

FILED

BEFORE THE ILLINOIS TORTURE INQUIRY AND RELIEF COMMISSION

19 JUL 25 PM 2:20

In re

Claim of Robert Smith

CLERK OF THE CIRCUIT COURT  
CRIMINAL DEPT.

CLERK  
DOROTHY BROWN

TIRC Claim No. 2011.024-S

CASE DISPOSITION

Pursuant to 775 ILCS 40/45(c) and 2 Ill. Adm. Code.385(b), it is the decision of the Commission that, by a preponderance of the evidence, there is sufficient evidence of torture to conclude that the Claim is credible and merits judicial review for appropriate relief. This decision is based upon the Findings of Fact and Conclusions set forth below, as well as the supporting record attached hereto.

Findings of Fact

1. On September 19, 1987, Claimant Robert Smith ("RS"), accompanied by his wife, arrived at the home of his wife's mother and grandmother. The bodies of those two women were in the home, which had been burned. There was a large pool of blood in the hallway. According to the police, RS became hysterical, threw himself into the pool of blood, and had to be restrained. He and his wife were taken to the Area 2 Violent Crimes Unit at 111<sup>th</sup> and Ellis at approximately 6-7 a.m.
2. Jon Burge was Commander of Detectives at the Area 2 Violent Crimes Unit at this time, and several well-known Burge subordinates were assigned to this case, including Daniel McWeeny, Steven Brownfield, and William Pedersen.
3. During his questioning at Area 2, which lasted approximately 18 hours, RS was beaten, kicked in the head, and choked. He was also slapped in the head and threatened with further violence. He finally agreed to give a statement, a copy of which is attached as Exhibit A, but he refused to sign the statement.
4. RS was later indicted for the murders in the Circuit Court of Cook County in case no. 87 CR 15089.
5. RS filed a motion to suppress his statement before trial, and he testified at the hearing on the motion<sup>1</sup>. His wife also testified at the hearing that she saw him at the station at

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<sup>1</sup> RS testified that he told the detectives: "I just got out of the hospital and I need [ ] a doctor." (Transcript of Proceedings dated February 6, 1989 at 128) As set forth in Exhibit B, TIRC subpoenaed his medical records which

- about 6 p.m. on the evening of the 19<sup>th</sup> and that he had been crying and looked “real down”. (Transcript of Proceedings dated February 6, 1989 at 13) After each of the police officers denied any wrong doing, the judge denied the motion based solely upon the issue of credibility, noting that only RS had testified to the mistreatment. (Transcript of Proceedings dated April 13, 1989 at 8-10)
6. Since the motion to suppress was heard, the following evidence has emerged:
    - a. In 1990 the Office of Professional Standards of the Chicago Police Department concluded after an internal investigation that there had been systemic abuse at Area 2 by Jon Burge and police officers under his command for over 10 years. The Report was not released publicly until 1992.
    - b. On November 12, 1991, Jon Burge was suspended, and on February 11, 1993, the Police Board of the City of Chicago separated him from his position as a Commander with the Department of Police after finding him guilty of abusing Andrew Wilson at Area 2 in 1982. In 2010 Burge was convicted for obstruction of justice and perjury for lying when he denied any knowledge of, or participation in, the torture of suspects in police custody, and he was sentenced to 54 months’ imprisonment.
    - c. In 2002 Judge Paul Biebel, Presiding Judge of the Cook County Criminal Court, appointed a Special State’s Attorney to investigate allegations of torture by police officers under the command of Burge at Areas 2 and 3 to determine if any criminal prosecutions were warranted. Although the 2006 Report concluded that the statute of limitations barred any criminal prosecutions, the Report found that “[t]here are many [ ] cases which lead us to believe that the claimants were abused”. (Report of the Special State’s Attorney at 16) The Report noted that, since Burge abused suspects at Areas 2 and 3 while he was Commander of the Unit, “[c]ommon sense compels the conclusion that those who worked for him would not be concerned about their own mistreatment of prisoners, if their commander mistreated them”. (*Id.* at 12) The Report also found that McWeeny participated in the beating of Madison Hobley, and played a role in the torture of Stanley Howard and Aaron Patterson. (*Id.* at 187, 231, 234-35, 247) Pedersen was found to have beaten, suffocated, and slapped Patterson. (*Id.* at 242-43)
    - d. TIRC records, attached as Exhibit C, indicate that McWeeny has been accused in 14 other cases of abuse and coercion of suspects in police custody.
    - e. TIRC records, attached as Exhibit D, indicate that Brownfield has been accused in 4 other cases of abuse and coercion of suspects in police custody.
    - f. McWeeny (who was granted immunity by the Special State’s Attorney), Brownfield, and Pedersen have each pled the 5<sup>th</sup> Amendment protection

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corroborate the fact that RS had been treated at Rush Hospital for a skull fracture from July 8-15, 1987. These records were not submitted as evidence at the hearing on the motion to suppress.

against self-incrimination when questioned about abusing suspects in police custody.

7. At trial the prosecution's case against RS, apart from the confession, was almost wholly circumstantial and very weak. There were no eyewitnesses to the offense. There was a great deal of physical evidence recovered from the scene, but, with one exception<sup>2</sup>, none of it incriminated RS. Thus, none of the fingerprints from the scene matched those of RS. Other than the underwear<sup>3</sup>, none of the blood from the house matched that of RS. And none of the bloodstains observed on the feet of RS at Area 2 matched that of the victims or the blood found at the scene.
8. There are other inconsistencies between the confession and the evidence. The confession states that RS cut the throat of each victim twice, but the throat of one victim was only cut once. There was no blood in the lint catcher of the dryer, and none of the blood found in the basement matched either that of the victims or RS.
9. The confession is very cursory as far as the substance of the offense is concerned, only about 4 pages. There are very few details, and most of the answers are very simple and would have been known to RS simply by virtue of his relationship with the victims. It does not even begin to address the question of why he would murder his in-laws. It contains no mention of RS supposedly diving into the pool of blood at the house, even though this was said by McWeeny to be the basis for the initial arrest of RS. And of course it is not signed by RS.
10. The testimony about the manner in which RS initially orally confessed is also not credible. Police Lieutenant Phillip Cline testified that, even though he had not interviewed any of the witnesses in the case, at approximately 9 p.m. on the night of the 19<sup>th</sup> he entered the room where RS was being held, and told RS that his story did not check out and to tell the truth. (Transcript of Proceedings dated February 6, 1989 at 80) According to Cline, RS suddenly stated: "I'll tell the truth now. I killed them. I slit both their throats with a razor blade." (*Ibid.*)<sup>4</sup> This was the only contact Cline had with RS, and Cline did not make out any police report documenting that contact. (*Id.* at 80-84)

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<sup>2</sup> At page 5 the confession states that after the murders RS went downstairs to the basement, and washed and dried his clothes because they had blood on them. On pages 6-7 RS identifies a pair of bloody underwear which he says he left in the basement. This seems to conflict with the fact that none of the blood found in the basement matches that of RS. Moreover, the police testified that the underwear was found at the top of the stairs, not in the basement. (Transcript of Proceedings dated August 29, 1990 at C81-C82) Finally, none of the pictures taken at the scene show the underwear, and none of the detectives or evidence technicians testified to noticing the underwear during their initial examination of the house.

<sup>3</sup> RS testified at the motion to suppress that he kept clothes at his mother-in-law's house. (Transcript of Proceedings dated February 6, 1989 at 144-45)

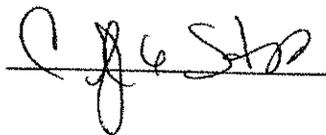
<sup>4</sup> At trial Cline embellished upon his testimony at the motion to suppress, adding that RS also admitted throwing himself into the pool of blood, and washing his clothes afterward because "they were full of blood". (Transcript of Proceedings dated August 29, 1990 at 33-34)

11. After his motion to suppress was denied, RS was convicted at a jury trial in which his confession was introduced against him. He was sentenced to natural life.

### Conclusions

1. This Claim exhibits many of the standard characteristics of coerced, false confession cases. The confession conflicts with much of the physical evidence in the case, and omits reference to other important facts. It is cursory in nature, and the testimony of the police concerning the manner in which it was obtained is far from convincing. It is also not signed.
2. The prosecution's case without the confession was almost nil; the confession was a quick, easy "solution" to the case. There were no eyewitnesses and no reliable physical evidence implicating RS in the offense. There is absolutely no evidence of a motive for RS to murder his in-laws.
3. RS has maintained from the beginning in a consistent manner that the confession was coerced. There is a wealth of new evidence that was not introduced at the motion to suppress, including the attached hospital records.
4. This case is from the heart of the Burge era, and several of his more notorious subordinates were involved in it. RS was in custody approximately 18 hours before the written confession was obtained. RS's Claim is similar to other claims of abuse contained in the OPS Reports and the Report of the Special State's Attorney, and the officers accused are identified in other cases alleging abuse.
5. While the complaints of physical abuse and coercion against the accused officers are allegations and not judicial findings, they are nevertheless relevant in deciding whether abuse occurred in a specific case. People v. Patterson, 192 Ill.2d 93, 114-15, 735 N.E.2d 616 (Ill. Sup. Ct. 2000); People v. Cannon, 293 Ill. App.3d 634, 640, 688 N.E.2d 693 (1 Dist. 1997).
6. While invocation of the 5<sup>th</sup> Amendment is not an admission of guilt, in a civil proceeding such as this a negative inference can be drawn from that fact. 2 Ill. Adm. Code 3500.375 (g).

DATED: July 25, 2013



Cheryl Starks  
Chair  
Illinois Torture Inquiry and  
Relief Commission

EXHIBIT A:

Statement of Robert Smith dated September 20, 1987

RE: INVESTIGATION (DEATHS OF EDITH YEAGER AND WILL BELL  
ALEXANDER)

S T A T E M E N T

OF

ROBERT SMITH,

taken in an interview room, 2nd floor, Area 2 Violent  
Crimes, 727 East 111th Street, Chicago, Cook County,  
Illinois, on Sunday, September 20, 1987, at the hour  
of 12:05 a.m.

PRESENT: Mr. Ray Brogan,  
Assistant State's Attorney.

Det. William Higgins, #16143,  
Area 2 Violent Crimes.

Reported By: J.A. Szybist

Book No. 8709-3

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MR. BROGAN: Let the record reflect that we are in  
an interview room at Area 2 Violent Crimes. Today's date  
is September 20, 1987, the time is 12:05 a.m. Present  
in the room with me, Assistant State's Attorney Ray  
Brogan of the Felony Review Unit, is Detective Higgins,  
Star 16143; the court reporter and Robert Smith.

We are here to take the statement of Robert Smith concerning the investigation of the deaths of Edith Yeager and Willie Bell Alexander, which occurred on September 19, 1987, at approximately 1:30 a.m., at 325 West 107th Street, Chicago, Illinois.

BY MR. BROGAN:

Q Robert, I talked to you earlier and explained that I am an assistant state's attorney --

A Yes.

Q -- a lawyer working with the police and not your lawyer, is that correct?

A Yes, sir.

Q And before we spoke, I advised you of your constitutional rights, is that correct?

A Yes.

Q I am going to read you your rights again.

Do you understand that you have a right to remain silent?

A Yes.

Q Do you understand that anything you say can be used against you in a court of law?

A Yes.

Q Do you understand you have the right to talk to a lawyer and have him present with you while you are being questioned?

A Yes.

Q Do you understand if you cannot afford to hire a lawyer, one will be appointed by the court to represent you before any questioning if you wish one?

A Yes.

Q Understanding these rights, do you wish to talk to us now?

A Yes.

Q Robert, let me direct your attention to September 19, 1987, at approximately 1:30 a.m., where were you?

A At 107th Street at my mother-in-law's house.

Q Would that be 325 West <sup>107th Ave</sup> 10th Street?

A Yes.

Q What's the name of your mother-in-law?

A Edith Yeager.

Q And is anyone living there with Edith Yeager?

A Yes, her mother Willie Bell.

Q Willie Bell Alexander?

A Yes.

Q When you got there were the lights on in the house?

A Yes.

Q And was anybody up when you got there?

A Yes, my mother-in-law.

Q That was Edith?

A Yes.

Q Did you go into the house?

A Yes.

Q Where was Willie Bell at when you got there?

A She was in the other room.

Q And did she get up?

A Yes.

Q What did she do when she got up?

A She walked to the room where Edith Yeager was.

Q What did you do then?

A I started cutting Edith Yeager with the razor and then  
also her mother both two times.

Q How many times did you cut Edith Yeager?

A Twice.

Q Where did you cut her?

A In the throat.

Q And how about Willie Bell, where did you cut her?

A Twice in the throat.

Q Now, what did you use to cut them with?

A A razor.

Q What type of razor?

A Part of a straight razor.

Q Where did you get that razor from?

A It was in my wallet in my pocket.

Q After you did that, where was Edith Yeager at and where was Willie Bell at?

A Laying on the floor.

Q Where in particular?

A Between the hallway and the dining room.

Q What did you do after that?

A I went downstairs and washed my clothes.

Q Why did you wash your clothes off?

A I had blood on it.

Q And did you wipe anything else off? Was there any blood on --

A On my body was blood and I washed it off also.

Q After you did that, what else did you do?

A I dried my cothes and then put them on.

Q When you put them on -- by the way, where was it that you washed the clothes?

A In the basement.

Q And after you did that, where did you go?

A I was on my way out the back door and then I seen the gas can and I went up -- back upstairs and threw the gas around the house and then I struck a match.

Q What did you use -- did you strike a match?

A Yes.

Q How many matches?

A One.

Q After you did that, what did you do with the match?

A Threw it on the gasoline.

Q And in what room did you do that?

A In the dining room.

Q When you did that, what happened?

A It blew up in flames.

Q And what did you do then?

A Then I went and ran out the back door in the basement.

Q Now, I have here before me some underwear which has been inventoried under number 428528. You have seen that

before, is that right?

A Yes.

Q Whose underwear is that?

A Mine.

Q And is this the underwear -- where did you leave this underwear?

A In the house.

Q Where in the house?

A In the basement.

Q Is that where you washed the clothes?

A Yes.

Q Now, you have been in the police station for a while, is that right?

A Yes.

Q Now, has anybody made you any threats or promises to get you to make this statement?

A No.

Q Do you have any complaints about the way the police have treated you and about the way I've treated you?

A No.

Q You are not under the influence of any drugs now, are you?

A No.

MR. BROGAN: Let the record reflect that it is  
12:07 a.m. and this concludes this statement of  
Robert Smith.

BY MR. BROGAN:

Q By the way, one other thing.

Mr. Smith, you've had cigarettes to smoke while you  
were here, is that correct?

A Yes.

Q And you have been allowed to use the bathroom?

A Yes.

Q And you've been given food while you've been here,  
is that correct?

A Yes.

MR. BROGAN: All right. That concludes the statement.

-----  
X \_\_\_\_\_

WITNESSES TO SIGNATURE:  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

EXHIBIT B:

Excerpts of Robert Smith Medical Records from July 1987

DISCHARGE SUMMARY

SMITH, ROBERT

HOSPITAL NO. 1-23-15-15/66

DATE ADMITTED 7-6-67

DATE DISCHARGED 7-15-67

ATTENDING PHYSICIAN  
K. Van Rensselaer, M. D.

FINAL DIAGNOSIS

1 HISTORY OF PRESENT ILLNESS: The chief complaint was assault.  
2  
3

4 This is a 38 year old right handed black male, status post  
5 cervical fusion several months prior to admission without  
6 significant past medical history, who was assaulted by three  
7 individuals at 8 a.m. on 7-7-67. The patient denied loss of  
8 consciousness but was beaten around the head, torso and lower  
9 back. The patient was initially seen at another emergency room,  
10 where lacerations of the scalp were repaired and plain skull films  
11 showed a left parietal skull fracture. The patient was then  
12 transferred to Rush-Presbyterian-St. Luke's Medical Center for  
13 further evaluation and treatment. In the emergency room, the  
14 patient denied numbness, weakness, nausea, vomiting, tinnitus or  
15 blurred vision. The patient, however, did complain of headache,  
16 left arm pain, lower back pain and bilateral leg pain.  
17

18 ALLERGIES: Codeine.

19 MEDICATIONS ON ADMISSION: Flexeril.

20 PAST MEDICAL HISTORY: Significant for tuberculosis and history  
21 of hepatitis of unknown etiology.  
22

23 PAST SURGICAL HISTORY: Significant for two wounds received in  
24 the Vietnam war, and anterior cervical fusion done in December  
25 of 1966.  
26

27 LAB DATA:

28 Sodium 141, potassium 4.1, chloride 108, CO<sub>2</sub> of 20, BUN 9,  
29 creatinine 0.9. Glucose was 100. The rest of the SMA-10 was  
30 unremarkable. CBC on admission revealed hemoglobin 16.1,  
31 hematocrit 41.4, WBC 11.9. Sickle cell prep was negative. PPD  
32 was placed one day prior to admission, which was positive.  
33 Hepatitis B profile was negative. Chest X-ray was normal. Plain  
34 skull films showed a comminuted depressed skull fracture and left  
35 high convexity parietal area. CT of the brain done on 7-8-67  
36 showed no bleed but did show a left parietal depressed skull  
37 fracture.  
38

39 PHYSICAL EXAM:

40 Blood pressure 120/70, heart rate 100, temperature 100.2. This  
41 is a 38 year old well developed, well nourished white male in mild  
42 distress. HEENT was remarkable for numerous scalp and facial  
43 lacerations which had been repaired. The pulmonary, cardiac and  
44 abdominal examination was unremarkable. Neurological examination  
45 unremarkable.  
46

ROBERT

PAGE TWO

1-31-67-12/24

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PHYSICAL EXAM: (cont.)

at admission revealed the patient was lethargic but easily arousable. Speech was slightly slurred. The patient was oriented to time, place and person. Cranial nerve examination was unremarkable. Reflexes were 2+ throughout and toes were clonusing. Motor, sensory and cerebellar examinations were also unremarkable.

HOSPITAL COURSE:

The patient was observed for a day and was felt to have an expressive aphasia and was having trouble finding words. The patient was taken to the operating room the next day, July 10, for debridement of left frontoparietal depressed skull fracture. The patient tolerated the procedure well. Postoperatively the patient complained of a severe headache and elements of an expressive aphasia. The patient continued to recuperate, needing medications for his severe headache and his expressive aphasia diminished. Because of continued complaint of severe headache, the patient had an emergency CT scan of the brain which showed a small amount of air at the surgical site, extracranial soft tissue swelling but no evidence of subdural or epidural hematomas.

The patient was eventually discharged. Medications on discharge included Keflex 500 mg p.o. q.i.d., Vicodin two tablets q 6 to 6 hrs p.r.n. for pain, Fiorinal two tablets q 6 to 6 hours p.r.n. for headache. The patient was discharged in good condition, complaining of only a slight headache and no expressive aphasia. The patient was instructed to follow up with Dr. Von

Dr. K. Von Roenn by Dr. T. Barley 7-25-67/exm/IEA 7-31-67

cc: Dr. L. Barnes  
Dr. A. Yuk



UPC  
 HARRIS PLAN ST. LUKES MEDICAL CENTER - DISCHARGE SUMMARY  
 14809030-04 SMITH, ROBERT JR 07/17/87 ROOM 04 0410

ADMIT-07 07/15/87 PC  
 07/15/87 07/15/87 57

ADMIT SVC	DISCH SVC	1ST SVC XFR	1ST XFR DATE	2ND SVC XFR	2ND XFR DATE	SICU DAYS	NICU DAYS	PCU DAYS	NICU DAYS
NS	NS								

OPTIONAL FIELD #1    OPTIONAL FIELD #2    OPTIONAL FIELD #3    OPTIONAL FIELD #4    BABY WEIGHT    NICU-I DAYS    NICU-II DAYS    NICU-III DAYS

ADMIT ROOM 0507A    LENGTH OF STAY 7    PATIENT AGE 30    LAST MENSTRUAL PERIOD DATE    AFFAIR MOTHER'S NAME    ORGAN DONOR

TYPE OF ADMISSION: EMERGENCY  
 TYPE OF DISCHARGE: DSCH TO HOME, ANCHOR F/UP  
 PHYSICIANS: ADMITTING 00915 VON ROENN KELV A MD  
 DISCHARGE 915 VON ROENN KELV A MD  
 CONSULTING 00123 HARRIS PLAN A MD

ICDA DISEASE CODES:  
 803.01 OTHER CLOSED SKULL FRACTURE WITHOUT MENTION OF ADMITTING DX  
 800.01 CLOSED FRACTURE OF VAULT OF SKULL WITHOUT MENT  
 860.2 ASSAULT BY STRIKING BY BLUNT OR THROWN OBJECT  
 795.5 NONSPECIFIC REACTION TO TUBERCULIN TEST

ICDA PROCEDURES AND DATES:  
 07/16/87 02.02 ELEVATION OF SKULL FRACTURE FRAGMENTS VON ROENN KELV A MD  
 07/19/87 07.03 COMPUTERIZED AXIAL TOMOGRAPHY OF HEAD VON ROENN KELV A MD

ICD-9-CM CODES:  
 DRG 1 0002 CRANIOTOMY, TRAUMA AC  
 MCC 1 0001 TRIM POINT 1 30

RECORD OF OPERATION

PATIENT NAME: SMITH, ROBERT DATE: 7-9-67 UNIT NO.: 1-81-200000

ATTENDING SURGEON: DR. K. VON ROENN ASSISTANTS: DR. A. YUK

PREOPERATIVE DIAGNOSIS: OPEN, DEPRESSED SKULL FRACTURE.

POSTOPERATIVE DIAGNOSIS: SAME.

PROCEDURE:

INDICATIONS: The patient is a 38-year-old, right-handed, black man who was struck on the head with a blunt object, sustaining an open, depressed skull fracture at the left frontoparietal area.

The patient was brought to the Operating Room with an infusing IV. He had previously received IV antibiotics. He was placed supine on the Operating table. He received IV sedation.

The sutures used to close the scalp laceration was removed. The left side of his cranium was then shaved and prepped in the usual sterile fashion. Sterile drappings were then applied. The laceration was then infiltrated with 1% Lidocaine and 1:200,000 solution Epinephrine. This wound was sharply opened, exposing the depressed fracture. This laceration was then extended in both directions for better exposure. Bleeding along the incision edges were easily controlled using the bipolar cautery. The incision was then carried down through subcutaneous tissue to pericranium, which was stripped using a pair of periosteal elevator. Using a Hudson perforator and bur, a standard bur hole was placed anterior to the depressed fragment.

Working from the inside of the bur hole, the depressed fragments can be all removed in piecemeal fashion. A skim epidural blood clot was found and removed. The exposed dura was found to be intact. No intracranial exploration was performed. Using a pair of Kerrison, the inner table fragment can be easily retrieved. The field was then copiously irrigated with normal saline. One tenting suture was placed to facilitate hemostasis.

In addition, Gelfoam and bone wax were applied. Subcutaneous tissue was then closed using 2-0 chromic sutures and skin was closed using 3-0 nylon.

The incision was then cleansed with half strength peroxide and dressed sterily using standard craniotomy head wrap.

The patient tolerated the procedure well with minimal blood loss and could be taken back to his room alert and oriented with no neurologic deficit. IV antibiotics will be continued.

7-9-67-07/42

DR. K. VON ROENN by DR. A. YUK/7-10-67

*[Handwritten Signature]*  
507A

HOSPITAL - ST. LUKE'S MEDICAL CENTER  
6801 LYN BOWEN BLVD. ST. LOUIS, MO. 63111

STAMPAS, AVA  
UNIT CLERK

\*\*\*\*\*  
DISCHARGE NOTICE  
\* 01:40 PM 10 JUL 67 \*  
\*\*\*\*\*

	NUMERICAL UNIT	BED	SERVICE
FROM:	5 KP	KP 567A	SURGERY

DISCHARGED TO HOME AS AMBULATORY.

STAMPAS, AVA  
(UNIT CLERK)  
PAGE 1 (END)



070987

0507A

FUSH-PRESBYTERIAN ST. LUKE'S MEDICAL CENTER  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

PROGRESS NOTES

USE ALL NOTES AND INCLUDE  
PROFESSIONAL TITLE (MD, RN, R.N.)

15300 18704  
SMITH ROBERT  
DR. ROBERT SMITH  
BS

- ① Pt will most likely remain PPD (+) for life. No Tx required unless Sx present.
- ② Topical steroids for PPD site.
- ③ O/C Vancomycin when surgically clear.

Pt seen & discussed by Harry Kaufman MD  
 ID abdg - Full consult to follow John Blawie  
 3655

7/29 #1. Depressed @ parietal skull fr.  
 3-40 O-SS. USS T=100%. A=0.3. Spinal clear. Mult.  
 location. I picture + steric strips. D+E. LHM. All  
 strictly through equal. BRP. Idg early + taking pr  
 well. Medication 2 pr / % dull frontal HA  
 pr-op tubing initiated. Pt asking no questions.  
 R+ prepared for ab. Skive  
 P+ Cost. I pr-op preparation. Good for his in 100% NS  
 Sent Madelon R.

7/16/87 Anchor Discharge Planning  
 Will follow pt. Please contact me if  
 any discharge needs 997-2711 - Blawie

P: stable, but not...  
 R: ...  
 L: ...  
 P: ... well; ...  
 R: ...

*[Handwritten signature]*

2/12/74  
935

S: Elevation of depressed skull fr.  
 S: "This MA is getting worse. It was okay during  
 the day. It just won't stop the bleeding."  
 P: VSS, NSS. (1) parietal incision dry & intact.  
 (2) skull strips & bandages intact. Pt is cl  
 MA which has begun approx 5mm. Pt indicated  
 msn, 5 uliy, or more. To try formalin & codine  
 next time. pt is neuro sign. Dis. peer.  
 P: pt is cl MA is neuro changes.  
 P: try formalin & codine — Mary Little M

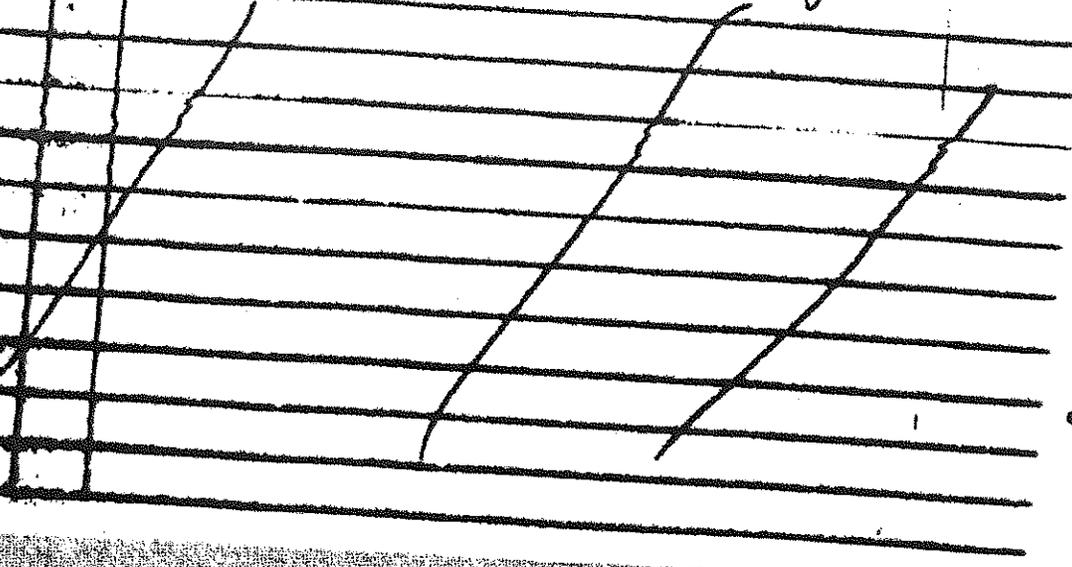


EXHIBIT C:

TIRC Database of Abuse Allegations against Daniel McWeeny

**McWeeny, Daniel (has taken 5<sup>th</sup>)**

<b>Victim</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Allegations</b>	<b>Source</b>
Gregory Smith	1981	Held gun to head and punched in the face	TIRC Claim Form
Melvin Jones	1982	Present when Burge put pistol to head; played good cop. Shocked on penis, thigh, and foot; threatened to blow "black brains out" w/gun to head, beaten	8/5/82 Testimony in People v. Jones ; 1/22/92 Admission by City in Burge Police Board Hearing
Darrell Cannon	1983	Threatened w/a gun in Russian roulette fashion; repeatedly shocked on testicles & penis; hung by his cuffs; repeatedly called "nigger"	3/27/84 testimony in People v. Cannon; 1993 OPS Sustained Findings; 8/27/04 Parole Board testimony
Alex Moore	1984	Shocked ; beaten; repeatedly called "nigger"	Special State's Attorney's Case Summary
Leroy Orange: codefendant of L. Kidd-exonerated in 2003	1984	Beaten to the body while "bagged"; shocked on arm, buttocks & rectum; testicles squeezed	5/22/81 Testimony in People v. Orange; Admission by City in Burge Police Board Hearing
Leonard Kidd: codefendant of L. Orange	1984	"Bagged"; beaten on head w/phonebook & stick; shocked on buttocks & genitals & rectum	TIRC Claim Form
Stanley Howard: exonerated in 2003	1984	Beaten while "bagged" ;slapped until unconscious	1/28/87 Testimony in People v. Howard; 1993 OPS Sustained Findings
Aaron Patterson	1986	Played good cop to Burge; beaten on the chest & upper body while repeatedly "bagged" w/typewriter cover; nose held while "bagged"; threatened w/a gun & w/worse treatment; kicked and choked	3/30/88 Testimony in People v. Patterson; 8/11/00 decision in People v. Patterson
Madison Hobley: exonerated in 2003	1987	Hit in chest; thumbs to neck; racial epithets; kicked in groin; beaten while bagged and held nose while bagged and passed out;	8/87 Hobley OPS Statement; 9/29/87 Testimony in People v. Hobley

Reginald BoClair	1990	threatened to kill him Punched in various parts of body	TIRC Claim Form
TyShaun Ross	1991	Beaten w/night stick on side; kicked on foot, pulled down pants; repeatedly shocked on groin & upper thighs; repeatedly called "nigger"	Ross OPS Statement of 7/16/91; Dr. Raba Letter
Keith Walker	1991	Repeatedly kicked, beaten, and shocked	Motion to Suppress & Motion to Suppress Testimony in People v. Walker
Javan Deloney	1991	Slapped in the face; hit in the chest	Testimony in 91CR21147; People v. Deloney, 341 Ill.App.3d 621 (1 <sup>st</sup> Dist. 2003)
Harold Hill: exonerated in 2005	1992	Physically abused	Complaint in 06C6772 (N.D.Ill.)

EXHIBIT D:

TIRC Database of Abuse Allegations against Steven Brownfield

**Brownfield, Steven**

<b>Victim</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Allegations</b>	<b>Source</b>
Eric Caine: released in 2011 after prosecutors dismissed charges	1986	Ear "cupping;" bagged"; beaten on chest; threats; sleep deprivation	8/88 Motion to Suppress and trial testimony in People v. Caine
Clarence Trotter	1986	Slammed against wall; beaten; held incommunicado for 36hrs	TIRC Claim Form
Daniel Vaughn	1987	Struck and threatened	TIRC Claim Form
Robert Ornelas	1990	Testicles squeezed; slapped; punched; kicked in shins; threatened	TIRC Claim Form