

**Illinois Prisoner Review Board  
EN BANC MINUTE SHEET  
MEETING OF July 25, 2013**

The July 25, 2013, at the 8:00 a.m. session to discuss and deliberate parole eligibility for the following inmates:

C10185 HENRY BROUGHTON
C66268 EARL GOOD
C72940 DONALD WOODRUFF
C81714 RUDY BELL
C86185 JOSEPH CUNNINGHAM
L00060 BRIAN THOMPSON

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

MEMBER	PRESENT	ABSENT
Angela Blackman-Donovan		X
Edith Crigler	X	
Ed Bowers	X	
Salvador Diaz	X	
Eric Gregg	X	
Craig Findley		X
Tom Johnson	X	
Jesse Madison	X	
William Norton	X	
Jennifer Parrack	X	
Donald Shelton	X	
William Simmons	X	
Geraldine Tyler	X	
Adam Monreal	X	

**14 Present**

The Recording Secretary presented the following minutes for approval:  
Open Session Minutes June 2013. (ADM – GT) Leave

Motion to continue Michael Thompson to September en banc. (WS – ADM) Leave.

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

Illinois Prisoner Review Board  
EN BANC MINUTE SHEET  
OPEN SESSION July 25, 2013

Inmate Name: Henry Broughton

IDOC Number & Institution: C10185

The Illinois Prisoner Review Board met in open En Banc session at 319 E Madison, Springfield, IL, on July 25, 2013, at the 8:00 a.m. session to discuss and deliberate parole eligibility for the following inmates:

Members present were: Chairman A. Monreal, E. Bowers, E. Crigler, S. Diaz, E. Gregg, T. Johnson, J. Madison, J. Parrack, W. Norton, D. Shelton, W. Simmons and G. Tyler.

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

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

Henry V. Broughton was interviewed for parole consideration at Dixon Correctional Center on June, 2013. Discussed were the circumstances leading to Broughton's current incarceration, his current state of mind, his institutional adjustment and his parole plans.

Mr. Broughton received a 75-100 year sentence in Cook County for the May 16, 1973 MURDER of his girlfriend. She was his common law wife and the mother of his two children. He beat her to death with a window shade, broom handle and wire over a period of five hours in the presence of the children ages five and seven. She identified him twice before passing at the hospital. He had a history of beating her. He had also shot at her in the past. He maintained his innocence at trial, claiming not to have been present at the scene of the murder at the time of the murder. However, the seven year old child was a witness for the State. He continued to maintain his innocence for at least 20 years, until the time of a clemency consideration by Governor Edgar, and possibly for as long as 28 years, as can best be determined from records.

Mr. Broughton now and during the most recent parole hearings admits guilt but claims that his actions were the result of his anger over the neglectful treatment of his (and the victim's) then infant child.

Mr. Broughton has received approximately 40 tickets since being incarcerated. Mr. Broughton's academic achievements during incarceration have long been noted by this Board and his institutional adjustment has been good. He has declared remorse which has also been previously described as "apparently genuine."

The Board, however, is troubled by the fact that Mr. Broughton's actions in the instant offense appeared to be the product of forethought, rather than occurring in the heat of passion; that those actions were vicious and brutal; and that his explanation of the event mitigates those factors. The several child whom witness this beating is now also in prison serving several sentences for 55 years. Obviously what he saw damaged him. Cook County is opposed.

If paroled, Mr. Broughton indicates he would go to St. Leonard's House and there is an acceptance letter on file from 2010. He had two votes in the past. The prison staff has a positive opinion of Mr. Broughton.

Discussion: Member Parrack noted she took the protest at the Cook County State's Attorney's Office and there were no witnesses present. Cook County does oppose and they are asking for a five year set.

With some dissent, the Board is not convinced that Mr. Broughton has achieved the insight, rather than to express remorse, that would lead to confidence in an opinion that he would not similarly offend.

Motion to deny (DS – TJ). Motion carries 9-3.

Voting in favor of the motion were Members Shelton, Bowers, Diaz, Gregg, Johnson, Norton, Parrack, Simmons and Chairman Monreal.

Members Crigler, Madison and Tyler dissented.

Board Members indicated they would not vote for this petitioner for the next three-years. Second motion for a three-year set (SD – JP). Motion carries 8-4.

Voting in favor of the motion were Members Diaz, Bowers, Gregg, Johnson, Norton, Parrack and Simmons.

Members Crigler, Madison, Shelton and Tyler dissented.

DS

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

Illinois Prisoner Review Board  
EN BANC MINUTE SHEET  
OPEN SESSION July 25, 2013

Inmate Name: Brian Thompson

IDOC Number & Institution: L00060

The Illinois Prisoner Review Board met in open En Banc session at 319 E Madison, Springfield, IL, on July 25, 2013, at the 8:00 a.m. session to discuss and deliberate parole eligibility for the following inmates:

Members present were: Chairman A. Monreal, E. Bowers, E. Crigler, S. Diaz, E. Gregg, T. Johnson, J. Madison, J. Parrack, W. Norton, D. Shelton, W. Simmons and G. Tyler.

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

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

Inmate Brian Thompson was interviewed for parole consideration on May 23, 2013 at Pinckneyville Correctional Center. Present for the hearing was Inmate Thompson and Member Tyler. No additional persons were present. Brian Thompson is a 59 year old white male and is serving 40-80 years for murder, which occurred in 1977. He was 23 years old at the time of the offense. He had dated Angela Morgan since they were in high school. During the course of their relationship, Inmate Thompson threatened to kill her future boyfriends. Ms. Morgan moved to Chicago in 1977 and he continued to try to get her to reconcile with him. She refused and soon met and started dating the victim of the instant offense. The victim moved in with Ms. Morgan and when Inmate Thompson discovered this, he drove to Chicago. On July 7, 1977 at 6:00 p.m., the victim returned to the apartment he shared with Angela Morgan from work. Brian Thompson attacked the victim and stabbed him to death. The victim was stabbed at least 50 times and was disemboweled and died from those injuries. Inmate Thompson fled to Michigan and was located on July 8, 2013. He was found guilty at a jury trial. He has exhausted all post-conviction remedies. He told police Angela was his wife and he killed the victim because they were having an affair. He expresses remorse for his actions.

Inmate Thompson has served 34 years in the Department of Corrections and has taken advantage of many education opportunities. He has also worked. His last IDR was in 2012 for disobeying a direct order.

If paroled, Inmate Thompson would live with his brother in Michigan. He has also applied at St. Leonard's House. He also indicated he has a lady friend in Lincoln who would also provide housing.

Inmate Thompson's current maximum out date is in 2018. It should also be noted that he has in the past come to the aid of a Correctional Officer who was being attacked and was retaliated on for that action. He does well at the institution.

Counsel for the petitioner, Anthony Hill, stated Mr. Thompson's brother is a retired psychologist in Michigan. He has colleagues willing to provide support to the petitioner. He will have employment at a family business. He has skills to work. They haven't yet applied for an interstate compact.

Cook County Assistant Michael Dino noted that this murder was premeditated. He has also received 18 tickets since 2000, eight of those classified as major. Five of those since 2010.

Motion to Grant Parole (GT – JM).

Motion carries 11 – 1. (Member Parrack dissented)

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

Illinois Prisoner Review Board  
EN BANC MINUTE SHEET  
OPEN SESSION July 25, 2013

Inmate Name: Earl Good

IDOC Number & Institution: C66268

The Illinois Prisoner Review Board met in open En Banc session at 319 E Madison, Springfield, IL, on July 25, 2013, at the 8:00 a.m. session to discuss and deliberate parole eligibility for the following inmates:

Members present were: Chairman A. Monreal, E. Bowers, E. Crigler, S. Diaz, E. Gregg, T. Johnson, J. Madison, J. Parrack, W. Norton, D. Shelton, W. Simmons and G. Tyler.

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

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

Presented by Jesse D. Madison

Date of Presentation July 25, 2013

Inmate: Earl Good

Inmate Number: C-66268

DOC Facility: Illinois River

Interview Date: June 4, 2013

Inmate Earl Good, age 66, is incarcerated in the Illinois River Correctional Center, having been found guilty of 5 counts of Murder, two in St. Clair County and three in Cook County. He was given two sentences of 25 - 50 years, and one sentence of 90 - 180 years imprisonment respectively, all sentences to run concurrently for crimes committed in October and November of 1975. The Appellate Court of Illinois affirmed the convictions and denied the inmate's motion to withdraw his guilty plea.

This is the 21st time that Inmate Good has appeared on a parole request since September of 1984 for the instant offenses. The PRB records indicate that in the past, he had consistently gotten no support of his parole application, except in 2000, when he received one vote (Churchill). Moreover, he received three-year sets in 1984, 1989, 2004, 2007 and 2010. For the current request, an interview was held by PRB member Jesse D. Madison at the Illinois River Correctional Center on June 4, 2013 (his birthday). No persons appeared in support of, nor in opposition to inmate Good's parole request. However, there are support and opposition letters from prior years in the file, and there is a current letter in opposition to inmate Good's parole from Anita Alvarez, State's Attorney for Cook County.

On October 7, 1975, the inmate, along with co-offender Edward Spicey and Donaldson Brooks, went to the victim's home at 3910 South Calumet in Chicago, after they had heard that the victims kept a lot of money in the house. At approximately 5:00a.m., the inmate and Spicer forced their way into the home of the 73-year-old victim, James Fitzpatrick, while Brooks acted as a lookout. They cut a hole in the window with a glass cutter and knocked the glass out of the window. Then they entered James Fitzpatrick's home. Incidentally, he was blind. The inmate took \$1,000, ransacked the home, and threatened to kill the victim's 76-year-old sister, Zaidee Lopez, who was also blind. The inmate and co-offender then went downstairs where Fitzpatrick was sleeping on the couch. Fitzpatrick was beaten with a pistol in an effort to make him tell

where the rest of the money was. Fitzpatrick died as a result of the injuries he sustained in the beating.

A month later, on November 10, 1975, the inmate and Spicer entered the Wonder Inn Tavern at 330 North Pulaski in Chicago, in order to commit an armed robbery. Spicer had "cased" the location a few days earlier and told inmate Good that the tavern would be a "good hit" because the front windows of the tavern were covered up and no one could see inside. So they entered the tavern, displayed weapons and declared a robbery. They forced the owners, Prince and Herman Humphries, and a caretaker, Otto Kamtke, to line up against the wall, remove their wallets, and throw them on the pool table. They then forced the three victims to a bedroom in the rear of the tavern where they were made to lie across the bed face down. The inmate then returned to the tavern area to search for more money. During his search, there was a knock on the front door. Spicer said "let the guy in, maybe he has money." The inmate unlocked the door and James Brooks, a "Schlitz Beer" deliveryman, entered. After locking the door behind him, the inmate forced the deliveryman to the same bedroom where he demanded his money and ordered him to lie face down on the floor.

The offenders then shot all four victims and fled the scene. Brooks, the deliveryman, suffered a gunshot wound to the shoulder but survived the shooting and was able to summon help. Prince and Herman Humphries were pronounced dead on arrival at Garfield Hospital caused by gunshot wounds to their heads. Kamtke also suffered a gunshot wound to the head, but survived his injuries. Brooks positively identified the photo of the inmate as the person who let him in the tavern after his fingerprints on the cash drawer were matched to him in police files. Kamtke positively identified photos of the inmate and co-offender Spicer as the persons who committed the robberies and murders. Arrest warrants for these fugitives were issued.

The inmate and co-offender Spicer then traveled to East St. Louis, Illinois, where five days later, on November 15, 1975, they committed another robbery and murder. This time the inmate, co-offender Spicer, and a 3rd offender, James Phillips, drove to the Leading Food Store in East St. Louis, stood by the side of the store until the two victims arrived, forced them into the store at gunpoint, and ordered them to open a safe in the office. Once inside the safe, the inmate took shopping bags and began to fill them with money. The offenders then shot and killed both victims. One victim was shot in the back of the head and died instantly. The 2nd victim was shot in the temple, survived long enough to get to the telephone to call for help, but died before he could ask for help. When a police car pulled up in front of the store and the officer approached the door, the offenders began shooting at the officer and he returned fire. The police officer, Bruce Moore, was shot and severely wounded. The inmate and Spicer fled out the side door and into the car where Phillips was waiting.

Inmate Good was arrested on December 3, 1975 after police officers learned that he was in a 3rd floor apartment on South Kimbark in Chicago. With assistance from the FBI, Chicago police officers surrounded the building and arrested the inmate after he surrendered. After his arrest, the inmate gave a written statement admitting his involvement in the three separate crimes resulting in the murders of the five victims. He pleaded guilty to each of the three Cook County murders and was sentenced as foretold. In St. Clair County, he was found guilty to the other two murders, and also sentenced as foretold.

At this year's parole hearing, inmate Good did not disagree with the facts of his case as presented by the State's Attorney of Cook County. However, he was adamant that what happened 37 years ago were the actions of a young man without directions in his life. He asked that the Board judge him for what he is now,

and not what he used to be. He went on to say that he considers himself a “political prisoner,” not because he was incarcerated unfairly, but because of the numbers of persons that committed crimes much more heinous than his, and who served much less time than he has served, yet were paroled. Then he went on to chastise this and previous board members for not being willing to give a “second chance” to prisoners like him who have proven themselves to be deserving of such.

Earl Good was born in Chicago, Illinois on June 4, 1947, the 3rd of seven children, four boys and three girls, born to Lucille Good, now deceased. He said that all of his sisters and brothers are deceased. Inmate Good did not want to talk about his childhood except to say that he never knew his father, George Good, who deserted the family in 1950 when Earl was three. After his father left, Earl’s mother had four additional children of out wedlock. As a result, the inmate and his siblings were raised by his mother with no father figure in the home. He said that because of the number of children she had, his mother could not work, and the family existed almost entirely from assistance provided by the Aid to Dependent Children program. The inmate attended Chicago public schools but early on became a truancy problem and a chronic run away from home. He eventually transferred to a social adjustment school but failed to adjust there.

When he was eleven years of age, the inmate was admitted to the Chicago Parental School, but ran away on six different occasions, causing him to be committed to St. Charles in 1959. As a result, the inmate has practically no record of employment, no record of military service, and has never been married.

Earl Good’s record of criminality began at an early age with his commitment to St. Charles in 1959. He was there until May of 1960 when he was transferred to Sheridan because of his poor adjustment at St. Charles, and also because of his attempt to escape from St. Charles. He was paroled from Sheridan in July of 1961, but was arrested three months later for attempting to take money from another boy while he was attending Montifiore School. He was returned to St. Charles in November of 1961. In April of 1962, Good was again transferred to Sheridan for cutting another boy with a razor. He remained at Sheridan until February of 1963 when he was again paroled. However, a short time later, he was returned for trying to strong arm an 11-year-old girl. He remained at Sheridan for the 3rd time until he was paroled for the final time in July of 1964. In February of 1965, at the age of 18, inmate Good was arrested and charged with Manslaughter for stabbing a young man to death after a heated argument on the west side of Chicago. He was convicted as an adult and given a sentence of 14-20 years imprisonment. Inmate Good filed a petition was post-conviction relief which was dismissed by the Circuit Court, and affirmed by the Appellate Court. He was released on parole in July of 1975. Three months later, he and his cohorts committed the instant offenses.

At the time of his conviction for the instant offenses, inmate Good was 29 years old. Following his trial, Johnson was placed at the Joliet R & C Center and transferred to the Menard Correctional Center. In January of 1982, he was transferred to Graham Correctional Center, reportedly for his protection from the “Vice Lords” organization. He was then transferred as follows: to Danville in October of 1990, to Hill in June of 1992, to Logan in November of 1996, and finally to Illinois River in April of 2007. His disciplinary record initially was troubling, but apparently he had an “epiphany” in 1992 while at Hill Correctional Center, because his propensity for getting tickets waned dramatically. In addition, he earned his GED and 1 ½ years of college, and became skilled in plumbing, electrical, welding, painting and masonry, acquiring those skills while incarcerated. His last violation report was in May of 2011 for violation of rules, for which he received a verbal reprimand. Before that, he received a minor



ticket in 2005 for contraband and received a verbal reprimand. His current institutional status is minimum security; A-grade and low escape risk.

If granted parole, inmate Good plans to reside with Sherry Damery, a family friend, in Decatur, Illinois. He also plans to be employed in the construction industry.

Member Parrack: Took the protest. There were no witnesses present. Cook County State's Attorney requesting a five year set. He has one prior vote in 2000.

At his last parole hearing in June of 2010, I did not vote in favor of parole for inmate Good. In fact, in his 20 previous parole appearances, only one time did he ever receive a vote, and that was in 2000. In fact, in his last three appearances, Good received three-year sets. And so, my initial leanings were against parole, and perhaps even a multi-year set, which incidentally, is what the State's Attorney of Cook County favors.

However, as I looked at his institutional adjustment for the instant offenses, I was rather surprised. Two minor tickets in the last 10 years? That's amazing! Now, even though I can appreciate the excellent institutional record that inmate Good has established, in this case, I am still troubled by the fact that he murdered five people, all within a span of three robberies in 38 days. And I'm not unmindful of the fact that he had a very troubled childhood, having first gotten into trouble at the age of thirteen.

Moreover, his pronouncements at his parole hearing about being a "political prisoner" because others have committed worse crimes than he did, and have already been paroled, is just bullshit, plain and simple. What could possibly be worse than killing five people in a little over one month? Maybe 9/11, but very little else.

Well, so much for the commentary. Let me just say that my inclination is to deny parole at this time because of the seriousness of the offenses committed. Furthermore, I am just not convinced that inmate Good can conform to even reasonable conditions of parole. And so my motion, Mr. Chairman, is that the parole petition of Earl Good, C-66268, be denied. His projected maximum discharge date is 2058.

Motion to deny. (JM – WS). Motion carries 12 – 0.

Motion for a three year set. (ADM – JP). Motion carries 8 – 4 . Voting in favor of the motion were Members Bowers, Diaz, Gregg, Johnson, Norton, Parrack, Simmons and Chairman Monreal. Members Crigler, Madison, Shelton and Tyler dissented.

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

Illinois Prisoner Review Board  
EN BANC MINUTE SHEET  
OPEN SESSION July 25, 2013

Inmate Name: Rudy Bell

IDOC Number & Institution: C81714

The Illinois Prisoner Review Board met in open En Banc session at 319 E Madison, Springfield, IL, on July 25, 2013, at the 8:00 a.m. session to discuss and deliberate parole eligibility for the following inmates:

Members present were: Chairman A. Monreal, E. Bowers, E. Crigler, S. Diaz, E. Gregg, T. Johnson, J. Madison, J. Parrack, W. Norton, D. Shelton, W. Simmons and G. Tyler.

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

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

Presented by: Ed Bowers

Date of Presentation: July 25, 2013

Inmate: Rudy Bell

Inmate# C-81714

DOC Facility: Hill C.C.

Interview Date: June 5, 2013

Present at the Hearing: Board Member Bowers & Inmate Rudy Bell

Inmate Bell is a 61 year old African American serving a sentence of 100 to 200 years for a 1977 Murder, which took place in Chicago. He is presently A grade, medium escape. He entered IDOC at age 25. He has been held at Menard, Statesville and Pontiac until being placed at Hill C.C. three years ago. Inmate Bell states he is married and his wife lives in Illinois. He states his mother is 81 years old, and he has two brothers and one sister. He states he also has a daughter and a son. He is coming off a 2010 three year set. He also has consecutive three year sets in 2007 and 2004. His max discharge date is May 2, 2071. He has never received a favorable vote.

Inmate Bell stated he feels like he was framed, and denies any involvement in the murder of Tyrone Smith. Mr. Smith had pulled up in front of his home at 7948 S. Union St with his mother, aunt and girlfriend in the car. After parking the car, Smith exited the vehicle and went to the rear of the car. At that time another vehicle approached. Case facts state Rudy Bell and another male, Orville Miller, as well as two unidentified males jumped from the car and Bell and Miller fired shotguns at the victim, Tyrone Smith. Mr. Smith suffered multiple wounds and died from those wounds.

An eyewitness identified Rudy Bell and Orville Miller as the shooters, and they were subsequently arrested. Prior to trial, the eyewitness's sister was shot and killed while driving in her car. It was believed the sister had been mistaken for the eyewitness by the shooter, William Doyle, who was a member of a newly formed gang, the Moorish Americans, which was formed from the Blackstone Rangers. It is reported that Inmate Bell was at the time an enforcer and

executioner for the gang. The gang later became known as the El Rukns. The eyewitness did testify at trial identifying Inmate Bell and Miller as the shooters. All appeals have been exhausted and the conviction of Inmate Bell has been upheld.

Although Inmate Bell denies the case facts regarding him being one of the shooters, he admitted he was formally a member of as he put it, "the Stones." He first stated he didn't get very high up in the gang, but then stated he was considered head of the gang at the time of his arrest. He further stated he has not been affiliated with any gang since about ten years after entering prison, but has not formally denounced through IDOC.

When asked about prior arrests, Inmate Bell also stated he was arrested for minor violations. However, he later stated he was arrested and charged with a murder at age 23, which was two years prior to his current conviction. He stated the charge was later dismissed. Case facts show inmate Bell had been arrested 30 times prior to his arrest for the murder of Mr. Smith. Records also indicate Inmate Bell was actually charged with a murder in 1970 and was found not guilty on February 1971. He has had multiple weapons charges. He further was charged with a murder in 1974, and again found not guilty.

Inmate Bell's institutional adjustment has been less than favorable. His last major ticket was March 6, 2012. He states a piece of a broken nail file was found taped to the bottom side of his cell bed. He stated both he and his cell mate denied knowledge of the clipper. He received a minor ticket in May, 2011 and a major in November 2010. (misuse prop & Violation of rules) He has a 2006 major ticket for gang and unauthorized organization activity. Inmate Bell has his high school diploma, which he acquired prior to his incarceration. He has a maintenance certificate, and has worked in the tailor shop and gym, but has no present job. He did not list any other training, education or certificates.

Motion for Executive Session. (ADM-GT) Leave.

Motion for Open Session. (ADM – JP) Leave.

If paroled, Inmate Bell states he would live with his 81 yr old mother and his brother on Indiana St in Chicago. He said he would try to work whatever job he could find, but has no specific employment offers. There are no letters in the file supporting the parole of Inmate Bell, although he stated there is a religious group out of Evanston that would help him during parole.

Inmate Bell continues to receive disciplinary tickets since his last En Banc. He denies any involvement in the crime, and shows no remorse. His parole plan is lacking any true support. For these reasons I recommend parole for Inmate Bell be denied.

Motion to deny. (EB – WS). Leave.

Board Members indicated they would not vote for Inmate Bell for the next three years. Motion for a three year set. (EB – GT). Leave.

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

Illinois Prisoner Review Board  
EN BANC MINUTE SHEET  
OPEN SESSION July 25, 2013

Inmate Name: Joseph Cunningham

IDOC Number & Institution: C86185

The Illinois Prisoner Review Board met in open En Banc session at 319 E Madison, Springfield, IL, on July 25, 2013, at the 8:00 a.m. session to discuss and deliberate parole eligibility for the following inmates:

Members present were: Chairman A. Monreal, E. Bowers, E. Crigler, S. Diaz, E. Gregg, T. Johnson, J. Madison, J. Parrack, W. Norton, D. Shelton, W. Simmons and G. Tyler.

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

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

Interview: 26 Feb 2013, 0930hrs, at the Danville CC, present was Joseph Cunningham and the reporting PRB member.

Offense and Sentence: Murder, received 35-100yrs

The facts of the case reflect that on 16 December 1977, in Alton Illinois, 18yr. old Joseph Cunningham and his co-defendant William Howell had been drinking beer at the Howell home. They ran out of beer, wanted to continue drinking but had no money to purchase more drink. Joseph Cunningham decided to pay a visit to an elderly female neighbor, 75 yr. old Mrs. Emma McKinley, in hopes the said neighbor would loan him the money to purchase more beer. Cunningham was acquainted with the neighbor as she had been nice to him in the past; allowed him to do odd jobs, allowed him use of her car for driving instruction and other nice acts. Cunningham instructed Howell to remain outside Mrs. McKinley's home while he went in to talk with Mrs. M. Mrs. M offered him orange juice and he asked to borrow ten dollars, Mrs. M refused prompting Cunningham to grab her by the sweater and rip off two buttons. At about this point in the offense, Howell entered the home, grabbed a heavy ashtray and struck the victim on the head. Without going into detail suffice to say that Mrs. C was then deviantly sexually assaulted and shortly thereafter as she attempted to use the phone to call for help she was chased down and stabbed numerous times with a kitchen pairing knife and a large meat fork. Cunningham stated that he had grabbed a knife from the sink and cut the victim on her arm, with Howell using a fork to stab the victim. He stated he left her with Howell as he removed money from her purse, took her car keys and waited outside for about 10-15 minutes for Howell to exit the home. He recalls driving the car briefly and waking up in the hospital and recalling nothing else. He had crashed the car into a pole and was subsequently arrested at the hospital. The victim received 30-40 puncture wounds, two skull fractures, several fractured ribs, and was sexually assaulted. Cunningham pled Guilty and was sentenced to 35-100yrs.

Facts of note: 1. This is the 21st time before the prb, he has never received a vote. His projected discharge date is Sept 6, 2027. This is his 35th year of incarceration; he's been housed at Danville since Jan. 2004. There is no record of having entered into or completing a sexual offenders program. The Interview

Joseph Cunningham appeared in good spirits, he was friendly and at ease. W/re to the offence, he related had known Mrs. M. for over a year that he and Howell had gone to Mrs. McKinley's home to borrow money to purchase beer. Mrs. M told him she had no money, Howell believed she was lying and attacked her with a large fork. He doesn't recall if he had a knife, believes he swung at Howell in an effort to stop him from stabbing the victim and fell onto Mrs. M. doesn't recall stabbing or raping the victim. Claims he left the scene before Howell, took the victims car, crashed it and wound up in the hospital where was arrested. Doesn't recall much about the incident claims he had been drinking and somehow had "reds" in his system.

Remorse: He feels bad about the incident, but isn't quite sure about his role in it given his clouded thinking and failure to recall due to the alcohol and drugs in his system. However, he thinks about the incident every day, words cannot express his pain, knows the pain and suffering can never be undone, and wishes it had never happened.

#### Institutional Adjustment

The counselors report reflects a good institutional adjustment, a consistent work history, and a good disciplinary record. Has not received a ticket since 2007 (head phone). Has had several "hot pot" tickets

Presently assigned to the Dietary as a Stock person.

Earned his GED while at Menard,

Earned a cert. in Auto Body Repair and was a teacher's aide in the Auto body class; has a certificate in Sanitation.

Is taking writing classes.

Has hepatitis C and is awaiting treatment.

#### Parole Plan

He would like to parole to a half-way house rather than his brother's home. Believes he would benefit from a slower transition towards independence and not burden his brother.

Recommendation: Mr. Cunningham is commended for maintaining a good institutional adjustment, taking advantage of educational and vocational offerings, receiving high marks for his job assignments, and steering clear of serious disciplinary events. That he partook in a grizzly and deadly attack on a senior citizen, who had befriended him, simply makes it harder to give him the proper credit for his on-going rehabilitation. That he was 18yoa, under the influence of alcohol and barbiturates, and in the company of a 21yr old accomplice, adds to the theories of development which point out that an 18yr. old has not outgrown impulsive conduct disorder, has not matured cognitively, and thus partake in non-sensical, irresponsible, and damaging behavior.

Given the nature of the crime, I am not ready to propose J. Cunningham for parole.

Motion to deny. (SD – WS). Motion carries 12 – 0.

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

Illinois Prisoner Review Board  
EN BANC MINUTE SHEET  
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Inmate Name: Donald Woodruff

IDOC Number & Institution: C72940

The Illinois Prisoner Review Board met in open En Banc session at 319 E Madison, Springfield, IL, on July 25, 2013, at the 8:00 a.m. session to discuss and deliberate parole eligibility for the following inmates:

Members present were: Chairman A. Monreal, E. Bowers, E. Crigler, S. Diaz, E. Gregg, T. Johnson, J. Madison, J. Parrack, W. Norton, D. Shelton, W. Simmons and G. Tyler.

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

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

Presented by Jesse D. Madison

Date of Presentation July 25, 2013

Inmate: Donald Woodruff    Inmate Number: C-72940    DOC Facility: Pontiac

Interview Date: June 17, 2013

#### CURRENT STATUS

Inmate Donald Woodruff, age 55, is incarcerated in the Pontiac Correctional Center, having been found guilty of 2 counts of Murder, one in Champaign County and one in DeWitt County, Armed Robbery, Aggravated Kidnaping, Theft, Unlawful Use of a Weapon, and Aggravated Battery. He was given sentences of 75-150 years, 60-100 years, and two sentences of 15-30 years, 3-10 years, and 1-3 years, imprisonment respectively, all sentences to run concurrently for crimes committed in February of 1975, except for the DeWitt County sentence, which was consecutive to the Champaign County sentences. Additionally, during the course of his incarceration, inmate Woodruff was convicted of aggravated Battery to a correctional officer and given a consecutive 10-year sentence for that crime. Inmate Woodruff filed a petition for executive clemency in 2011, seeking a commutation of his sentences to time served. After a July, 2011 hearing, the Board's recommendation was submitted to the Governor.

PRB records seem to indicate that this is only the 4th time that inmate Woodruff has appeared on a parole request since June of 2006 for the instant offenses. The records also indicate that in the past, he had consistently gotten no support of his parole application, except last year, when he received three votes (Findley, Reynolds and Tyler). Moreover, he received three-year sets in 2006 and 2009. For the current request, an interview was held by PRB member Jesse D. Madison at the Pontiac Correctional Center on June 17, 2013. No persons appeared in support of, or in opposition to, inmate Woodruff's parole request

#### STATEMENT OF CASE/FACTS

In February of 2011, inmate Woodruff was working at Latee's Beauty Shop in Chicago, Illinois, when he met Percy Lee Jones. The two became acquaintances, and on February 11, 1977, at approximately 1:00am, in the area of 79th and Morgan Streets, co-offender Jones, armed with a sawed-off shotgun, approached Derek Smith with the intention of stealing Smith's 1973 Buick. Inmate Woodruff acted as a lookout. Jones ordered Smith into his vehicle at gunpoint and told to drive. During the course of this action, Smith grabbed the barrel of the shotgun and it discharged. Smith suffered a gun-shot wound to the leg, but was able to flee from the vehicle. Smith and inmate Jones then fled in Smith's vehicle and drove to Champaign, Illinois.

On February 14, 1977, the inmate and co-offender Jones drove Smith's car to Clinton, Illinois, ostensibly to steal another vehicle. While in Clinton, they spotted a white Pontiac Firebird belonging to Tony Fairchild. As Fairchild approached his vehicle, he was approached by both offenders with Jones brandishing his shotgun. After being told that they wanted his car, Fairchild quickly put the keys in the vehicle and locked the doors. Both offenders became angry, ordered Fairchild into the Buick and drove away. They then drove approximately ten miles outside of Clinton to a deserted country road where they forced Fairchild out of the vehicle and told him to lie face-down on the ground. He was then shot in the back of the head, and the blast nearly decapitated him. After killing Fairchild, money and personal property was removed from his body. Thereafter, both offenders drove away in the Buick and returned to Champaign County.

On February 15, 1977, inmate Woodruff and co-offender Jones were still in Champaign when they entered the University Avenue Auto Sales and encountered Richard Ogden, who was assistant sales manager. Once inside, they ordered Ogden at gunpoint to provide the keys and title to an Oldsmobile on the sales lot. Ogden complied and was taken to a storage room in the back of the facility, and shot in the back of the head with the shotgun. After murdering Ogden, the inmate and his co-offender took an Oldsmobile from the lot and \$800.00 from the register. The Oldsmobile broke down approximately one block from the sales lot, so they when to a local hotel in the area. While requesting the company of two females from outside the area, police investigators intervened and both offenders were arrested and subsequently charged. On August 26, 1977, inmate Woodruff was sentenced in Champaign County for murder, etal, as previously stated. Six days later, he was sentenced in DeWitt County, also for murder, as previously stated.

During the interview, I asked inmate Woodruff why he thinks he should be paroled. I should have known better, because he went into a diatribe about how Percy Lee Jones was the shooter in both murders, and he (Woodruff) was convicted on the theory of accountability, yet Percy was released last year, and he is still incarcerated. And while he understands that the reason Percy was released was because of his mental problems, he still thinks it is totally unfair that Percy, the killer, was released, and Woodruff, because he did not snitch on Percy, is still locked up. He then went on to enumerate three other instances of people he knew in prison that were convicted of murder, but have been released. Yet he is still locked up, and he didn't kill anybody. He then went on to talk about how he was beaten by prison guards in 1978 at Menard because he agreed to be a witness for another inmate that was beaten by the same guards because he threatened to expose their cosy relationship with Chicago street gang members who practically ran the prison at that time. After about 20 minutes of this, I cut him off and when on to talk about other matters.

## FAMILY HISTORY

Donald Woodruff was born in Gary, Indiana on November 13, 1957, the oldest of three children, two boys and one girl, born to Donald and Vernona Woodruff. His father is now deceased, and his mother is 75. His brother Ronald is 48 and his sister Shalanda is 47. In the early 1960s, the Woodruff family moved to Chicago, Illinois. The inmate attended Yale Elementary School from grade one through grade six. After the family moved, the inmate attended Parkside Elementary School where he finished the 7th and 8th grades, graduating in June of 1971.

In September of 1971, the inmate attended Chicago Vocational High School. During his senior year, he was transferred to Dunbar High School from where he graduated in June of 1975. After high school, the inmate worked for his father, and later started his own produce business, which only lasted five months. He then worked at Trumbalt Asphalt Company for the next six months until he enrolled in Mr. Lestee's School of Cosmetology where he also worked as an employee. The inmate remained there until he was charged with the instant offenses. There is no record of military service, and the inmate has never been married.

### CRIMINAL HISTORY

There are no delinquency findings. However, there is a 1975 case report of an aggravated battery with a firearm that was subsequently dismissed after conviction for the instant offenses. Moreover, in 1976, as an adult he received a sentence of four years probation for an aggravated battery conviction.

### INSTITUTIONAL ADJUSTMENT

At the time of his conviction for the instant offenses, inmate Woodruff was 19 years old. Following his trial, Johnson was placed at the Joliet R & C Center and transferred to the Menard Correctional Center in October of 1977. He was moved to Pontiac Correctional Center in September of 1978, and back to Menard in March of 1982. He was returned to Pontiac in September of 1983, back to Menard in May of 1987, on to Stateville Correctional Center in March of 1988, returned to Menard in October of 1989, back to Stateville in September of 1994, and returned to Pontiac for the third time in January of 1998, where he remains to this day (that is, if he hasn't been moved again since I interviewed him in June of this year).

During his period of incarceration for the instant offenses, inmate Woodruff has received through June of 2013 a total of 243 major and 61 minor Disciplinary tickets. His last ticket was for violation of rules in September of 2010, for which he received one month's commissary restriction. He was able to receive early segregation release in February of 2011 and transferred to Pontiac's Medium Security Unit in September of 2012. The following month, he was assigned as Law Library Clerk. Inmate Woodruff is currently classified as Medium Security, Moderate Escape risk, and he is in B grade. According to prison staff, his conduct has been excellent over the past 2 ½ years.

### RELEASE PLANS

If granted parole, inmate Johnson plans to reside with his brother, Ronald, in Chicago. His brother is a dock manager for Dearborn Wholesale and would assist him in gaining employment. Ultimately, he would like to become a paralegal for a law firm.

Motion for Executive Session. (ADM – EC). Leave.

Motion to return to Open Session. (ADM – GT).



## SUMMARY

In summary, I really am not quite sure what to do with inmate Woodruff's petition for parole. In his last parole hearing in July of 2012, I did not vote in favor of parole for inmate Woodruff. My initial leanings were against parole, and perhaps even a multi-year set, which incidentally, is what the State's Attorneys of Champaign and DeWitt Counties favor. Moreover, I admit that during the interview, I began to get turned off by his bodacious attitude, and his insistence on preaching to me about how wrong the PRB was for paroling Percy Jones, who he insist admitting to killing the two victims and wounding a third victim, but wants Woodruff to serve the balance of his sentence.

However, as I read the record of his institutional adjustment for the last five years, he seems to have learned that bad behavior in prison is not the way to earn your freedom. And so, he has cleaned up his act, became a born again Christian, and began to devote his time to religious studies. He enrolled in the Amherst Theological Seminary in Virginia, and was awarded an Associate Degree.

Motion to Grant Parole. (JM – GT). Motion does not carry. (3 – 9). Voting in favor of the motion were Members Madison, Crigler and Tyler. Dissenting were Members Bowers, Diaz, Gregg, Johnson, Norton, Parrack, Shelton, Simmons and Chairman Monreal.

Motion to reverse the vote to match the Board Order. (ADM – GT). Leave.

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