IN THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR THE 23RD JUDICIAL CIRCUIT DEKALB COUNTY, ILLINOIS

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE )
OF ILLINOIS, )
Plaintiff,
vs.
JACK D. MCCULLOUGH,
Defendant.

REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS of the ruling before the HONORABLE WILLIAM BRADY, on the 12th of April, 2017.

APPEARANCES:

MR. RICK AMATO,
DeKalb County State's Attorney, and
MS. STEPHANIE KLEIN, Assistant State's Attorney, for the People of the State of Illinois.

MS. AISHA DAVIS, for the defendant.

SANDRA FOORD, CSR 084-003025
Official Court Reporter
DeKalb County Courthouse
(The following proceedings were had in open court.)

THE COURT: Counsel, would you please all identify yourselves for the record.

MR. AMATO: Rick Amato on behalf of the State. MS. KLEIN: Stephanie Klein on behalf of the State.

MS. DAVIS: Aisha Davis standing in for Russell Ainsworth for the Exoneration Project.

THE COURT: Everybody here that you expect to be here? Okay.

MS. DAVIS: Yes, Your Honor.
THE COURT: Thank you.
We are here today for the court's ruling. When I have been called upon either by way of closing argument or giving rulings in preparation for trying to determine what should be said, I've always asked the question of myself why are we here in an attempt to focus myself on what the issues at hand truly are.

We are not here to retry this case but, rather, we are to examine a statute of recent vintage and see if it has been complied with, a statute whose
expressed intent by the General Assembly is to compensate those who are wrongly convicted and incarcerated.

The statute is somewhat unique in that it is not meant to be a forum to try a case. The court is directed to consider evidence that's not normally available at trial due to the passage of time or the death or unavailability of witnesses.

It further provides that the litigant must allege and prove by a preponderance of the evidence -- in other words, more likely than not -- that, one, a conviction has been entered against the litigant and he or she was imprisoned; two, that that conviction was either reversed or vacated; three, that thereafter the litigant was either found not guilty or the charges against him were dismissed; four, that he is innocent of the charges; and five, that he did nothing to cause or bring about his conviction.

Moving to this litigation, the plaintiff has alleged and presented evidence on all of these requirements. In fact, the State's Attorney does not challenge or contest the first four of those requirements and leaving his objection to the last
one which requires a finding that the defendant did not cause or bring about his own conviction by his conduct. Specifically he alleges that the conduct of the defendant that caused his conviction was statements made to Seattle detectives.

A review of the law and the evidence at this proceeding includes the statute which $I$ previously referred to and which is found at 735 ILCS 5/2-702, which directs the Court to consider in this case records that could be and, in fact, in many instances were barred at trial, specifically including $F B I$ reports that supported the defendant's alibi defense through verification of a phone call from Rockford at the time of the disappearance of Maria Ridulph as well as interviews with military recruiters confirming the defendant's presence in Rockford on the evening of December 3, 1957.

Additionally there were phone records made available at this proceeding which corroborated the phone call to the defendant's parents' home. There was also testimony from an expert witness that challenged the credibility of a 50-year-old photo identification line-up. The photos in the line-up were 50 years old, not that the line-up itself was
conducted 50 years ago.
This testimony would not have been admissible at the trial of this proceeding but because of a decision by the Illinois supreme Court in January of 2016 that Court did provide that expert testimony on the reliability of eyewitness identification was admissible and this is in People vs. Lerma, 2016 IL 118496, wherein the Court in reviewing the prior case law regarding the expert testimony on the reliability of eyewitness identification stated that the decades since the Enis case, however, have seen a dramatic shift in the legal landscape as expert testimony concerning the reliability of eyewitness testimony has moved from the novel and uncertain to the settled and widely accepted.

Indeed, as the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania recently noted, "There is now a clear trend among state and federal courts permitting the admission of eyewitness expert testimony at the discretion of the trial court for the purpose of aiding the trier of fact in understanding the characteristics of eyewitness identification".

It goes on to say, "In other words, in the 25 years since Enis we not only have seen that
eyewitness identifications are not always as reliable as they appear, but we have also learned from a scientific standpoint why this is often the case. Accordingly, whereas Enis allowed for but expressed caution toward the developing research concerning eyewitness identifications, today we are able to recognize that such research is well settled, well supported and in appropriate cases a perfectly proper subject for expert witness testimony".

Additionally at this proceeding the review of the evidence includes a review of verified pleadings from two informant witnesses that stated they were not truthful at the trial when they testified that there had been no promises made by the prosecution in exchange for their testimony.

Also there was testimony from the former girlfriend of the defendant such that the defendant was with her approximately two and a half hours after the victim's disappearance in the city of Sycamore.

Finally, what was present in this case that obviously was not present at the original trial were statements and pleadings from the then chief law
enforcement official in the county of DeKalb that the defendant was, in fact, innocent.

The Court is cognizant, aware of and takes into consideration all of the testimony at the trial in this matter, specifically the testimony relied upon by the trial court in reaching its guilty finding. That testimony, as noted by the trial court, specifically noted the identification through the photo line-up that was presented as well as the admissions to the inmates which, by the way, have not been recanted but, rather, just challenged as to their credibility based on an acknowledgement or at least some evidence that they were misleading at their trial testimony when they said nothing had been offered in the way of promises.

As noted by the State's Attorney here, other evidence corroborative of the defendant's guilt such as statements to the Seattle detectives is also noted by the Court, although this Court further finds that the evidence highlighted only supported the trial court's decision and was not a basis of his conviction like the identification testimony and the admissions testified to by the informants that were specifically mentioned by the trial court.

The ultimate question that must be answered herein is: Is it more likely that the defendant would be found guilty beyond a reasonable doubt or is it more likely that he would be found not guilty and not responsible for Maria Ridulph's disappearance and murder.

Based on the changes in the law and the consideration of the additional evidence now available to this Court that may not have been available to the trier of fact, the latter of these questions is true and, thus, Mr. McCullough's petition is granted and counsel for Mr. McCullough shall prepare the appropriate orders requested.

Are there any questions by either of the counsel? Ma'am?

MS. DAVIS: No, Your Honor.
THE COURT: Mr. Amato?
MR. AMATO: No, sir.
THE COURT: Very good. This Court is in recess.
(End of proceedings.)

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I, SANDRA FOORD, an Official Court Reporter, CSR 084-003025, in and for the Circuit Court of DeKalb County, 23rd Judicial Circuit of Illinois, do hereby certify that $I$ reported in shorthand the proceedings had in the hearing in the above-entitled cause; that I thereafter caused the foregoing to be transcribed into typewriting, which $I$ hereby certify to be a true and accurate transcript of the proceedings to the best of my ability had before the Honorable William Brady, Judge of said Court.

## Sandra Foord

Official Court Reporter

Dated this $12 t h$ day of April, 2017.

