver, who identified himself as "Larry Cooper," was asked to accompany the officers into the 6<sup>th</sup> district police station. While officers followed the driver, he turned off his headlights and sped away. A chase ensued. The squad car and truck were involved in an accident, and the driver fled the car on foot. He was caught and placed him under arrest. The officers later learned that the truck had been reported stolen. The officers learned that the driver's fingerprints matched Mr. Larry Hoover, who had an active murder warrant. He was arrested and charged with the murder of Mr. William Young.

Mr. Larry Hoover and his co-offender, Mr. Andrew Howard, elected to be tried jointly by a jury. The jury returned guilty verdicts for both. Judge Frank Wilson sentenced each to 150-200 years (73-1273-indictment number) in prison for the murder of Mr. William Young on December 10, 1973. Mr. Larry Hoover appealed, and the Appellate Court affirmed his conviction, *People v. Hoover*, 35Ill App. 3d 799,342 N.E.2d 795 (1<sup>st</sup> District 1976). A post-conviction petition was dismissed on March 31, 1981. In 1990, the trial court dismissed a subsequent post-conviction petition, and the Appellate Court affirmed the dismissal. *People v. Hoover*, No.1-90-0507 (1991) (unpublished order under Supreme Court Rule 23.)

### **MR. LARRY HOOVER'S STATEMENTS AS TO THE OFFENSE**

Mr. Larry Hoover, in his own words, assumes responsibility for the death of Mr. William Young, for which he is sentenced to 150-200 years in prison. Previous reports reflect Mr. Larry Hoover consistently takes responsibility. Mr. Larry Hoover, at his most recent interview, remains interested in meeting with his victim's mother to express remorse and ask forgiveness. On a past occasion, he requested a close associate to initiate communication with the victim's Family to meet with Mr. William Young's mother, and she was not interested. He stated during his interview that he knows better and desires to do better after serving close to 50 years in the penal system of Illinois and presently residing in Colorado at the ADX maximum security institution.

### **CRIMINAL HISTORY**

Before his murder conviction, Mr. Larry Hoover was arrested more than thirteen times. Hoover was indicted subsequently by the U.S. Attorney's office and charged in case no: 95-CR-508 with charges of continuing criminal enterprise and narcotics conspiracy. In addition to Hoover's charges, 48 other leaders of his gang, Gangster Disciples, were also charged and convicted. In this case, Mr. Larry Hoover's conversations with his visitors, who were also members of the Gangster Disciple's street gang, were secretly recorded. Mr. Larry Hoover ran what was considered a 35,000-member gangster Disciples street gang from his prison cell in the Illinois Department of Correction for over two decades. The tapes of Mr. Larry Hoover's conversations were conclusive evidence that he orchestrated the gang's narcotics violence to enforce a "street tax" on gang members and independent drug dealers. He was convicted in federal court and sentenced to six life prison sentences without parole.



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Mr. Larry Hoover presented his case for a resentence under the First Act for his Federal case. His first attempt was denied by U.S. District Judge Harry Leinenweber (2021) and a second motion for sentence reconsideration on July 7, 2022 and was also denied. The U.S. Attorney Lausch stated, “it would be a miscarriage of justice to reduce Mr. Larry Hoover’s sentence in any shape way or form.” At the 2022 hearing, Hoover wrote a letter to the Judge stating he is no longer associated with the Gangster Disciples.

Summary of Convictions and Sentences for Holding Offenses:

	Conviction	County	Custody Date	Sentence
#1	Murder	Cook	‘73	150 – 200 years
#2	Narcotics Conspiracy	Federal	‘98	Life
#3	Contributing to Criminal Enterprise	Federal	‘98	Life
#4	Use of Person under age 18 (2 counts)	Federal	‘98	Life
#5	Distribution of Cocaine (13 counts)	Federal	‘98	Life
#6	Use of Communication Facility in Committing Narcotics Conspiracy (20 counts)	Federal	‘98	Life
#7	Use of a Firearm in the commission of Drug Trafficking Crime	Federal	‘98	5 years

Minimum Projected Out Date (MSR): 4/25/2063

Maximum Release Date (Discharge): 4/25/2066

\*\*\*He will never be discharged from his Federal Convictions\*\*\*

Historical arrest record prior to holding murder conviction and sentence:

Charge:	Arrest Date	Arresting agency
UUW	1-5-68 (18)	Chicago PD
Agg Assault Mob Action	7-30-68 (18)	Chicago PD
Agg Assault	7-31-68 (18)	Chicago
Agg Battery	11-23-68 (18)	Chicago
Agg Battery	11-22-68 (18)	Chicago
Agg Battery/reckless conduct		
Mob action	1-8-69 (19)	Chicago
Agg Battery	1-9-86 (19)	Chicago
Curfew Violation	4-5-69 (19)	Chicago
Attempted Murder	1-27-70 (20)	Chicago





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Attempted Murder	1-26-70 (20)	Chicago
Theft	6-29-70 (20)	Chicago
Agg Assault	8-6-70 (20)	Chicago
Assault resisting arrest	10-20-70 (20)	Chicago
Battery	11-15-70 (20)	Chicago
Armed Robbery	2-8-71 (21)	Chicago
Possession of Heroin Possession of Methamphetamine	4-15-72 (22)	Elk Grove Village, Ill
Agg Battery	6-27-72 (22)	Chicago
Theft	9-21-73 (23)	Chicago
Murder (holding Charge)	2-1-74 (24)	Joliet

**INSTITUTIONAL ADJUSTMENT**

Two reports were requested and received from the Federal Bureau of Prisons dated: September 6, 2022, and March 14, 2022. It reports he is participating in “academic programming” from September 5, 2003 to July 4, 2022. He is adjusted with no present tickets as of 2018 when it was reported he participated in unauthorized meeting and being in an unauthorized area. In 2017, he was found with a decoding dictionary in his cell to communicate beyond the institution. When asked about the incident he shared he had nothing to do with violating the rules, it was the other individual who was initiating the violation and attempting to involve him. He has adjusted well for the past five years.

As noted in previous parole summaries he had poor adjustment historically as indicated by the federal indictment while serving his murder sentence. Another example of poor adjustment: Mr. Larry Hoover was alleged to have led the 1978 Pontiac Prison Riot in Illinois that left three correctional officers dead and dozens hospitalized and further cementing his reputation as one of the most powerful crime lords in America. He was the number one defendant in what was dubbed the “Pontiac 17 Case,” due to it being a total of 17 inmates that wound up being charged with three counts of first-degree capital murder in the fallout from the riot. The state wanted the death penalty. They all beat the case and charges against Mr. Larry Hoover were not pursued.



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Mr. Larry Hoover has spent 17 years in segregation and is presently allowed close to three hours per day to be out of his cell, therefore remaining in segregation. Considering these isolated circumstances, he adapts with the support of his family, programming, remaining presently free of incidents, and hopes one day to be released.

**PAROLE PLAN**

Mr. Larry Hoover plans to live with his wife, Ms. Winndye Jenkins, in the southside of Chicago, where they have a home. Mr. Larry Hoover was in a common law relationship with Ms. Winndye Jenkins for over thirty years and married her two years ago. He has two sons who are now adults and supporting his release. He was incarcerated when they were born. Mr. Larry Hoover shares he will reconnect with his family members and develop a deeper relationship with his children, grandchildren, and extended family. He wants to move out of Chicago but does not know if parole will support a move. He would like to move where he is not recognized, and his name is not recognized. He does have strong family support.

Mr. Larry Hoover expressed during his interview that if released, he would enjoy his family and appreciate the simple things in life, like just walking and going to the store.

He is interested in giving back to his community. He understands the challenges that may come from this idea from others who may not believe in his intentions to connect and communicate with others to not walk in his past footsteps and make better choices. Mr. Larry Hoover expressed he would trade his poor decisions for working hard like his father as a mechanic with dirt under his nails. He stated good people do bad things, and he has done bad stuff out of survival. He never had a driver's license because he could not read or write and was ashamed. He was further ashamed of being poor and illiterate, but that is not an excuse for what he did but an explanation for his choices. He was surviving as a black man in America. He acknowledges everyone hurts when bad decisions are made.

Mr. Larry Hoover has publicly declared his disassociation with the Gangster Disciples. According to Mr. Larry Hoover's disassociation from the Gangster Disciples will reduce the risk to community safety upon his return since he will not be engaged in illegal activity. He further shares many of the individuals he associated with are no longer alive and have been killed.

Files in the report do confirm Mr. Larry Hoover entered the institution as an illiterate, and now he communicates very well in the written word. He further shares that he received education and programming in the institutions and can now read and write and has some other skills he can take back to the community. He obtained his GED and college credits as documented in his files by the State of Illinois, and programming was offered and made available to him. He took advantage of the opportunities provided. The programming he receives will support his thinking and ability to apply for employment potentially and communicate his needs appropriately to the larger community. He also shared he received programming in cognitive behavior therapy and



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could explain what it meant. He is presently awaiting participation in anger management as a requirement.

Mr. Larry Hoover expressed remorse and his attempt to address the victim further demonstrates accountability. He has a strong support group in his family and they are actively advocating for his release and documenting his intentions.

Unfortunately, Mr. Larry Hoover's past continues to impact his present and will forever affect his future. When someone who is given such power and is prepared to do better, he cannot leave his past. He created the organization to exist beyond his leadership presence in the community. The Gangster Disciples continue to be an active organization in creating pain for the community. They yield their power as individuals and collectively from Mr. Larry Hoover based on their allegiance to the organization and whatever they may call this said establishment. Law enforcement continues to monitor this organization based on the information from the community and the actions of members of this organization. The letter Mr. Larry Hoover wrote to demonstrate his disassociation is a start in the right direction to communicate to his followers to leave him alone and let him live. It is not only to the Prisoner Review Board or to people in the position of authority who must hear his truth, but the hierarchy of the organization he created must make a commitment to support his decision of separation.

### **OPPOSITION TO PAROLE RELEASE**

There has been consistent protest from the Assistant State's Attorney from Cook County. There is no recent protest on file as of the interview on November 15, 2022 to the present. There is a past protest from other jurisdictions. In 2014 ASA DuPage County submitted an objection outlining the legal history of Mr. Larry Hoover and his attempts to overturn his life sentence without parole received for the Federal indictment. There are several protest letters in the file from 2008 from family members of Mr. William Young. The file holds letters and petitions from Police Departments (South Holland in 1994, Illinois State Police District Four in 1994, Registered voters of Rodgers Park the Crime Commission, McCook, Illinois Commissioners-and 1995, National Organization of Black Law Enforcement in 1993, a teacher from Phillips H.S in 1993, Chicago Crime Commission in 1993, just to mention a few and there are more submitted by individuals from the communities they live in 1993 protesting his potential release. The file holds information on the crime from the Chicago Tribune. Information on the tragic crime, and other media reports on his negative impact and influence in the Black community.

### **EN BANC HISTORY**

There are 28 parole hearings that were held and five which he chose not to participate.



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**DISCUSSION**

Summary of discussion for parole consideration:

Madame Chair stated that the letter that Larry Hoover sent into the Prisoner Review Board need to be placed in the file.

Ms. Daniels questioned when this letter was written by Larry Hoover.

Mr. Terrones stated July 2022.

Ms. Daniels questioned if there was a current opposition on file.

Mr. Terrones stated that there is not a current opposition on file. She stated that she attempted to obtain Larry Hoover's mental health records and that the federal prison declined to release this information. The only way to obtain this information is to have Larry Hoover request the mental health notes and send them to the Prisoner Review Board.

Mr. Shelton stated that this is the first time Larry Hoover has participated in a in person interview.

Ms. Globokar stated that Larry Hoover had powerful words in his letter and stated that they acknowledged that Larry Hoover's words still matter.

**DECISION AND RATIONALE**

Motion to deny parole (CT-RS). Motion prevails by a vote of 10-1. Members voting in favor of the motion were Mr. Bohland, Mr. Coates, Madam Chair Crigler, Ms. Globokar, Mr. Heaton, Ms. Miller, Mr. Shelton, Ms. Shoffner, Ms. Terrones, and Mr. Tupy. Ms. Daniels dissented.

Motion for a 3-year set (KT-RH). Motion fails by a vote of 5-6. Members voting in favor of the motion were Mr. Bohland, Mr. Heaton, Ms. Miller, Mr. Shelton, and Mr. Tupy. Mr. Coates, Madam Chair Crigler, Ms. Daniels, Ms. Globokar, Ms. Shoffner, and Ms. Terrones dissented.

After thorough consideration of Mr. Hoovers' case, the Board voted to deny parole. The Board feels that parole release at this time would not be in the interest of public safety, as there is a substantial risk that Mr. Hoover would not conform to reasonable conditions of parole release, and that parole release at this time would deprecate the serious nature of the offenses and promote a lack of respect for the law.



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*“The Board makes a specific finding that the release of victim protest letters could subject a person to actual risk of physical harm. The Board further notes that, pursuant to Illinois law, victim statements are confidential and privileged.”*



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***EN BANC* MINUTE SHEET  
OPEN SESSION—December 15, 2022**

Inmate Name: **JOSEPH BARNES**

IDOC Number: **A25050**

The Illinois Prisoner Review Board met in open *en banc* session at 3000 South Dirksen Parkway, Springfield, Illinois, on December 15, 2022, at the 9:00 a.m. session to discuss and deliberate parole eligibility for Joseph Barnes A25050.

Members present were Mr. Bohland, Mr. Coates, Ms. Daniels, Ms. Globokar, Mr. Heaton, Ms. Miller, Mr. Shelton, Ms. Shoffner, Ms. Terrones, Mr. Tupy, and Madam Chair Crigler.

Recording Secretary: Alexandria Bryan.

**PRESENTATION OF INTERVIEW AND FILE**

The basis for the Board's decision, at this time, is as follows:

On July 6, 2022, Mr. Joseph Barnes was interviewed by Board Member, LeAnn Miller via WebEx at Dixon Correctional Center. Mr. Joseph Barnes' attorney, Candance Chambliss was present during the interview. Mr. Joseph Barnes and Attorney Chambliss were both sworn in prior to the start of the interview. The interview started at 9:50am and ended at 10:19am.

Mr. Joseph Barnes is currently 70 years old and has been incarcerated for 42 years.

Mr. Joseph Barnes has been at Dixon CC since July 2015. He is currently A grade, medium security level and is not considered an escape risk.

Mr. Joseph Barnes stated that his legal name is Joseph Jones but was convicted under Joseph Barnes so that is what he goes by. He stated that he also has an alias of John Charles.

Mr. Joseph Barnes is currently incarcerated for Murder, which he received Natural Life and Armed Robbery, which he received 30 years. This is Mr. Joseph Barnes second parole hearing for this sentence. His first hearing was August 25, 2021, and he was denied parole.

On December 4, 2020, Governor Pritzker commuted Mr. Joseph Barnes sentence from Life without Parole to Life with the Possibility of Parole.

Mr. Joseph Barnes stated that his father is deceased. He stated that he has his mother, three sisters and one brother. He was married to Ms. Margaret Jones, but they got a divorce. They have three children together. The oldest daughter lives in South Carolina, his son lives in Chicago, and he isn't sure where the youngest daughter is living. He stated that he hasn't had a



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visit since August 30, 2019. However, he does talk on the phone and receives letters from his children and his niece, Ms. Danila Wiggins.

Mr. Joseph Barnes stated that he dropped out of high school. He said he smoked marijuana and drank occasionally. Mr. Joseph Barnes stated that during 1970-1981, he was making money the fast way, by selling drugs. He stated that he couldn't make it without making money illegally. Mr. Joseph Barnes was never affiliated with a gang.

I asked Mr. Joseph Barnes what he would like to say to the Prisoner Review Board, and he stated, "I am not sure the bullet that hit Mr. Jackson came from my gun, but I was there, and I had a gun, so I am responsible." "I am very remorseful, and I am a different person. I don't think the way I used to, and I can assure you that it would never happen again." "I wanted to write to the Jackson family, but my attorney said that wouldn't be a good idea."

### **STATEMENT OF FACTS**

On 8/2/81, the defendant and co-defendant, Mr. Maurice Coleman entered the home of Mr. Arlander Adamson through the rear door at 6856 South Calumet armed with guns. Mr. Arlander Adamson was watching television on the first floor of the residence. Both the defendant and the co-defendant had a gun in their hands and put them to Mr. Arlander Adamson's head and demanded that he tell them who else was in the house. Mr. Arlander Adamson told the men that his brother, niece, and great niece were on the second floor of the residence. They asked Mr. Arlander Adamson if there were drugs or money in the house. One of them suggested they kill Mr. Arlander Adamson, which the other man rejected. The men then bound and gagged him and forced him to accompany them upstairs.

Once upstairs, the men then ordered Mr. Arlander Adamson to lie face down on the floor and he complied. The men then awakened Mr. Terrell Jackson and shot him 6 times. After shooting him, the men searched the room and stole his money and jewelry.

One of the men left Mr. Terrell Jackson's room and went to Mr. Thomas' room. The man, while wielding a gun forced Mr. Thomas to accompany him to Mr. Terrell Jackson's room where Mr. Thomas observed that Mr. Terrell Jackson had been shot and Mr. Arlander Adamson was lying next to him. Once in Mr. Terrell Jackson's room, the men threatened to kill Mr. Thomas, Mr. Arlander Adamson, and Mr. Terrell Jackson if he did not help the men find what they were looking for, though it was never clear what they were searching for. Eventually, they tied Mr. Thomas up and made him lie face down on the floor near Mr. Arlander Adamson and Mr. Terrell Jackson. After stealing Mr. Thomas' chain, the men left.

After the men left, Mr. Arlander Adamson untied Mr. Thomas and he went downstairs and locked the door and called the police. While Mr. Thomas was alerting authorities, Mr. Arlander Adamson held Mr. Terrell Jackson. Mr. Terrell Jackson ultimately died in his home from one of the bullets that entered his body.



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Mr. Arlander Adamson and Mr. Thomas provided descriptions of the assailants to the police. A few days later, Mr. Thomas identified Mr. Maurice Coleman via a photograph and physical line up. After the petitioner was positively identified, investigators located petitioner in Baltimore, Maryland. Petitioner was eventually extradited to Chicago where Mr. Thomas and Mr. Arlander Adamson positively identified petitioner in a line up.

In June 1983, Mr. Joseph Barnes and Mr. Maurice Coleman were tried in separate trials and convicted with first degree murder and armed robbery. The state indicated that it intended to seek the death penalty for both men. Both men waived a jury for the death eligibility and sentencing portions of the trials. The trial court found that both men were eligible for the imposition of the death penalty because they had been convicted of committing murder during a forcible felony. However, the court declined to impose the death penalty. Instead, Mr. Joseph Barnes and Mr. Maurice Coleman were sentenced to Natural Life imprisonment for first degree murder and 30 years' incarceration for Armed Robbery.

On a direct appeal, the Appellate Court affirmed the petitioner's conviction and sentence.

Mr. Joseph Barnes was on Parole at the time of the crime.

**MR. JOSEPH BARNE'S STATEMENTS AS TO THE OFFENSE**

Mr. Joseph Barnes accepts full responsibility for Mr. Jackson's death and is deeply remorseful.

**CRIMINAL HISTORY**

Mr. Joseph Barnes has an extensive criminal history. He was arrested 20 times from 1970-1981. His charges range from theft, armed robbery, battery, disorderly conduct, and murder.

Mr. Joseph Barnes was incarcerated on 7/11/75 for a guilty plea of Robbery and was paroled on 1/31/77, he was returned on a parole violation on 3/16/79 and paroled on 5/23/79. On 4/15/80 he was incarcerated on a theft charge, and he was paroled 2 years later 1/23/81.

Mr. Joseph Barnes was on parole at the time of the offense and was AWOL on 5/13/81. He had absconded from his parole supervision. The Chicago PD issued a murder warrant for him on August 8, 1981.

On 2/17/82, Mr. Joseph Barnes was returned to Chicago from Baltimore, MD. He was wanted for murder and a home invasion charge.





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**INSTITUTIONAL ADJUSTMENT**

Mr. Joseph Barnes has had 15 IDRs with 10 major and 5 minor. His last disciplinary ticket was 8/30/2019 and it was for making homemade hooch.

Mr. Joseph Barnes has held several jobs within the facilities during his incarceration with the most recent being a law clerk/paralegal and a peer educator. He has been a Law Library Specialist since 12/11/20. Mr. Joseph Barnes has completed several courses and programs with those being: College communications; college Business Math; Anger Management; Parenting; Lifestyles Redirection; Dollar & Sense; Roofing Certification and Bible Study Certificate.

Mr. Joseph Barnes received his GED in Sheridan CC on April 19, 1976.

Mr. Joseph Barnes stated that his day consists of work and exercise. He stated that if you have too much time on your hands, that's when you get into trouble.

**PAROLE PLAN**

Mr. Joseph Barnes plans to live with his niece, Danila Wiggins in Maryland. He realizes that he will have to get an interstate compact approved and would live with his son, Joseph Doyle in Chicago until that could be processed and approved.

**DISCUSSION**

Summary of discussion for parole consideration:

Candance Chambliss, Mr. Barnes attorney from the Illinois Prison Project stated that she wrote into the Prisoner Review Board for this clemency. Ms. Chambliss stated that Mr. Barnes earned his GED while incarcerated in Illinois Department of Corrections, Mr. Barnes told Ms. Chambliss that he learns something new every day. Ms. Chambliss stated the Mr. Barnes is an avid reader and writer, he also helps resolve issues for other individuals in custody. Mr. Barnes also developed a program at Dixon Correctional Center to help other individuals in custody called Reaching Reading Program. Mr. Barnes has also earned college credits. Ms. Chambliss believes that Mr. Barnes has truly maximized his rehabilitation within Illinois Department of Corrections. Mr. Barnes plans to live with his niece, and he has 3 people available to help him with rides.

Anthony Jones, friend of Joseph Barnes, stated that he has known "JJ" aka Joseph Barnes for 20 years. He stated that he was incarcerated with Joseph Barnes and that Mr. Barnes kept to himself, but he was respected because he was helpful. Mr. Jones considered Mr. Barnes to be a father figure to him while he was incarcerated with him. Mr. Jones stated that the mentoring that Mr.



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Barnes helped him with was invaluable. He states that he understands Mr. Barnes made terrible choices but he has tried to correct those choices and take rehabilitation seriously. Mr. Jones states that if Mr. Barnes would be release, he would support him with his time and finances.

Attorney Chambliss stated that there is no risk of Joseph Barnes violating parole, and his release would not deprecate the seriousness of the crime. She also stated that this would promote rehabilitation to other individuals in custody.

Ms. Shoffner questioned if there was any opposing.

Ms. Crigler stated that the State's Attorney doesn't take a position anymore in Cook County.

Mr. Shelton questioned if there were any discipline records that would disagree with the attorney.

Ms. Miller stated that Joseph Barnes had 10 major tickets over 42 years.

Mr. Bohland questioned that petitioner said this was a "shootout" during a robbery.

Attorney Chambliss stated that this was a "drug deal gone wrong" and that Joseph Barnes just wanted his money back.

Mr. Bohland questioned why they would call this a shootout when the victim was tied up and shot. Cook County opposed this in 2020.

Ms. Crigler stated that it said robbery and not shootout. She stated that someone was tied up and shot. Mr. Barnes took accountability, and his last major ticket was for hooch, which is homemade wine. It speaks volumes for a previous individual in custody, Anthony Jones, to come and speak on behalf of Joseph Barnes about his help with his rehabilitation.

Ms. Globokar questioned where the verbiage shootout came from.

Attorney Chambliss stated that it was a difference in the statement of facts and the petition. The verbiage shootout came from the attorney.

Ms. Miller stated that the victims were tied, gagged, and then shot 6 times. Mr. Barnes stated that he did not even know if the bullet that killed the victims came from his gun.

Mr. Heaton stated that there were witnesses in the house when this crime happened. Those witnesses weren't harmed because Mr. Barnes did not have an issue with them, he had an issue with the victim that would not return his money.



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Ms. Miller stated that this is Joseph Barnes second *en bnc* hearing. Mr. Barnes was on parole at the time of this crime, and after it happened, he fled to Baltimore.

**DECISION AND RATIONALE**

Motion to deny parole (LM-JB). Motion fails by a vote of 4-7. Members voting in favor of the motion were Ms. Miller, Mr. Bohland, Mr. Coates, Mr. Tupy. Madam Chair Crigler, Ms. Daniels, Ms. Globokar, Mr. Heaton, Mr. Shelton, Ms. Shoffner, and Ms. Terrones dissented.

After a complete review of Mr. Barnes' case, and after giving thoughtful discussion and consideration to all factors, the Board decided and voted to grant parole to Mr. Barnes, subject to conditions of parole release as set by the Board and by law. The Board hereby finds that Mr. Barnes is an appropriate candidate for parole release.

*"The Board makes a specific finding that the release of victim protest letters could subject a person to actual risk of physical harm. The Board further notes that, pursuant to Illinois law, victim statements are confidential and privileged."*



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***EN BANC* MINUTE SHEET**  
**OPEN SESSION—December 15, 2022**

Inmate Name: **RAYMOND LONG**                      IDOC Number: **C10214**

The Illinois Prisoner Review Board met in open *en banc* session at 3000 South Dirksen Parkway, Springfield, Illinois, on September 28, 2022, at the 9:00 a.m. session to discuss and deliberate parole eligibility for Raymond Long C10214.

Members present were Mr. Bohland, Mr. Coates, Ms. Daniels, Ms. Globokar, Mr. Heaton, Ms. Miller, Mr. Shelton, Ms. Shoffner, Ms. Terrones, Mr. Tupy, and Madam Chair Crigler.

Recording Secretary: Alexandria Bryan.

**PRESENTATION OF INTERVIEW AND FILE**

The basis for the Board's decision, at this time, is as follows:

Raymond Long Jr. C10214 was interviewed live via Webex virtual platform from Graham Correctional Center on May 5<sup>th</sup>, 2022 at 9:00 a.m. Mr. Raymond Long was represented by Mira De Jong of the Illinois Prison Project. Mr. Raymond Long was articular, aware, clear headed, and respectful throughout the duration of the interview. Mr. Raymond Long appeared to be in good health all physical conditions being considered. Mr. Raymond Long spoke freely throughout the interview as needed with some direction being given by legal counsel. Ms. Mira De Jong made an opening statement arguing against the factor of deprecation of seriousness of the crime given that 59 years have been served to date and his sentence is only has four years remaining until his MSR date. Counsel also argued that Mr. Raymond Long is incapacitated in a wheelchair and requested that be taken into consideration.

**STATEMENT OF FACTS**

On November 27<sup>th</sup>, 1962, Mr. Raymond Long was let go by his employer. Mr. Raymond Long had been to the home of Henry Burge several times to conduct business with Henry who repaired guns, lawn mowers, etc. Mr. Raymond Long was also aware that Mr. Henry Burge had considerable sums of money about his person and Mr. Raymond Long intended to rob Mr. Henry Burge. Mr. Raymond Long, after being fired from his job, took a loaded 16-gauge shotgun with him to the home of Mr. Henry Burge, gained entrance by asking Mr. Henry Burge if he had a 12-gauge shotgun. Mr. Raymond Long was invited into the home by Mr. Henry Burge through the back door in the kitchen. When Mr. Henry Burge turned his back, Mr. Raymond Long raised the shotgun, and shot Mr. Henry Burge in the back of the head and killed him. He drug the body of



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Mr. Henry Burge from the kitchen into the living room, leaving a path of blood through the kitchen and dining room.

About that time Mr. Raymond Long heard a dog bark and heard someone entering through the back door. Mr. Raymond Long saw a woman that he did not know. Mr. Raymond Long motioned her to the side and then shot Ms. Eva Burge when she yelled out “killer”. Mr. Raymond Long shot Ms. Eva Burge in the head with the shotgun and she fell to the floor. Later, after Ms. Eva Burge was dead, Mr. Raymond Long shot her again with a revolver that he picked up while in the house. Mr. Raymond Long then robbed the Burges of approximately \$2500.00 and left the house with the shot gun he brought with him, along with two other guns he had picked up from The Burges’ home. Mr. Raymond Long threw the shot gun in a creek, threw one of the other guns in a field, and buried a pocketbook in a field.

On January 12<sup>th</sup>, 1963, Mr. Raymond Long confessed to the murder of both victims and led the officers to the places where he buried the pocketbook and guns. They were recovered by officers and the guns were identified by Mr. Raymond Long as the ones he had thrown away and identified the shotgun as the one he used to kill both victims.

On April 8<sup>th</sup>, 1963, Mr. Raymond Long waived a jury trial and asked for a trial before the court which was granted. At the close of the People’s evidence Mr. Raymond Long withdrew his pleas of not guilty and entered a plea of guilty. The state requested the death penalty, but the court sentenced him to 90 to 150 years. It is also noted that the plea of guilty was taken in consideration of avoiding consideration for the other two charges of murder of Ms. Eva Burge and Armed Robbery.

### **MR. RAYMOND LONG’S STATEMENTS AS TO THE OFFENSE**

Mr. Raymond Long acknowledges the facts of the crime and even elaborated on them further during the interview. Mr. Raymond Long takes full responsibility, acknowledges the damage caused, and is remorseful of his actions. Mr. Raymond Long stated he wrote a letter of remorse to the Burge family which is included in the petition. Mr. Raymond Long stated that he knows that he destroyed both of their families and his own.

In open statement on his own account of the offense Mr. Raymond Long stated that he quit his job the day of the offense as opposed to being fired as the original statement of facts suggests and opposed to being laid off due to lack of seasonal work as his prior testimony. Mr. Raymond Long stated that he chose to rob Mr. Henry Burge because he had all kinds of stolen good in his house and therefore Mr. Raymond Long assumed that Mr. Henry Burge wouldn’t call the police because of it. Mr. Raymond Long stated he had sold stuff to Mr. Henry Burge a few years prior. In one of Mr. Raymond Long’s first En Banc interviews, Mr. Raymond Long stated that he chose Mr. Henry Burge because Mr. Henry Burge owed him money for stolen goods that Mr. Raymond Long sold to him Mr. Henry Burge acting as a fence. Mr. Raymond Long stated



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that during the robbery, Mr. Henry Burge turned away from him and put his hand to his side, making Mr. Raymond Long think that Mr. Henry Burge was reaching for his pistol. Mr. Raymond Long admitted that Mr. Henry Burge did not have a pistol on his person after all. Mr. Raymond Long stated that he then heard a dog barking, then saw Ms. Eva Burge come in and shot her. Mr. Raymond Long stated that his mindset at the time was that he needed to be punished, which he later clarified that he felt he needed to be punished at the time he confessed to the murders.

Mr. Raymond Long shared that at the time of the holding offense, he was married and living with his in-laws. The individuals living in the home included himself, his wife, her parents, and all his wife's siblings which totaled 9 individuals. Mr. Raymond Long stated that his father in-law was injured and unable to work any longer, so Mr. Raymond Long took it upon himself to provide for everyone.

In follow up questions, Mr. Jared Bohland, stated "You have expressed previously that you shot Mr. Henry Burge out of fear that he might be pulling a gun on you. Why then was Mr. Henry Burge shot in the back of the head?" Mr. Raymond Long stated that Mr. Henry Burge turned away when he shot. Mr. Raymond Long stated, "I was not thinking straight. I was scared and nervous. I had never done anything like this before." Mr. Jared Bohland then asked for some clarification on what he hadn't done before, and Mr. Raymond Long admitted that he had committed burglaries in the past against both his family and his friends.

Mr. Jared Bohland questioned Mr. Raymond Long, "You previously expressed that you did not intend to kill anyone that day, so why did you take a shot gun to perform an armed robbery of a man you knew had guns?" Mr. Raymond Long responded that he took the shotgun because he feared Mr. Henry Burge. Mr. Raymond Long stated that he chose Mr. Henry Burge despite his fear of him because he was that desperate. Lastly, Mr. Jared Bohland, stated "Ms. Eva Burge was shot an additional time after being killed by a gunshot wound to the head. Why did you shoot her dead body with an additional firearm?" Mr. Raymond Long stated that he didn't know why he shot Ms. Eva Burge. He stated that Mr. and Ms. Eva Burge were living separately, so she wasn't supposed to be home. That is why he was initially surprised by her. Regarding why he shot her body again with another gun despite her laying there dead, Mr. Raymond Long admitted that she in fact was not yet dead. Mr. Raymond Long stated that when he shot her again, that she wasn't dead but was still dying. Mr. Raymond Long admitted to Mr. Jared Bohland that he shot her the second time out of "mercy" and to "end her suffering and make it quicker." In reading through all the interviews and testimony in the file, this appears to be the first time that Mr. Raymond Long admits that Ms. Eva Burge was still alive after the initial shot gun blast, and instead of rendering aid, Mr. Raymond Long chose to fire an execution shot under the mindset that he was ending her suffering more quickly.



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**CRIMINAL HISTORY**

While there are no other adult convictions prior to the holding offense, Mr. Raymond Long readily admits to committing burglaries prior. Mr. Raymond Long's only other conviction is contained within his youth record. Mr. Raymond Long was on probation for a period which was discharged when he joined the army.

**INSTITUTIONAL ADJUSTMENT**

Mr. Raymond Long joined the army as a young man as a condition for having his probation dropped. Mr. Raymond Long was subsequently discharged from the army for failure to obey orders. Mr. Raymond Long served 2 years and his discharge status is "other than honorable." Mr. Raymond Long was married without children at the time of the offense. Per the 2022 Individual in Custody Overview, all family members of Mr. Raymond Long have passed away. Mr. Raymond Long stated during the interview that his sister Norma may be alive, but this is unknown as they have no contact.

Per 2022 Individual in Custody Overview, Mr. Raymond Long has been housed mostly in the health care unit due to the frequency of medical furloughs, but Mr. Raymond Long updated that he is now back in the cell house with a cell mate who serves as his aid as well as for mobility purposes. Mr. Raymond Long stated that he gets winded at times, that he can walk short distances, but his aid assists with wheelchair mobility and cleans his cell.

Mr. Raymond Long has not taken part in any programming during his 59 years in Illinois Department of Corrections.

Mr. Raymond Long has a positive disciplinary record. He has 5 major tickets and 1 minor ticket from 1998 to present including a 2013 ticket for possession of unidentified pills and a 2014 contraband ticket for medication misuse. Another ticket in 2004 for contraband, theft, and gambling. Old forms show mostly minor tickets and a couple tickets for fighting. Mr. Raymond Long has completed his GED as well as several vocational certificates while in IDOC. He has worked as a painter; worked in Illinois Department of Corrections industries as a carpenter, a mason, and at the feed mill; and has served as a janitor from 2017 to 2020. The 2016 SPIN assessment asserts that Mr. Raymond Long continues to state that he doesn't like being told what to do, and that while he held several jobs, he was also frequently fired, quit, or had problems getting along with staff or employers. Mr. Raymond Long asserts that he worked for his carpentry supervisor for 16 years with a great relationship. There is mention in the 2016 SPIN assessment of a technical violation or new offense while under community supervision. Mr. Raymond Long didn't recall any such violation or issue during his work history and stated that he had outside clearance for work for 20 years.



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Mr. Raymond Long asserts that he has volunteered by teaching other inmates some of his vocational skills.

Mr. Raymond Long has been at Graham Correctional Center since 2009. Other notes from Mr. Raymond Long's 2016 SPIN indicate that Mr. Raymond Long shows an awareness of the harm he caused but does not seem to feel a tremendous amount of empathy. He makes excuses for his actions and seems unconcerned about whether there are surviving children of the Burges. Staff notes concern about Mr. Raymond Long's lack of stability skills regarding living independently on his own without support or housing options.

### **PAROLE PLAN**

Mr. Raymond Long's parole plan has changed to working with Feather Fist transitional housing in Chicago which is essentially a homeless services and transitional housing program that provides engagement with the homeless community, case management services, and makes note that 50% of those they work with are veterans. Counsel shared that Feather Fist has ADA compliant transitional housing options given Mr. Raymond Long's wheelchair use. A letter attached to the petition from Feather Fist clarifies that the assistance is up to 9 months of rental assistance once Mr. Raymond Long is housed.

Counsel also provided an update to their attempt to have Mr. Raymond Long's "other than honorable" discharge upgraded since last En Banc. It was stated that the petition for status upgrade is still pending, but that Mr. Raymond Long is eligible for VA healthcare at this time.

Currently, Mr. Raymond Long has no idea as to whether employment is feasible as part of his parole plan given medical conditions.

Now, the plan for meeting Mr. Raymond Long's healthcare and treatment needs is to utilize case managers at Feather fist, as well as mention of them having aids on staff at the housing location.

As stated, Mr. Raymond Long has no family or community support at this time. Support and wraparound services to be provided by working with the SAFER Foundation as well as with Illinois Prison Project staff.

Mr. Raymond Long would qualify for state benefits as well.

Mr. Raymond Long only has two letters of support in the petition. One is from his cell mate who serves as his aid. The other is a letter from last En Banc from another individual that Mr. Raymond Long served time with.





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**OPPOSITION TO PAROLE RELEASE**

Vermillion County States Attorney opposes the petition on the seriousness of the offense as well as the lasting effect on The Burge family. Vermillion County States Attorney is requesting a 3-year set.

There is a current opposition letter from The Burge family stressing the impact on the family and reiterating the fact that the current sentence is a plea deal taken to avoid trial for the Armed Robbery and the murder of Ms. Eva Burge.

There has historically been strong opposition in letter and in person in this case. There are still 6 individuals registered as victims to contact in the system.

**EN BANC HISTORY**

The year of first consideration for parole was in 1974. Mr. Raymond Long has come up for release 30 times to date. Mr. Raymond Long received 3-year sets in 1989, 1992, 1997, 2002, 2005, 2010, 2013, 2017; as well as 2-year sets in 2000 and 2008. In 2020 Mr. Raymond Long was denied with a vote of 13 to 0. In 2021 Mr. Raymond Long was denied with a vote of 9 to 3.

**DISCUSSION**

Summary of discussion for parole consideration:

Mira De Jong, Raymond Long's Attorney, stated that Mr. Long has been incarcerated for almost 60 years. He was the sole bread winner of his family that was living in poverty. Mr. Long was a desperate teenager that was not thinking clearly. Ms. De Jong stated that there is never going to be a clear satisfactory explanation as to what happened, but Mr. Long was acting irrational at the time of the offense. She stated that he had an 8<sup>th</sup> grade education and couldn't comprehend the consequences of his actions. Ms. De Jong stated that Mr. Long is remorseful, but he is unable to send letters to the family. Mr. Long will have VA healthcare once released. Mr. Long has lived in prison 3 times longer than he lived outside of prison.

Randy Burge, grandson to the victims, stated that it was not a pleasure for him to be here and every time this hearing comes it builds stress within himself and his family. Mr. Burge read his grandparents obituaries, and the newspaper headlines when this happened. Mr. Burge stated that Mr. Long was only charged with one murder because of a plea deal. He stated that he thought he should've been charged with both deaths. Mr. Burge said that his father was in the Air Force at the time of this crime, and he had to be sent home. Mr. Burge stated that he remembers the calls the day it happened in 1962. Mr. Burge stated that his grandfather, victim, had a 4<sup>th</sup> grade education and was able to make an honest living to support his family. He said that Mr. Long can acknowledge the family's grief, but it doesn't lessen the grief. He stated that 60 years of being



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victims doesn't get any easier and receiving the letters is just enough. Mr. Burge requested that the Board Members consider a 3-year set.

Ms. Crigler stated that Raymond Long's parole date is in 2026.

**DECISION AND RATIONALE**

Motion to deny parole (JB-DS). Motion prevails by a vote of 8-3. Members voting in favor of the motion were Mr. Bohland, Mr. Coates, Ms. Globokar, Mr. Heaton, Ms. Miller, Mr. Shelton, Ms. Shoffner, and Mr. Tupy. Madam Chair Crigler, Ms. Daniels, and Ms. Terrones dissented.

Motion for a 3-year set (JB- DS). Motion prevails by a vote of 6-5. Member voting in favor of the motion were Mr. Bohland, Mr. Coates, Ms. Globokar, Ms. Miller, Mr. Shelton, Mr. Tupy. Madam Chair Crigler, Ms. Daniels, Mr. Heaton, Ms. Shoffner, Ms. Terrones dissented.

After thorough consideration of Mr. Raymond Long's case, the Board voted to deny parole. The Board feels that parole release at this time would not be in the interest of public safety, as there is a substantial risk that Mr. Raymond Long would not conform to reasonable conditions of parole release, and that parole release at this time would deprecate the serious nature of the offenses and promote a lack of respect for the law.

*"The Board makes a specific finding that the release of victim protest letters could subject a person to actual risk of physical harm. The Board further notes that, pursuant to Illinois law, victim statements are confidential and privileged."*



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***EN BANC* MINUTE SHEET**  
**OPEN SESSION—December 15, 2022**

Inmate Name: **VIRGIL ROBINSON** IDOC Number: **C90056**

The Illinois Prisoner Review Board met in open *en banc* session at 3000 South Dirksen Parkway, Springfield, Illinois, on December 15, 2022, at the 9:00 a.m. session to discuss and deliberate parole eligibility for Virgil Robinson C90056.

Members present were Mr. Bohland, Mr. Coates, Ms. Daniels, Ms. Globokar, Mr. Heaton, Ms. Miller, Mr. Shelton, Ms. Shoffner, Ms. Terrones, Mr. Tupy, and Madam Chair Crigler.

Recording Secretary: Alexandria Bryan.

**PRESENTATION OF INTERVIEW AND FILE**

The basis for the Board's decision, at this time, is as follows:

Mr. Virgil Robinson is a 71-year-old African American male with a current Illinois Department of Corrections admission date of January 5, 1979, he is currently serving a sentence of 200-600 years for Murder, 4-6 years for Armed Robbery (CC) and 4 years for Aggravated Battery (CS). This is his first incarceration. Record shows Security Threat Group affiliation in Offender 360 as a member of the Black Disciples. Mr. Virgil Robinson is currently designated as maximum security, with an escape risk level of none, and has been in A grade since December 20, 2021.

**STATEMENT OF FACTS**

On August 10, 1976, just after midnight at 7700 S. Coles, in Chicago, Mr. Virgil Robinson as his co-offender, Renee robbed cab driver, Mr. Tyrone Taylor while armed with a .25 caliber automatic handgun. Robinson was later arrested at a bar located at 8058 S. Brandon. The gun used by Mr. Virgil Robinson and the victim's wallet were recovered from the bar. The victim also identified Mr. Robinson in a line-up as the person who robbed him at gunpoint. Mr. Virgil Robinson was charged with armed robbery under case number 77-5486.

On September 21, 1977, during the bench trial, the victim Mr. Tyrone Taylor testified. After his direct examination was completed, the case was continued for cross-examination. After court, Mr. Virgil Robinson, who was free on bond, borrowed his sister's car and picked up his friend, Mr. Leroy White. That evening, the two men drove to Ms. Renee Jones' house. Ms. Renee Jones was Mr. Virgil Robinson's girlfriend and co-offender in the pending armed robbery case. Mr. Leroy White saw Mr. Virgil Robinson and Ms. Renee Jones have a conversation and heard him tell her to call the number and that he would be back later. Mr. Leroy White and Mr. Virgil Robinson drove around for a short time and then returned to Ms. Renee Jones. She told Mr.



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Virgil Robinson that she called the number and asked for Mr. Tyrone Taylor. The person on the phone asked her, "which one?" he told her to get him a stocking. Ms. Renee Jones returned with a pair of women's nylons. In the car, Mr. Virgil Robinson told Mr. Leroy White that Mr. Tyrone Taylor was the one who had the beef with him in court and he was not going to do any penitentiary time for that robbery.

Next, Mr. Virgil Robinson and Mr. Leroy White drove to the area of 77<sup>th</sup> and Phillips Street looking for Mr. Tyrone Taylor's house. They were stopped by police officers Mr. Lemont Thompson and Mr. Jeffery Galvin and questioned as to why they were driving around the neighborhood. Mr. Leroy White told the officers he was looking for a friend. The officers asked them for identification which they could not produce. At that time, the officer received another call and released them. Mr. Virgil Robinson parked the car. Then him and Mr. Leroy White walked into a vestibule area of the apartment building located at 7737 South Essex Street. In the vestibule they found the name "Taylor" on the mailbox. They returned to the parked car where Mr. Virgil Robinson placed the nylon stocking over his head and retrieved something from the locked truck. He instructed Mr. Leroy White to wait in the car while he returned to the same apartment building.

Mr. Virgil Robinson returned to the apartment building at 7737 South Essex Street. He rang the buzzer and was allowed in the building. He proceeded to the second floor. The victim, Mr. Steve Taylor had recently returned home from work. As he opened his door, Mr. Steve Taylor asked Mr. Virgil Robinson who he was looking for. Seeing that Mr. Virgil Robinson had a gun and was wearing nylons over his face, Mr. Steve Taylor tried to force the door shut. However, Mr. Virgil Robinson pushed the door open and began firing at Mr. Steve Taylor. Mr. Steve Taylor was shot once in the upper abdomen, once in the left thigh and once in the right forearm. Mr. Virgil Robinson fled, and Mr. Steve Taylor screamed to his wife and daughter to call the police because he had been shot.

Mr. Virgil Robinson returned to the car where Mr. Leroy White was waiting, still wearing the nylon mask. He threw something in the trunk and slammed it shut. He removed the mask and told Mr. Leroy White to throw it out of the window once they were out of the area.

Police officers and an ambulance arrived at Mr. Steve Taylor's home. He was able to tell the officers what happened prior to being transported to South Shore Hospital. At the hospital, he underwent surgery for his injuries. Five hours after being shot, Mr. Steve Taylor was pronounced dead.

The next day, Mr. Virgil Robinson picked up Mr. Leroy White and they drove to 79<sup>th</sup> and Halstead Street in Chicago, where he bought new clothes and a newspaper. They went to Ms. Renee Jones' home next where Mr. Virgil Robinson looked through the newspaper for an obituary for Mr. Tyrone Taylor. Finding none, he told Mr. Leroy White, that Mr. Tyrone Taylor must not have died.



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On September 23<sup>rd</sup>, Mr. Virgil Robinson returned to court for the commenced and continued armed robbery trial. Mr. Leroy White told investigators that when Mr. Tyrone Taylor entered the courtroom, Mr. Virgil Robinson stated, "It was the wrong hit!" The armed robbery case was called and continued to September 26<sup>th</sup>.

In the meantime, the police were still investigating the murder of Mr. Steve Taylor. After speaking with Officers Mr. Lemont Thompson and Mr. Jeffery Galvin, who had stopped Mr. Virgil Robinson and Mr. Leroy White near Mr. Steve Taylor's house on the night of the murder, Officers went to Mr. Virgil Robinson's home, where they found him hiding behind a dresser. He was taken into custody and a handgun was recovered from the floor near his clothing.

Once in custody, Mr. Virgil Robinson's finger and palm prints were taken. A palm print recovered from Mr. Steve Taylor's door was found to be an exact match to Mr. Virgil Robinson's palm print. Officers Thompson also identified Mr. Virgil Robinson as the driver of the car they observed circling the area of Phillips and Essex between 76<sup>th</sup> and 79<sup>th</sup> Streets.

### **MR. VIRGIL ROBINSON'S STATEMENTS AS TO THE OFFENSE**

Robinson denied being around the area of the murder. He also said the officers were mistaken. He could not have been driving around the area of the murder because he did not own a car. He claimed he was with another girlfriend named Ms. Diane Keith. Ms. Diane Keith was located and interviewed. She informed the officers that she had seen Mr. Virgil Robinson at 5:00 pm in his sister's car in front of her house but that he drove off. She stated that she saw him next around 11pm that same evening. Mr. Virgil Robinson's sister, Ms. Joyce Robinson told the officer that she lent her brother her car on September 21<sup>st</sup> and he returned it on September 23<sup>rd</sup>.

### **CRIMINAL HISTORY**

Mr. Virgil Robinson was arrested over 20 times prior to his current conviction. His arrests included assault, theft, battery, unlawful use of a weapon, aggravated assaults, resisting arrest and burglary. Additionally, in 1984 (while incarcerated) Mr. Virgil Robinson was convicted of Aggravated Battery with Great Bodily Harm to a corrections officer and was sentenced to another 4 years to be served consecutively to his current sentence.

### **INSTITUTIONAL ADJUSTMENT**

According to the IDOC Offender Overview dated July 07, 2022, Mr. Virgil Robinson has received approximately 37 disciplinary reports. Since arriving at Lawrence Correctional Center, in October 2018, Mr. Virgil Robinson has received approximately six tickets. Mr. Virgil Robinson is currently assigned to A.B.E. classes. Mr. Virgil Robinson also maintained a dietary assignment from March – August 2021.



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According to the Illinois Department of Corrections Individual in Custody Overview, Mr. Virgil Robinson reports having two sisters however not having contact with either, stating that his older sister took a large sum of money from their mother prior to her passing and they do not get along. Mr. Virgil Robinson also states his younger sister suffered a stroke and is in a nursing home unable to write or call. He also reports that he occasionally receives financial support from a niece. Lastly, Mr. Virgil Robinson reports having one son with whom he has no contact.

**DISCUSSION**

Summary of discussion for parole consideration:

The members had no questions regarding the presentation and no further discussion.

**DECISION AND RATIONALE**

Motion to deny parole (LD-RH). Motion prevails by a unanimous vote. Leave.

After thorough consideration of Mr. Robinson's case, the Board voted to deny parole. The Board feels that parole release at this time would not be in the interest of public safety, as there is a substantial risk that Mr. Robinson would not conform to reasonable conditions of parole release, and that parole release at this time would deprecate the serious nature of the offenses and promote a lack of respect for the law.

*"The Board makes a specific finding that the release of victim protest letters could subject a person to actual risk of physical harm. The Board further notes that, pursuant to Illinois law, victim statements are confidential and privileged."*



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*EN BANC* MINUTE SHEET  
**OPEN SESSION—December 15, 2022**

Inmate Name: **ROBERT GORHAM** IDOC Number: **C70122**

The Illinois Prisoner Review Board met in open *en banc* session at 3000 South Dirksen Parkway, Springfield, Illinois, on December 15, 2022, at the 9:00 a.m. session to discuss and deliberate parole eligibility for Robert Gorham C70122.

Members present were Mr. Bohland, Mr. Coates, Ms. Daniels, Ms. Globokar, Mr. Heaton, Ms. Miller, Mr. Shelton, Ms. Shoffner, Ms. Terrones, Mr. Tupy, and Madam Chair Crigler.

Recording Secretary: Alexandria Bryan.

**PRESENTATION OF INTERVIEW AND FILE**

The basis for the Board's decision, at this time, is as follows:

On November 2, 2022, Mr. Robert Gorham was interviewed by Board Member, Ms. LeAnn Miller via WebEx at Western Illinois Correction Center. Mr. Robert Gorham's attorney, Ms. Sara Garber, and Mr. Law Clerk, Mr. Himani Soni were also at the interview via WebEx. The interview began at 9:18am and ended at 10:22am. Mr. Robert Gorham is 71 years of age and has been incarcerated for 45 years. He is currently at Western Illinois Correctional Center and has been there since 10/9/2019. He is currently A grade and medium security level. Mr. Robert Gorham was convicted of Murder/Intent to Kill/Injure and was sentenced on 1/13/77 to serve 100-200 years.

**STATEMENT OF FACTS**

On January 10, 1975, Mr. Robert Gorham killed Mr. Kenneth Thompson by shooting him in the head. The shooting occurred inside Mr. Kenneth Thompson's van after Mrs. Kathleen Thompson arranged to have Mr. Kenneth Thompson give Mr. Robert Gorham a ride. The ride was for the purpose of picking up some cash with which Mr. Robert Gorham was to satisfy a small debt to Mrs. Kathleen Thompson. Mrs. Kathleen Thompson had told her husband that she bailed Mr. Robert Gorham out of jail, and that he was going to repay her, but that story was simply a lie to get the two men together alone so that Mr. Robert Gorham could fulfill the plan to murder Mr. Kenneth Thompson.

There were other people involved in the conspiracy: Mr. Mike Rose and his wife Ms. Mary Rose were friends who were to provide an alibi for Mr. Robert Gorham, by attesting falsely that he had been at their house all night on the night of the murder. In addition, Mr. James Olendorf was a friend of Mr. Robert Gorham's who provided the gun, accompanied him



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when he test-fired the gun, accompanied Mr. Robert Gorham when he retrieved the gun from under a garbage can where he had hidden it after the murder and passed the gun on to another friend in an unsuccessful attempt to prevent it from being recovered by authorities. Pieces and parts of the gun were later recovered. Mr. Jack Welty, a firearm examiner with the Illinois Bureau of Identification was able to match the firing pin from the murder weapon to spent shell casings recovered from the crime scene inside Mr. Kenneth Thompson's van.

Almost immediately after the discovery of Mr. Kenneth Thompson's body, Ms. Kathleen Thompson and Mr. Robert Gorham became the main suspects in the case but, despite strong suspicions, the police didn't have enough information to make arrests. The break in the case came eight months later. In September of 1975, following the arrests of Mr. Robert Gorham and an unrelated co-offender for burglarizing homes in Park Forest, police used newly discovered information to prompt the cooperation of Ms. Kathleen Thompson, resulting in a 42- page statement from Mr. Robert Gorham. Mr. Robert Gorham was unsuccessful in a later attempt to suppress that statement with a claim that it was not voluntarily made.

Ms. Kathleen Thompson was indicted for, and ultimately pled guilty to a charge of Conspiracy to Commit Murder, for which she was sentenced to a term of 1-10 years of imprisonment. Mr. Robert Gorham was convicted of Murder and sentenced to a term of 100-200 years of imprisonment.

At sentencing, Judge Machala referred to the planning of the murder taking place over a considerably long time and that the plan was executed coolly and deliberately. Judge Machala stated that he would have considered imposing a sentence of Death if the law at the time would have permitted it. Officials with the Cook County State's Attorney Office have argued that Mr. Robert Gorham would qualify for a Natural Life without Parole sentence under current sentencing guidelines, on the basis that he committed the murder under an agreement to receive payment.

In April and May of 1975, Ms. Kathleen Thompson received payments totaling \$66,000.00 from the insurance company. When Ms. Kathleen Thompson testified at Mr. Robert Gorham's trial, she said she bought him a car, a motorcycle, and a boat.

**MR. ROBERT GORHAM'S STATEMENTS AS TO THE OFFENSE**

Mr. Robert Gorham stated that he and Ms. Kathleen Thompson started out as friends through mutual friends. He said the friendship then grew into a relationship. Mr. Robert Gorham stated that Ms. Kathleen Thompson kept telling him that she wanted to hurt her husband. She stated to castrate and blind him, but Mr. Robert Gorham stated he would not do that. He stated that Ms. Kathleen Thompson continued to bring up the subject of her husband and that she would be better off if he were dead. She stated that she could collect the insurance money from a life insurance policy he had. Mr. Robert Gorham stated that she brought up the fact to murder him and he agreed to commit murder. Mr. Robert Gorham stated that he admitted





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to killing his girlfriend's husband for insurance money. He stated they were going to split the money. Ms. Kathleen Thompson turned State's evidence on him and got a lighter sentence.

Mr. Robert Gorham stated that this crime was the worse sin he had ever done. He said he was selfish and should never have done it. Mr. Robert Gorham stated that he doesn't feel worthy of forgiveness. He stated that he and Ms. Kathleen Thompson had a daughter and his parents raised her for them.

Mr. Robert Gorham's statement as to the offense was that he was ashamed and will never repeat something like that again. He has stated that he was immature, and his priorities were not in line because of his addiction to heroin. He didn't consider the repercussions of his actions nor value his life or others. He has expressed shame for abandoning his children and the hurt that he has caused the Thompson family.

### **CRIMINAL HISTORY**

- 1969 Theft—1 year probation
- 1970 Resisting Arrest/Agg battery-12 days in county jail
- 1971 Agg Battery/UUW-2-4years in IDOC
- 1972 Attempted Murder-2-4 years IDOC (Joliet)
- 1972 Attempted Murder-2-4 years IDOC (Menard)
- 1974 Poss hypodermic needle-Discharged
- 1974 Driver's license suspended loss of lien
- 1975 Poss of heroin-dropped
- 1975 2 counts of burglary-5-15 years IDOC
- 1975 Poss controlled substance-3-9 years IDOC
- 1975 UUW & Battery-
- 1976 Murder-100-200 years IDOC

On October 8, 1971, defendants, Mr. Alfred Kaiser Jr. & Mr. Robert Gorham drove to Homewood, IL. They went to rob the victim's son. They took with them a sawed off .12 gauge shot gun and shotgun ammunition. Prior to going to Homewood, the 2 defendants practiced firing the shotgun to make sure it worked. The barrel of the shotgun measured 12 ½ inches. Upon arriving, they went to the victim's house. Gorham was carrying the gun. Both defendants went to the back door. The victim answered the door. She was a 65-year-old mother of the son. She told the defendants that her son was not home. Gorham then fired the gun at Mrs. Sharkey. She was struck in the face, right shoulder, and the chest with shotgun pellets from within a few feet. She was hospitalized for 11 days and had to undergo surgery for her wounds. As a result, she suffered permanent scars to her face, chest, neck, and arms. The defendants fled and were captured nearby. Mr. Robert Gorham was convicted on a reduced charge for a sentence of 2-4 years in Illinois Department of Corrections. Mr. Robert Gorham was released from Menard Correctional Center in 1974 prior to his 1975 criminal spree.



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On September 4, 1975, Mr. Robert Gorham burglarized a residence at 316 Osage, Park Forest, IL and 53 Marquette, Park Forest, IL. He was arrested by Chicago Heights PD when he was trying to sell the property he took from the residences. He admitted to both burglaries.

After committing the murder of Mr. Kenneth Thompson, but not yet having been arrested for it, Mr. Robert Gorham was arrested for other offenses an additional 6 times in Illinois, Louisiana, and Indiana. The burglaries in Park Forest, IL resulted in 5-15 years in Illinois Department of Corrections. It was during this burglary investigation that information led to the cooperation of Ms. Kathleen Thompson in the murder investigation.

### **INSTITUTIONAL ADJUSTMENT**

Mr. Robert Gorham's record of disciplinary issues has been troublesome. He has had 51 disciplinary tickets during his incarceration. Mr. Robert Gorham had his last disciplinary ticket in 2011 and that was for fighting in the chow line at Menard Correctional Center. In 2010, Mr. Robert Gorham received a disciplinary ticket for sexual assault on his cellmate. This ticket was a result of an investigation. Mr. Robert Gorham stated that the cell mate initiated the contact. He stated there was no force and was consensual. Due to the charge, Mr. Robert Gorham is now identified as a "predator" and is a single cell inmate.

Mr. Robert Gorham's other disciplinary tickets were for making "hooch", intimidation and threats, insolence, disobeying direct orders and drug/drug paraphernalia.

Mr. Robert Gorham states that he now tries to stay busy working out, socializing as much as he can and reading his Bible.

Mr. Robert Gorham obtained his barber license and worked in the barbershop cutting hair for the individuals in custody as well as the officers. He stated that due to COVID, the barbershop had closed. Mr. Robert Gorham stated that he was the main clerk for the Industries Bakery & Milk. He has held jobs as cell house help, and commissary. He stated that he is currently not working.

Mr. Robert Gorham has not had a visit since 2018 and that was from a friend, Ms. Kathleen Vainsi. He stated that she was his fiancé, and she lives in Pasadena, TX but he no longer has contact with her. He stated that the last family visit he had was from his daughter in 2005.

Mr. Robert Gorham has health challenges exercises daily and jogs wearing weights.

Mr. Robert Gorham received his GED at Menard Correctional Center. He stated that he has his Barber Certificates and will pursue the actual license upon his release. He has taken many college classes but does not have a degree yet. He stated that he likes taking history,



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political science, and art classes. He has completed Drug Education and Anger Management at Pinckneyville CC.

**PAROLE PLANS**

Mr. Robert Gorham would like to parole to St. Leonard's Ministry and complete the 6-month program. He stated that he can't drink anymore due to his liver issues and can't drive. He would like to seek an AA program and keep support for himself. His Attorney, Ms. Garber stated that she would continue to support him upon his release.

**DISCUSSION**

Summary of discussion for parole consideration:

Sarah Gruber, Robert Gorham's attorney, stated that Mr. Gorham has a gruff personality, and makes inappropriate jokes. She also stated that once you get to know him and he gets comfortable his personality changes. Mr. Gorham quotes the bible regularly, and he is remorseful and doesn't believe he deserves to be alive. He has carried tremendous shame that he has harmed the victim's family and his. She stated that Mr. Barnes was 24 years old at the time of the crime, and he was addicted to heroin. Mr. Gorham was only got 13 tickets over 20 years of incarceration. Ms. Gruber stated that there have been numerous character letters from fellow individuals in custody stating how Mr. Gorham has helped them change their ways.

Mr. Heaton questioned why the wife of the victim got less incarceration time than Robert Gorham.

Ms. Gruber stated that the wife only received 1-10 years because she testified against Robert Gorham, and she was not the person who shot her husband, the victim. Also, Robert Gorham admitted that he did it.

Mr. Tupy questioned what Robert Gorham's parole plans were.

Ms. Gruber stated that she is working with St. Leonard's. They are waiting on the medical records from the facility for approval at St. Leonard's.

Ms. Crigler questioned if the previous crime history was due to his drug addiction.

Ms. Gruber stated that he was a huge heroin addict and that it contributed. Mr. Barnes is clean now and wants to join AA, and they found a program close to St. Leonard's.

Ms. Miller stated that Mr. Barnes has had drug issues while in Illinois Department of Corrections.



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Mr. Shelton stated that he has had 13 tickets over 25 years. Mr. Shelton questioned why they are only going back 25 years for the tickets.

Ms. Gruber stated that's all she has.

Mr. Shelton showed Ms. Gruber a copy of previous tickets and questioned if the tickets before the last 25 years were not relevant.

Ms. Gruber stated of course not.

Mr. Shelton stated that everyone decides for themselves, but he believes given the nature of his criminal history that it determines he is an awful person. Mr. Shelton questioned if it was reasonable to trust Mr. Gorham's rehabilitation.

Ms. Gruber stated that she has seen a transition in Mr. Gorham and that he is deeply committed to his belief in God and acknowledgment of his crime. Mr. Gorham understands the gravity of his crimes, and he is teaching others to learn the errors of their ways and grow.

Mr. Shelton questioned that if these tickets were unknown to you before today how did you see change prior to today.

Ms. Gruber stated that Mr. Barnes is no longer an addict.

Ms. Miller stated that she questioned Mr. Gorham about his previous sexual assault ticket, and he got defensive. Mr. Gorham stated that it was consensual, and he didn't have anything to do with the other individual in custody's neck.

Ms. Gruber stated that one individual in custody said that it was consensual, and the other stated that it was forced. Other individuals in custody stated that they did not hear any sounds of struggle.

Ms. Miller stated that there were no charges filed due to the other individual in custody being paroled and not wanted to come back to the facility to proceed with charges.

Ms. Terrones questioned if Mr. Gorham had participated in any programs.

Ms. Miller stated that Mr. Gorham had completed drug education, and anger management. She stated that he still falls short and is an aggressor.

Mr. Shelton stated that sometimes long timers do not get the education opportunities.



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Ms. Miller stated that Mr. Gorham has a barber certificate. He was working in barbershop, cutting hair for individuals in custody and officers. Mr. Gorham is no longer able to work in the barbershop due to COVID.

**DECISION AND RATIONALE**

Motion to deny parole (LM-DS). Motion prevails with a vote of 10-1. Members voting in favor of the motion were Mr. Bohland, Mr. Coates, Madam Chair Crigler, Ms. Globokar, Mr. Heaton, Ms. Miller, Mr. Shelton, Ms. Shoffner, Ms. Terrones, Mr. Tupy. Ms. Daniels dissented.

After thorough consideration of Mr. Gorham's case, the Board voted to deny parole. The Board feels that parole release at this time would not be in the interest of public safety, as there is a substantial risk that Mr. Gorham would not conform to reasonable conditions of parole release, and that parole release at this time would deprecate the serious nature of the offenses and promote lack of respect for law.

*"The Board makes a specific finding that the release of victim protest letters could subject a person to actual risk of physical harm. The Board further notes that, pursuant to Illinois law, victim statements are confidential and privileged."*