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April 25, 2013

U.S. Judge Susie Morgan
U.S. Eastern District Court of Louisiana
500 Poydras Street - C502
New Orleans, LA 70130

Re: U.S. v. City of New Orleans, et al
USDC #: #12-1924
Monitor Selection: Public Comment

Dear Judge Morgan,

I am writing to you, as public comment, to express some serious concerns which I have regarding the candidacy of former Chicago Police Chief Terry Hillard for the position of Monitor for the New Orleans Police Consent Decree.

I do not know Mr. Hillard personally. From all accounts I have heard, he is a personable and courteous individual. I only became aware of him when I saw that he was one of the two finalists for the Monitor position and noticed that he had formerly been Chief of the Chicago police department.

I have been aware for years of very serious civil rights problems with the Chicago police department, most notably in recent years through wide-spread reports of what has become known as the "Chicago police torture cases." When I realized that Mr. Hillard had been superintendent of the Chicago police department, I began to inquire as to whether he would be an appropriate Monitor for the NOPD consent decree. I am sufficiently concerned about the information which I have received in response to my inquiry, that I felt it was important to share this with the Court, for your consideration in this selection process.

The "Chicago police torture" scandal is one of the worst scandals to affect a police department in the U.S. in the past thirty years. In December, 1990 Amnesty International, International Secretariat, produced a report entitled "Allegations of Police Torture in Chicago, Illinois" about serious allegations of police torture by Chicago police officers, involving a number of individuals

who were suspects in high profile criminal cases, between 1972 and 1984.¹ The allegations involved use of techniques such as electric shocks, especially to sensitive areas, such as genitals, lips and ears, burning, “bagging” (covering heads of suspects with plastic bags and typewriter covers), beating, mock executions and threats of death or serious bodily harm, often accompanied with racial epithets. To my knowledge, the request by Amnesty International for a full inquiry into these allegations was the first time in history that a U.S. police department has been subject to a report on torture by Amnesty International.

These events have been the subject of many newspaper articles and figure prominently in at least one book: *Unspeakable Acts, Ordinary People* by John Conroy, Alfred A. Knopf, 2000. I am informed that, to date, over 120 individuals have been identified who were subjected to some variation of these practices from 1973-1991. I am told that as many as 20 Chicago police officers have been identified as perpetrators, while an additional 40 or so were complicit in that they had some kind of knowledge, such as hearing screams of persons being interrogated, observing blood on persons in police custody, viewing the tools which were used to coerce confessions and/or inflict pain in the interrogations, hearing accounts of the tortures, etc. but failed to intervene or report. I am informed that in the past few years, the United Nations Committee Against Torture (CAT) has called on the U.S. government to prosecute those responsible for these crimes and that a Special Prosecutor has found that torture occurred in numerous instances. The Chicago police commander who was identified as the ringleader, Jon Burge, is currently serving time in federal prison after having been convicted of perjury and obstruction of justice for having denied, under oath in a civil case, that these practices had taken place.

It is my understanding that, to date, 15 individuals have been released from custody as a result of having been subjected to these unlawful interrogations by Chicago police officers. 5 of those individuals who were released were on death row. The on-going scandal about these events has also been cited as one of the reasons why former Illinois Governor Ryan commuted the death penalty of all prisoners on death row in the State of Illinois and imposed a moratorium on the death penalty in that state.

It has been reported that the City of Chicago has paid over \$40 million dollars in civil rights lawsuits in these cases. A number of these lawsuits are still in litigation. It is my understanding that the City of Chicago has also paid, to date, an additional \$20 million dollars to defend against these lawsuits.

When I learned that Mr. Hillard was a finalist for the Monitor position in New Orleans, I contacted Mr. Flint Taylor, a well-known and respected civil rights attorney in Chicago and long-time editor of *Police Misconduct and Civil Rights Law Report*, published by Thomson-West, regarding Mr. Hillard’s role, if any, in these events. I am attaching a copy of Mr. Taylor’s letter which he sent in response to my inquiry. I have also provided a copy of this letter to the City of

¹It is my understanding that since the 1990 Amnesty Report, the period of time when these tortures were going on has been confirmed as having extended to 1991.

New Orleans and U.S. Department of Justice teams who are involved in the monitor selection process.

As set forth in Mr. Taylor's letter, Mr. Hillard has been named as a defendant in five (5) of the civil rights lawsuits emanating from the Chicago police torture scandal, two of which are still pending.²

With regard to the Chicago police torture cases, I am not aware of any evidence that Mr. Hillard was a part of those activities or that he was aware that they were going on at the time. It is my understanding that he is a named defendant in these cases as a result of allegations regarding his participation in an on-going cover-up due to his failure to conduct a thorough and independent investigation once he became police chief and was in a position to exercise oversight and to demand accountability.

Following the public hearing on the Monitor selection in New Orleans on April 15, 2013, I made further inquiry and was provided with a copy of a letter sent to then-Chief Hillard from numerous prominent individuals, including members of Congress and other elected officials, as well as community organizations in Chicago, in 1999, requesting that Chief Hillard conduct a thorough investigation of the torture allegations. A copy of that letter is attached. It is my understanding that in response to that letter, Chief Hillard met with concerned citizens but that he failed to take appropriate and necessary steps to insure that these allegations were thoroughly investigated. Had Chief Hillard intervened appropriately in 1999 it is quite possible that a number of individuals who were subsequently released due to wrongful convictions, could have been spared years in prison. It is also possible that other officers who were involved in this incident would have been subjected to appropriate sanctions, had this matter been adequately investigated in 1999.

I believe that the handling of these matters by Chief Hillard raises a serious issue as to whether he would be an appropriate Monitor to lead the implementation of the New Orleans Consent Decree. My concern is the lack of initiative and leadership demonstrated by Chief Hillard, in the face of what can be fairly described as credible allegations of extremely serious and wide-spread civil rights violations involving scores of police officers engaged in systematic and illegal practices, and his failure to insist upon accountability when he was in a position of authority and could have done something about it. Given this background, I don't see how the community in New Orleans can have confidence in Chief Hillard as Monitor for our consent decree. This is especially true given our own long, troubled history of systemic violations of citizens' constitutional and civil rights by NOPD officers and supervisors, which is well documented in


²In addition, there is other information in Mr. Taylor's letter which is of concern regarding specific instances during Mr. Hillard's tenure as police chief in Chicago which raise serious issues involving his judgment in other sensitive and important civil rights/civil liberties episodes.

the pleadings in this case and in the federal criminal civil rights prosecutions of NOPD officers and supervisors post-Katrina.

The New Orleans consent decree offers a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to seriously address long-standing and chronic problems involving a wide range of patterns and practices of civil rights and constitutional violations involving the New Orleans police department. The position of Monitor is a critical role in this process and there is obviously a great deal at stake in this undertaking. I would hope that the Monitor position would be filled by someone who has a demonstrated record of identifying and resolving civil rights issues in police departments, particularly patterns of misconduct, who is not afraid to expose wrong-doing where it exists and who is willing and able to take on the difficult task of insisting upon meaningful reform even, or especially, in the face of resistance. Based upon the information which I have received to date regarding Mr. Hillard, I have serious doubts as to whether he would be effective as the Monitor for the New Orleans consent decree.

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,



Mary E. Howell

cc: Richard Cortizas, City Attorney
Christy Lopez, U.S. Department of Justice

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April 12, 2013

Mary Howell
Attorney at Law
316 S. Dorgenois Street
New Orleans, La 70119

Via e mail

Dear Ms. Howell,

I am writing at your request to share my concerns regarding the possible appointment of former Chicago Police Superintendent Terry Hillard as monitor of the New Orleans Police Department (NOPD) consent decree. Please feel free to share this letter with the Selection Committee and the presiding Judge, if appropriate.

As you know, I have been a practicing civil rights lawyer specializing in police brutality, police torture, false arrest and wrongful convictions cases for more than 40 years. In litigating these cases, I have learned a great deal about the policies and practices of the Chicago Police Department in these areas and have written extensively on these subjects as well. I have also consulted with you on several important police brutality and torture cases in New Orleans, starting with the notorious Algiers case in the early 1980s. More recently I have written several articles about the Danziger Bridge and Glover cases, the U.S. Department of Justice Report concerning the NOPD, and the consent decree between the City of New Orleans and the U.S. Department of Justice. For the past 30 years I have also been an editor of the *Police Misconduct and Civil Rights Law Report*, a nationally distributed legal periodical reporting on case decisions and various issues regarding police misconduct. In that capacity I have become familiar with many of the issues involving implementation of federal consent decrees concerning police departments in the United States.

My most extensive experience with Mr. Hillard was in relation to the ongoing Chicago police torture scandal which has now spanned four decades.¹ When Hillard became the Superintendent in 1998, the Chicago Police Department's Office of Professional Standards

¹ I have summarized the forty year history of the Chicago police torture scandal in a recent law review article. See *A Long and Winding Road: The Struggle for Justice in the Chicago Police Torture Cases*, Loyola University Chicago School of Law, Public Interest Law Reporter, Vol. 17, No. 3, (Summer 2012).

(OPS), after more than a decade of police cover-up and denial, had made an official determination that there was systematic police torture of African American suspects that was led by Police Commander Jon Burge which included the use of electric shock, suffocation, and mock executions; Burge had been fired; and OPS investigators had made specific disciplinary findings that Burge's "right hand men" had tortured a number of suspects. Hillard's top aide, rather than acting on these disciplinary findings, summarily overturned them, an act that Hillard expressly ratified. When more than 50 community groups and civic leaders asked him to reverse his decision and mandate an independent investigation, Hillard refused to do so. This conduct led to a continuation of the cover-up and wrongful imprisonment of numerous African-American men for another decade. These actions also provided the basis for Hillard and his aide's inclusion as defendants in no fewer than five federal court torture/wrongful conviction cases, three of which have been settled for a total of approximately \$17,000,000, while the other two are still pending.²

Mr. Hillard was also directly involved as Superintendent in the notorious Ryan Harris case. Ryan Harris was an 11 year old girl who was brutally raped and murdered in the summer of 1998. Two rogue detectives picked up a seven year old boy and an eight year old boy as suspects because they had taunted Ryan earlier, and fabricated a confession from the mentally delayed seven year old. Mr. Hillard was personally informed of the boys' arrests and permitted them to be charged with murder and rape, and held in custody in a children's mental hospital until adult sperm was recovered from the little girl's body a month later. The actual perpetrator, a serial sexual predator, was later arrested and convicted, and the City paid more than \$8 million to the boys and their families.

In March of 2003, thousands of Chicagoans protested the start of the Iraq war with a peaceful demonstration. Hillard, who was at police command central, approved the directive to detain more than 800 demonstrators, many of whom were later arrested without probable cause. After the Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals reinstated the claims of the demonstrators, *inter alia*, against Hillard as Superintendent, the City settled the demonstrators' class action lawsuit for more than \$11,000,000 in damages and attorney's fees.³

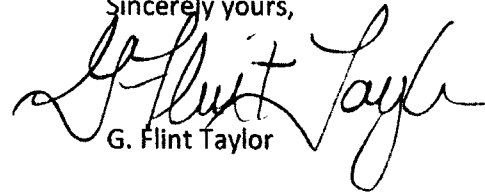
In response to your specific questions about Mr. Hillard's suitability to serve as court-appointed monitor for the New Orleans Police-DOJ consent decree, he was not viewed as an agent for significant change or reform while serving as the Superintendent of the Chicago Police Department, but rather was symbolic of the old guard police in Chicago who defend their own, right or wrong, and resist change that would make the Department, its supervisors and its rank

² *Tillman v. Burge*, 2011 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 79320 (N. D. Ill. 2011) (settled in 2012 for a total of approximately \$6,000,000); *Orange v. Burge*, 2005 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 7234 (N.D. Ill. 2005) (settled in 2008 for approximately \$6,000,000); *Patterson v. Burge*, 328 F. Supp. 2d 878 (N.D. Ill. 2004) (settled in 2008 for \$5,000,000); *Kitchen v. Burge*, 2011 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 42021 (N.D. Ill. 2011) (pending in District Court); *Cannon v. Burge*, 2006 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 4040 (N.D. Ill. 2006) (pending before the Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals).

³ *Vodak v. City of Chicago*, 639 F.3d 738 (7th Cir. 2012) (settled in 2012 for \$6,200,000 in damages and \$4,800,000 in attorneys' fees.)

and file more accountable in the areas of police brutality and torture, false arrests and wrongful prosecutions. While I have found Mr. Hillard to be a cordial man on the occasions when I have deposed and met with him, I would say, reluctantly, that I have serious concerns as to whether he would be able to aggressively enforce the consent decree against a department, such as that in New Orleans, where there will no doubt be strong internal resistance to change.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "G. Flint Taylor". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned above the printed name.

G. Flint Taylor

Attorney at Law

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

At 10:00 a.m. on Monday August 2, 1999 at 59 E. Van Buren, 17th Floor Conference Rosom, Citizens Alert will convene a press conference at which a delegation of public officials, community leaders and concerned citizens will publicly release a letter which will be delivered to Police Superintendent Terry Hillard, Office of Professional Standards Director Callie Baird and Police Board President Demetrius Carney. This letter will demand that the OPS open or reopen investigations into some 39 cases of police torture at Area 2 in which Jon Burge, former Lieutenant John Byrne, and several still active police officers, including Lt. Peter Dignan, are charged with torturing African American suspects with electric shock, suffocation with plastic bags, Russian Roulette, beatings, stomping and racial abuse. The victims in a number of these cases are death row inmates, including Aaron Patterson, Stanley Howard, and Ronald Kitchen. More specifically, the demands include that :

1. Superintendent Hillard and OPS Director Baird reopen and review the findings in seven sustained torture disciplinary cases, including those of Darrell Cannon and Stanley Howard, which the Superintendent's counsel, Thomas Needham, and former OPS Director Gayle Shines overruled under highly suspicious circumstances;
2. The Superintendent and OPS Director open investigations into some 32 cases of torture which they have never before investigated;
3. The Superintendent suspend Lt. Peter Dignan, against whom five separate cases of police torture were sustained by OPS investigators, pending review of those cases;
4. The Superintendent commission an independent investigation into the violations of police regulations and court process by Mr. Needham and Ms. Shines; and
5. The Superintendent and OPS Director report on the progress of these investigations to members of this delegation and subject these investigations to public scrutiny.

For further information, please contact: Mary Powers at 847-251-4340

CITIZEN^{at}ert working for humane law enforcement

59 E. Van Buren, Suite 2418 - Chicago, IL 60605 - (312) 663-5392

August 2, 1999

Superintendent Terry Hillard
Chicago Police Department
1121 S. State Street
Chicago, Il. 60605

Demetrius Carney
President, Chicago Police Board
1121 S. State Street, Room 603
Chicago Il. 60605

Director Callie Baird
Office of Professional Standards
1124 S. Wabash
Chicago, Il. 6060

Dear Superintendent Hillard, Director Baird and President Carney:

We write as a group of public officials, citizens and organizations concerned with police violence and discipline to urge you to immediately reopen and review several Office of Professional Standards (OPS) investigations into police torture, and to open investigations in numerous other torture cases where no OPS investigations have been conducted. We further urge you to commission an independent investigation into the obvious violations of police regulations and procedure and legal process by certain OPS and police officials during the torture investigations which were conducted by the OPS.

Recent news articles and publicly released documents and depositions reveal that the OPS reopened nine torture investigations in 1992 and 1993 as a result of prior OPS findings that physical abuse of African American suspects at Area 2 from 1973 to 1986 included "psychological techniques and planned torture," was "systematic," and "methodical," and that Area 2 command members, particularly Jon Burge, "were aware of the systematic abuse and perpetuated it either by actively participating in same or failing to take any action to bring it to an end." Goldston Report, pp 2-3. The now public evidence further reveals that OPS investigators Tillman, Lawrence, and Cosey conducted thorough investigations in each of these cases, discovered new evidence not available during the initial investigations, and sustained findings in six of the cases. The sustained findings included findings that victims were electricshocked, suffocated with a plastic bag, suspended in the air by their handcuffs, beaten and stomped, and racially abused. The evidence further shows that these sustained findings were entered against several police officers who were and are still Chicago police officers in good standing, most notably Lieutenant Peter Dignan, who had allegations of torture and abuse sustained against him in five of the six cases. The evidence further reveals that these findings and the investigative files were tendered to OPS Director Gayle Shines in 1994 for her review, and that she overturned the

findings in four of the cases in late 1994 and early 1995, at the same time that Peter Dignan was nominated by the Mayor and the Department for merit promotion to Lieutenant. Ms. Shines has admitted that in the approximately 2500 sustained cases which she reviewed during her eight year career as Director, she overturned a total of only 10 cases, including these four against Dignan.

The evidence further shows that in the other two cases, Darrell Cannon and Stanley Howard, Ms. Shines never completed her review of the sustained findings of torture, but rather kept these files in her office for four years, together with the other seven files. Cannon, who was on trial in a murder case, and Howard, who is on death row, sought these files by subpoena, but Shines and the Department failed to produce these files, which contained highly exculpatory evidence. Furthermore, after Ms. Shines left the OPS in 1998, counsel to the Superintendent, Thomas Needham, obtained the nine torture files from the OPS and, without consultation with the Superintendent, summarily reversed the sustained findings and closed the cases. Needham, who, as a longtime assistant state's attorney, was closely connected to the prosecution of several torture victims, including Cannon, admitted that his summary reversals of the torture findings were not based on the merits of the cases, but rather on the fact that the files had languished in Shines' office for so long a period of time. Moreover, the evidence reveals that the Superintendent never reviewed the Cannon and Howard cases on the merits as he is required by police procedure to do, and he only learned of counsel Needham's unjustifiable actions by reading about them in a February 1999 *Chicago Tribune* article.

Additionally, the public evidence reveals that the OPS failed to investigate at least 32 additional documented cases of police torture against African American suspects. In the case of Melvin Jones, Mary Powers of Citizens Alert specifically requested by a letter dated July 26, 1989 that the OPS open an investigation into the recently revealed allegations that Jones was electricshocked by Jon Burge and several other Area 2 detectives who remain on the force to this day. We attach a copy of Ms. Powers' letter. Contrary to police and OPS procedure, no investigation was ever opened, despite the fact that the City has subsequently admitted in official court papers that Jones was in fact tortured. Similarly, in the Shadeed Mumin case, an investigation was opened and OPS investigators developed compelling new evidence that he was tortured by Burge and an unidentified detective. Just as the OPS investigator was about to identify this officer, the OPS permanently "suspended" the investigation, supposedly because it had not been assigned a complaint register number. In numerous other cases, including Aaron Patterson and several other men who are presently on death row as a result of statements which they allege were tortured from them, the OPS has failed to conduct any investigation whatsoever into these most serious allegations.

This most troubling public record speaks poorly of the Department's and OPS' commitment to effectively deter the use of excessive force in the most serious of circumstances, particularly where, as is the case here, an obvious pattern is demonstrated and the same officers are repeatedly involved. Additionally, it casts further doubt on the Department's ability - - - and willingness - - - to discipline those members of the department who commit serious transgressions against African American citizens of this City. Moreover, it demonstrates the complete lack of independence of the Office of Professional Standards, and exposes the Department's complete disregard for its own regulations, procedures, court issued process, and

the due process rights of criminal defendants, including those who face execution. At a time when police use of excessive force has severely damaged public respect for the Department and its training, monitoring and disciplinary apparatus, it is of paramount importance that the OPS and the Department aggressively and honestly rectify its disgraceful record with regard to the investigation of police torture. Thankfully, the five year statute of limitations which was passed in 1992 by the state legislature does not apply to these cases since it is prospective only and these cases all arose well before that time, while the more recent conduct of Mr. Needham and Ms. Shines are within the statute.¹ We therefore demand the following:

1. Given Ms. Shines' clear misconduct, lack of objectivity, and failure to complete her review of the Cannon and Howard sustained findings, that new OPS Director, Callie Baird, conduct an independent review on the merits of the six sustained torture cases;
2. If Ms. Baird concurs with one or more of the sustained findings, that the Superintendent fully and fairly review the those findings on the merits, as he is required by police procedure to do;
3. That counsel Thomas Needham be disqualified from any role in reviewing or otherwise participating in any torture investigations;
4. That Peter Dignan and any other active officers against whom torture findings were entered by OPS investigators be suspended pending complete review;
5. That the department and its OPS open an investigation into the allegations that Melvin Jones was electricshocked by Jon Burge and other still active detectives and consider in making its findings that the City has admitted that Jones was in fact tortured;
6. That the Department and its OPS reopen and complete the Shadeed Mumin investigation;
7. That the Department and its OPS open investigations into the other numerous documented cases of police torture, which appear on the attached list, including those allegations made by men on death row;
8. That the Department commission an independent investigation into the serious violations of departmental rules and court process by high ranking police and OPS officials, including Thomas Needham and Gayle Shines;
9. That the Superintendent and OPS Director meet with representatives from the undersigned groups to discuss these proposals and to periodically report on the progress of these investigations;
10. That these investigations and findings be subject to public scrutiny.

¹ The statute of limitations bill, which was expressly amended prior to passage by Governor Edgar, at the urging of Citizens Alert and other activists in order to permit the investigation and re-investigation of the Area 2 torture cases, was passed in September of 1992 and sets forth that a charge of unreasonable force against a police officer must be brought before the Police Board "within 5 years after the commission of the act upon which the charge is based. *The statute of limitations established in this section shall apply only to acts of unreasonable force occurring on or after the effective date of this Amendatory Act of 1992.*" 65 ILCS 5/10-1-18.1. Before passage of this Act, there was no applicable statute of limitations.

Please give your immediate attention to this imperative matter.

Sincerely yours,

Mary Powers
Gladys Lewis
Mary L. Johnson
Citizens Alert

Bobby L. Rush
Member, U. S. Congress

Danny Davis
Member, U.S. Congress

Constance A. Howard
Illinois State Representative

Earlean Collins
Cook County Commissioner

William Delgado
Illinois State Representative

Barbara Pillows
President, African-American Police League

G. Flint Taylor
People's Law Office

Clyde Murphy
Executive Director, Lawyers
Committee for Civil Rights Under Law

Chris Geovanis
Neighbors Against Police Brutality

Nancy Bothne
Director, Midwest Regional Office,
Amnesty International

Alonzo Cooper

Coalition to End Police Torture and
Brutality

Howard Saffold
Positive Anti-Crime Thrust

Calvin Morris
Community Renewal Society

Standish I. Willis
Attorney at Law

Jane Ramsey
Jewish Council of Urban Affairs

Emile Schepers
Milton Herst
Committee to Defend the Bill of Rights

Reverend William H. Brauer
Presbytery of Chicago

Nancy Fleck Myers
Crossroads Funds

The Reverend David Chevrier
Elizabeth Benson
Wellington Ave. United Church of Christ

Bob Vandrsek
South Austin Coalition

Mary Johnson Volpe
Diane Green
Northeast Austin Organization

Evelyn Bomer
First Unitarian Society of Chicago

Josephine Wyatt
National Alliance Against Racist and
Political Repression

Flora Liu
Nelson Kitsuse
Japanese American Citizens League

Guidi Weiss
Rene Pomerleau
Chicago Gray Panthers

E. Garnet Fay
Attorney at Law

Wallace "Gator" Bradley

Seth Donnelly
Aaron Patterson Defense Committee

Lois R. Pearson

Victory P. Diffenbaugh

Ethel Shufro

Radoslav Mijanovich

Dorothy Tollifson

Alice Adler

Aaron Adler

Rodney P. Watkins

Patricia Dodson

Herbert Hazelkorn

Organizations for identification purposes only. Signatures on file with Citizens Alert.

CASES FOR OPS DIRECTOR BAIRD'S REVIEW:

<u>Name of Victim</u>	<u>Date of Abuse</u>	
Darrell Cannon	11/2/83	CR# 134723
Stanley Howard	11/2/84	CR# 142017
Gregory Banks	10/28/83	CR# 188617
David Bates	10/28/83	Same
Lee Holmes	9/10/82	CR# 126802
Philip Adkins	6/7/84	CR# 142201
Thomas Craft	1/28/84	CR# 200390

CASES TO BE OPENED

Melvin Jones	2/5/82
Shadeed Mumin	10/30/85
Aaron Patterson	4/30/86
Leonard Hinton	11/25/83
Leroy Orange	1/12/84
Alonzo Smith	1/21/83
Leonard Hinton	11/25/83
Leroy Orange	1/12/84
Jerry Mahaffey	9/2/83
Reginald Mahaffey	9/2/83
James Cody	11/18/83
Lenard Kidd	1/12/84
Lonza Holmes	5/31/85
Michael Tillman	7/21/86
Stephen Bell	7/21/86
Andrew Maxwell	11/12/86
Madison Hoblely	1987
Ronald Kitchen	8/25/88
Ty Shaun Ross	6/5/91
Derrick King	2/23/80
Michael Coleman	2/23/80
Sylvester Green	1981
Paul Mike	2/9/82
Walter Johnson	2/9/82
Roy Brown	2/9/82
Eric Smith	1983
Franklin Burchette	5/24/84
Vincent Wade	1984
Willie Porch	9/28/79
Raymond Golden	9/28/79
Tony Thompson	9/28/79
Timothy Thompson	9/28/79