



TULSA COUNTY
DISTRICT ATTORNEY

MISSION

Our mission is to insure that our legal system effectively protects each of us, our families and our communities from crime, delinquency, abuse and other threats to the peace and safety of society, and to provide effective representation of county officers. We will strive to incarcerate violent offenders, protect victims' rights, hold juvenile offenders accountable for their actions, advocate for children, preserve family values, and uphold the law and Constitutions of our great state of Oklahoma and the United States.

INSIDE:

- Victim Rights 3
- DUI Death 3
- Protecting Families 4
- Protecting Children 5
- Riot Charges Dismissed 6
- Funding 7
- Tim's Message 8

In Pursuit of Justice

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Twenty Murderers Sent to Prison in '07

Twenty murderers were sent to prison from Tulsa County in 2007. Juries handed long prison sentences to 18 and two others pleaded guilty to murder rather than face a jury.

Douglas Ashworth was given **Life Without Parole** for the first-degree murder of **Adriane Barker, 26**, of Tulsa in December 2005. Ashworth shot Barker in the head at his home. She was found in a river a month after she was murdered.

Clarence Andre Gatewood was convicted of second-degree murder and sentenced to **19 Years in Prison** for the death of **David Wright Graham, 40**. Graham died after he was beaten in August 2004. Gatewood admitted punching and kicking him in the head.

Jurors convicted **Eric Watson** of first-degree murder for shooting **Johnny Chinn, 24**, on March 14, 2006. Watson, a

career criminal with five former felony convictions, was sentenced to **Two Life Terms** for the murder and possession of a firearm after former felony conviction.



District Attorney Tim Harris considers prosecution of violent crime as Priority #1.

Kiabi Wilkerson was convicted of second-degree murder and sentenced to **Life in Prison** for the shooting death of **Angela Hope, 40**. Hope was shot in the chest Dec. 28, 2005. Prosecutors

believed Wilkerson was shooting at Hope's sister, Emily Jones, after Wilkerson and Jones had an earlier dispute.

Clarence Goode Jr. was sentenced to **Death** for the August 2005 slaying of three people at an Owasso home. **Kayla Burchett, 10**, her mother, **Tara Burchett-Thompson, 25**, and **Mitch Thompson, 28**, were shot to death in a bedroom of the home. The child lived with her grandparents in Collinsville but was spending the night with her mother in Owasso when the murders occurred.

Tracy Courtney was sentenced to **Life in Prison** for the March 20, 2006 murder of **Jeffrey Bruno**, who was shot while a passenger in a car in Tulsa. Jurors also sentenced Courtney to **30 Years in Prison** for shooting with intent to kill the driver, **Stephan Jean-Claude**, who was not struck by the shots fired.

See **MURDERERS** Page 2

Two Life Prison Terms for Serial Sex Offender

Sex offender Gary Graham Jr. terrorized women and girls for four years, entering the victims' homes through windows and patio doors to assault them.

Tulsa Police formed a task force to crack the case and arrested Graham in 2006.

DNA linked Graham to many attacks and he was charged in the sexual assaults of nine women and girls, ages 4 to 36.

The crimes occurred between August 2001 and February 2006. As the result of a plea Graham will now spend the rest of his life behind bars. Graham pled no contest to 13 counts, includ-



**GRAHAM
LIFE X 2**

ing first-degree rape, attempted rape, lewd molestation and first-degree burglary.

"This plea brings justice to his victims and to the community," said District Attorney Tim Harris. "These **two life sentences** in our calculation will ensure that this defendant will die in the penitentiary, and he will never hurt another citizen in the Tulsa community," Harris said.

Twenty Murderers Sent to Prison in '07



Kayla Burchett, 10 was one of three shot to death in Owasso.



Adriane Barker, 26, was shot to death.

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Murderers continued from Page 1

Michael Dwayne Brown pleaded guilty to first-degree murder during a trial and was sentenced to **40 Years in Prison** for shooting **Andre Clayton, 26**. Clayton was working at a Tulsa business on Feb. 15, 2006 when he saw a man fall on the sidewalk in front of the store. Clayton tried to help Brown to his feet after he fell and Brown shot the helper to death.

Jimmy Lemon was sentenced to **Life in Prison Without Parole** for the murder of his 71-year-old mother-in-law, **Lila Snow**, in July 2005. Snow was stabbed to death at her apartment in Tulsa. Another woman, Billye Taylor, 91 also was attacked with a knife and hammer, but survived the wounds.

Joe Gene Sanders and Keynon Michael Owens were convicted of the murder of **Javier Carranza, 21**, on May 20, 2006 in an apartment complex in Tulsa. The jury gave **Sanders** a sentence of **Life Without Parole** for the murder and **10 Years in Prison** for shooting with intent to kill the slain man's cousin, Jesus Carranza. **Owens** received a **Life** sentence for the murder and **10 Years in Prison** for robbing Jesus Carranza.

Alex Charles Naramore pleaded guilty to two counts of first-degree murder and two counts of shooting with intent to kill and was sentenced to **Four Consecutive Life Prison** sentences. Naramore admitted killing **Danielle Dougan, 20**, and **Stephen Wilson, 22**, on Nov. 16, 2005. Naramore also admitted shooting Rebecca Caswell and April Morgan.

Paul Williford was sentenced to Life Without Parole for the murder of **Geraldine Lawhorn, 75**, a customer on his Tulsa World delivery route. Lawhorn was choked and drowned in her bathtub in September 2005. The same jury acquitted Williford of strangling **Donna Jo Stauffer, 73**, in her home in October 2005. Williford admitted to police that he killed both women, then later said he made up the story. Lawhorn's body was exhumed and medical examiners ruled the death a homicide. No autopsy was performed on Stauffer because she had been cremated. Williford pleaded guilty to attacking another female customer who survived the attack. Judge Tom Gillert sentenced Williford to **Four Consecutive Life Sentences** for First-Degree Burglary, Sexual Battery, Assault & Battery with Intent to Kill and First-Degree Robbery in that attack.

Peter Antwon Campbell and Antwaun D. Lewis were each convicted in separate trials of the June 2006 murder of **Orlando Prudom, 20**. Prudom was shot at a Tulsa park. **Campbell was sentenced to Life in Prison** for the murder and **Lewis was given a sentence of Life Without Parole**. Campbell also was sentenced to **30 Years** for robbing Prudom.

Derrick Dwayne Greggs was sentenced to **Life in Prison** for the October 2005 shooting of **Arvell F. Givens, 29**. Givens' body was found in a wooded area near an apartment complex in Tulsa. Jurors also sentenced Greggs to **18 Years** for attempted robbery and **10 Years** for possession of a firearm after conviction of a felony.

Christopher Jerome Tarver was sentenced to **Life in Prison** for the November 2006 shooting death of **Gary Spencer Arps** in Tulsa. Tarver spent 20 years in prison earlier in the 1993 shooting death of a Claremore man, David Earl Magee, 18.

Wilford Carl Thompson Jr. was convicted in the bludgeoning death of his aunt, **Georgia Sherman, 86**, at her Tulsa home and sentenced to **Life Without Parole**. The woman's decomposed body was discovered in September 2005. Thompson had been seen driving her car before her body was found but after she disappeared. Jurors gave Thompson **two additional Life terms** for burglary and possession of a stolen vehicle. Thompson has four prior felony convictions.

Farron Alberty was sentenced by a Tulsa jury to a **No-Parole Life** sentence for murdering **Jamiah Tinnel, 23** at a Tulsa apartment complex in May 2005. Tinnel was shot seven times, six of those in the back, including one to the back of the head.

Richard Lloyd Anderson was convicted in 2004 in the beating and strangulation murder of **Mark Wilkins, 40**, in Tulsa on Feb. 23, 2003. The state Court of Criminal Appeals ordered a resentencing trial. The 2007 jury again ordered a **Life Without Parole** term.

Christopher Cornell Roy was convicted in the 2004 shooting death of **Monique Mason, 19**, at her Tulsa home. The Court of Criminal Appeals overturned a 2005 jury's sentence and a 2007 jury again ordered a **Life Without Parole** term for Roy.

Victim's Rights: Every Victim. Every Time.

The District Attorney's staff is committed to providing every victim respect and compassion, assistance to recover from the impact of crime and access to the criminal justice system — regardless of circumstances.

"Years ago the judicial system often treated victims of crime much as it did any other piece of physical evidence. Defendants had all the rights. Victims had none," said District Attorney Tim Harris.



Crime victims are treated with respect and compassion.

"Thankfully, today we look at victims for who they are: real human beings who have suffered a loss and who deserve our respect. We value their involvement in our pursuit of justice and their voices are no longer silent," he said.

Victims are informed of proceedings, may file impact statements, speak at sentencing, obtain compensation, seek restitution and receive inmate release notification.

"It is our hope that justice will be served and offenders prosecuted and held accountable in violent crime. But whether or not there is sufficient evidence to file a criminal charge, we acknowledge victims' suffering and rights," Harris said.

CRIME VICTIM RIGHTS

You have the right NOT to remain silent.

Anything you say, will be listened to with compassion and respect.

You have the right to be informed of your rights as a victim of a crime.

You have the right to be present at court proceedings.

You have the right to information about your case.

You have the right to crime victims' services.

CASES FILED IN 2007	
FELONY CRIMES	6,679
MISDEMEANOR CRIMES	6,889
JUVENILE DELINQUENT	1,699
DEPRIVED CHILD OR CHILD IN NEED OF SUPERVISION/TREATMENT	778
TRAFFIC	19,574

Jury Gives Ten-Year Prison Term in DUI Death



Teddy Applegate ran a stop sign and crashed into a car, killing Tulsa teacher Patricia Little.

A March 2007 Tulsa County jury convicted Teddy Eugene Applegate, 49, Inola, of manslaughter and sentenced him to 10 years in prison for the 2003 traffic death of Tulsa teacher Patricia Little, 63, of Catoosa.

Evidence showed Applegate was under the influence of marijuana and alcohol when he ran a stop sign at Admiral Place and Lynn Lane Road and struck Little's car.

Assistant District Attorney Michelle Keely said people at the scene noticed

slurred speech and smelled alcohol on Applegate.

While free on bail, Applegate was charged with possessing cocaine on two occasions in 2006. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to four years in prison, to run consecutively to the manslaughter conviction.

Conviction of first-degree manslaughter requires him to serve at least 85% of his time before he is eligible for parole.

Protecting Families



“Our goal in prosecuting domestic violence cases is to hold perpetrators accountable for their acts and support and encourage victims to participate in the prosecution to end the cycle of abuse.”

- Tim Harris



One location for criminal, civil, health and social services.

A special unit in the District Attorney’s office is dedicated to the prosecution of domestic violence cases.

The goal is to hold perpetrators accountable for their acts and to support and encourage victim’s to participate in the prosecution to end the cycle of abuse.

Domestic violence cases are difficult to prosecute because underlying issues of power and control, relationships and emotions involved often make it difficult to convince victims to testify against offenders.

Intense victim support is required from prosecutors and advocates and a compassion-

ate, yet firm effort to encourage victims to prosecute.

Often, cases are reliant on victim testimony for successful prosecution.

In 2006, prosecutors reviewed 1,098 referrals and prosecuted cases pending from the previous calendar year. Fifteen misdemeanor domestic violence cases were prosecuted at trial with 8 guilty verdicts, 6 not guilty verdicts and 1 case dismissed by a judge.



The District Attorney’s Office is not alone in this effort to break the cycle of domestic violence.

Partnerships with law enforcement and Domestic Violence Intervention Services at Tulsa’s Family Safety Center has helped increase efforts at all levels.

Underlying issues of substance abuse, mental health and power and control are recognized in resolving cases. This unit has realized a notable achievement in the decline of recidivism.

No longer are we seeing the same perpetrators over and over again.

CASES FILED IN 2007 DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	
DOMESTIC ASSAULT & BATTERY (MISDEMEANOR)	904
DOMESTIC ASSAULT & BATTERY (FELONY)	239
VIOLATION OF PROTECTIVE ORDER	251
STALKING	28

Ending the Cycle of Violence

Take Action

Most people, when beaten or intimidated by someone in their family, feel helpless, afraid, embarrassed, and guilty.

These emotions, plus a belief that what happened was not really a crime, often keep victims from taking any action.

Protect Yourself

Call 911 or leave immediately if you feel you are in danger. If relatives won’t help, seek a shelter. Call DVIS at 918-585-3163.

Save Evidence

Keep torn or bloodied clothing and go to the emergency room for treatment. Get names, addresses, and phone numbers of witnesses.

Report to Police

Report the assault to police as soon as possible. Officers will investigate to see whether they can make an arrest.

Don’t Leave Children

If you have children, don’t leave them alone with the batterer. They may also be in danger of abuse.

Protecting Children and Community

Child abuse investigation, prosecution and treatment for victims is provided in Tulsa County through a multi-disciplinary team facilitated by the Child Abuse Network, (CAN) a non-profit organization,



and the District Attorney's Task Force on Crimes Against Children. Prosecutors, police, social workers, medical

and mental health professionals work together to provide less traumatic investigation for children in crisis.

CAN's Justice Center offers a neutral location where partners collaborate to seek justice and provide a safe, comforting environment to promote healing for victims. The team coordinates efforts to identify, investigate and prosecute persons who commit crimes or **acts of deprivation** against children and to provide victims and their families medical, psychological, investigative and other appropriate assistance.

Harris and his assistants are responsible for reviewing investigative reports from police and Department of Human Services to determine whether facts and law warrant filing an information (or charge) to initiate a **criminal prosecution** against a person who commits a crime against a child and/or whether government intervention is necessary to protect a child or children.

A child may be taken out of the custody of a parent or caretaker temporarily and placed in foster care or with



The District Attorney collaborates in a multi-disciplinary team for child protection. Prosecutors, police, medical, child welfare and mental health professionals work together to identify, investigate and prosecute crimes or acts of deprivation against children and to provide child victims and their families with medical, psychological, investigative and other assistance.

an appropriate relative after a home study.

If the alleged **abuse or neglect** is perpetrated by a family member, the DA's office may file a **deprived petition** in juvenile court. If the actions rise to the level of a crime, a criminal charge may be filed against the relative as well. A show-cause hearing is

held before a juvenile judge where prosecutors present evidence that a **child or children need protection**. The parent or caretaker may stipulate to allegations or request a trial.

A **remedial plan** is devised to rectify the conditions that led to the deprived petition. Parents or caretakers may be required to attend parenting classes, drug or other counseling. If the conditions do not improve, the DA's office may petition to terminate parental rights.

If a child is determined **delinquent**, the DA works with the juvenile court to hold the juvenile responsible and accountable for his or her actions. This may include community service, attending school, making restitution to victims, attending counseling, and supervision by probation officers.

CASES FILED IN 2007 TO PROTECT CHILDREN AND COMMUNITY	
CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN	102
DEPRIVED PETITIONS (NEGLECT)	338
CHILD IN NEED OF SUPERVISION	255
CHILD IN NEED OF TREATMENT	149
DELINQUENT	1,699

DA Harris Gains Dismissal of 1921 Riot Charges



DA Tim Harris asked that riot charges be dismissed against all defendants in the 1921 Race Riot.

“It became clear to me that the Rule of Law which governs our search for the truth in our criminal justice system broke down during this tragic event.”

- Tim Harris

Nearly \$3 Million Per Year Returned To Crime Victims

More than \$1.5 million was collected in 2007 for small businesses for bogus checks, and an additional \$1.3 million was collected and returned to other crime victims in Tulsa County.

Eighty-six years after the infamous June 1, 1921 Tulsa Race Riot, charges brought by a Tulsa County grand jury against 54 defendants were dismissed on Dec. 11, 2007 “in the best interest of justice.”

Tulsa County District Attorney Tim Harris filed the motion to dismiss charges of “riot” and District Judge Jesse Harris signed the order of dismissal. The dismissal occurred at the Greenwood Cultural Center, which sits in the 35-block area where blacks’ homes, churches, schools, a hospital and a library were looted and burned during the 24-hour riot.

“It is my hope that dismissal of charges against all defendants will reaffirm our commitment to the Rule of Law and help to promote racial healing in our community. I believe it is important to recognize the atrocities and devastation that occurred during this shameful

event,” Harris said.

The DA said he began looking at the indictment and other records after he was contacted by Dr. Barbara Nevergold. She was researching the life of Andrew Jackson Smitherman, a prominent black publisher in Buffalo, N.Y., and one of the defendants in the Tulsa riot indictment.

Smitherman, who published the *Tulsa Star* and was a staunch advocate for rights of black citizens, was indicted for “riot,” posted bail and fled Tulsa with his wife and five children. His home and newspaper office had been burned and he was a fugitive. Smitherman rebuilt his life to become a prominent citizen in Buffalo and died in 1961.

His biographer asked Harris whether Smitherman’s name could now be cleared. Charges against another prominent black Tulsa businessman, J.B. Stradford, were dismissed in 1996 by former District Attor-

ney Bill LaFortune after a similar request by Stradford’s descendants.

Several comprehensive studies of the history of the riot have been undertaken in the last decade. Prior to that, more than a half-century passed in which discussion of the riot was rare and generations had learned little or nothing about the event.

“There are still many unanswered questions about what happened and why and there probably always will be questions,” Harris said.

“As I studied the records and the report released by the Tulsa Race Riot Commission, it became clear to me that the Rule of Law which governs our search for the truth in our criminal justice system broke down during this tragic event.

“I believed justice would best be served if charges were dismissed against not only Mr. Smitherman, but all defendants,” Harris said.

DID YOU KNOW?

The DA serves as the Legal Advisor for Tulsa County?

The office represents and advises:

County Commissioners

Sheriff

Treasurer

County Clerk

Court Clerk

Assessor

All County Boards and Interests

In Oklahoma, Money Isn't Spent Where Crime Occurs

The safety of Oklahoma's citizens and effectiveness of its criminal justice system depends, in large part, on the performance of its District Attorneys. The prosecutor is often forgotten in discussions of the criminal justice system.

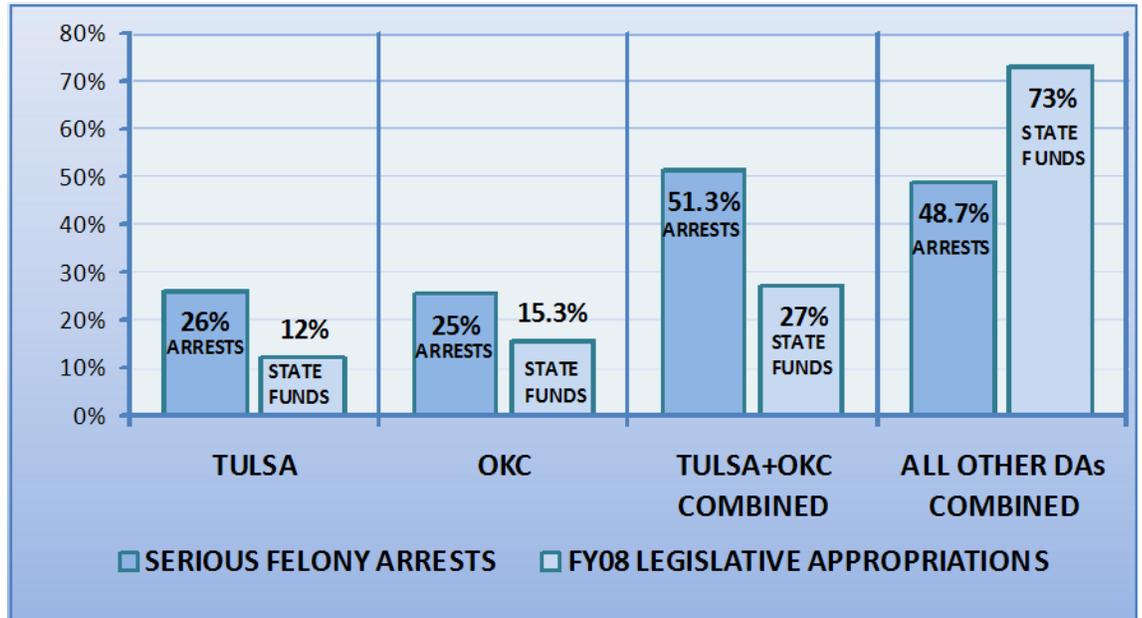
In fact, the "system" is often viewed in three parts: the police, the court and corrections. This overlooks a key component in the system: the prosecutor.

Violent crime has placed increased demands on prosecutors, particularly in urban areas. At the same time, our state has seen dramatic shifts in population and demographics that affect the criminal justice system.

There are 27 District Attorneys, with a satellite office in each of 77 counties. More than half of the arrests for serious

felony crimes are made in Tulsa and Oklahoma Counties. We must have adequate resources to address violent crime in urban areas. It is important to determine current

and future prosecution resource needs across the state. As attorneys for the people, prosecutors face the constant challenge of enforcing our



What's Wrong With This Picture? Tulsa has 25% of the serious crime, but receives only 12% of state money for prosecuting crime. If you would like to see state funding distributed more equitably, please contact your Legislator. For a sample letter to send and to determine who represents you, go to www.da.tulsacounty.org.

Alternatives to Incarceration for Non-Violent Offenders

The District Attorney's Office is committed to providing alternatives to incarceration in appropriate cases, but the first priority is public safety.

We support and participate in Drug Court, DUI Court, Accountability Court, Mental Health Court and Community Sentencing.

Defendants convicted of prior violent crimes, drug dealing, gun crimes, gang members, or anyone deemed to be a public safety threat is not eligible for alternative courts.

The mission of Drug/DUI Court is to stop the abuse of alcohol, drugs and related criminal activity by offenders. Drug/DUI Court defendants receive extensive supervision and

treatment. In exchange for successful completion of the program, the court may dismiss the original charge, reduce or set aside a sentence, offer some lesser penalty, or offer a combination of these.

Accountability Court and Community Sentencing allow appropriate defendants charged with non-violent crimes to serve suspended or deferred sentences in the community with treatment supervision and appropriate sanctions.

Tulsa County currently has some 600 defendants in the Drug Court program, 800 defendants in the Accountability Court/Community Sentencing Program and 25 defendants in the Mental Health Court program.



Ankle monitors and drug testing are tools to address underlying causes of criminal behavior such as alcohol and drug abuse. Public safety is always the determining factor when selecting appropriate candidates for alternative courts.



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A MESSAGE FROM DISTRICT ATTORNEY TIM HARRIS

SAFE NEIGHBORHOODS

Tulsa area law enforcement and prosecutors had great success in 2007 taking violent criminals off our streets, but that story doesn't always make the news. Reports focus on crime when it happens. That news is alarming, but it's not the whole story.

In most cases, police conduct successful investigations, courageous witnesses cooperate, and prosecutors present strong evidence in court, allowing juries to deliver appropriate punishment to offenders. Justice served often doesn't receive the attention of the initial crime and that can lead to a skewed perspective of safety in our community.

Gang activity sparked an increase in violent crime in Tulsa and in cities across our nation in recent years. Local,

state and federal law enforcement agencies are working together with initiatives like Project Safe Neighborhoods and Safe Cities are helping put these violent criminals behind bars.

JURY TRIALS

Prosecutors conducted 109 trials in 2007, and put 20 murderers behind bars. Sentences included three death penalties, nine no-parole life terms, seven life



Harris works to bring justice to victims and stop violence in our community.

terms, and 25 sentences of 20 years or more. Many violent criminals pled guilty to lengthy sentences rather than face a jury.

TARGETING VIOLENT CRIMINALS

We prosecute deserving offenders aggressively and without apology. A Major Crimes prosecution team allows the most experienced attorneys to bring the worst criminals to justice. Other specialty prosecutors focus on gangs, child abuse, drugs and domestic violence.

BECOME INVOLVED IN PUBLIC SAFETY

Public safety and justice depend not only on police and prosecutors. We need citizens' help to keep neighborhoods safe. I urge you to be an active participant in your own safety and demand that prosecution and law enforcement are adequately funded. We must all work together in the fight against crime.