

*March 6, 1989
issue*

Fundamentalist fervor blamed

Tot's starvation trial under way

By RAY MURPHY
Staff Writer

The trial of Darlene Patricia Jackson got under way Friday in Judge George Lowrey's Circuit Court in an undramatic recitation of facts in stark contrast to the bizarre circumstances surrounding the four-year-old girl's death.

THE MOTHER, a 32-year-old former schoolteacher and computer operator, dabbed her eyes occasionally as Prosecutor Kim Skievaski recited the events leading up to the child's death of Feb. 8, 1988. Otherwise, she seemed impassive but attentive to the attorneys' opening statements.

Skievaski read the indictment presented by the grand jury in March of 1988 which charges first degree felony murder and aggra-

included murder committed during the willful torture and malicious punishment of a child under the age of 18 years.

The child looked like one of those Ethiopian children ... seen on television...

vated child abuse.

He outlined the elements of the crime charged, indicating what the State would be obliged to prove in order for the jury to make a proper finding of guilty. Those elements

He pledged to prove all elements of the crime "beyond reasonable doubt."

THE CHILD was born out of

Part of missing
- BG

defendant did this," he told the jurors.

Skievaski said the woman is educated -- holds a masters degree from the University of North Carolina.

He told of Jackson's experiencing a religious conversion in 1985, after which she began to believe that she communicated directly with God through prayer.

He said the father of the child had been, up to that time, actively engaged as a parent, although not living with the mother. After the religious experience, said Skievaski, it became increasingly difficult for the father to see the child -- "Darlene would not permit it."

JACKSON CAME to Pace, in July, 1987, and ~~came under the~~ direct influence of the Nicholson family.

Skievaski told of the child's problems adjusting to the new environment and of what her mother felt was misbehavior.

As Jackson's religious fervor increased in intensity, according to Skievaski, she took the symbolic name of "Ruth."

"You will learn," said Skievaski, "how Darlene punished the child ... you will learn it from her diary, found by Sheriff's officers ... a diary in which she wrote what was occurring and 'messages from God'."

IN DECEMBER, 1987, he said, Jackson began to punish the child by stopping food.

"Kimberly was not fed for five days and gave her only a bit to drink...and during that time, Kimberly drank some of her own urine."

The severe beatings continued for the following months, even though the conditions were reported to state authorities by a daughter of Mary Nicholson.

State Health and Rehabilitative Services officials saw the child on two occasions, according to Skievaski, but did nothing.

"**TIME RAN OUT** for Kimberly on Feb. 8, 1988," according to the prosecutor.

And Defense Counsel Leo Thomas offered little to refute the physical facts outlined by Skievaski.

The Pensacola lawyer, associated with the well-known firm of Levin, Middlebrooks, Mabie, Thomas, Mayes & Mitchell, placed the blame squarely on the shoulders of Mary Nicholson.

Reminding the jurors that what the lawyers say is not evidence, he expressed certainty that the jurors would find Jackson not guilty of the charge.

Instead, according to Thomas, "you will find someone totally vic-

timized by Mary Nicholson -- in a trance by Mary Nicholson.

He told the jurors that Mr. Skievaski was not there on the night of Feb. 8, when Jackson sat up with the child, praying, while Mary Nicholson kept saying, "The Lord will bring her out."

He called attention to Jackson's major decision not to abort the child born out of wedlock in March of 1983.

THOMAS SPOKE of Jackson's having become "a born-again Christian" -- of people in New York who would tell you that "she was a loving, caring mother," until she was introduced to a fundamentalist church in New York.

He told of Kimberly's rebellion against some of the rituals of the church, and of Jackson's withdrawal from friends and acquaintances.

He told of the counseling she began receiving from Mary Nicholson by telephone -- "She even spoke in 'tongues' on the telephone.

And at Christmas in 1986, according to Thomas, she returned to her home in South Carolina and from there moved to Pace to join the Nicholson family.

"MARY CLAIMED to have divine powers of healing, of interpreting 'tongues', and to have people sending her money as love offerings," reported Thomas.

"She began coming under the domination of Mary Nicholson, who told her that her (Jackson's) family has evil spirits over Kimberly."

She even talked Jackson into changing her insurance policy on Kimberly over to her as beneficiary, according to Thomas. And Thomas said Nicholson told Jackson that if she showed affection for Kimberly, "You are working for Satan."

Thomas denied the existence of hard evidence of five days without food or of drinking urine.

He cited fasting as a not unusual religious observance and said Jackson got to a point where she believed she saw the spirit of animals around Kimberly.

Thomas charged that the Nicholson family took over the discipline of Jackson's daughter.

"DARLENE NOTICED Kimberly's clothes were getting large for her, but Mary rejected any action," according to Thomas. She said Kimberly was faking to get attention.

Thomas told a dramatic story of that final night with the child, during which she prayed and finally dropped off to sleep with exhaustion -- and when she awoke, the child was dead.

He warned that Mary Nicholson would downplay her religious power claim.

"And Darlene will tell you when the child died she looked up as if from a trance and asked herself, 'how did this happen?', and she will tell you that she feels responsible," said Thomas.

Thomas argued that the death, so far as Jackson was concerned, was accidental.

AND THE FIRST WITNESS, an Emergency Medical Service Technician told the jurors that the child "looked like one of those Ethiopian children that was being seen on television about that time."

The trial will continue Tuesday, according to attorneys

The Appointed
Superintendent Assistant Prison
Dick Hamm.

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and Insurance Comm.
Gurter opposed Gilbert's release.

Healing rite leaves 4-year-old strangled

JACKSONVILLE, N.C. (UPI) — A young boy with no apparent ailments was choked to death during a "laying on of hands" healing service at a storefront church.

Police have charged two preachers and the victims' parents with manslaughter.

Onslow County medical examiner C.L. Garrett said 4-year-old Dennis Taylor Jr., suffered a crushed windpipe during the religious ceremony early Thursday and died several hours later.

"I found abrasions and fingernail marks on the front part of the child's throat," Garrett said. "He was choked to death. It was hands around his neck that strangled him."

The child's parents, Marine Staff Sgt. Dennis James Taylor, 28, and Brenda Ann Taylor, 25, and two young preachers, Carloues Robinson, 16, and Antionette Mason, 21, were charged with involuntary manslaughter Thursday.

"As a result of this laying on of hands, the child was strangled," Detective Douglas Freeman said Thursday. "He died after the service, later at the house."

"Laying on of hands" is a prac-

tice fundamentalists think can cure believers of ailments or other problems.

Freeman said he believed the boy had been sick, but refused to give exact details of how the death occurred.

"The child died of manual strangulation, and, as far as I'm concerned, had no natural disease processes," Garrett said.

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TENT MEETIN' at Phillips P

Howell Place & N

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at

The *Perry Gazette*

81, No. 98

March 9, 1989

THURSDAY EDITION

THREE SECTIONS, ONE INSERT 35¢

Accused mom was once 'overprotective' *Referred to daughter as 'it' in diary*

By CARMEN PAIGE

Staff Writer

Mother, who referred to her mother as "it" in a diary, is standing trial for allegedly starving the four-year-old Kimberly McZinc to death.

DEFENDANTS FILLED the

Santa Rosa Circuit Court Tues., March 7, for the second day of testimony in the trial of Darlene Jackson, 33. She is charged with first degree murder and aggravated child abuse for the Feb. 8, 1988, death of

Jackson's religious beliefs and her association with Mary Nicholson, a Pace woman with whom the accused was staying at the time of her daughter's death.

Jackson remained composed during the most of the testimony Tues-

day. The well-dressed woman with her hair in a French braid with the front swept to the right side, dabbed her eyes occasionally when investigators testified about the diary, brown leather belt and Bible found in her bedroom.

HOWEVER, MOST OF her crying could be heard on tape as the

State played her second recorded statement given at the Sheriff's Department Feb. 10, 1988. During that time, Jackson answered questions about her relationship with her daughter, what she fed her and how she was disciplined.

The defendant said she had a

masters degree and worked as a public school teacher in New York before coming to Florida on vacation in the latter part of July, 1987, and resided with the Nicholson family in Pace.

Please see MOM p. 5A

Mom

"I WAS TO return to New York in September," said Jackson in her statement, "but decided to stay because I had been thinking about moving south because I'm from South Carolina. I decided to go ahead because I didn't want to return because I had been having problems with the child's father."

The man to whom Jackson was referring was New York attorney Kenneth McZinc. (McZinc has been present for most of the testimony. Although he could be called to testify, both councils agreed, being the father, he had a right to hear the proceedings. He resembles actor Danny Glover who's best known for his roles in "The Color Purple," "Lethal Weapon," and the recent adaptation of "A Raisin in the Sun").

IN A VIDEOTAPE, Ellen Cates, the child's godmother, testified she introduced the two. She said she and Jackson worked at AT&T in New York for several years and became good friends.

She said she and Jackson, who worked at a management level in sales and marketing, accepted Christ into their lives in 1985, but Jackson became distant and cold toward her in 1986.

Cates said the defendant gave no immediate reason for her change in attitude, but when she and another friend confronted her, Jackson iridicated the Lord told her to separate herself from them. She also said she had less contact with the child because Jackson wanted it that way.

CATES FURTHER testified that Jackson was protective of her daughter because she was a premature baby, and after her birth she took extra care of the child by breastfeeding her and reading child-care books.

"At one point, she seemed overprotective of Kim," said Cates. "She didn't let too many outsiders get involved in the relationship with them."

TINA SALTER BROWN, Nicholson's daughter, told the jury she called the Health & Rehabilitative Services (HRS) Abuse Registry on two occasions out of concern for the child.

"I called HRS because of the weight loss of her part and I felt she needed medical attention," said Brown, 22. "It was so noticeable. Kimberly looked sick."

Brown said when the first HRS investigator said the child looked

fine, she felt he may have seen the wrong child.

"I felt he may have seen Naomi (her younger sister) because of the condition Kimberly was in," said Brown. "So the next time I called, I felt the man had seen the right person."

The second investigator was Keith Gwaltney, a former HRS protective investigator. He said Brown indicated she wanted to accompany him on the initial visit, but circumstances would not allow that. He said when he arrived at the Nicholson home Dec. 15, 1987, he and

Jackson talked in his car.

"I explained the report to her that stated the child was undernourished and thin," said Gwaltney. "She denied the report by reasoning with me. She said, 'Look at me. I'm thin. I'm her mother. She's like me, naturally thin.'

Gwaltney said Jackson was cooperative and allowed him to talk to her daughter. He said the child was dressed in a coat because of the cool air when she came out on the porch clinging to her mother. He said she was shy, but answered his questions.

Continued from front pag

Gwaltney said he thought McZinc may have been suffering from sickle cell anemia and his mother was in a state of denial. He said he discussed it with a local doctor Dec. 17, but she told him the child would have to have a blood test. He said because he understood they had left for New York, he took no further action.

THE TRIAL IS expected to last throughout the week. Circuit Judge George Lowrey is presiding. Assistant State's Attorney Kim Skievas is prosecuting. Pensacola attorney Leo Thomas is the defense attorney.

Jackson's diary is study in horror

By CARMEN PAIGE
Staff Writer

Darlene Jackson is standing trial this week for the starvation death of her four-year-old daughter Kimberly McZinc.

Much of the testimony has centered on her religious beliefs. Investigators obtained a consent to search the home of Harley and Mary Nicholson, the couple with whom Jackson was staying, on Feb. 8, 1988, the day McZinc died. Santa Rosa County Sheriff's Department investigator Jeann Shirah testified that a blue-bound book used as a diary was among the things taken into evidence.

Shirah read portions from the diary which Jackson said, in her second recorded statement taken Feb. 10 by investigators, contained notes she would take at revivals, dreams and other things. In the book are entries referring to "My Daughter Ruth," which supposedly is Jackson.

Her second statement was played in Circuit Court Tuesday. When Sheriff's Department investigator Larry Bryant said her about the diary, Jackson replied, "Why are you asking me about that book?" Bryant was told her about the references to "My Daughter Ruth."

"The book says it belongs to you," said Bryant. "Is Ruth your middle name? Who are you referring to when it says 'My Daughter Ruth?' Is that you?"

"No. I'm Darlene," replied

Jackson.

The following is fragments of the diary Shirah read in court Tuesday. They are not the full recordings. They are written in sentence form for easier reading. The following does not represent complete sentences or paragraphs.

October 5:
...Dismiss her,
but study her
as a specimen...

Written between Aug. 16 and Sept. 8, 1987: Concerning thy move from New York, I say, move with quickness. I have opened the door three days. Let not the fourth day catch you in the den of inequity. Walk by faith I say, run for the mark. Obedience is better than sacrifice.

Sept. 8, 1987: Find out what necessary to open accounts at Mary's bank. Look at used cars. Talk with servant Mary concerning finances. I was baptized in the name of Jesus at a revival with Bishop James. There were 15 candidates. I was number 15. I barely made it in. Thank you Jesus.

September: In this hour, my mighty hand is upon thee. The penalty for desire to be seen is death, not only you but your

household. Seek the Lord in a childlike manner and he will pour understanding unto you like the rain in a storm.

September 30: It did not eat. I did not feed her Saturday because of her behavior. Meanness toward the other children. I gave her something to drink. Sunday, nothing to eat or drink. Monday, Tuesday the same. Wednesday she drank some of her urine and some of her bathwater. Thursday I gave her some water with olive.

October 1: Depart not from my plan, but follow it. The seed has taken on laziness and busy hands. Watch I say. Watch and pray. For ye are the prey. Ye are seeked by this one Kimberly to be destroyed, drained of your very life. Keep your distance from her and pray. Pray I say. If you must be in the house together, burn the black candle. If she eats, she eats your strength. Drain thyself every morning in the name of Jesus. Go in peace

October 5: The less contact the less strength she (the Seed) has. Have no contact with her. Turn you back to her or show her the bottom of your foot. Dismiss her, but study her as a specimen. Reject I say, but be not fooled.

October 6: Obey me in all that you do. My hand is upon the situation and only things I allow will occur. Leave the matter in thy servant Mary's hands. Be fervent in business. Your prayer for her salvation has brought you to Florida. Your sins are forgiven. Peace be with you always.

Jackson tells eerie tale in starvation death case

By CARMEN PAIGE

Staff Writer

A morbid curiosity has characterized those who have become interested in the case of Darlene Patricia Jackson since her 1988 arrest.

WHO IS SHE -- how did she come to Pace, FL, and what were the circumstances surrounding the Feb. 8 death by starvation of her 4-year-old daughter, Kimberly McZinc?

Jackson took the stand in her defense on a charge of first degree murder and aggravated child abuse in Santa Rosa Circuit Court before Judge George Lowrey. Despite sometimes audible expressions of various emotions from spectators packing the courtroom, Jackson told her story. She grew up in Charleston, S.C., and attended a Methodist church until age 12, when she turned Episcopalian after being allowed to attend other

churches.

SHE RECEIVED A bachelor's degree with honors in community mental health after three years from North Carolina A&T University. Then she received a master's in public administration from the University of South Carolina.

Jackson said she began working as a communications assistant consultant in 1979 with New York Telephone which became AT&T, eventually reached management and earned approximately \$40,000 a year.

In December 1985, she began teaching in New York's public schools, earning under \$20,000 which increased after her educational credentials were reviewed.

THE 32-YEAR-OLD said she was concerned about her pregnancy in 1982 because she did not have the ideal situation - no husband or family unit.

She told of experiencing some shame, which she later resolved, but no

guilt because the baby was born out of wedlock.

"Once I found I was pregnant I did not use it as a reason to get married," she said in soft, rich tones.

"Kenneth (McZinc), father of the baby and a New York attorney, and I discussed it and decided not to push it at that point even though we had a good and loving relationship."

JACKSON SAID the baby was delivered by Caesarean section. She said the child was premature, had jaundice, the threat of meningitis, a skin infection, and difficulty breathing. She described the situation as "touch and go" for a month.

Following Kimberly's birth, Jackson said she became more involved with religion and attended a non-denominational church with a Methodist

Please see DEATH Pg. 5A

SPOR TS

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The

Press Gazette

MONDAY EDITION

TWO SECTIONS, TWO INSERTS 35¢

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Second Front

Death

"base."

In April 1986, her life began to change when she met Hope Renwick at a Christian Women's Fellowship Association luncheon. "I HAD JUST started teaching when I met Hope, who was also a teacher," said Jackson. "I had left AT&T because the hours and travel were too much. I wanted to spend more quality time with Kimberly."

"Hope's philosophy on religion was a little bit different from what I had been taught. It made sense because she seemed knowledgeable about the Bible and I viewed her as a true believer of Jesus Christ."

Jackson said she and Renwick developed a close friendship. She said Renwick was enthusiastic and extremely confident.

"As time passed, Jackson said, the woman began monopolizing her time ... calling or coming to her house almost immediately after school was out. During this time, she said her daughter became a bit rebellious and began "acting out" for attention.

"HOPE'S REACTION was I was spoiling Kimberly," said Jackson. "She said the reason Kimberly was reacting like that was a possibility of a bad influence of evil spirits. All the while, I'm looking at my daughter, saying, 'I'm not really buying this'."

Eventually, Jackson said, she began believing Renwick. She said once, at Renwick's church, the minister talked about casting out demons and "laid hands on" some people, upon which they would scream and testify.

"In the midst of all this," said Jackson, "Kimberly became ill and started spitting up. Everyone started praying and saying it was good the evilness was coming out of her. So I began thinking maybe there was something to what Hope was saying and I shouldn't be so quick to throw it out since everything she had mentioned was standing up."

JACKSON SAID about that time Renwick was cooking a lot of meals at her home so she could take more time with Kimberly, and she began having weird dreams centered around the child. She said in the dreams, she or the little girl was being chased, or the child was running away from her and she couldn't find her.

"I discussed the dreams with Hope," she said, "and she tried to tell me what they meant, but as time went on, she said there was someone else who was truly a woman of God (that could interpret them). That was the first time Mary's name was brought up and this happened after I returned from summer vacation in 1986."

Jackson said Renwick and Kimberly didn't get along well and Renwick told her to watch out for the child — something she began taking seriously after several episodes, including one in which the little girl took her hand, placed her against a wall, assumed a police stance, acted like she was holding a gun, and said, "I'm going to kill you."

EVEN THOUGH that episode was attributed to Kimberly's having accidentally seen a scene from Miami Vice, Jackson said the child told Renwick such things as, "I'm going to cut your legs up."

"She said it reached a point when Renwick expressed some fear that the child might do something to hurt her as well."

"Hope began pointing out every little single thing, day and night," said Jackson. "She said I was following the pattern Kimberly was setting and

"The packages started because Hope bragged what a fantastic cook Mary was and how she was famous for her pound cake," said Jackson.

"Mary made sure I never ran out of food. Also, I sent her a package once with clothes in it for Tina's (Nicholson's daughter) baby, but she told me not to do any more because Tina didn't deserve them."

Jackson estimated she had given at least \$20,000 over a period of nearly one and one-half years to Nicholson, Renwick, and a Bishop S. D. James, the man "over" the church Nicholson attended, with the majority of the money going to Nicholson. She said she gave her cash when she saw her, but the money began in the form of money orders and personal and cashier's checks. She later added she paid Nicholson's rent when she moved in with her and bought household things including rugs, tables, and a French Provincial bedroom suite for Nicholson and her husband, Harley.

"AT THIS POINT I was giving my tithes to her rather than the church I attended," said Jackson. "She said make the checks to her because she was an evangelist and her ministries were legal and it was no problem. I believed her and didn't question her."

Jackson said Nicholson made no direct requests for the cash which came from her savings and a small inheritance of about \$15,000 she received when her father died. She also said she quit wearing makeup because Nicholson told her anyone who did had the spirit of Jezebel on them or was inviting the spirit.

Jackson said she met Nicholson in person around December, 1986, in Fayetteville, N.C., Renwick's home town. She said Nicholson prophesied she had made a mistake.

"MARY SAID the Lord spoke through her (when she prophesied). Jackson said she next saw Nicholson during Easter break, 1987. She said she had planned to go to Charleston or stay in New York, but Nicholson invited Renwick for a visit and both encouraged her to come along. She agreed, she said, because Nicholson seemed to be a nice person. She later said, in retrospect, she realized Nicholson was neither sincere or genuine.

During that week, she said her daughter clung to her and the child and Nicholson did not have much of a relationship. She said, one evening some people came by to be ministered to, and that was the first time she and her daughter were anointed by Nicholson.

Jackson said when she returned to Pace in July, 1987, she only planned to visit, leaving in enough time to visit her family in Charleston for a few days before returning to New York for the beginning of school.

"INITIALLY, I PLANNED TO take the bus, but I missed it," said Jackson. "By this time, Hope was practically living at my apartment and she was in the process of moving back to Fayetteville. When I got home, Mary was calling and said the Lord intervened with my missing the bus and suggested I come down with Hope in the U-Haul. She dropped us off in Greensboro, we caught the bus and Mary picked us up."

While at Nicholson's, Jackson said things began to change almost immediately. She said she accompanied the woman to different churches which eventually stopped and ended with her not being allowed out of the house. She said her daughter became more defiant as time went on, which Nicholson said was evil influences. She said Nicholson's advice was to pray more, anoint the child, and chastise her.

"MOST OF THE TIME I was at Mary's," said Jackson, "I did not feel well. I had severe headaches in the back of my head. It was very hard for me to stay awake. If I sat still for any period of time I would fall hard and fast asleep. I'm not kidding you."

everything. She said, although she made some calls to the company, she did not change the policy because "I just never got around to it," but Nicholson believed she did.

Although it was not said directly, it was implied that the things in Jackson's diary were things she had written down as prophecies the Lord was telling her through Nicholson. However, she maintained most did not happen, such as the child drinking her urine, and some were warnings of what would happen if she did not listen and allowed her strength to be sapped from her.

Jackson said she did not realize until she was in jail what had happened to her with the realization coming gradually. She said she believed she was consistently under a spiritual trance and Nicholson was possibly bringing her. She said it took some time for her to "come to herself," and she began feeling better, the headaches were gone and she could concentrate. She also said the "horrible" jail food was better than any she had had of Nicholson's.

JACKSON BROKE INTO tears many times on the stand, telling the jury, "You'll have to excuse me. This is hard. I just keep hearing Mary tell me these things."

She relayed the time she was sitting at the window watching her daughter play with Nicholson standing and looking over her shoulder telling her Kimberly was taking on a wolf's spirit. She said, after a while, she thought she saw the child's features begin to change.

She also told of the time Nicholson received two china dolls, a male and female, from a friend. She said she did not like the dolls, but Nicholson did. However, a few days later, the woman changed her mind. She said when Kimberly asked her for the dolls and said they were in Nicholson's trunk, the woman wanted to know how the child knew that because the dolls were evil.

"THE NEXT MORNING," said Jackson, "Mary burned the dolls. She said when the dolls were burning they did not burn and melt like others, and she heard them calling Kimberly to help them."

Jackson said the weekend preceding her daughter's death, she was told to go into Nicholson's bedroom and pray. She said the room had the smell of the herbs Nicholson mixed.

"She said the Lord wanted me to stretch out on the floor and pray because he had a message for me," said Jackson. "While in there, I thought I heard the Lord, through Mary's voice, tell me to chastise Kimberly because of the spirits. When I came out I told Mary what I thought I heard and she said, 'What are you standing here for? You do what the Lord tells you to do.'"

However, Jackson said after she struck her daughter about three times,

she said, "My God. What am I doing?" and began to pray for strength to follow the Lord's will.

ON THE DAY before the child's death (she reportedly weighed 28½ pounds instead of the normal 45), Jackson said the girl was not feeling well and did not want to get up.

"I told Mary Kimberly was not moving around too fast and she said Kimberly was faking for attention," recalled Jackson. "She said if I gave into her, I would be making her worse."

Jackson said Nicholson left for church around 5 p.m. returning around 8 p.m. She said the child was still resting and asked Nicholson to take a look at her. She said the child had drunk only a glass of milk that day.

Jackson said Nicholson told her to get a horn she kept on an altar in her living room so she could anoint the child, and said the girl would be fine and she was making a big deal out of nothing.

Continued from front page



"Hope began pointing out every little single thing, day and night," said Jackson. "She said I was following the pattern Kimberly was setting and I was being tested with her." Jackson said she began talking with Nicholson every day in late September 1986 about her dreams and Kimberly's reactions. In NOVEMBER, she said, Nicholson instructed her to buy a bottle of ve oil, anoint all the door posts in her house by making a cross with it, and "Where the blood is applied, death will pass over." She said she was also to anoint her daughter by making a cross on her forehead and say, "I anoint you." "When I did this," said Jackson, "she began reacting violently. She began hung me something she had never done before. It got to a point where I to hold her down. I thought, 'My God, why is she reacting like this? I didn't understand why, unless it was possible there was truth to what

JACKSON SAID Nicholson called her collect every day to check on her

daughter's progress and her dreams, with the conversations lasting about 30

minutes. She said also that Nicholson was sending her food packages from

her daughter as her first beneficiary, her mother second and her sister third.

She said Nicholson told her to switch everything over to her, because if any-

thing happened to her before her daughter was 18, she would take care of the

girl to feel left out.

to stay awake. If I sat still for any period of time I would fall hard and fast asleep. I'm not talking minutes, but hours. I wouldn't be aware of it until she would wake me.

"I had rashes, a hard time concentrating, and a hard time making little decisions about anything. I was physically weak, like I had the flu. I stayed in bed a lot. I contributed(sic) it to being that time of the month or my not being up to things."

JACKSON TESTIFIED Nicholson told her Kimberly was literally sap- ping all the strength from her (Jackson) through evil spirits. She said Nichol- son had her separate herself from the child and told her not to show her emo- tion or affection because she would make the girl worse.

Eventually, Jackson said, Nicholson was dressing and feeding her daughter. She said, through prophecy, she was given a list of things for the child to do to "break the yoke of the evil spirits," and if the girl did not complete a few of the things, with the most important being talking at least 20 minutes with Nicholson, she would be punished by being stricken by Nicholson, or having a meal taken away.

JACKSON ALSO SAID she had a \$100,000 life insurance policy with her daughter as her first beneficiary, her mother second and her sister third. She said Nicholson told her to switch everything over to her, because if any-

thing happened to her before her daughter was 18, she would take care of the

she was making a big deal out of nothing. "SHE PRAYED AND spoke in tongues," said Jackson, "and told me to tell Kimberly over and over, that she would be able to see her father and be with him, and keep saying 'life'.

"About midnight, she left because she said she wasn't feeling well and she was going to transfer her powers over to me. After she left, I propped up on pillows next to Kimberly and there was a black blanket over both of us. (She testified earlier Nicholson had her wear black all the time and black symbolized death.) I held her and prayed and talked to her all night. I know she was fine because she was holding my finger (when she died)."

Jackson said Nicholson's husband kept his guns in a cabinet in their bedroom containing hunting rifles, shotguns and handguns. She said when she returned from the hospital Feb. 8, Nicholson took her into the bedroom and blamed her for everything.

"SHE SAID IT WAS my fault Kimberly died," said a tearful Jackson. "She said I needed to repent. Then she walked over to the gun cabinet, opened the cabinet door, once again said it was my fault, left and closed me up in the room where I stayed for a couple of hours.

"Mary said if Kimberly had lived, she would have been slaughtered in the streets. That she would have had her throat slit and slaughtered like a common prostitute."

The trial will continue Mon. March 13, at 9:30 a.m.



Jackson pleads guilty

Mother faces 20 years in prison

By CARMEN PAIGE
Staff Writer

After 12 months and 13 days, Darlene Jackson pleaded guilty to third degree murder and third degree child abuse around 10 p.m. Tuesday, March 14.

JACKSON'S PLEA came after a jury of 12 had been sequestered in a Pensacola hotel after they failed to reach a verdict during approximately eight hours of deliberation. They were scheduled to resume Wednesday morning following 12 days of trial proceedings.

The former New York resident was charged with first degree murder and aggravated child abuse in the Feb. 8, 1988 starvation death of her four-year-old daughter Kimberly McZinc.

PENSACOLA ATTORNEYS

Tuesday, Thomas told the jury there was a lack of evidence, reasonable doubt about the evidence presented and a conflict of evidence. He said

lot of factors were involved in Jackson's decision to plead to the lesser charges.

"The specifics of the decision are lawyer-client privilege," said Berkowitz, "but the final decision was ours," "but the final decision was ours." Negotiations were held and an agreement was reached between Assistant State's Attorney Kim Skievaski, the child's father Kenneth McZinc, Judge George Lowrey, Miss Jackson and her counsel."

Berkowitz said Jackson did not change her story when she changed her plea. She testified her spiritual mentor, Pace resident Mary Nicholson, was behind her daughter's death. She said Nicholson kept her in a "constant religious trance" and possibly drugged her as part of a plan to gain control of Jackson's \$100,000 life insurance policy.

DURING CLOSING arguments, Thomas told the jury there was a lack of evidence, reasonable doubt about the evidence presented and a conflict of evidence. He said

daughter was being harmed or her life endangered. He said the time going too far (in whipping the child), she intervened.

Thomas also said Dr. David Nicholson testified the cause of death was the child not getting enough calories, not starvation, and whenever the child ate, she got a fairly good diet.

"**DARLENE WAS DRUGGED** and her will was overborn by Mary Nicholson," said Thomas. "What happened to Kimberly was a tragic misfortune caused by a personal plan."

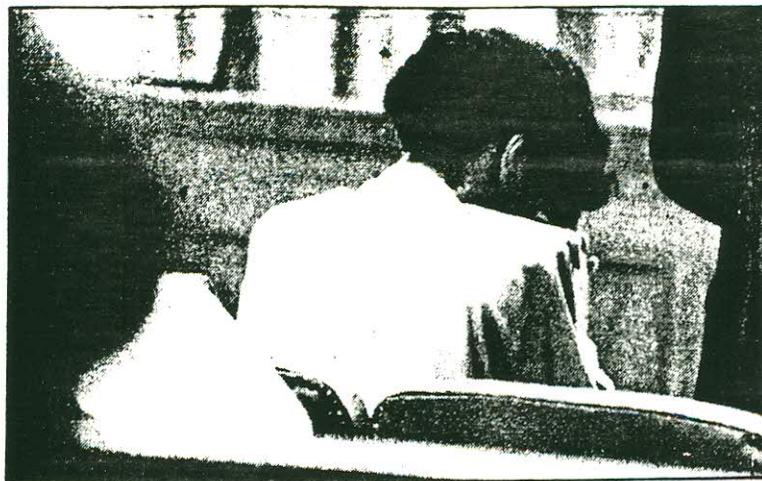
"She (Jackson) is not guilty because criminals intend to do harm and break the law. We put them in jail and get them away from society. That is not the case of Darlene."

Thomas said an Emergency Medical Technician said Jackson was worried and concerned before she knew of her daughter's death, and she cooperated with law officers

Please see GUILTY p. 5A



EMOTIONAL TALK -- Darlene Jackson listens intently to Kenneth McZinc, father of her daughter, Kimberly McZinc. Jackson plead to third degree murder and third degree child abuse Tuesday night, March 14, for the starvation death of her daughter. Jackson believed the child was possessed with six demons and was trying to exorcise them from her. No sentencing date has been set. (Carmen Paige - Press Gazette)



GUILTY -- of third degree murder and third degree child abuse is what Darlene Jackson plead March 14 for the Feb. 8, 1988 starvation death of her daughter, four-year-old Kimberly McZinc. The child would have turned six March 17. Jackson, a native of South Carolina, holds a masters degree in public administration and is a former public schoolteacher. (Carmen Paige - Press Gazette)

Guilty —

Continued from page 1

and even signed a consent to search form. He said what mother, who wanted her child to die, would act that way.

"IS IT POSSIBLE Nicholson gave herbs, roots or poison to Kimberly?" asked Thomas. "Was that in her plan? Would it not be consist with the packages going to New York with the labels?"

Thomas said Nicholson's daughter, Tina Salter Brown, tried to do the right thing when she called Health & Rehabilitative Services (HRS) to report the child's condition. He said Brown and other family members did not approach Nicholson because they were afraid of her.

(Nicholson's sister, Barbara Savage, testified she told her, during her second pregnancy, she would never leave the hospital and if she did it would be to go to the morgue if she was not married when the child was born.

NICHOLSON'S FATHER, David Edwards, testified he told her husband, Harley, "Ya'll killed that child." Thomas said that statement did not include his client.)

Thomas said Nicholson misused

said Skievaski, "or about the bones sticking through her skin, skin that was stretched across her body. This child of America had become an Ethiopian child."

"Dr. Nicholson found a complete absence of fat and said her body had began to feed on her internal organs. And she was plainly observed by the defendant."

Skievaski said McZinc's starvation took place over five months in an environment where there was plenty of food and the other children were fat. He said her torture was flavored with the rebuke and rejection of her mother even though Jackson said she was not cruel in her rejection of the child (part of the process of eliminating the evil spirits) and the child did not suffer.

"WE KNOW KIMBERLY must have pleaded many times for food even though the defendant said she didn't," said Skievaski. "But her diary says, 'When feeding her, whenever she questions, deny it for she must be taught to be grateful for whatever she gets.'

"I suspect cries for attention and food were met with blows to the mouth, sever whippings and being

religion and took advantage of people like Jackson with deep religious beliefs. He said Jackson had no reason to see her daughter dead, but Nicholson had a motive.

"What about the love offerings and expected inheritance? (Jackson said she'd given Nicholson about \$20,000)," said Thomas. "Why else would she leave Darlene in a room with an open gun cabinet and say 'You're to blame,' and don't tell people about your dreams because they will think you're crazy?"

"NICHOLSON'S PLAN was the sacrificial lamb and let her go. And, after Kimberly was gone, Darlene would go. Wouldn't that be perfect? When they were gone, she'd get \$100,000. Isn't that perfect?"

Thomas said Jackson, even in an impaired state, did nothing to hurt her daughter, and when she tried to help, Nicholson rebuked her. He said her religious instinct clashed with her motherly instinct. He said on one hand (religious), God was saying (supposedly through Nicholson) harm the child, and on the other hand (motherly), she couldn't do it.

"WHO AMONGST US can deny the power of religion?", asked Thomas. "People start wars in the name of religion and give away their life savings."

"Every second, every minute, every hour, Darlene will think about Kimberly. Her last breath will be of her and she's responsible, not criminally, for her death. There is no greater punishment than that."

Assistant State's Attorney Kim Skievaski told the jury during his arguments, that Jackson wrongfully and intentionally punished the child because she thought she was possessed by evil spirits and wanted her rid of them.

"SHE WOULD LIKE you to focus the blame and attention on the shoulders of Nicholson," said Skievaski, "and totally disregard her involvement in Kimberly's death. Her guilt is demonstrated and she can't refuse her actions in the eyes of the law; she aided and abetted Nicholson.

"Kimberly died a slow, agonizing torture of death. At death, she was the picture of horror we only know on the news."

Skievaski said the child's "agony" began as early as September 1986. He said she was beaten and denied food even though Jackson claimed none of the things written in her diary happened.

"THE PICTURES DO NOT lie about what happened to Kimberly,"

shown the bottom of a foot (kicking).

'There's no explanation for what happened, but it did...'

The prosecutor said blood was found underneath the child's skin, and Dr. Nicholson testified she had met severe, blunt trauma.

"She said she didn't see the bruises because she never saw Kimberly with her clothes off and they had separate covers," said Skievaski. "They shared a single bed and all the time she laid next to her, she couldn't feel her."

"HER CLOTHING DID NOT have to be off to see her face. Her face spoke volumes. You could see death in her eyes. The defendant could see it but she went forward. She does not deserve the sympathy a mother deserves, not in this case."

The prosecutor said Jackson expressed regret and shame about bearing a child out of wedlock to friends in New York and believed she had caused her and Kimberly to fall short of the grace of God.

"Now she says she believes she was mistaken in believing Kimberly was evil and following what Nicholson said," said Skievaski. "It's too late for Kimberly and we can't afford mistakes like that. It's too late to say 'I'm sorry. I meant to do good. Forgive me. I've been punished enough.'

SKIEVASKI SAID Jackson's testimony about being drugged or in a trance was unreliable and untruthful.

"There's no explanation for what happened," said Skievaski, "but it did and the defendant was one of the ones who did it."

Court records show a pre-sentence investigation has been ordered by Judge Lowrey and will take approximately 60-90 days.

AS FOR JACKSON'S plea, Berkowitz said the decision was not a defeat for the state.

"Skievaski is a tough, tough prosecutor," said Berkowitz. "He's one of the toughest prosecutors in Curtis Golden's office and he gives no criminal an easy deal."

"I saw Miss Jackson two hours before she was arrested and she looked like a prisoner of war or someone in a concentration camp. This isn't just lawyer talk, but I really believe she did not know what was happening at the time and she meant no harm to come to her daughter."

Sept. 28, 1989 issue

Jackson gets 7 years for starving her child

By CARMEN PAIGE
Staff Writer

The woman who pleaded guilty in March to starving her child to death was sentenced Tues., Sept. 26, in Santa Rosa Circuit Court.

CIRCUIT JUDGE George Lowrey sentenced Darlene Jackson to seven years in Florida State Prison (FSP) followed by eight years probation for her guilty plea to third degree murder. He also sentenced her to five years in FSP to be served concurrently with the first sentence for her guilty plea to felony child abuse.

Jackson was arrested in February 1988 for the death of her four-year-old daughter, Kimberly, and indicted on charges of first degree murder and aggravated child abuse.

DURING HER trial, she claimed her "spiritual advisor" Mary Nicholson told her to starve and beat the child to rid her body of

'I plan to spend the rest of my years working to expose people like Nicholson.' (See related story, page 6A.)

six "evil" demons. Nicholson was arrested in April and indicted on charges of first degree murder and aggravated child abuse. She is under house arrest, and a specific trial date has not been set.

Jackson said she spoke the truth throughout her trial. She said she believed Nicholson was a "woman of God," and she was taken in.

"WE WERE BOTH victims, myself and my daughter," said Jackson. "I plan to spend the rest of my years working to expose people like Nicholson and that group, and working with child abuse victims."

"As far as the trial is concerned, nothing, and I mean nothing, will keep me from being here. I will be here at my own expense. I will do all I can to bring everything to the light because there are other Darlenes and other Kimberlys involved in this that are afraid to speak up."

Before sentencing Jackson, Lowrey said he didn't know if the experiences she went through and the stories learned about would have

a lasting impact on the community, but he hoped so.

"YOU, LIKE ALL of us, are extremely fortunate to be born and reared in this society where the greatest value is placed on human life," said Lowrey. "The responsibility of all citizens is to be concerned about the welfare of children, and you, as a mother, have a specific obligation."

The judge said he didn't believe Jackson intended her daughter's death. He said if there's one thing identifying those spending significant portions of their lives in state prisons and those avoiding it, it's probably the failure to stop, think and use "God-given common sense."

"YOU'VE HAD THE opportunity to have a college education and advantages many will not, and have not, had. This is not a case where standing before me is a person with lack of ability to understand."

Please see CHILD page 6A

Religion professor says

Jackson needed security, escape...

By CARMEN DAIGE
Staff Writer

Darlene Jackson was sentenced Sept. 26 to seven years in prison for the February 1988 starvation death of her four-year-old daughter, Kimberly McZinc.

DURING HER TRIAL, in March, Jackson said her "spiritual advisor" Mary Nicholson told her the child was possessed with demons, and punishment and a lack of food would exorcise them.

In a telephone conversation, Rev. Fletcher Bryant, a former professor of Black religion at Florida A&M University, talked about the case and the influence of religion in Black society.

"IT'S IMPORTANT to talk about the significant number of Blacks migrating from the South to the city in the late 1920s and early '30s," said Bryant. "Most came out of a rather orthodox religious pattern -- belief in one God with religion centered around the church."

"As Blacks came to the city, they began to experience frustration, stress, depression and economic plight. When people are depressed, they tend to rebound toward something no matter how radical because it gives a sense of self, responding, belonging or a reason to be. They go toward anything that proves, or seems to prove, to be better than what they have."

BRYANT SAID people choosing radical outlets are looking for an escape and tell themselves they feel better being a part of that outlet because it gives an escape from their present misery.

"If a charismatic person provides a sense of belief, security and the promise of something better, people fall for it. An example is Father Divine (equivalent to a Black Jim Jones.) He made people believe he was God because he could provide for their needs. Daddy Grace (another cult leader) gave a sense of affirmation by putting his people in uniform."

Bryant said the key words when talking about religious influence are acceptance, affirmation, release and betterment. He said at the heart of the cultic movements, these needs are met.

"I'M NOT AN EXPERT on this case," said Bryant, "but judging by what I've heard and read it appears to me she was a well-educated who became pregnant outside of marriage and that created some frustration and maybe a sense of guilt. Maybe she thought the stigma of an illegitimate child would deter her career or educational pursuits."

"It's hard to say (without more, detailed knowledge of the case) but if she felt any of these things it could have worked against her in terms of frustration or bitterness. It's likely that a woman on the edge may be susceptible to someone who may give a more positive self-image."

BRYANT SAID, relying solely on Jackson's testimony, it's possible she may have seen Nicholson as an escape from reality.

"Once these people get hold of you and your mind," said Bryant, "they can begin to control you, and it's inevitable. The more they can make you dependent on things for physical and psychological needs, the more they control you."

Bryant said a common statement many make is they moved away from their main or original church because "they don't teach the Bible." He said it all goes back to the four key words.

AGAIN, THE ISSUE is what drew this woman to the people she began associating with because it seems they were not practicing mainstream, religious tradition," said Bryant. "It seems there was something underlying that got her caught up but because I don't know all the facts I can't speculate on that."

"Although I can say most people are drawn to religious persuasions based on sociability. People go to a church because the people are friendly and there's a sense of belonging. Churches have personalities just like people."

Bryant said most leaders are dogmatic and charismatic. He said people drawn to cult-type churches are often having needs met that aren't being met in other relationships, but said he didn't know if that was Jackson's case.

"OBVIOUSLY, THERE was something about this woman that drew Jackson to her and through this, she allowed herself to believe her child was possessed," said Bryant. "If Nicholson did tell her the child was possessed, it would have been easy for her to do it and tell Jackson everything Kimberly did was wrong. The child becomes the scapegoat and religion becomes the front."

"Look at Khomeni. He was the power behind Iranians. Look at how the people reacted to his death. You don't go crazy like that over doctors. Something they saw in him caused that deep attachment. He was a strong figure and while referred to as a holy nation, Khomeni was charismatic and it was his personality that drew and held them together."

Bryant said cult leaders have to

have a way to suck the people in and then keep them there. He said there is always economics involved to some extent, and the leaders have to keep their followers dependent.

"THE WAY IT normally works is, they invite you down, treat you well, keep up the relationship and then convince you to send your money to them and not the bank,"

said Bryant.

He said he has been involved with this case, but it seems to be a typical pattern -- the person gets your mind and before you know it, you don't know what you are doing. Once you are drawn in, it takes an elaborate process to keep you hooked."

Child

Continued from front page

seven years.

"That, to my way of thinking, is a light sanction in the gravity of the offense you committed in allowing your child to starve to death," said Lowrey. "I hope some meaning can be found and brought to the larger public of the importance of treating children special. You should understand a child is a gift from God, and I'm sorry you didn't discharge it better than you did."

LEO THOMAS, Jackson's attorney along with co-counsel Elliott Berkowitz, said Jackson would not appeal, and he expected she would be released from prison in about six months. Prosecutor Kim Skievaski said he could not predict with accuracy Jackson's prison stay, but said he didn't believe she would do the time Thomas suggested because of the severity of the crime.

Nicholson case 'not unique' attorney says

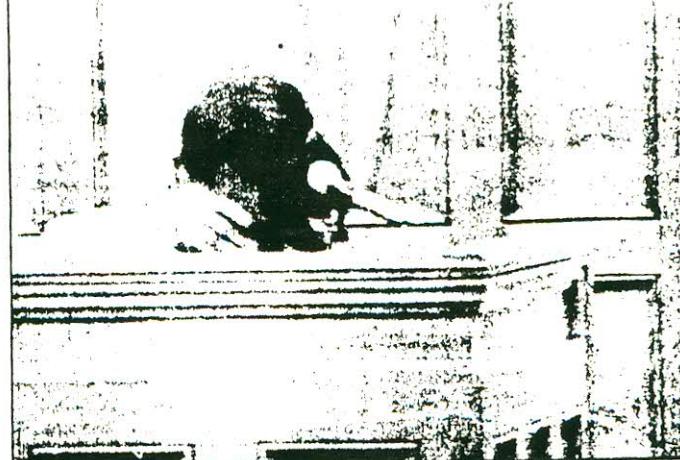
By CARMEN PAIGE
Staff Writer

Did Mary Nicholson convince Darlene Jackson to starve her child to death, or did Jackson act on her own?

A JURY OF 12 will decide that after hearing the testimony in Nicholson's trial. The Pace woman is accused of the February, 1988, starvation death of Jackson's daughter, Kimberly McZinc, 4. She was indicted on first degree murder and aggravated abuse charges.

During opening statements Monday, Feb. 12, Nicholson's attorney, Glenn Arnold, told the jury the case was unique, but not as complicated or involved as the State presented it. Assistant State Attorney Kim Skievaski told the jury of Jackson's background and how she became involved with Nicholson and how that involvement allegedly led to the child's death.

Jackson pleaded guilty in March, 1989, to third degree murder and felony child abuse and was sentenced in September, 1989, to a seven-year prison term. She is a key state witness, and broke into tears several times Tuesday and Wednes-



JACKSON TESTIFIES -- Darlene Jackson broke into tears several times Tuesday when she testified against Mary Nicholson, 40. Jackson is a key witness in the State's case against Nicholson. Both women have been accused of the February, 1988, starvation death of Jackson's daughter, Kimberly McZinc. Jackson pleaded guilty in March, 1989, to third degree murder and felony child abuse. She is serving a seven-year prison sentence. Nicholson was indicted in May, 1989, on first degree murder and aggravated abuse charges. (Carmen Paige -- Press Gazette)

day as she told of her association with the woman she "loved and considered a true woman of God."

JACKSON SAID SHE met Nicholson through Hope Renwick, a New York schoolteacher. She said Renwick called Nicholson after she started having nightmares, and after the initial conversation in September, 1986, they kept in touch by phone and letters.

Jackson said Nicholson would

almost always call her collect at least once a week to inquire about them and give instructions on how to handle Kimberly. An August 20, 1987, phone bill showed collect calls from Nicholson to Jackson on June 30 at 7:52 p.m., lasted 184 minutes, and one on July 3 at 9:39 a.m., lasted 61 minutes. The bill totalled \$427.90, and Jackson said

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Feb. 15, 1990 issue

Case

Continued from front page

"heavy" phone bills were not uncommon since she started talking with Nicholson.

Jackson claimed Nicholson had her isolate her friends and family by suggesting they were not true Christians. She said she would send Nicholson clothes, stamps, pens, paper, flour, butter, etc., and Nicholson would send her baked goods. She said she eventually began titheing to Nicholson each week and would send her extra cash to help with things such as getting her car fixed or going to "camps."

JACKSON SPENT a lot of time reading entries in her diary, which she said were "prophecies" the Lord would give Nicholson for her. The entries included references to McZinc as "it or thine seed," and how Jackson was to withhold food from the child, separate herself from her, and chastise her.

Arnold told the jury Monday the case was horrible because of the needless death of a child. He said the State would attempt to show Nicholson as a priestess or prophetess involved in weird religion who used her charm and charismatic personality to control Jackson and later convince her to starve and beat



NICHOLSON ON TRIAL -- Testimony began Mon., Feb. 12.

McZinc who weighed 28½ pounds at the time of her death.

"Rather than being a case where 'the devil made me do it,' said Arnold, "it is a case where Jackson said 'Mary made me do it' or 'by virtue of God's message as spoken through Mary, I did it.' Testimony will show Kimberly died of a calorie deficiency; her little motor simply ran out of gas."

The case is expected to go into next week. Circuit Judge George Lowrey is presiding.

Nicholson denies telling mom to starve child

By CARMEN PAIGE

Staff Writer

Mary Nicholson denied she told Darlene Jackson to beat or starve her child to death to rid her of evil spirits or demons.

DURING PROCEEDINGS Friday morning, Feb. 16, the State played its interview with Nicholson, 40, the morning of her April 4, 1989, arrest. She was indicted on first degree murder and aggravated abuse charges for the February 1988 starvation death of Kimberly McZinc, 4.

In the conversation, Nicholson said she was concerned over McZinc's weight loss and expressed it to Jackson who said the child would be alright, and there were certain things she could eat. "She had lost a lot of weight, you could tell," said Nicholson. "She was small-framed, tall and slim, but not bony."

THE PACE RESIDENT said shortly after that, Wayne Barnes, a Health & Rehabilitative Services (HRS) investigator, called Jackson. She said because he was "ugly" on the phone and cursed, she asked Jackson who he was, and said she told her he was someone Ken

(McZinc, the child's father) probably hired to harass to her because he was trying to track down the child, and she didn't want him to see her.

She said Barnes came to the trailer, and Jackson and McZinc sat in his car and talked to him.

Nicholson said she did not advise Jackson of any fast or diet although Jackson did obtain a copy of a fast used by Bishop S.D. James of the Refuge Tabernacle in Pensacola.

Child

son said she did have the gift to speak the word of God, and she was aware what she was saying when she did it. She said she has counseled people but couldn't list specifics. She said when Jackson said she was thinking of leaving New York, she told her to pray and be directed by the Lord, the same thing she tells others.

Nicholson said "he has told people what the word of God was but has never done it directly or misled anyone. In a letter to Jackson about her leaving New York, she said it was the inspired spirit of God speaking to her telling her what to tell Jackson.

NICHOLSON SAID she has discussed evil spirits and demons

Nicholson also said she has never gone by any Biblical names, and did not have an altar with red velvet cloth, religious ornaments and a picture of James on it in her home.

However, she said she has a table covered with a towel which has James' picture on it, and a cow horn that has olive oil in it which she has used to anoint people. She said she has given spiritual advice to people including Jackson, however she

does not cover her head and speak in tongue during the ritual.

"I HAVE SPOKEN to Darlene," said Nicholson, "but not in the format she said. . . it's not as I'm going through a crystal ball. I have ended it with 'thus sayeth the Lord,' and that means 'inspired by God,' and it was coming through the Holy Ghost."

During the questioning, Nicholson said she has never spoken in tongues, although she never told Jackson that.

Please see CHILD page 5A

Continued from front page

some things she shouldn't have although she never told Jackson that.

NICHOLSON SAID, the few days prior to McZinc's death, the child interrupted Jackson's sewing, and she struck her once and told her she would get her something when she finished. She said neither of them whipped the child that weekend, and she hadn't whipped her in a while.

"I had no thoughts of about the danger of Kimberly dying, not in my house," said Nicholson. "I found out so much about Darlene after Kimberly died. If I had known, she wouldn't have been in my house.

Jackson was spoiling the child, but did feel she let her get away with

Nicholson is found guilty

Jury takes over 4 hours to deliver verdict

By CARMEN PAIGE
Staff Writer

Mary Lee Nicholson, 40, was convicted of first degree murder and aggravated child abuse Tues., Feb. 20.

A JURY OF 12 spent approximately 4½ hours deliberating after seven days of trial proceedings. Circuit Judge George Lowrey ordered a pre-sentencing investigation, but did not set a sentencing date. For the murder conviction, Nicholson faces life in prison without possibility of parole for 25 years. The State did not seek the death penalty.

The Pace resident and mother of four stood rigidly as the verdict was read, and her face appeared the same as it had during the trial — emotionless. However, the audience breathed a collective sigh of relief. While many did not expect a

conviction of a high degree, audience members expressed satisfaction because many felt Nicholson shared in the blame for McZinc's death.

Nicholson was convicted for the Feb. 8, 1988 starvation death of Kimberly McZinc, 4. The child's mother, Darlene Jackson, said Nicholson convinced her McZinc was possessed by six evil spirits, and starving and beating her would exorcise them.

JACKSON WAS indicted on the same charges as Nicholson, but pleaded guilty in March 1989 to third degree murder and felony child abuse while the jury was deliberating her case. In September 1989, she was sentenced to seven years in Florida State Prison followed by eight years probation for the first charge, and five years in prison for the second. The sentences

were concurrent. She received credit for 594 days served in the county jail and was ordered to pay \$23,379.49 in court costs.

Defense attorney Glenn Arnold asked Lowrey to allow Nicholson to report to the Santa Rosa County Jail Wednesday morning since she had been free on bond (with house arrest conditions). Lowrey said if she had been convicted of a lesser charge, he might be compelled to give his consent, but since she wasn't, he would not be comfortable allowing that, and remanded her to custody.

Kenneth McZinc, the child's father, said he was glad his daughter could finally rest in peace.

"I AM GLAD to see someone paying for my daughter's death," said McZinc, a New York attorney and Internal Revenue Service international examiner. "I was surprised

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Feb. 22, 1990 issue

Guilty—

the jury brought in a verdict of a high degree. I thought they would have reached a compromise verdict."

Assistant State's Attorney Kim Skievaski said he was satisfied with the verdict and could have lived with whatever verdict the jury rendered. When asked if he expected a first degree murder con-

viction, the prosecutor said he didn't argue for something he didn't expect.

"I HOPED FOR IT based on the evidence, and I felt it was strong. The jury recognized what was truth in the case. It cannot be disputed that Kimberly suffered and was tortured. Once one determined that,

Continued from front page

one must determine who was culpable."

Skievaski said it was not appropriate to comment on whether the investigation of the child's death was completed.

ARNOLD COULD NOT be reached for comment at presstime, but an appeal is expected.

Skievaski: 'Evidence that Nicholson advised Jackson convicted her'

By CARMEN PAIGE
Staff Writer

Can a person murder by remote control?

THAT QUESTION was brought to mind last week with the conviction of Mary Lee Nicholson, 40. Nicholson was found guilty Tues., Feb. 20, of first degree murder and aggravated child abuse. She faces life in prison without possibility of parole for 25 years.

Nicholson was accused of the Feb. 8, 1988 starvation death of Kimberly McZinc, 4. The child's mother, Darlene Jackson, testified Nicholson convinced her McZinc was possessed by six evil spirits -- lust, gluttony, lies, deceit, profanity and disobedience, and starving and beating the child would exorcise them. Jackson pleaded guilty to third degree murder felony child abuse in March 1989, and was sentenced to seven years in prison followed by eight years probation in September 1989.

Assistant State's Attorney Kim Skievaski said there may be some misconception or misunderstanding over the evidence. He said some have asked how Nicholson could be convicted if all she did was tell someone what to do. However, he said it was the evidence that she advised Jackson on how to treat McZinc that led to her arrest and subsequent conviction.

"THESE CASES WERE like no other I had tried and unlike any other I have ever heard of," said Skievaski. "How often do you hear of death as a result of something like this? I don't recall ever hearing of case (going to trial) involving satanic or ritual sacrifices."

"These were the most extraordinary cases I've worked on. The



KIM SKIEVASKI
Assistant DA

(File photo)
Fes. 26, 1990 issue
Jackson case was more difficult to prosecute. Here was a mother with a high education and a public service background. Everything she did indicated she was doing it for the welfare of the child. So, it was a situation where you have a defendant on one hand and a victim on the other."

NOW THAT THE CASE is over, Skievaski said he is concentrating on the upcoming trials of Tony Dupree and Albert Aquilera, both charged with first degree murder. Dupree is accused of the Dec. 19, 1988 strangulation death of Clara Geraldine Baggett Lawrence. Aquilera is accused of the Jan. 3, 1989 shooting death of Matthew Miller.

No sentencing date has been set for Nicholson pending a pre-sentencing investigation.

Fedders Is Named SEC Enforcer

By RUTH MARCUS
National Law Journal Staff Reporter

WASHINGTON — Arnold & Porter partner John M. Fedders was named last week to head the Securities and Exchange Commission's division of enforcement, the first outsider to hold the job that outgoing chief Stanley Sporkin turned into the scourge of businessmen.

Mr. Fedders, a 39-year-old graduate of Catholic University Law School here, said he would concentrate the division's efforts on insider trading, organized crime involvement in securities violations, fraud and market manipulation.

The 6'10" former basketball player assured reporters at a press conference last week that "any conduct that jeopardizes the integrity of the capital market and violates the securities law will be pursued vigorously."

But observers expect a marked shift in policy from the reign of Mr. Sporkin, who made headlines and outraged the business community when he forced companies to disclose their questionable overseas payments and took other aggressive enforcement actions.

That aggressive stance has been somewhat softened for the past several years under the chairmanship of Harold Williams, however, as the enforcement division increasingly came up against the commissioners' refusal to file novel charges or to retain broad disclosure requirements.

The trend will likely continue under the new chairman, John Shad, who appointed Mr. Fedders.

In private practice, Mr. Fedders is specialized in securities and corporate cases and white-collar crime, leaning out in favor of revisions in the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act and expressing concern about the SEC's power to discipline lawyers under its rule 2(e).

In light of recent decisions by circuit courts and the SEC itself, however, Mr. Fedders said last week that he accepts the view that the SEC as disciplinary powers over lawyers and other professionals.

"I will exercise that authority but do it with great discretion," he said.



RELUCTANT PLEA: Lawyer Jonathan Marks, right in courtroom sketch, says he tendered guilty plea at the insistence of Mark Chapman, left.

'God Ordered Me to Confess'

Was Chapman Competent To Make His Guilty Plea?

By STAN SOOCHER

Special to The National Law Journal

NEW YORK — Mark David Chapman's June 22 "God made me confess" guilty plea in the slaying of former Beatle John Lennon seemed to satisfy State Supreme Court Justice Dennis Edwards, who promptly accepted the unusual pleading and set a sentencing date.

But it didn't satisfy Jonathan Marks, the defense attorney who reluctantly tendered the plea at Mr. Chapman's insistence.

"It was a disappointment in every sense of the word," says Mr. Marks, who will return to court Aug. 24 to argue that Mr. Chapman was mentally incompetent to make a plea. The accused killer had told the court that God twice visited him in his jail cell and commanded him to own up to the Dec. 8 Lennon slaying.

A court fight over the plea could prove significant.

The U.S. Supreme Court has issued only general guidelines on the question of competence in accepting pleas, requiring that the plea be "voluntarily and knowingly made." *Brady v. U.S.*, 379 U.S. 742 (1970). But two federal appeals courts have recently suggested a revision of the criteria, to condition the acceptance of pleas on an even stronger showing of competence than that required to bring a defendant to trial.

In accepting the Chapman plea, Justice Edwards apparently satisfied himself simply that the *Brady* criteria were met. A transcript of the June 22 closed-door plea hearing reveals this exchange:

Asst. District Attorney Allen F. Sullivan, to Mr. Chapman: "After you

Continued on page 6

Sorcery, Drunkenness, Favoritism in Debtors' Court?

Detroit Judge Quits in Graft Scandal

By MATT BEER
Special to The National Law Journal

DETROIT — Ohio U.S. Bankruptcy Judge Grady L. Petrow was appointed June 26 as a temporary replacement for Detroit's former senior U.S. Bankruptcy Court Judge Harry G. Hackett, who retired last month just hours after being declared unfit to remain on the bench.

Mr. Hackett, a 24-year veteran of the court, left his 10th floor Federal Building office in downtown Detroit the same day he was notified by Chief Judge George C. Edwards Jr. the 6th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Cincinnati that he would have to leave the bench when his current six-year term expired June 30.

Mr. Hackett's retirement followed weeks of speculation & leaks from grand jury and FBI investigations into alleged misconduct by Mr. Hackett, court personnel and attorneys practicing before the bench. Court observers say

the investigation may lead to disclosure of one of the biggest scandals ever to hit the federal court system. (NLJ, June 8.)

Judge Edwards' decision was based on the summary of a report by a merit screening committee that conducted a three-month investigation into allegations of misconduct by Mr. Hackett. In a 14-page telex message sent to Detroit, Judge Edwards cited:

* Proof that a system of blind-draw case assignments in the clerk's office was "completely frustrated," with Mr. Hackett getting more of the Chapter 11 cases filed by certain attorneys, notably Irving August, a prominent Birmingham, Mich., lawyer.

* "Strong evidence" that lawyers practicing before Mr. Hackett had given social and financial favors to assignment clerk Kathy Bogoff. Judge Edwards said that Ms. Bogoff's close relationship with Mr. August was so widely known that "it is my opinion that Judge Hackett and other

Continued on page 9

TAX BRIEFS

BY WM. L. RABY AND ELI GERBER

Stockholder Draws Country Club Dividend

THE SOLE stockholder of a furrier corporation joined a country club. "A person able to afford a country club membership could afford a fur, and therefore all members of the club were potential customers," said he. "Not evidence upon which an allocation could be made," said the Tax Court. It held that the stockholder had a constructive dividend in the amount the corporation paid to the club for him. *Burton Simon*, T.C. Memo 1981-198.

Offensive Application Of Collateral Estoppel

UNABLE TO CONVINCE the Tax Court that the taxpayer and his ex-wife prearranged that he would take his case to the Tax Court while she would pay the deficiency and take her case on the district court route, the IRS falls victim to collateral estoppel. At issue? Whether payments for use of the "Liquid Paper" formula produced ordinary income or capital gain. (See Tax Briefs, 6-11-79, "The Liquid Paper Caper," for a discussion of the issue itself.)

The ex-wife brought suit in U.S. District Court in Texas for only one of the three years involved — and won. *Bette C. Graham*, 79-1 USTC ¶9274, 43 AFTR2d 79-1013. Her ex-husband filed a petition with the Tax Court covering that year and two others. "The government has had a full and fair opportunity to litigate its position," concludes Judge C. Moxley Featherston. Since the controlling facts and legal principles were the same for all three years, collateral estoppel applies even though only one year was involved in the other litigation. *Robert M. Graham*, 76 T.C. 73.

* The essence of "offensive" collateral estoppel lies in its use by a person not a party to the prior litigation. Thus, as pointed out by the Supreme Court in *Parklane Hosiery Co. v. Shore*, 439 U.S. 322 (1979), permitting offensive use of collateral estoppel may increase the total amount of litigation by discouraging potential plaintiffs from joining or intervening in an action brought by another similarly situated. "Where a plaintiff could easily have joined in the earlier action or where . . . the application of offensive estoppel would be unfair to the defendant, a trial judge should not allow the use of offensive collateral estoppel.

A Case of Urban Blight And a Bitter Landlord

IF SHE couldn't have "decent" tenants, she didn't want any tenants at all. But while the Tax Court was "sympathetic" to the plight of a homeowner "struggling against the urban blight affecting too many of the nation's inner cities," it had to conclude that "there comes a point when a rental property can no longer be considered as being held out for rent or being held for profit-making purposes." Thus, the court concluded that the taxpayer was no longer in the rental business and losses were not deductible. *Louise Hudson*, T.C. Memo 1981-175.

Messrs. Raby, a CPA, and Gerber, a lawyer and CPA, are members of the international accounting firm of Touche Ross & Co.

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Did Judge Err by Accepting Lennon Slayer's Guilty Plea?

Continued from page 3

prayed did you come to the realization that you understood to come from God that you should plead guilty?"

Mr. Chapman: "Yes, it was his directive, command."

Mr. Sullivan: "Would you say at this time that this plea is a result of your own free will?"

Mr. Chapman: "Yes."

Plea Accepted

When both Mr. Sullivan and Justice Edwards questioned Mr. Chapman on the details of the killing, Mr. Chapman carefully outlined his two-month pursuit of the 40-year-old rock star. A few minutes later, Justice Edwards opened the courtroom to the public and the press to announce that he had accepted the plea:

At that point, Mr. Marks emphasized to the court that "it was Chapman's decision. He made it against my advice. Chapman cannot engage in a meaningful dialogue on the plea because of his firm belief that he is doing God's will." Mr. Marks later told reporters that Mr. Chapman had also been afraid he could not hold up under the stress of a trial.

Mr. Marks did not outline his strategy for the Aug. 24 hearing or evaluate Justice Edwards' acceptance of the plea. But at least one criminal law expert bluntly second-guesses the judge's action.

'God Has Visited Me'

New York attorney Edward M. Chikofsky says, "It's one thing for a guy to say, 'I'm innocent, but I'm pleading guilty because I really don't have a chance based on circumstantial evidence and with this kind of deal I can get a lesser sentence' . . . It's quite another thing for a guy to say, 'God has visited me on specific days and what choice do I have when God tells me this is what I should do.' It's hardly what you would call a knowing and intelligent decision."

Justice Edwards would not comment.

The 9th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals and the D.C. Circuit, in recent cases, have suggested that it might be appropriate to demand an even greater finding of competence in accepting pleas than the common law criteria for ability to stand trial: that the defendant understand the proceedings and be able to participate in his own defense.

In *Seiling v. Byman*, 478 F.2d 211, the 9th Circuit stated, "Where a defendant's competency has been put in issue, the trial court must look further than to the usual 'objective' criteria in determining the adequacy of a [guilty plea] . . . the degree of competency required to waive a constitutional right is that degree which enables the [defendant] to make decisions of very serious import."

Reconsideration of the Plea?

Mr. Marks may have a difficult time, nonetheless, in obtaining a reconsideration of the plea acceptance. New York courts have dealt very conservatively with that issue in the past.

Sec. 220.30(3) (1980) of the New York Criminal Procedure Law, for instance permits a defendant to withdraw a guilty plea, in the court's discretion, only up to the time of sentencing — in this case, Aug. 24. The federal appeals court in the Southern District of New York has held that the waiver of rights inherent in plea bargaining is constitutional.

However, in *Suggs v. LaVallee*, 570 F.2d 1092 (1978), the 2d Circuit did permit a guilty plea to be vacated because of the defendant's incompetency and did not require the defendant to have asserted his incompetency at the time the plea was entered.

If Mr. Marks exhausts all his state remedies, he could attempt to bring the case to federal court by arguing in a habeas corpus petition that Mr. Chapman's constitutional rights were violated, according to B. James George, professor of criminal law at New York Law School.

"Every guilty plea, particularly one to a serious felony, is subject to constitutional due process limitations," Mr. George said.

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Death of a Beatle



James Pozarik—Gamma-Liaison

On the Dakota gates, floral tributes to a fallen star

Come together, he had once asked them in a song, and now they came, tens of thousands of them, to share their grief and shock at the news. John Lennon, once the cheeky wit and sardonic soul

of the Beatles, whose music had touched a generation and enchanted the world, had been slain on his doorstep by a confused, suicidal young man who had apparently idolized him. Along New York's Central Park

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NEWSWEEK/DECEMBER 22, 1980



NBC



Gregg Lyman—AP

autograph, as a YMCA volunteer: 'Nobody in Hawaii is

SPECIAL REPORT

West and West 72nd Street, in front of the building where Lennon had lived and died, they stood for hours in tearful vigil, looking to each other and his music for comfort. The scene was repeated in Dallas's Lee Park, at San Francisco's Marina Green, on the Boston Common and in countless other gathering places around the country and the world. Young and old, black and white, they lit candles and softly sang his songs. "All you need is love," they chanted in the rain. "Love is all you need."

As the unofficial leader of the Beatles, Lennon had exerted a numinous influence on the popular culture of the 1960s and 1970s. But in recent years he had been something of a recluse, a refugee from the maelstrom of pop superstardom who had abandoned the recording studio and public life in an effort to devote himself to raising his son Sean, now 5 (page 45). He emerged from his self-imposed retreat just five months ago, on the eve of his 40th birthday, a man finally at peace with himself, the creative juices once again flowing. He and his wife, Yoko Ono, released their first album in eight years and were putting the finishing touches on a second. He was, as he titled his most popular new song, "Starting Over." "[I'm only] 40," he said cheerfully. "God willing, there are another 40 years of productivity to go." But as he and Yoko returned home from a late-night session at a recording studio early last week, a 25-year-old doppelgänger named Mark David Chapman popped out of the darkness and shot Lennon.

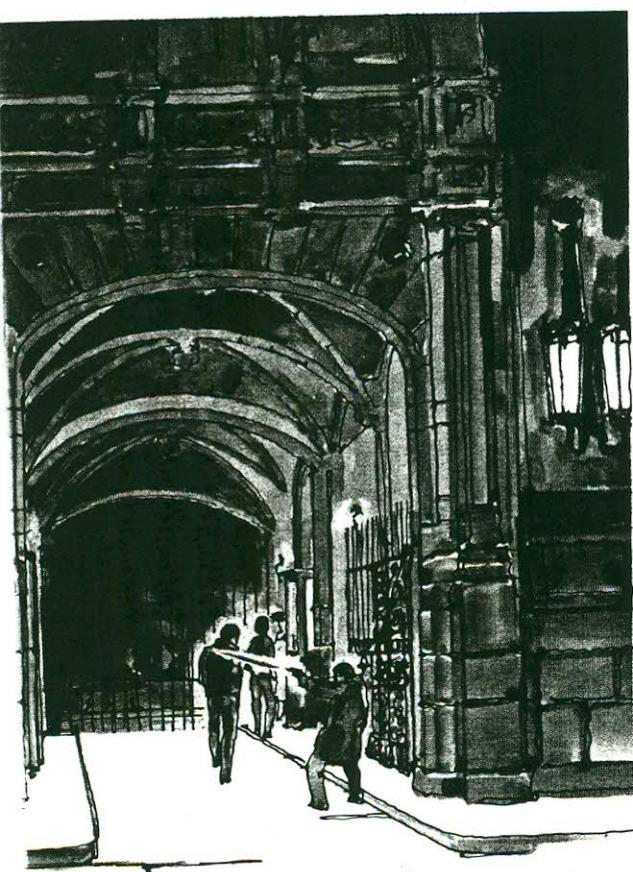
Distraught: The killing stunned the nation—and much of the world—as nothing had since the political assassinations of the 1960s. "At first I didn't believe he was really dead," said Chris Backus, one of a thousand mourners who assembled the next day at the ABC entertainment complex in Los Angeles to pay tribute to Lennon. "When I realized it was true, then—bang!—part of my childhood was gone forever." As the news spread, radio stations throughout North America and Europe threw away their play lists and began broadcasting nothing but music by Lennon and the Beatles. Even Radio Moscow devoted 90 minutes to his songs. "The phones started ringing right after the news and they didn't stop all day," reported disc jockey Trevor Hulse of KATT-FM in Oklahoma City. "It was like losing a President." Distraught fans also descended on record stores, snapping up virtually every Lennon album available. "It was like they had just been robbed of something," said manager Gary Crawford of Strawberries, a downtown Boston record store. "They wanted to replace that something right away."

The question asked over and over again was why—why had Chapman, a moody, unemployed amateur guitar player who lived and worked in the South before moving to Hawaii three years ago, killed a man

he was said to have admired for fifteen years? There were no simple answers. Pol said Chapman told them of hearing "voices," of having "a good side and a bad side," of being annoyed at the way Lennon scrawled his autograph when Chapman first approached him six hours before the shooting. Friends talked of Chapman's obsessive identification with Lennon—how he used to play Beatles songs constantly on his guitar, how he taped the name "John Lennon" over his own on the ID badge he wore as a maintenance man at a Honolulu condominium, how he emulated Lennon by marrying a Japanese woman several years his senior. And psychologists note that before taking Lennon's life, Chapman had twice tried to take his own. "He had already tried to kill himself and he was unsuccessful, so he decided to kill Lennon," speculated a forensic psychiatrist in Hawaii. "The homicide was simply a suicide turned backward."

Normal Dude: Chapman had apparently been planning to shoot Lennon for weeks. Late in October he quit his job as a maintenance man and applied to the Honolulu police for a pistol permit. Since he had no criminal record, the permit was granted—and on Oct. 27, he went to J&S Sales, Ltd., in Honolulu and paid \$169 for a five-shot Charter Arms .38 special. "Just a normal dude," said J&S manager Tom Grahovac. At about the same time, Chapman called local art dealer Pat Carlson, who had sold him a number of expensive lithographs. He wanted to sell one, he told her, because he needed to raise some money. He also called the employment counselor who had found him the condominium job. "He said to me that he had

Candlelight vigil on the Boston Common, the Dakota: Coming together by the thousands



Ib Ohlsson—NEWSWEEK

*'s body being taken from Roosevelt Hospital to the city
'll me he's all right'*

Brian R. Wolff—Outline



He was said to have admired for fifteen years? There were no simple answers. Police said Chapman told them of hearing "voices," of having "a good side and a bad side," of being annoyed at the way Lennon scrawled his autograph when Chapman first approached him six hours before the shooting. Friends talked of Chapman's obsessive identification with Lennon—how he used to play Beatles songs constantly on his guitar, how he taped the name "John Lennon" over his own on the ID badge he wore as a maintenance man at a Honolulu condominium, how he emulated Lennon by marrying a Japanese woman several years his senior. And psychologists noted that before taking Lennon's life, Chapman had twice tried to take his own. "He had already tried to kill himself and he was unsuccessful, so he decided to kill Lennon," speculated a forensic psychiatrist in Hawaii. "The homicide was simply a suicide turned backward."

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something really big he was planning to do," she recalled.

A week or so later, Chapman left Honolulu for Atlanta, Ga., where he had grown up and gone to school. He told acquaintances that he was in town to see his father, but he never did. Instead, he dropped in on an old girlfriend and visited his high-school chorus teacher, Madison Short. Though the girlfriend's parents said he seemed depressed, Short recalled him insisting that "he was happy, content with his lot in life." Chapman said nothing about going to New York or seeking out John Lennon. After a few days he returned home to Honolulu, but on Dec. 5 he was off again. His wife, Gloria, had no idea of his plans. "She knew he was going somewhere," Gloria's lawyer, Brook Hart, said, "but she didn't know precisely where."

Boast: He arrived in New York on Saturday, Dec. 6, and checked into a \$16.50-a-night room at a YMCA just nine blocks from the Dakota, the elegant, century-old apartment building where Lennon and his family lived. That afternoon, taxi driver Mark Snyder picked up Chapman in his cab. According to Snyder, Chapman boasted that he was Lennon's sound engineer, that he was in the midst of a recording session with him and that he had just learned that Lennon and his long-estranged songwriting partner Paul McCartney were going to make an album together.

The same day, Chapman was seen for the first time loitering near an entrance to the Dakota. No one took much notice; the building is home to a number of celebrities—among them, conductor Leonard Bernstein, actress Lauren Bacall and comedienne Gilda Radner—and sidewalk

Candlelight vigil on the Boston Common, a fan's personal thanks, the crowd outside the Dakota: Coming together by the thousands to share their grief and shock

James Pozarik—Gamma-Liaison



Photos by Rick Friedman—Black Star

SPECIAL REPORT

gawkers are a common sight. Chapman reappeared outside the Dakota on Sunday as well. He also changed hotels on Sunday, moving from the Y to a more comfortable \$82-a-day room at the Sheraton Centre farther downtown.

On Monday evening Chapman's and Lennon's paths finally crossed. Once again Chapman had spent the afternoon on the sidewalk outside the Dakota—this time in the company of Paul Goresh, a Beatles fan and amateur photographer from North Arlington, N.J. Goresh, who was also hoping

to catch a glimpse of Lennon, said Chapman struck up a conversation as they waited. "He said he spent the last three days trying to see Lennon and get an autograph," Goresh recalled. At about 5 p.m., Lennon and his wife finally emerged from the building on their way to The Record Plant Studios on West 44th Street. Chapman approached Lennon timidly, holding out a copy of John and Yoko's latest album, "Double Fantasy." Lennon took it and scrawled his signature ("John Lennon 1980") across the cover, while Goresh snapped a picture. Chapman was delighted. "John Lennon signed my album," he ex-

ulted to Goresh after the Lennons had left. "Nobody in Hawaii is going to believe me."

The two men remained outside the Dakota for another two hours. When Goresh finally decided to go home, Chapman tried to change his mind. Lennon, he said, "should be home soon and you can get your album signed." Goresh replied that he could get Lennon's autograph another day. "I'd wait," Chapman advised somberly. "You never know if you'll see him again."

The Lennons worked at The Record Plant until 10:30 p.m., mixing the sound for a new single, tentatively titled "Walk-

Lennon's Alter Ego

All the lonely people, where do they all come from?

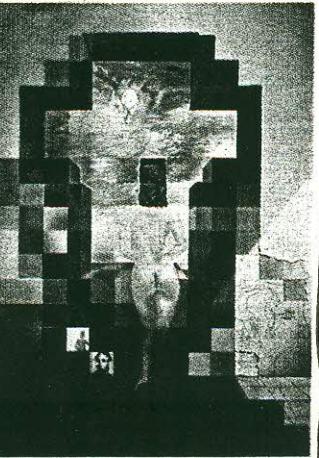
All the lonely people, where do they all belong?

—“Eleanor Rigby,” by John Lennon and Paul McCartney, 1966

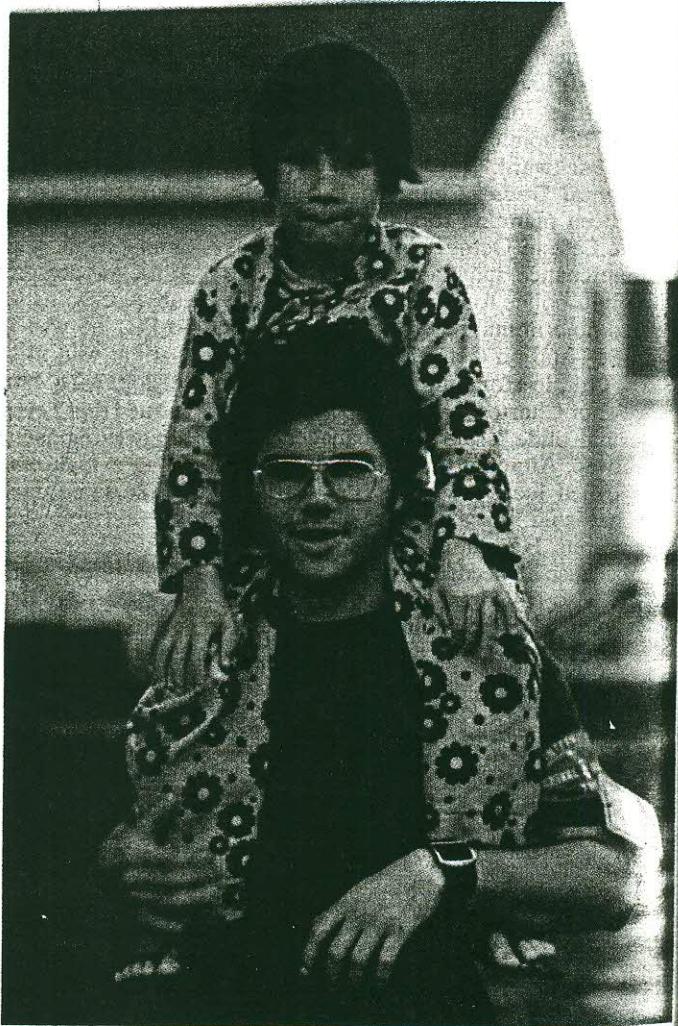
Mark David Chapman was a loner in flight from the barren world of Eleanor Rigby, and he lived in an odd little dream. As a high-school kid in Georgia, he idolized John Lennon. As a maintenance man in Hawaii, he masqueraded under Lennon's name. He played the guitar. He married a Japanese. And then his pleasant obsession soured. Chapman quit his job, signing out in the logbook as John Lennon, then, in stabbing strokes, crossing out the name. And with a copy of "Double Fantasy," Lennon's latest album, under his arm, he went off to the fatal encounter with his alter ego at the Dakota. "Chapman could have said: 'My God, Lennon knows there are two of us,'" speculated Robert Marvit, a Hawaiian forensic psychiatrist. "I have to reduce it to one."

Chapman's double identity took four shots to blow away—and a lifetime to develop. He was born in Ft. Worth, Texas, in 1955, the era of Elvis and rock 'n' roll. His father, an Air Force sergeant who became a credit manager, settled the Chapman family in a quiet suburb of Atlanta. Mark Chapman was more bullied than bully around his neighborhood. His best friend was Garry Limuti, who shared his interest in flying saucers, then the Beatles. The boys bought guitars and spent hours listening to Beatles records and picking out Beatles riffs. Chapman papered the walls of his bedroom with Beatles posters and photographs. "Mark was a John Lennon fanatic," says Limuti, now leader of a neo-Beatles rock group. "He liked Lennon's wit and cynicism—he was our favorite Beatle."

Drugs: Chapman's Beatlemania wore hard on his parents, who were strict disciplinarians. He cultivated a mop of Beatle hair and wore an olive-drab fatigue coat everywhere. School friends say he also began to experiment with drugs. "He had several bad LSD experiences," recalls Limuti. "He suffered a great deal of anxiety and he feared for his sanity." His parents tried to cool his experiments, but failed. On one occasion, after Chapman had been locked in his room, he took the door off its hinges, left it downstairs and stormed out of the house. At 14 he ran away for the first time, holing up for a week with Limuti. The



Steve Lissau—Photoreporters



Gregg Lyman—AP

Chapman as a YMCA counselor, his Dali print: Two lives

second time he ran away he said he had fled to Los Angeles. By then, no one knew whether to believe him or not.

At 15 Chapman underwent a startling metamorphosis—from Beatlemaniac to Jesus freak. He approached schoolmates offering to sell some of his record albums, saying he was going to run away once and for all. Then he disappeared. "He was gone about two weeks," recalls Tommy Morris, a friend. "Next time I saw him he had gotten a haircut and was wearing a white shirt and black tie and carrying a Bible." He took to wearing a large cross of wood or leather around his neck; he spent his free periods at school studying the Bible. At prayer meetings,

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ng on Thin Ice." "We had planned to go out to eat after leaving the recording studio," Yoko said later, "but we decided to go straight home instead." Their rented limousine delivered them to the Dakota's 72nd Street entrance at about 10:50 p.m. The limousine could have driven into the entranceway, but it stopped at the curb. Yoko got out first, with John trailing a few steps behind. As he passed under the ornate archway leading to the Dakota's interior courtyard, he heard a voice call out from behind, "Mr. Lennon." He turned to see Chapman crouched 5 feet away gripping his .38 special with both

hands. Before Lennon had a chance to react, Chapman opened fire, pumping four bullets into his back and left shoulder. "I'm shot!" Lennon gasped. Leaving a trail of blood behind him, he staggered six steps into the doorman's office, where he collapsed.

Calm: While Yoko cradled her husband's head in her arms, Chapman dropped his gun, and the doorman kicked it away. "Do you know what you just did?" the doorman asked Chapman dazedly. "I just shot John Lennon," came the calm reply.

Summoned by the doorman, police were on the scene within minutes. Chapman

waited for them, thumbing through a copy of J.D. Salinger's classic novel of adolescent rebellion, "The Catcher in the Rye." While two officers frisked and handcuffed him, two others attended to Lennon. "I turned him over," said Patrolman Anthony Palma. "Red is all I saw." Palma turned to a rookie cop, who was on the verge of being sick. "The guy is dying," he said. "Let's get him out of here."

Lennon, semiconscious and bleeding profusely, was placed in the back seat of Officer James Moran's patrol car. "Do you know who you are?" Moran asked him. Lennon couldn't speak. "He moaned and

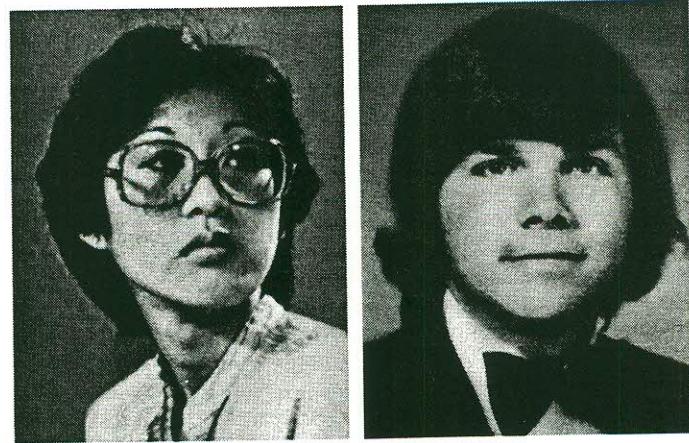
a group of Beatles apostates renounced their old faith, and Chapman found himself enraged because Lennon had once claimed that the Beatles had become more popular than Jesus Christ. Says a friend: "I remember him saying, 'Who the hell are they to compare themselves to Jesus?'" One member of the prayer group called The Atlanta Journal last week to report that John Lennon's song "Imagine" was one of their pet hates. "The standard joke going around was, 'Imagine, imagine if John Lennon was dead,'" she said with a shudder.

The bad joke opened a run of gradually worsening vibrations. Chapman enrolled in DeKalb Community College, proved to be no student and dropped out. For a time he did better as a YMCA camp counselor, helping children, mildly humming Jerry Jeff Walker's ballad "Mr. Bojangles" to himself over campfires at night, staying straight. A colleague told him about a full-time YMCA job in Lebanon. Excited, Chapman bagged groceries and washed cars to earn his fare. In June 1975 he left—only to land in the middle of Lebanon's civil war—and returned within two weeks, discouraged and cranky.

Jessica: At the time, no one recognized the impulses that were building within Chapman. "I don't think it was Mark who pulled the trigger—maybe his body but not his mind," says David C. Moore, a YMCA official who worked with Chapman at his next stop: a center for Vietnamese refugees at Fort Chaffee, Ark. There, Chapman seemed kind, Christian and compassionate. He worked long hours seven days a week—and he seemed to abhor guns. One day, catching sight of a rifle slung behind the driver's seat of a pickup, he turned to Moore and asked plaintively, "Why do we have so many guns in America?" He fell in love with a young woman named Jessica, cut his Jesus-freak locks and enrolled in Covenant College, a little Presbyterian school at Lookout Mountain, Tenn. But he dropped out after one semester—and Jessica later dropped him.

Jarred, Chapman returned to Atlanta, where he developed a new view on guns. He trained as a security guard at Atlanta Area Technical School. Graduates had to score 60 on a pistol-firing test; Chapman scored 88. He worked as a guard around Atlanta until early 1977, then moved to Hawaii, where again he seemed to change. He worked for Castle Memorial Hospital, cleaning floors and later becoming a printer's apprentice. In 1979 he married Gloria Abe, daughter of a rich Japanese-American bakery owner, and moved into a \$425-a-month apartment in Honolulu. "Gloria is the kind of person you would choose if you didn't want someone to share parts of your personality," says a friend. "She's not the kind of woman who would say: 'Hey, Buster Brown—you're nuts'."

At first Chapman seemed only obsessive—



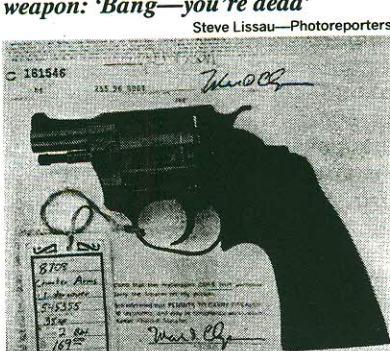
AP

His wife, high-school photo: 'Imagine if John Lennon was dead' not dangerous. He developed a keen interest in the surrealistic paintings of Salvador Dali. Borrowing money from his mother and his wife's family, he bought a \$5,000 Dali print showing Abraham Lincoln, another assassin's target. Then, as if troubled, he sold the print and paid \$7,500 for a lithograph by Norman Rockwell ("Triple Self-Portrait"). By late 1979 he was telephoning Pat Carlson, a saleswoman at a Waikiki gallery, three times a week, talking hour after hour about Rockwell. He quit his hospital job and took a lower-paying job as a security guard and later as a maintenance man in a Waikiki condominium to be nearer the local art galleries. Over the name tag on his chest, he stuck a strip of masking tape and rebaptized himself. The name he scrawled on the smudged tape was John Lennon.

In retrospect, friends said sadly last week, the signs of Chapman's final disintegration had been all too clear—and altogether missed. While he was in Hawaii, his parents divorced and he suffered a nervous breakdown. He later failed in two suicide attempts. He became more testy with his diminutive, 90-pound wife, refusing to let her read newspapers or listen to the radio.

When he picked her up from work, he would lean on his horn continuously and drive off in a frenzy if she didn't appear immediately. He developed a feud with the Church of Scientology across the street from his guard job. "He was an incredibly hostile individual," recalls Dennis Clarke, a member of the church, who says he received as many as 40 phone calls a day from someone who whispered, "Bang, bang—you're dead." The calls stopped about the time Chapman left Hawaii—and set off for New York.

TOM MATHEWS with PAMELA ABRAMSON in Honolulu, HOLLY MORRIS in Atlanta and FRANK MAIER in Chicago



SPECIAL REPORT

nodded his head as if to say yes," Moran said. While Moran raced Lennon to Roosevelt Hospital fifteen blocks away, Palma followed in his car with Yoko. "Tell me it isn't true, tell me he's all right," she implored him over and over again.

Though doctors pronounced Lennon dead on arrival at Roosevelt, a team of seven surgeons labored desperately to revive him. But his wounds were too severe. There were three holes in his chest, two in his back and two in his left shoulder. "It wasn't possible to resuscitate him by any means," said Dr. Stephen Lynn, the hospital's director of emergency services. "He'd lost 3 to 4 quarts of blood from the gun wounds, about 80 per cent of his blood volume." After working on Lennon for about half an hour, the surgeons gave up, and Lynn went to break the news to Yoko. "Where is my husband?" she asked him frantically. "I want to be with my husband. He would want me to be with him. Where is he?" Lynn took a deep breath. "We have very bad news," he told her. "Unfortunately, in spite of massive efforts, your husband is dead. There was no suffering at the end." Yoko refused to comprehend the message. "Are you saying he is sleeping?" she sobbed.

Accompanied by David Geffen, whose Geffen Records was producing the Lenons' new album, Yoko returned home around midnight. She made three phone calls, to "the three people that John would have wanted to know"—his 17-year-old son by his first marriage, Julian; his aunt, Mimi Smith, who had raised him, and his onetime collaborator, Paul McCartney.

Shrine: As word of the shooting spread throughout the city, a spontaneous vigil began to form outside the Dakota. By 1 a.m., a crowd of nearly a thousand had gathered. They sang Lennon songs, lit candles and turned the building's gate into an impromptu shrine, covering it with flowers and pictures of John and Yoko. Within minutes, news of Lennon's death had been flashed round the world, sparking a public outpouring not seen since John Kennedy was assassinated in 1963. President Carter spoke of the irony that Lennon "died by violence, though he had long campaigned for peace"; President-elect Reagan pronounced it "a great tragedy."

In London, a portrait of the Beatles draped with a floral tribute was placed at

the entrance to the Tate Gallery. "We usually do this when a British artist whose work is represented in the Tate dies," a spokesman said. "But we thought John Lennon was a special case." In Lennon's hometown of Liverpool, the lord mayor announced plans to hold a memorial service for him at the city's giant cathedral, and local teen-agers placed wreaths at the parking lot that was once the site of the Cavern club, where the Beatles had gotten their start. In New York, hundreds of thousands of mourners planned to gather for a Sunday-

guess when you die you become much more bigger because you're part of everything." Yoko also announced there would be no funeral; after Lennon's body was cremated privately, she invited mourners to participate—"from wherever you are at the time"—in a ten-minute silent vigil on Sunday afternoon. "John loved and prayed for the human race," she said. "Please pray the same for him."

Chapman, meanwhile, was charged with second-degree murder (since New York has abandoned the death penalty, first-degree murder is no longer used as a charge) and ordered to undergo 30 days of extensive psychiatric testing. He was first sent, under heavy guard, to a cell at the city's famous Bellevue Hospital, where he was placed on a 24-hour "suicide watch." But as fears of a Jack Ruby-style revenge killing grew, officials decided to transfer him to the more remote jail on Riker's Island.

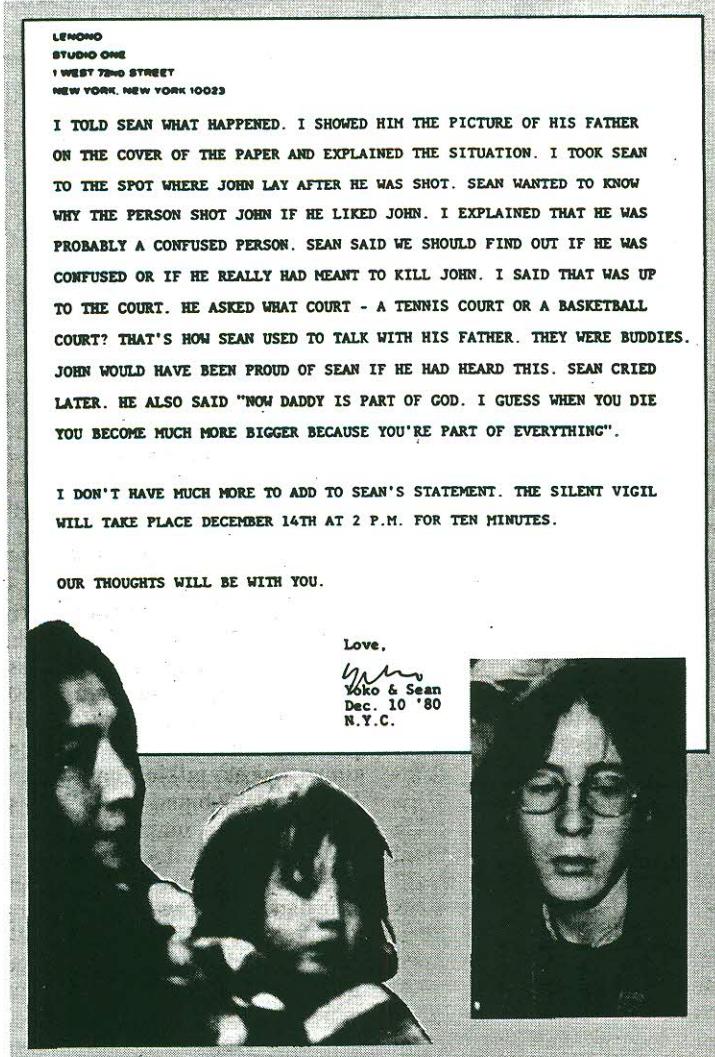
Chapman's second court-appointed attorney, Jonathan Marks, who was assigned the case after the accused murderer's first lawyer quit, said his client probably would plead not guilty by reason of insanity. "Obviously, Mark Chapman's mental state is a critical issue in this case," Marks told reporters. "In order to convict, the [prosecution] must show criminal intent."

Though Lennon appealed to people of all ages, races and classes, it was the baby-boom generation, now in its 20s and 30s, that was hardest hit by his murder. "We grew up together," said Julie Cohen, a 27-year-old teacher who was among the 2,000 mourners who gathered at San Francisco's Marina Green last week to honor him. "I felt there must be some way it could not be true, that it must be a mistake." Secretary Christy Lyou, 32, who showed up along with 2,500 others in Dallas's Lee

Park for a similar memorial, said: "It's the last nail in the coffin of the '60s."

However keen the sense of loss, those closest to Lennon rejected the notion that his death marked the passing of an era. "We had planned so much together," Yoko said the day her husband was cremated. "We had talked about living until we were 80. We even drew up lists of all the things we could do for all those years. Then, it was all over. But that doesn't mean the message should be over. The music will live on." And with it, so will John Lennon.

ALLAN J. MAYER with SUSAN AGREST and JACOB YOUNG in New York and bureau reports



© Vinnie Zuffante, AP

Sons Sean, Julian; Yoko's message: 'Now Daddy is part of God'

afternoon memorial in Central Park, not far from the Dakota.

Of the three other former Beatles, only Ringo Starr came to New York to be with Yoko. George Harrison canceled a recording session and reportedly went into seclusion. And McCartney, who called his ex-partner "a great man who will be sadly missed," said he would mourn Lennon in private.

Yoko also stayed out of sight. Two days after the shooting, she released a poignant statement describing how she told Sean of his father's death. "Now Daddy is part of God," she reported Sean as saying. "I

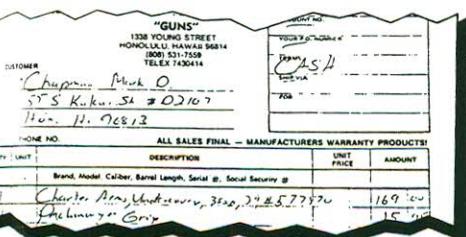
A Lethal Delusion

The twisted man who wanted to be Lennon



"The presidential assassin establishes with his victim a deadly intimacy, follows his movements, attaches himself to his rising star." Historian Christopher Lasch was writing about political assassins, but he might have been describing Mark David Chapman, 25, the accused murderer of John Lennon. Since he was a child, Chapman had attached himself to his hero's star, first as fan, then as imitator, finally as killer. Indeed, it is possible that in some distorted, Dostoyevskian mirror within his mind, he saw himself as Lennon—and the real Lennon as a threatening impostor.

In Atlanta, where Chapman spent most of his childhood, he joined a high school rock band and, like millions of others, worshiped the Beatles. He wore his hair long, in the distinctive Beatles cut, with strands flopping like a sheepdog's over his forehead. He experimented with drugs, which his idols condoned, and dropped acid when he was only 15. His parents strongly disapproved of the drugs, as well as of the Beatles, and would not let him play their records in the house. They searched his room, and once, when



Invoice for the Charter Arms .38-cal. gun

his mother warned him not to lock his bedroom door, he pried it off its hinges, took it downstairs and leaned it against the kitchen wall. He resisted authority, fought with his younger sister, and ran away from home several times. All the while he identified closely with Lennon, the most rebellious of the Beatles.

Still, he was not a delinquent. Most people appeared to like him, and he became a counselor at an Atlanta Y.M.C.A. "He seemed to really want to find a way to serve," says Tony Adams, who was the Y's executive director. "If ever there was a person who had the potential for doing good, it was Mark."

After he shot Lennon, Chapman said, "I've got a good side and a bad side. The bad side is very small, but sometimes it takes over the good side and I do bad things." For most of the 70s, the good side seemed to be in control. After graduating from high school in 1973, he got a full-time job at the Y, going so far as to sign up in 1975 as a missionary in Lebanon. The trip was his dream, but civil war broke out shortly after he arrived in Beirut, and he was forced to return home. Aware of his dedication as well as his disappointment, the organization sent him to help Vietnamese refugees who were awaiting resettlement at Fort Chaffee, Ark. "He was especially drawn to small children," says Gregg Lyman, one of his co-workers. Adds Y.M.C.A. Executive David Moore: "The problems of the people really got into his gut. He cared."

Chapman's other side appears to have begun its ascendancy a year later, after a college romance fizzled. He dropped out of Covenant College, a small Presbyterian school in Tennessee, after one semester, worked as a security guard in Atlanta, then moved to Hawaii. Depressed, however, by the unhappy love affair and the impending divorce of his parents, he tried to kill himself with a car exhaust. Treated at Castle Memorial Hospital outside Honolulu, he stayed on to do odd jobs.



Chapman in his Fort Chaffee days (1975)

"I've got a good side and a bad side."

For a time he seemed more stable. His father, a loan collector in an Atlanta bank, gave him money for a round-the-world trip. In June 1979, the stocky (5 ft. 11 in., 195 lbs.) Chapman married Gloria Abe, the attractive Japanese American who planned the itinerary. Though Chapman earned only \$4 an hour as a security guard, money seems not to have been a problem: the couple lived in a \$400-a-month apartment in a downtown Honolulu high-rise, and Chapman was able to indulge his newest passion, art. He bought expensive works and last year purchased a \$7,500 lithograph by Norman Rockwell. Like his earlier love of music, art became an obsession, and he would spend hours in Honolulu galleries and contact dealers all over the country for information on works in which he was interested.

Some time in October, Chapman's bad side took over completely. On Oct. 23 he quit his job, signing out in the logbook, *John Lennon*. Four days later he walked into J and S Sales, a gun shop just a block from the main Honolulu police station. Because he had no arrest record, a salesman sold him a Charter Arms .38-cal. revolver (price: \$169). "It's the type used by detectives and plainclothes police because it is easy to conceal," explains Steve Grahovac, the store's owner.

It is also the type Arthur Bremer used to gun down George Wallace in 1972—a grotesque coincidence that prompted Chicago Sun-Times Columnist Mike Royko to write, with biting effect: "Now that Char-



Logbook with his victim's faked signature

ter Arms Corp. has the unique distinction of having two famous people shot by one of their products, I wonder if they have considered using it in their advertising. Something simple and tasteful like: 'The .38 that got George Wallace and John Lennon. See it at your gun dealer now.'"

Chapman flew to the mainland in November and spent two days in Atlanta before returning to Honolulu. Earlier this month he came back to Manhattan with at least 2,000 borrowed dollars for his fateful rendezvous outside the Dakota.

Psychiatrists believe that the best clue to what went wrong in Chapman's head is his signing of Lennon's name in the logbook last October. That act, they say, may indicate that he was losing what little remained of an obviously fragile sense of identity. "He had a superidentification with Lennon, but he was also in competition with him," says Manhattan Psychiatrist David Abrahamsen, who examined David Berkowitz, the "Son of Sam" killer. "His murder of Lennon was a substitution for his own suicide."

To be sure, the parallels that Chapman established between his own life and Lennon's were startling: both loved music as adolescents, both were in rock groups, both loved children, both were devoted to helping others, and both married Asian women who were older than themselves (Lennon's wife by seven years, Chapman's by four). "There's very strong evidence that Chapman very much wanted to be Lennon," says Stuart Berger, a New York forensic psychiatrist. "He slowly became delusional and incorporated Lennon into his sense of self. The only obstacle that stood in the way of his becoming Lennon was Lennon." Now, as he sits in detention at Rikers Island prison complex in the East River, he must face the awful reality of being Mark David Chapman.

—By Gerald Clarke

Grants Pass, OR
(Josephine County)
Daily Courier
(Cir. D. 16,368)

AUG 16 1989

Allen's P.C.

F-52

Sharon Halstead pleads guilty to murder

By Gail Bullen
of the Daily Courier

McMINNVILLE — The second of two sisters charged in the November shooting deaths of a Newberg ranch hand and a Grants Pass teacher pleaded guilty to aggravated murder this morning in Yamhill County Circuit Court.

Sharon Halstead, 36, also is expected to plead guilty to simple murder and two counts of attempted murder in Josephine County Circuit Court Thursday, according to the plea agreement. Halstead's primary motive for killing both people was her belief

she admits shooting Newberg rancher

prosecutors of both counties and the defense, the state will no longer seek the death penalty for Halstead and will dismiss numerous charges against her, including aggravated murder in Josephine County.

Even so, prosecutors are expecting the terms of the plea agreement to keep Halstead behind bars for the rest of her life, Yamhill County District Attorney John Colins said.

Halstead murdered Marston Lemke, 58, at a Newberg ranch Nov. 2 and is accused of murdering Lynn Greene, 32, at her Grants Pass home at 902 S.W. Fern St. three days later. Halstead also is accused of wounding

Greene's husband, David Greene, 31, and the couple's 3-year-old son, Nathaniel, leaving the child paralyzed from the chest down. Her sister, Deborah Halstead, 32, also was originally charged with aggravated murder on the theory she aided and abetted the killings. However, she pleaded no contest in May to two charges of conspiracy to commit murder and was sentenced in June to 20 years in prison.

According to a statement of facts presented in court this morning, Sharon Halstead, her sister and Sharon Halstead's two sons, Leo, 9, and Harry, 12, went to the Newberg ranch to steal two horses. But on the way,

they talked about killing Lemke, the sisters' brother, Michael Halstead, who worked on the same ranch, and the ranch owner, Craig Porter, because the Halsteads believed these men were "totaled."

"Totaled" is a term used by the group to mean someone whose body is totally occupied by evil spirits or demons," the statement said.

That may also be the reason the Greene family was shot, the statement said. The Greenes and the Halsteads were longtime family friends and attended the same church.

According to the statement, the Halsteads believed the Newberg rancher and the Greenes were "totaled" because 9-year-old

Turn to HALSTEAD, Page 2A

SHARON HALSTEAD



Halstead

From Page One

Leo said so and because they believed "Leo spoke for God."

The Halsteads "also believed that if they did not comply, they too would be considered totaled," the statement said.

According to the two-county plea agreement, Collins agreed to ask for the minimum penalty for aggravated murder, life in prison with a mandatory minimum of 30 years, instead of the death penalty or life in prison without the possibility of parole.

In Josephine County, Sharon Halstead has agreed to plead guilty to one count of simple murder with a firearm, which is punishable by life imprisonment with a minimum sentence of up to 25 years, and two counts of attempted murder with a minimum sentence of up to 10 years, according to the plea agreement.

Collins said the ultimate result will be that Sharon Halstead will spend a minimum of 40 years, if not the rest of her life, in prison.

Collins told the judge he and the Josephine County prosecutor, District Attorney Tim Thompson, and Deputy District Attorney Paul Frasier, believed the plea agreement would bring about the same result as if the cases went to trial. He also said prosecutors didn't be-

lieve the death penalty would have been imposed.

Collins also noted the extensive sentence would protect the public from Halstead and spare the expense of a murder trial.

Sharon Halstead was represented by Attorney Kenneth Hadley of Toledo and Griffith Steinke of Newberg. Steinke told the judge that a psychiatric examination of Sharon Halstead wouldn't have supported an insanity defense.

Steinke said after the hearing he thought the plea agreement was a "very fair result based on the investigation on both sides."

Sharon Hasteard displayed no emotion when Yamhill Circuit Court Judge Donald Blensly questioned her this morning to make sure she understood her plea. Her mother, who lives in nearby Lafayette, watched from the audience.

Sharon Halstead is scheduled to be sentenced in Yamhill County Circuit Court Sept. 11 and probably will be sentenced in Josephine County Circuit Court about Sept. 26.

She had been scheduled to go on trial on the Josephine County charges on Sept. 12 in Roseburg and in Yamhill County Jan. 3. 3

(Cm-B 44,008)
(Cm-B 57,540)

AUG 17 1989

Newberg killing admitted

Woman also faces Grants Pass charge

By Janet Davies
The Statesman Journal

McMINNVILLE — A woman who killed a Newberg wrangler because she believed that his body was occupied by demons pleaded guilty Wednesday to a charge of aggravated murder.

Sharon Lee Halstead, 36, of Grants Pass killed wrangler Marston "Mike" Lemke, 58, on Nov. 2 after her 9-year-old son said Lemke was possessed by evil spirits, according to court documents.

Halstead also is accused of killing a Grants Pass woman three days later in a shooting in which the woman's husband and 2-year-old son were wounded. The shooting left the boy paralyzed.

Halstead's guilty plea Wednesday before Judge Donald Blensly of Yamhill County Circuit Court means that she will not face the possibility of the death penalty.

District Attorney John Collins
Turn to Plea, Page 2A.

Plea/Woman admits killing Newberg man

Continued from Page 1A.

told Blensly that if the case had gone to trial, he did not believe a jury would impose the death penalty.

As it is, Halstead "is not likely to be released for a very long time, frankly, perhaps never," Collins said.

Halstead is scheduled to appear in Josephine County Circuit Court today to plead guilty to another charge of murder and two charges of attempted murder for the Grants Pass shootings.

She will return to Yamhill County Sept. 11 for the formal sentencing, facing a life term with a mandatory minimum of 30 years. Collins said he expects Josephine County will add at least another 10 years to that minimum.

In Josephine County, she is accused of killing Lynnann Greene, 32, of Grants Pass on Nov. 5. Greene's husband and son were wounded. The husband recovered from his injuries, but the 2-year-old boy was paralyzed from the chest down.

Collins said Halstead had been a longtime friend of the Greene family, with whom she shared similar religious beliefs. They were involved in an argument when the shootings occurred.

Documents filed in the Yamhill County court Wednesday gave this account of Halstead's first

killing:

She went to Newberg on Nov. 2 with her two sons, Leo Shively, 9, and Harry Michael Shively, 12, and her sister, Deborah Halstead.

They planned to steal two horses from a ranch owned by Craig Porter. Lemke and the Halsteads' brother, Mike, worked at the ranch.

Sharon Halstead brought along a .38-caliber revolver stolen Oct. 31 from her ex-husband in Salem.

En route to Salem, the Halsteads, including the children, discussed their concern that Porter, Lemke and Mike Halstead were "totaled." The term was used by them to mean someone whose body was totally occupied by evil spirits or demons.

They talked about the need to kill the three men, including the brother, because Leo considered all of them totaled.

They believed that Leo spoke for God and that if they did not comply, they, too, would be considered totaled.

After they got to the ranch, they loaded a horse, tack and some personal items from Michael Halstead's apartment into Porter's pickup and horse trailer.

Deborah and Leo Halstead left in the truck, while Michael Shively and Sharon Halstead went to Lemke's trailer.

While her son stood nearby,

Sharon Halstead shot Lemke three times and then left in her vehicle.

When they returned to Grants Pass, the Halsteads continued to use the pickup they stole from Porter.

But Sharon Halstead wasn't arrested until one of the Greene family members identified her as their assailant.

It was then that police officers checking on the pickup connected her to the Lemke homicide. The revolver, also used in the Greene shootings, was found in a trunk at the Halstead house.

Deborah Halstead, 32, pleaded guilty in both Yamhill and Josephine counties to conspiracy charges for her part in the slayings and was sentenced to 20 years in prison.

Collins said the boys have been turned over to state Children's Services Division authorities in Josephine County.

Halstead's lawyers, Grif Steinke of Newberg and Ken Hadley of Toledo, initially said they were going to use an insanity defense for Sharon Halstead.

They told Blensly on Wednesday that a psychiatrist who examined her said that defense would not be appropriate.

Halstead, her hands manacled to chains around her waist, said little during the 15-minute hearing.

F-52

Sharon Halstead pleads guilty to killing teacher

Sentencing set in September

By Gail Bullen
of the Daily Courier

Sharon Halstead pleaded guilty Thursday in Josephine County Circuit Court to shooting and killing Lynn Greene of Grants Pass and wounding Greene's son and husband.

Judge Gerald Neufeld set aside three days for Halstead's sentencing hearing, which is scheduled to begin Sept. 26. That much time is needed because attorneys for the state and defense are expected to argue about factors that could either lengthen or shorten her time behind bars, said Josephine County District Attorney Tim Thompson.

Halstead shot and killed Lynn



SHARON HALSTEAD

Greene, a 32-year-old teacher, and wounded her husband, David Greene, 31, and their 2-year-old son, Nathaniel Greene, on Nov. 5 because she believed the family was possessed by demons and needed to be destroyed, Thompson

said.

Halstead pleaded guilty to one count of simple murder and two counts of attempted murder Thursday as a result of plea negotiations between prosecutors in Josephine and Yamhill counties and her defense attorneys, Ken Hadley of Toledo and Griffith Steinke of Newberg.

On Wednesday, Halstead pleaded guilty in Yamhill County Circuit Court to one count of aggravated murder in the slaying of Newberg ranch hand Marston Lemke, 58, on Nov. 2. She believed Lemke and two other people living on the ranch were possessed by demons, Thompson said.

As part of the plea agreement, Yamhill County District Attorney John Collins agreed not to seek the death penalty for Halstead. However, Yamhill Circuit Court Judge Donald Blensly will be required by law to sentence her to life in prison

Turn to HALSTEAD, Page 2A

Halstead

From Page One

with a mandatory minimum sentence of 30 years when she appears before him Sept. 11.

Neufeld will have more latitude when he sentences Halstead, a 36-year-old Grants Pass resident, Thompson said. Besides determining sentence lengths, Neufeld must decide whether they should be served consecutively or concurrently with the 30-year Yamhill County sentence.

Neufeld could order minimum sentences of between 10 and 75 years, Thompson said. Prosecutors in both counties expect Halstead to actually serve a minimum of 40 years behind bars, if not the rest of her life, Collins said.

The defense and state also will argue whether there was evidence of significant planning or preparation for the local murder. This is a factor used by the state Parole Board to help determine the length of incarceration, Thompson said.

As part of the plea agreement, Thompson and Deputy District Attorney Paul Frasier agreed to dismiss local aggravated murder

charges against Halstead.

According to Thompson, Halstead's plea accurately reflected the facts of the case and accomplished everything they hoped to get in a trial.

The cost of moving the trial to Douglas County because of a change of venue granted by the judge played no part in the decision to reach a plea agreement, Frasier added.

An explanation of why the local case wouldn't fit into the narrow provisions of the aggravated murder statute was contained in a statement of facts presented to the judge Thursday.

Originally, Sharon Halstead and her 32-year-old sister, Deborah Halstead, who aided her in the shootings, were accused of aggravated murder on the theory that they either shot the Greenes to cover up the theft of Lynn Greene's purse or to silence them as witnesses.

In May, Deborah Halstead pleaded guilty to lesser charges of conspiracy to commit murder and

was sentenced in June to 20 years in prison. After that, interviews with Deborah Halstead and more in-depth interviews with Sharon Halstead's two boys, Leo Shively, 9, and Harry Shively 11, revealed what was believed to be the primary motive for the shootings.

According to the document, the four believed the Greenes were "totaled." This was a term the four used to describe someone dominated by evil spirits or demons. The revelation that the Greenes were possessed came from Leo, whom Sharon Halstead believed was speaking for God, according to the document. She also believed that if she didn't kill them, she also would be "totaled."

The Halstead sisters and the two boys also believed that three men living on the ranch in Newberg were possessed and needed to be destroyed. The three were the owner, Craig Porter, the Halsteads' brother, Michael Halstead, and Lemke. However, only Lemke was home when they went to the ranch to steal horses the night of the shooting.

the shooting.

However, this religious motive for murder didn't change the validity of one of the two counts of aggravated murder contained in the Yamhill County indictment: that Sharon Halstead killed Lemke during a burglary. This was the count to which she pleaded guilty, according to Collins. The Halsteads stole about \$20,000 worth of property from the ranch, including a horse, a horse trailer and a pickup truck, he said.

According to the court records, Leo Shively stole the revolver used in both shootings from his father, Tex Shively, in Marion County.

The Greenes and Halsteads were longtime family friends and members of the same church. Although David Greene has recovered from the shooting, Nathaniel Greene, now 3, remains paralyzed from the chest down.

The two Shively boys weren't charged with any crimes and currently are in the custody of the state Children's Services Division.

Salem, OR
(Marion County)
Statesman-Journal
(Cir. D. 54,008)
(Cir. S. 57,580)

AUG 18 1989

Allen's P. C. B. Inc. 1888

Murder suspect: Son said to do it

Newberg, Grants Pass victims were killed for being 'totaled'

By Janet Davies

The Statesman Journal

GRANTS PASS — A woman who killed a Newberg wrangler Nov. 2, apparently shot three Grants Pass friends Nov. 5 for the same reason: She believed that they were pos-

sed by demons.

charge of murder and two of attempted murder. Judge Gerald Neufeld scheduled her sentencing for Sept. 26.

Her appearance completed plea negotiations among her lawyers and prosecutors from Josephine and Yamhill counties

acting on the instructions of her son Leo Shively, 9, whom she believed spoke for God, according to court documents filed Thursday.

Halstead pleaded guilty in Josephine County Circuit Court to one

killed Lynnann Greene, 32, of Grants Pass with a .38-caliber revolver. The gun had been stolen by Leo from his father — her ex-husband — in Salem on Oct. 31.

Greene's husband was shot in the shoulder and recovered, but their 2-year-old son was paralyzed from the chest down by the shooting.

Wednesday in McMinnville to the

shooting death of Marion "Mike" Lemke, 59, on the Newberg horse ranch where he worked.

Three days later, she shot and

Halstead. They then returned to their home, where they were arrested early the next day.

The children were turned over to the custody of the state Children's Services Division. Deborah

Halstead is serving a 20-year pris-

on term on conspiracy charges.

According to court documents,

the Nov. 5 shootings were pri-

marily motivated by the belief

that the Greens were "totaled," a

term used by the Halsteeds to

mean someone whose body was

totally occupied by evil spirits or

demons.

They believed that Leo spoke

for God and that if they did not

comply, they also would be con-

sidered totaled.

The same rationale was given

for the shooting of Lemke.

Halstead's sentencing in Yam-

hill County has been set for Sept.

11. District Attorney John Collins

predicted a mandatory minimum

sentence for her of at least 40

years in prison.

Grants Pass, OR
(Josephine County)
Daily Courier
(Cir. D. 16,368)

APR 5 1989

Allen's P. C. B. Est. 1888

Halstead's nephews tell bloody tale

McMINNVILLE — Accused murderer Deborah Halstead of Grants Pass was ordered held without bail Tuesday after her two nephews testified she helped plan the killing of Newberg ranch hand Mike Lemke.

The youths, ages 10 and 13, testified at length about the murder on the night of Nov. 2 and said their mother, Sharon Halstead, actually did the shooting, according to the McMinnville News-Register.

"I think she emptied the gun," said 13-year-old Michael Halstead Shively.

The testimony from the two boys came during a bail hearing requested by Deborah Halstead's defense attorneys. In ruling on the request, Yamhill County Circuit Court Judge Donald Blensly said he found a sufficient presumption of guilt to deny her bail, the News-Register said.

In other action Tuesday, Blensly ordered that the two sisters be given separate trials. Blensly set Deborah Halstead's trial for July 18 and Sharon's for Jan. 3. He also ordered that Deborah be held in the Marion County jail until her trial begins.

The sisters also entered innocent pleas on a new indictment that charges them with aggravated murder in connection with the shooting death of Lemke. They were originally charged with simple murder in the case, along with six other charges.

The Halsteeds also face aggravated murder charges in connection with the shootings of a Grants Pass family Nov. 5. Lynn Greene, 32, was killed during the attack, and her 31-year-old husband, David Greene, and their 3-year-old son, Nathaniel, were wounded. The shootings left the tot paralyzed from the chest down.

Aggravated murder carries the possibility of a death penalty.

Tuesday, according to the News-Register, the two Shively boys took the stand and related what happened the night of the Lemke shooting.

Michael, occasionally flippant and amused, said he had often accompanied his mother, aunt and brother for the purpose of "taking things."

On Nov. 2, he said, they encountered Lemke, and afterward they discussed killing Lemke to cover up the theft they were committing. While his aunt and brother left to get gas for a ranch truck they'd stolen, Michael said his mother killed Lemke.

"My mother shot him," the youth recounted, "I think she emptied the gun."

Additional reports said the 50-year-old Lemke was

Halstead's nephews tell bloody tale

McMINNVILLE — Accused murderer Deborah Halstead of Grants Pass was ordered held without bail Tuesday after her two nephews testified she helped plan the killing of Newberg ranch hand Mike Lemke.

The youths, ages 10 and 13, testified at length about the murder on the night of Nov. 2 and said their mother, Sharon Halstead, actually did the shooting, according to the McMinnville News-Register.

"I think she emptied the gun," said 13-year-old Michael Halstead Shively.

The testimony from the two boys came during a bail hearing requested by Deborah Halstead's defense attorneys. In ruling on the request, Yamhill County Circuit Court Judge Donald Blensly said he found a sufficient presumption of guilt to deny her bail, the News-Register said.

In other action Tuesday, Blensly ordered that the two sisters be given separate trials. Blensly set Deborah Halstead's trial for July 18 and Sharon's for Jan. 3. He also ordered that Deborah be held in the Marion County jail until her trial begins.

The sisters also entered innocent pleas on a new indictment that charges them with aggravated murder in connection with the shooting death of Lemke. They were originally charged with simple murder in the case, along with six other charges.

The Halsteads also face aggravated murder charges in connection with the shootings of a Grants Pass family Nov. 5. Lynn Greene, 32, was killed during the attack, and her 31-year-old husband, David Greene, and their 3-year-old son, Nathaniel, were wounded. The shootings left the tot paralyzed from the chest down.

Aggravated murder carries the possibility of a death penalty.

Tuesday, according to the News-Register, the two Shively boys took the stand and related what happened the night of the Lemke shooting.

Michael, occasionally flippant and amused, said he had often accompanied his mother, aunt and brother for the purpose of "taking things."

On Nov. 2, he said, they encountered Lemke, and afterward they discussed killing Lemke to cover up the theft they were committing. While his aunt and brother left to get gas for a ranch truck they'd stolen, Michael said his mother killed Lemke.

"My mother shot him," the youth recounted, "I think she emptied the gun."

Autopsy reports said the 58-year-old Lemke was shot three times. A wound in the neck severed his jugular vein.

Michael, the News-Register said, told defense attorney Ralph Smith that he and his brother, Leo, disliked Lemke because the man was mean, once making a disparaging remark about the younger boy's earring. He also said Leo had stolen the gun

Turn to HALSTEAD, Page 2

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■ GANAG SUSPECTED IN SHOOTING. Peter DePalo, D-Ore-
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Press
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Halstead

From Page One

used in the shooting from his father, Tex Shively.

Michael also testified that on the night of the shooting he and his brother "trashed" the apartment of their uncle, Michael Halstead, who lived on the same ranch because "they felt it would be fun."

They sprayed the residence with shaving cream and broke eggs

Michael also wrote in crayon, "You're dead Michael," and signed it "J.C.", which were the initials of Michael Halstead's ex-wife, in an attempt to set her up. "She was a lady I didn't like," Michael said.

After the shooting, he and his mother met his aunt and brother at a gas station in Newberg.

He also admitted driving the stolen truck all around Grants Pass.

Michael said his brother was able to "hear God and angels."

Leo could determine if people were "totaled," or possessed by demons, and advocated destroying such individuals, he said. Michael also said he and his brother came from a religious household where they prayed a lot.

Michael told the prosecution, in-

cluding Josephine County Deputy

District Attorney Paul Fraser,

that both women waited outside

his father's house in Yamhill County while he and his brother stole the gun later used to kill Lemke.

Leo testified that when the four arrived at the Newberg area ranch, Lemke informed them several items were missing. They then discussed killing him because "I guess we were the last people there," Leo said.

The younger boy said he heard "a couple of shots" when his mother walked back to the victim's trailer.

Michael told the prosecution, in-

cluding Josephine County Deputy

District Attorney Paul Fraser,

that both women waited outside

and drank, both activities he dis- approved of.

Leo also denied hearing celestial voices or believing in demons. He admitted, however, telling his mother that God spoke to him when he wanted to skateboard or

go places.

Leo also admitted giving conflicting accounts to authorities regarding certain details. Stoller read from an earlier interview by a detective in which the boy said he sometimes lied when he was unsure what to say.

The boys are currently in the custody of the state Children's Ser-

vices Division.

MAR 14 1989

MULTIPLE MURDERS OF A SCHIZOPHRENIC
PATIENT: A PSYCHODYNAMIC
INTERPRETATION*

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Homicide is less common among schizophrenic patients than is generally believed. Guttmacher (1960) stressed the fact that homicide is a very rare phenomenon among schizophrenics. He stated: "When one considers the great prevalence of this disorder, the tens of thousands of cases that exist, and the few homicides committed by schizophrenics and other types of psychotic individuals, there is no cause for alarm." On the other hand, there seems to be no doubt that schizophrenia is more common among murderers than among the general population. A study by Cole, Fisher, and Cole (1968) revealed that 18 percent of women who had committed murder were psychotic (usually paranoid schizophrenic) but they were not considered legally insane.

Nivoli (1973) completed a study of the "schizophrenic murderer" which is a fundamental statement on the subject. According to him, the murders committed by schizophrenics imply greater violence and body mutilation than those committed by

*The authors have received a signed statement authorizing the use of the real name of the patient and factual data concerning his case.

Oct.

nonschizophrenics. The crimes generally involve more than one victim. The average age of the patient is 29, and he comes from a family living in social anomic. If he is married, his first victim is generally his wife. In many cases, he has asked for help or implicitly requested that he be put in a position in which he could be prevented from committing the crime. However, he was either ignored or not believed. The crime is not so much the result of a well-organized delusional system as of decontrolled hostility, or a sense of fear. In some cases, he has asked for help in moving away, either to escape a delusionally conceived danger or the urge to commit the crime. He does not seem to have feelings of guilt or sorrow for the victim. Often he denies that his victim is dead and may even continue to write letters to him.

Schipkowsky (1938, 1967, 1973), a Bulgarian psychiatrist who had made a careful study of homicides, emphasizes the fact that many of these murders were committed either for money, or in self-defense, or in order to liberate oneself from a hated member of the family. These murders, which seem to have the same characteristics as do homicides committed by psychopaths, epileptics, and healthy persons, were not necessarily related to the schizophrenic condition. Calling them *intelligible homicides*, Schipkowsky separated them from homicides that were spawned by the illness. He classified the latter as presumably unintelligible because they were the consequence of complicated delusional thinking, which even psychiatrists find difficult to understand.

Schizophrenic murders have been placed in different categories or have been interpreted in different ways (Arieti, 1974). Guttmacher has stressed that the illness has made possible a "disinhibition" of a pre-existing strong aggressive or hostile trend.

Wertham (1937) and Reichard and Tillman (1950a,b) believe that schizophrenics commit crimes in order to overcome an oncoming or already existing psychosis or an overwhelming anxiety. Wertham writes that the crime "is an expression of the fight on the part of the patient for the safe-guarding of the personality. One gains the impression that the violent act in these cases prevents the development that would be far more serious for the patient's health. The overt act seems to be a rallying point for the constructive forces of the personality." Reichard and Tillman write, "Murders and suicides which lack an adequate motive may represent an attempted defense against the outbreak of a schizophrenic psychosis in which the ego seeks to protect

itself from disintegration by discharging the unassimilated anger through an act of violence." Guttmacher (1960) does not subscribe to these interpretations. He writes that the concept of the murderous act as a defense against the psychosis is interesting, but its validity is difficult to establish. Defense mechanisms are generally habitual methods of response, whereas the schizophrenic act of violence is generally committed only once.

In reviewing the literature and from personal observation, the authors of this article believe that a large number of murders committed by schizophrenics result from delusional thinking or hallucinatory orders. Most of these homicides seem so complicated or bizarre as to go beyond what Schipkowsky called "intelligible murders."

In reality, there have been virtually no psychodynamic studies of murders committed by schizophrenics. The authors of this article therefore believe that it is important to present in the psychiatric and psychoanalytic literature this study of Joseph Kallinger, a paranoid schizophrenic who committed three murders and who planned to massacre mankind. Mr. Kallinger has given the two authors the legal right to present his case and in doing so to use his name.

Flora Rheta Schreiber, a professor at CUNY's John Jay College of Criminal Justice, on contract with a major publisher for a book about Joseph Kallinger, brought him to the attention of Dr. Silvano Arieti, a psychiatrist and psychoanalyst. Joseph Kallinger's so-called crime spree had been reported a few years ago in the New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland and New York press. But at that time the facts about his background, his psychosis and crimes were not known. Professor Schreiber brought them to light for the first time.

Dr. Arieti studied the medical records Professor Schreiber had presented to him and also various chapters of her book which are a phenomenological description of the growth of the psychosis and the evolution of the crimes. Dr. Arieti performed psychiatric examinations of the patient, made the diagnosis of paranoid schizophrenia, and formulated the psychodynamic interpretation. Professor Schreiber reconstructed Joseph Kallinger's background, life, crimes, arrest, and incarceration, which are the substance of her book. Over a four-and-a-half-year period, Flora Rheta Schreiber had daily interviews with Joseph Kallinger, aggregating many thousands of hours. She also interviewed Kallinger's family, neighbors, his children's teachers, victims, lawyers, prosecutors,

judges, trial, prison, and hospital psychiatrists and psychologists, and prison and hospital officials. Without this reconstruction of data, their verification, and the linking of specific scenes in childhood with the evolution of the crimes, no psychodynamic interpretation would have been possible.

PATIENT'S LIFE HISTORY RECONSTRUCTED AND INTERPRETED BY FLORA RHETA SCHREIBER

Born in Philadelphia on December 11, 1936, Joseph Kallinger was a healthy, full-term baby — a "grand baby," as his mother put it. She hated to part with him, yet she wanted to be free of the child, whose existence she took great pains to conceal. She had married at nineteen, had given birth to a daughter in September of 1935, and had left her husband three months later. While she was separated from her husband, she had an affair with T., an interior decorator. When she told T. that she was pregnant, he stopped seeing her. She didn't inform him of Joseph's birth.

For a month after Joseph's birth, mother and child were together. She breast-fed him, played with him lovingly, sang to him, and cuddled him. Or, as she put it, "I gave him everything because I knew he wouldn't have it very long."

When the month was over, his mother exiled him from "bliss" by turning him over to the care of strangers. Until he was three months and fourteen days old, he was cared for in a private boarding home. Then he was taken to an orphanage, where he remained until he was twenty-two months old. Although his mother was Jewish (his natural father was Italian) and he had been circumcised as a Jew, at the orphanage, with his mother's consent, he was baptized a Catholic.

While Joseph was in the boarding home, his mother resumed her affair with T. She told him of the birth of their son and pressed for marriage. T. said he couldn't marry her because he was already married, had several children, and didn't want to break up his home. After learning that T. was married, the mother gave up the hope of giving her son a home with his father and mother. Until then, she had been reluctant to put Joseph up for adoption. Now she did. The adoption agency placed him on its "Possible Adoption List" after receiving the orphanage's report that he "is a very attractive child, round, chubby face, dark hair and eyes; he is in good condition and seems suitable for adoption."

On October 25, 1938, twenty-two-month-old Joseph left the orphanage for a trial period at the home of Stephen and Anna Kallinger. If the trial period proved successful, the Kallingers planned to adopt the child. Anna was forty-and-a-half, Stephen two months away from his fortieth birthday. They were childless because Stephen was sterile. Certain that they would not have children, they decided to adopt one. They wanted a child who would become a shoemaker, inherit their thriving shoe repair business and take care of them in their old age.

The Kallingers were emigrants from the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Stephen arrived in the United States in 1921 at the age of twenty-three; Anna in 1925, when she was twenty-eight. They met in Philadelphia and were married in a Philadelphia Roman Catholic Church.

Joseph's childhood with the Kallingers falls into two parts: before and after his hernia operation. *Before* was a time of compensating through fantasy for the feeling of not being "part of anybody." *After* was a time of expressing through anger Joe's reaction to the emotional deprivation and traumas the Kallingers had inflicted. Had Joseph not brought rage to the Kallinger household, he would have been vulnerable to the Kallingers' abuses anyway. The rage he brought made him the more vulnerable. Infantile rage had been spawned when he lost the paradise of infancy by being separated from his mother. Instead of bliss, there was the anxiety of separation and the loss of closeness.

Joe felt that he was not "part of anybody." The Kallingers gave him good food and good clothes (the clothes were *too* good because they gave him a mama's boy appearance). The appearance was the more ironic because of the lack of closeness between the child and his adoptive parents. The Kallingers constantly reminded the child that they had rescued him from an orphanage and that he owed them everything he ate, wore, and had. At the slightest childhood infraction the Kallingers threatened to send the child back to the orphanage from which they had "rescued him." He felt like an intruder.

When Joseph was six and a half, he underwent an operation for a "left indirect hernia (congenital)." In the hospital he fantasized that the Kallingers had sent him back to the orphanage as they were always threatening to do. Lying on his hospital bed, he thought about shiny steel knives because Anna Kallinger had said that a knife would be used on him during the operation. He had seen knives in the Kallinger shoe repair store and, in a rudimentary

way, he had come to think of a knife as a magical weapon. Knives, for him, were also becoming instruments of power and authority through which those giants called grownups enforced their will by cutting leather or a little boy's flesh.

The scene that was to become the matrix of Joseph Kallinger's psychological difficulties took place when he returned from the hospital after his hernia operation.

The doctor, the Kallingers told Joe, had done something else besides operate on his hernia. Before the hernia operation, the Kallingers said, a demon had lived in his "bird." (In the Kallinger household, "bird" was a colloquialism for *penis*.) The doctor had driven out the demon by making Joe's penis small, "fixing it" so that it would never grow. Consequently Joe would never get into trouble, for demons did not like to live in small "birds," and a "bird" without its demon could never get "hard." Joe would be a good boy and later a good man. The doctor, the Kallingers said, had delivered Joe from evil.

The hernia operation was a perfect set-up for the Kallingers' philosophy about sexuality, which they regarded as the curse of mankind. Their attitude was partly a product of their rigid, old-world mores and partly of their childlessness as a result of Stephen's sterility.

The "bird" conjob was the major psychological abuse the Kallingers inflicted on Joe, but there were also other psychological abuses:

Anna Kallinger overprotected Joe and took him by the hand to and from school until he was thirteen years old.

She isolated Joe from other boys, but when they attacked him and he didn't fight back, she called him "chicken and yellow."

Anna and Stephen Kallinger kept Joe in the shoe repair store all the time. They did not allow him to skate or ride a bike, to go out to play or to bring other children into the house.

There was also physical abuse:

Joe was made to kneel with bare knees on a strip of coarse sandpaper used in the shoe repair store for sanding leather. He had to kneel for an hour or more until one of the Kallingers told him to get up.

The Kallingers burned the tips of Joe's fingers on a gas burner.

When Joe asked to go to the zoo with his class, Anna hit him over the head with a hammer used in shoe repair.

Stephen flogged Joe with a cat-o'-nine-tails, and with two thick

soles placed together, beat him on the back, the arms, the legs, and the head.

On a summer afternoon when Joe was eight, the Kallingers sent him on an errand. Taking advantage of his freedom, he wandered into an abandoned tank. Three older boys were there. One of the three took from his pocket a thin knife. He clutched Joe's hair with the other hand and placed the flat of the blade against Joe's throat. The other boys pulled down Joe's pants and pushed him to the metal floor of the tank. The boy who had dragged him kneeled beside him and covered Joe's penis with his mouth, while his two friends stood with knives in one hand and masturbated with the other; and watched. In the tank Joe was a silent witness for the first time to the sexual experience of others, and it was initiated into sex.

When Joe was twelve, he cut a hole in his bedroom wall. While masturbating in the hole, he would stab the breasts in photographs of nude women. He felt very potent.

At the age of thirteen, for the first time, Joe's use of the knife was wedded to feelings of aggression. Taking a discarded lip-knife with him, Joe boarded a bus and went in pursuit of someone to castrate as he had been "castrated." Getting off the bus, Joe lurched to a secluded spot a boy he had seen through the bus window. At knife's point, he forced the boy to strip. But Joe did not use the knife; instead, he fled. Fleeing, he knew that his life would end in "disaster."

By the time Joe was thirteen, he had linked the fantasies about knives to both sexuality and aggression. The bus trips (there was one other that followed the same pattern) prefigured the *modus operandi* that Joe at thirty-eight used during what was publicly called his "crime spree." During the "spree" he played the role of a triumphant intruder who dominated and tyrannized his victims. He was presumably compensating for the feelings of having been the victimized intruder in the Kallinger household.

At fifteen, Joe became aware of frightening changes in himself. His head would jerk from side to side; his body would writhe like a snake. He also laughed uncontrollably and without provocation. The laughter, which came from the stomach, was accompanied by a grin and a hissing sound. To Joe, it seemed as if the laughter had both a personality and a will of its own.

It was around this time that the Kallingers put a lock on their

bedroom door. When Joe asked them about the lock, they said that they had put it in to keep him out because the changes in him had made them afraid. Frightened by their fear, Joe rented a furnished room and moved away. But he continued to work in the Kallinger's shoe repair store.

The furnished room was close to where a girl, H., lived. Joe, who didn't dance, couldn't play spin the bottle, and especially feared girls with large breasts, had been dating H. H. was thin, waiflike, and had small breasts. At sixteen, Joe left high school to marry her. As he put it, "H. had problems. I had problems. We were both only children. And being an only son, I wanted a large family, people to belong to."

The search for "people to belong to," though realized, bore bitter fruit. H. ran off with another man, leaving Joe to raise single-handedly their two children, both of whom (a girl and a boy) were under three. He cared for the children conscientiously. After his divorce from H., Joe married B., a childish, passive, and hysterical woman. They had five children. B. was the peripheral parent, Joe, the dominant one. The children were unruly and difficult. The Kallinger family was a disturbed unit.

A successful shoemaker, Joe was a good provider. He was the parent who consulted with teachers and involved himself in the children's activities. When the children were ill, he was the parent who cared for them. Thus Joe played the roles of both the good father and the good mother.

At the same time he was a father entering the dark night of psychosis: although he had no cognitive awareness of his illness, the spasms of madness that attacked him were terrifying. Fearing that his wife would leave him if she knew of these spasms, he dug a hole deep into the earth under his warehouse after breaking through the floor. Standing at the bottom of the hole, he carved out of the damp earth surrounding him a small shelf on which he put lighted candles. Feeling the onset, he would retreat to this hole, six feet deep, like a mortally wounded animal. By the light of the candles, he conducted assorted rituals, with masturbation and defecation as elements of the rituals.

One day, standing in his hole, he heard a voice speaking strange, frightening words. He discovered that the voice was coming from himself. His madness had spawned a private "language," the words of which had neither referents nor meanings, but whose sounds resembled three words used in the Catholic Church services and in High Mass before English (in the United States) supplanted Latin,

the traditional language of the Church: Christos, Maria, and Kyrios (Greek for Lord): *kyriastorath kyrich maria kriastorath maria kriastorath maria kreihstora kyrich kyriah ala maria . . .* He repeated the words many times until he was exhausted or the spasm of madness had passed. Then he would climb out of his hole and return home.

In 1972 Joe Kallinger used a hot spatula to burn his thirteen-year-old daughter's thigh. Doing this, he intoned, "You will never run away from me again." His immediate reason for burning her was that she had not come home the previous night. By saying, "You will never run away from me again," he was replaying the anguish he had never ceased to feel because his real parents had abandoned him.

The daughter and two of the Kallinger sons turned Joe over to the police. He spent eight months in Holmesburg prison because he could not raise the \$75,000 bail. At the trial in Philadelphia's Court of Common Pleas, he was convicted of child abuse on most counts.

During the pre-trial period, two psychiatrists had diagnosed Joseph Kallinger as suffering from a schizophrenic process. They said he gave evidence of the onset of a major mental illness and recommended that he be hospitalized.

The judge, however, largely on the advice of another psychiatrist, sent Joe home because the judge believed that Joe was of greater value to his family when he could support them.

Joe became increasingly delusional after his homecoming from Holmesburg. Thinking he was God, he was determined to destroy mankind, to kill with a butcher knife every man, woman, child, and infant on the face of the earth. For this purpose he launched, in the winter of 1973-1974, a crime partnership with his son X., one of the three children who in 1972 had turned him over to the police and whom Joe called "the total Gods."

X. was the son who had helped Joe Kallinger commit two murders in 1974 and who was in the house in New Jersey when Joe committed a murder in 1975. Joe regarded this son as his strength and courage. Joe's feelings of inadequacy caused by the "bird" incident remained even though he had had intercourse with two wives and had sired seven children. His penis became tumescent despite the prediction of his adoptive parents.

One of the reasons that the son who was Joe's partner in crime appeared "strong" to Joe was that the boy's penis was larger than his father's. Indeed, Joe had a smaller penis than any of his sons.

And, by comparing his penis with those he observed in lavatories, etc., Joe saw that his penis did remain small. (This, of course, was not due to the "bird" incident.) Men whose penises were larger than his own, Joe believed, were "macho," strong, powerful. Because his penis was small, Joe needed a partner whose penis was large. And he wanted to keep the criminal activities in the family. He also wanted someone who represented his own, unrealized inner child of the past. Consequently he chose one of his sons to be his "second in command" in his campaign against humanity.

In the winter of 1973-1974, Joe and his son X. began taking bus trips into the suburbs. Joe waited in a bus terminal, beside a creek, or elsewhere while the boy broke into and burglarized houses. One day the son challenged the father to "go in" with him. Joe accepted, and after the challenge, father and son did the "jobs" together.

Joe did not tell his son of the plan to exterminate mankind, but only that they were going to kill. In July 1974 they were equal partners in killing two boys under fifteen. In November 1974 they entered a house in Lindenwold, New Jersey, for the purpose of killing the woman who lived there. Joe had a second purpose, which was to get his victim's vaginal fluid. He intended to mix her fluid with his own semen, add perfume, and use the mixture to cure his youngest child's congenital skin condition, *citus marginata telangiectatica congenita*. Joe and his son X. left the house with the delusory medication, but, as in the case of the boy on the bus trip when Joe was thirteen, the murder did not take place. He was unable to kill the woman because, as Joe put it, "the cup ran dry."

In early December 1974 Joe and his son X. entered a house in Susquehanna Township, a suburb of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. Their intention was to murder their four victims: the hostess and her three bridge party guests. Before doing so, Joe planned to burn out their eyes. The women, although not stripped, were bound. Joe's son stood guard over three of the women, Joe over the hostess. He put cotton on her eyes, took out the lighter fluid with which he planned to burn them. He had everything ready, but was unable to do it. He also planned to cut off the hostess's breasts and to cut into her vagina and uterus. He placed his butcher knife against her nipple, then made a small incision in her left breast. He put his hand up her vagina to explore where to place the knife in order to cut out her insides. But he withdrew his hand, and then put his knife back into the paper bag in which he always carried it.

Joe had planned to burn out her eyes, cut off her breasts, and cut out her insides. But the "cup" had run dry, and he was unable to mutilate and kill her.

In the middle of December 1974 Joe and his son went to the Homeland section of Baltimore. They took out handcuffs from a tote bag and bound their victim's hands behind her back, and tied her ankles together. Then they taped her eyes, winding the adhesive around her head several times. With a gun in hand Joe ordered her to perform fellatio on him. Again the "cup ran dry," and he was unable to kill her.

Early in January 1975, Kallinger and his son X. took a bus to Dumont, New Jersey. After entering a house and binding the victim, Joe ordered the woman to perform fellatio on him.

Legally, each of these crimes had been classified as a break-in and a robbery. Some had also involved "conspiracy," attempted rape, or fellatio. But of his victims in Lindenwold, Susquehanna Township, Baltimore, and Dumont, Joe Kallinger has said that they were lucky to be alive, for he hadn't done to them what he had planned to do. He further explained that he was not interested in the robberies for their own sake, although he hoped to use the stolen money, jewelry and other valuables to finance the massacre of mankind. He also said that the robberies were a reason for getting into the houses and the framework for the murders he planned.

What happened in Lindenwold, Susquehanna Township, Baltimore, and Dumont was only a prologue to the tragedy that occurred on January 8, 1975, in the small New Jersey town of Leonia.

In the Leonia house there were seven potential victims: five women, a little boy, and a man in his early twenties. Kallinger's hallucinations of killing were full blown when he and his son X. entered the house, and at no time while he was there did the hallucinations diminish. He intended to kill all seven victims. "Wall to wall blood" was what he envisioned. An hallucination he had had before was also very much with him now. He saw himself eviscerating the corpses and baking or cooking their livers, kidneys, eyes, and other organs. He saw himself setting the table beautifully, waiting until the husbands came home, and then on a gold or silver platter bringing in the cooked or baked human parts and forcing the husbands to eat them. He also saw himself, once the feast was over, cutting open the stomachs of the husbands, cutting off their heads, their testicles, and their penises.

The victims Joe and his son found in the house upon arrival were stripped, bound, and arranged for slaughter. These victims remained in an upstairs bedroom and hallway. The victims who arrived later, including the one man and a young nurse, were loosely tied in the living room. Joe decided to take them down to the basement, retie them, and get them ready for the blood bath. The man and the nurse were closest to the basement door and, as a matter of logistics, they were going to be first.

Leaving the nurse in the living room, Joe took the man down to the basement. When they were there, Joe led the man into the boiler room. After tying his victim so that the victim's testicles could be cut in one slice, Joe stuck the point of a hunting knife into them. "If these ropes become untied," Joe Kallinger warned as he left the boiler room, "your balls will be untied."

Kallinger went upstairs for the nurse. When they came to the bottom of the stairwell leading to the basement, he did what he had previously decided to do with all the women victims. Pointing to the boiler room, Joe ordered, "You are to chew off his penis, or I'll kill you."

"Kill me," the nurse replied. "I don't want to live."

She was standing on the basement floor facing Joe Kallinger, who was on the bottom step. Joe plunged his knife three times into the right side of her neck, then three times into the area of the carotid artery, which is a direct extension of the heart, and once just below the nipple of her right breast. He was preparing to slice off her breast when his son ran down the stairs, yelling, "One of them got away. She's outside screaming."

Grabbing his father by the arm, the boy pulled him up the stairs and out of the house. When they left the basement, the young nurse, still alive, was standing in her own blood. Only minutes later police arrived and found her dead.

Dr. Thomas J. Lynch of the Bergen County Medical Examiner's Office did the autopsy. At the trial he testified that the autopsy showed three outstanding wounds, any one of which were fatal, and the sum certainly was fatal.

Both the police and the newspapers believed that Joseph Kallinger had tried to rape the young nurse, that she had resisted, and that he had retaliated by killing her. But Dr. Lynch gave the following testimony:

She was fully dressed. There was a great disarray of her clothing and her hands were loosely tied behind her back and there was a loose tie in-between her ankles.

There was no evidence of an attempt to remove any of her clothing. She was wearing pantyhose and underwear, and all of this was completely blood soaked. There was no evidence of rape, or of any kind of sexual invasion.

Reflecting on the murder, Kallinger later said that she had commanded her own death. He had a feeling that she was unhappy and didn't want to live.

Yet he had half expected her to refuse to chew off the penis because he was planning, if she refused, to bring another woman down to do the job. With each refusal he was going to kill and then challenge still another woman to chew off the penis. The women were to be tortured with this depraved suggestion before they were killed. The man, either with his penis intact or with his penis removed, was also going to be killed.

We have not mentioned Charlie, an imaginary companion, Kallinger's most persistent hallucination. In the Leonia basement, when the nurse said, "Kill me, I don't want to live," Charlie urged cutting, burning, tearing out insides and killing. But Charlie did not exist at the time of Joe's and his son's two 1974 murders. The hallucination, appearing for the first time some months after the second of these murders, gives evidence of being a representation of the head of the second murdered boy.

To Kallinger, Charlie was an objective reality. Ubiquitous, Charlie floated through walls, doors, and in space. He came seemingly unbidden and, as Joe put it, was always a "bad scene." Hallucinating the presence of Charlie, Joe saw a head without a body. The head had dense, silky brown hair. Usually the hair cascaded over and hid the face. Although Charlie had no mouth, he could speak. His voice bellowed forth, as from a loudspeaker.

Joseph Kallinger and his son X. were arrested on January 17, 1975 for the crimes in Lindenwold, Susquehanna Township, Baltimore, Dumont, and Leonia. In September 1975, Joe Kallinger was found guilty of the Susquehanna Township crime, and at the conclusion of a trial in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, was sentenced to thirty to eighty years in prison. In October 1976 he was convicted after a trial in Hackensack, New Jersey, of the murder of the Leonia nurse. He received a mandatory life sentence. The trial for the Lindenwold crime took place in July of 1977. Again he was found guilty. This time he received a sentence of forty-two to fifty-one years. All three sentences were consecutive. All three juries found Joseph Kallinger sane.

Since his arrest, Kallinger has been incarcerated in the Dauphin County Jail, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania; Pennsylvania's State Correctional Institution at Huntingdon; New Jersey's Bergen County, Salem County, and Camden County Jails.

In 1978, while at the State Correctional Institution at Huntingdon, Joe Kallinger stabbed, but did not kill, a fellow inmate. He was placed in the "hole," went on a hunger strike, and after eighteen days on the strike, was court committed to Farview State Hospital for the Criminally Insane. He has been at Farview since May 18, 1978. (For a brief period, while at the Camden County Jail, Kallinger was hospitalized at the Vroom Building of the New Jersey State Psychiatric Hospital in Trenton.) At Farview, Joe Kallinger was diagnosed as schizophrenic.

On February 22, 1980, one of the authors, Silvano Arieti, examined Joe Kallinger. Other psychiatrists who have examined him since his arrest on January 17, 1975 have done so for the defense or the prosecution when Joe was on trial, or for a prison or mental hospital where he was a prisoner or a patient. During this period, Dr. Arieti is the only psychiatrist who did an independent examination of Joseph Kallinger as a private patient.

At Farview, Kallinger still shows signs of active psychosis. Charlie and a figure Joe calls "the Supreme Power," my double, and other hallucinations are still present. On August 18, 1980, Joe hallucinated about the Susquehanna Township episode. He saw himself as completing the "tasks" he had left undone in the Susquehanna Township house. There he had stopped short of burning out eyes, cutting off breasts, and tearing out insides. In the hallucination of August 18, which was in full color, he saw the figure of Joe Kallinger cutting out the eyes, cutting off the breasts and tearing out the insides of his Susquehanna Township victims. Joe's hallucinations are almost invariably accompanied by an erection.

At Farview hallucinatory episodes persist. While an hallucination is in progress, Joe Kallinger is both merciless and afraid that he might attack the people around him. On one occasion, while in the midst of one of these hallucinations, he requested that Dr. Ralph Davis, his therapist, put him in CC-1, the most secure section of the maximum security hospital, where he could do no harm. Dr. Davis complied, and Joe was in CC-1 from Saturday to Tuesday under twenty-four-hour watch.

When the hallucinations are not active, Joe Kallinger feels re-

morse for the torture he inflicted and the three murders he committed.

Kallinger's son X. spent a brief period in a county jail, in several juvenile homes, and is now in foster care. He dropped the name of Kallinger to assume the name of his foster parents.

FIRST EXAMINATION BY SILVANO ARIETI, M.D.

On February 22, 1980, Dr. Arieti examined Joseph Kallinger at Farview State Hospital, Waymart, Pennsylvania. Professor Flora Rheta Schreiber witnessed the examination and, for most of the time, so did Dr. Ralph Davis.

"The patient," Dr. Arieti reported, "was quiet, well-mannered, and cooperative. He did not resent the examination. On the contrary, he was willing to participate. He was told he was not obligated to answer any questions unless he wanted to. He was slightly subdued, but not apathetic. Occasionally he was even able to put up a smile which was appropriate to the circumstances, although with a certain effort.

"When he was asked whether he received any medication, he said that he was taking 5 mg Haldol twice a day. This medication diminished his anxiety, his anguish about past events. Nevertheless, he said he would prefer not to take Haldol because he felt that Haldol made him feel like a vegetable. He was not able, he said, to have as many fantasies as he used to and could not experience hallucinations as frequently as he formerly did. He said he was always alone, spent most of the day sitting on a bench, and that Haldol deprived him of the life inside his mind that had been so important to him.

"He said that throughout his early life he felt inefficient and worthless, but not bad. He became bad in 1972. That year he started to hear voices, which continue to occur even at the present time. The voices came from the external world, not from inside himself. He could not qualitatively distinguish them from those of other people who actually speak to him. These voices tell him to make holes in the bellies of people so that he can put his penis in the hole, and eventually, if necessary, kill these people. While he was hearing these voices, he would have an erection, and, at times, even a full ejaculation. He also experienced a sense of power. Although precursors of hallucinations or quasihallucinatory phenomena may have occurred since the age of twelve, they

were definitely experienced as full hallucinations since 1969. At that time he felt that since they were coming from the devil, he did not have to obey them. But from 1972 on, he felt they were coming from God and it was important for him to implement them. He would not be able to do what the voices told him without the help of his son X., as we shall see later; but then he could, and succeeded in murdering three persons, including two children, one of whom was his own son. He felt that eventually God would give him the power to destroy the whole of mankind.

"The patient was able to give what seemed like a fairly accurate account of early life experiences, which will be discussed in the section, Psychodynamic Interpretation.

"The patient was still hallucinating and delusional. He still heard voices, interpreted as commands from God to be implemented. A vague paranoid ideation toward people was evident. "When an examination of the sensorium was made, the patient gave contrasting responses. He was able to understand the metaphorical meanings of proverbs like 'When the cat is away, the mice will play' or 'Actions speak louder than words'; he was also able to make little mathematical calculations. He had a hard time mentioning the names of months in reverse from December to January. He did not know who the first president of the United States was; he said it was Abraham Lincoln. Other tests, however, excluded a Ganser syndrome. When he was asked to solve the problem, 'John is the brother of Mary. Mary is the mother of George. How is George related to John?' he was not able to answer, although the question was asked three times. Because the patient had previously alleged to Professor Schreiber that only as a result of their interviews did some episodes of his life come back to him, Mr. Kallinger was questioned as to possible dissociations from consciousness, but these did not seem to be the case. My impression was that the episodes that he had not mentioned were suppressed from his mind, and not repressed. No hysterical dissociation, nor preschizophrenic dissociation, was elicited.

"The described symptoms, plus others reported in the records, like ideas of reference, neologisms, strange stereotyped or rhythmic movements, and a private language and chant, indicate that Joseph Kallinger must be diagnosed as a case of the paranoid type of schizophrenia. The illness is still active and not in remission. The illness is complicated by the fact that hallucinations and delusions compel the patient to fantasize or actually perform the most brutal sadistic acts. The defects manifest in memory, think-

ing, comprehension, and common knowledge may be interpreted in various ways. They were not very pronounced at the time of the examination but nevertheless present. They may be part of schizophrenic withdrawal, or lack of concentration, or progressive regression, or may be indicative of a small organic defect which must be investigated further with electroencephalogram and other neurological procedures. In my opinion, the patient must be considered not only psychotic, but also legally insane, according to the M'Naughten law and the Durham law because, although he knew the nature and quality of the crimes that he committed, he did not know that they were wrong; in fact, they were commands from God, and presumably good. He was not able to appreciate the wrongfulness of his conduct or to make his conduct conform to the requirements of the law. Because the fantasies and the hallucinations persist, Mr. Kallinger must be considered still an extremely dangerous individual. Were he to find a partner in some way similar to his son X., he would be extremely likely to repeat these crimes."

SECOND EXAMINATION BY SILVANO ARIETI, M.D.

Dr. Arieti's second examination of Joseph Kallinger took place at Farview State Hospital on March 8, 1981, approximately one year after the first one. Professor Schreiber was present. This time Dr. Arieti reported as follows:

"I found Mr. Kallinger more alert, more friendly, less withdrawn, less subdued, more lively in his movements and posture. He was also able to cooperate more quickly and answer more promptly. During my previous examination, I had suggested changing the daily medication from Haldol 10 mg b.i.d. to Navane from 15 to 30 mg. The change in medication may be partially responsible for his increased alertness.

"The examination of the sensorium was repeated. The questions which were asked a year ago were asked again. Joseph knew that George Washington was the first president of the United States and was embarrassed that during the first examination he had said it was Abraham Lincoln. Joseph's answers to the other questions, however, were as unsatisfactory as they had been a year ago.

"I was able to elicit without difficulty Joseph's hallucinations and delusions. He added the following to the ones mentioned

during the first examination. It was God, or a Supreme Power, who ordered him to mix a woman's vaginal fluid, perfume, and his own semen in order to make a mixture which could cure his daughter's skin condition. He heard the voice of a Supreme Power ordering him to cut off the breasts, cut out the vagina and uterus of a woman in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and to mutilate other people who were guests in the home. But 'the cup ran dry.' With this expression Joseph means that the momentum to carry out the order is fading away. He did not put his plan into effect.

"On January 8, 1975, however, the cup did not run dry. He and his son X. entered a house and at gunpoint forced a man and a 22-year-old nurse to go to the basement. Joseph ordered the woman to chew off the man's penis. If she did not, Joseph warned her, he would kill her. When she replied that she would rather die than chew the man's penis, Joseph killed her with a hunting knife. According to the patient, the chewing off of this man's penis would be the beginning of his (the patient's) plan to rid the earth of mankind. This plan would be carried out by murdering every man, woman and child on the planet earth. Cutting off the penis of every man and male child was important to the project. Joseph Kallinger himself would be the last man on earth to perish or to be mutilated; but then he would become God by having fulfilled the mission God had assigned to him. He felt honored and proud for having been chosen by God.

"The patient told me that a Supreme Power had ordered him to commit these crimes and had demonstrated exactly how he should commit them. This Supreme Power actually was his double. He looked exactly like Joseph Kallinger and was dressed in an identical manner. He was not an identical twin. He was an exact duplication of Joseph; but whereas Joseph had no power to will or to resist, the double had an irresistible power. Nevertheless, at times Joseph hesitated to carry out the orders, but an imaginary person was there, Charlie, who would make fun of him or call him coward. When I asked him who Charlie was, he said he was not sure. Charlie appeared as a detached head, not as a whole person, and had a resemblance to his own son Joey [this son was not Kallinger's son X.], whom he had killed. Joseph had no doubt that the double was a Supreme Power and maybe God Himself or Jesus Christ. Both the double and Charlie were imaginary characters who expressed emotions that were to be transmitted to Joseph as orders. But Charlie usually issued orders verbally. The double, in most instances, mimed the actions that

Joseph was to perform. Their motions, more than their words, transmitted the orders to the patient. As recently as December 21, 1980, Joseph received the order from the double to kill another patient. It was a 'close call,' but he was able to resist it. When Joseph was asked whether he used to be violent to animals during his childhood, he replied that he used to kill birds with a B.B. gun.

"This second examination confirmed all the findings of the first. There is abundant evidence that the patient is still suffering from an active psychosis, characterized by delusions and hallucinations, and behavior instigated by these symptoms. The diagnosis of schizophrenia, paranoid type, must be retained. All the elements indicating that Joseph Kallinger is legally insane still exist. The delusion experience of the double, moreover, as elicited during the second examination, adds an additional dimension, the presence of what is called at times autoscopic syndrome, at other times Lukianowicz syndrome (see Silvano Arieti and Jules Bemporad). Although autoscopic manifestations occur more frequently in epilepsy and other organic conditions, they also have been reported in schizophrenia."

PSYCHODYNAMIC INTERPRETATION

The patient is the adopted son of Austro-Hungarian, German-speaking immigrants, who always treated him with harshness, strict discipline, humiliating attitudes, and no respect for his human dignity. At the age of six and a half, Joseph underwent a hernia operation performed by a Dr. Daly. Joseph was told by his adoptive parents that the operation was not just a hernia operation, but that his "bird" had also been fixed, that is, cut. His "bird," would never become big and hard. "Bird" is a word used by some Europeans, especially Germans and Italians, as slang for penis. Since then, Joseph had retained the idea that his penis had been permanently damaged, that he would not be sexually adequate, and probably would be impotent. The parents tried to explain that a demon lives in children's penises and that is why the penis is often mutilated. Joseph grew up with the idea that his penis was small and ineffectual. His first wife made remarks about the smallness of his penis. With his second wife, he could have intercourse only if he had a knife in a drawer or elsewhere near the bed. The psychodynamic significance of this seems to reside in the fact that this knife symbolically restituted to him

the power that the surgeon's knife had allegedly removed from him when he underwent the hernia operation. From 1969 to 1972 he, who had been trained as a shoemaker, tried numerous delusional experiments, allegedly orthopedic, which ended in failure. He had begun these experiments when he was fifteen. This failure reinforced his feeling of powerlessness and facilitated a marked decline in sexual desire and activities. From 1972 he started to discover that he could reacquire sexual desire if he fantasized mutilating other people: either cutting penises or making small holes in the bodies of men and women into which he could put his penis. These fantasies, which, on a much smaller scale, probably had been experienced since the age of twelve, became more intense and finally became typical hallucinations or orders to act out these fantasies; but inasmuch as he felt that these voices came from the devil, he was able to resist them. When he resisted them, after a brief sexual excitement, he continued to feel inadequate and powerless.

From 1972 on, he started to feel that these voices did not come from the devil but from God. God must be with him, because when he had these hallucinations, he felt very much alive, or returned to life, was sexually very excited, and felt powerful in every sense of the word. He must thus enact or obey these hallucinations. But he felt too weak or not powerful enough to commit these actions by himself. He soon found an ally in his son X. He easily convinced X. to help him mutilate and finally kill two children, one of them his own son Joey. Most probably the first victims had to be children, one of them his own son, because he, Joseph Kallinger, was a child when he was symbolically mutilated. The last victim was a woman. He stabbed her with a knife after she refused to carry out his order to "chew off" a man's penis. By ordering the nurse to chew off the man's penis, he was delegating her to do what, in the Kallingers' fabrication, the doctor, who had operated on the hernia, had done to him. The nurse's refusal, in his world of private associations, was intolerable in subordination. In that world her remark "I don't want to live" was distorted beyond recognition as in death, because of his murderous knife, she herself was distorted. Twisting that remark out of context, Joe Kallinger convinced himself that the nurse had commanded her own death.

The patient states that he had no control when he committed these crimes. He had to do what God was ordering him to do.

And, of course, it was easier for him to follow these orders because they were pleasant, sexually highly stimulating, and conferred on him an intense sense of power. He felt that eventually he would have the power to kill the whole world and become God or Godlike himself. However, before he became God, he needed the delusion of the double, the person who, by being of divine origin and by ordering him to commit crimes, relieved Joseph of any responsibility and sense of guilt. He was then free to commit the crimes that, he believed, he had been ordered to commit and that would bring him to his apotheosis — his elevation and exaltation to godhood.

It is very interesting to distinguish several psychological factors: 2. In childhood, a violent trauma: the belief that irreparable damage had been done to his penis.

3. So-called restitutional fantasies developed which permitted the patient, who experienced diminished virility, again to feel sexual excitement, power, and a grandiose vision of himself.

4. Onset of schizophrenia. The fantasies become hallucinations which have to be put into action because they come from God or from God's emissaries (the double and Charlie). When they are completely carried out (that is, when mankind cannot reproduce itself), the patient himself becomes God.

5. The schizophrenic behavior becomes one of the most horrible violent types of behavior. The sadistic acts induce sexual orgasms and feelings of power — additional factors which make resistance impossible.

6. Another very important fact is that the patient by himself would not have been able to carry out the crimes. He needed the help of his son X. Why X.? During the examination he told us that X. was the member of the family who had the biggest penis. Therefore he had the power to put into effect the received orders. But why did X. obey? The patient said during the examination that X. was the child least liked by the mother and received no maternal love. He obeyed Father to obtain the only love available to him, and by doing so, he, too, obtained a sense of power.

CONCLUSION

The case seems unusual, and, to the authors at least, of exceptional scientific interest because the schizophrenic symptoms led directly to horrible acts of sadism, including three murders, and because a specific childhood incident, which we were able to retrace, became the origin both of the low self-esteem that is conducive to schizophrenia and of the nature of the sadistic acts. The patient was filled with hostility, rage, and vindictiveness because of what his adoptive parents alleged had been done to his sexual organ (the "bird"). The hostility led to mechanisms of defense by which (1) he felt the justification and power to plan the mutilation of the penis of every man on earth, thus dooming mankind to extinction. The actualization of the plan began with two children (one of whom was the patient's own son) and then moved to an adult, the nurse whom he took to the basement; (2) he felt that sadistic pleasure substituted to him the power for sexual excitement that he thought he had lost.

Sadism has been recognized for a long time as a perversion in which pleasure is dependent upon torturing others or inflicting pain, ill treatment, and humiliation (Bieber, 1974). Krafft-Ebing, in 1882, in his classic work *Psychopathia Sexualis*, recognized the sexual nature of sadism and identified three categories: (1) sadistic acts following intercourse that gave inadequate satisfaction; (2) sadistic acts by individuals with diminished virility in attempts to enhance sexual desire; (3) sadistic acts calculated to induce orgasm without intercourse in cases of total impotence. Psychoanalysis later confirmed the main findings of Krafft-Ebing.

Psychiatrists and psychoanalysts in their everyday practice have observed and reported acts of sadism by sexually inadequate people. However, sadism in itself would not have been sufficient to permit Kallinger to perform such atrocious crimes if a psychosis had not intervened and justified his actions. The psychosis actually transformed him, in his own mind, from a criminal to a person who had a mission from God, and who eventually would become God himself.

The case reported suggests other areas of investigation: infantilizes occurring in primitive society, the so-called Laius complex (see Wellisch, 1956 and Arieti, 1981). The sadism of some political leaders can be interpreted as a sense of acquiring power and sexual excitement in people who feel sexually inadequate on account of early experiences in life.

There is ample evidence that Hitler had serious sexual problems.

There is no evidence that he was homosexual, but Hanfstaengl's writing (1970) has revealed that he was inadequate with women, and never able to perform the normal sexual act. Because of his feeling of sexual inadequacy, at times he acted toward women in a masochistic way. Renée Müller, a film actress, confided to her director, A. Ziegler, that in an attempt to become ready to have intercourse with her, Hitler begged her repeatedly to kick him, and she finally acceded to his requests. But masochism did not carry Hitler too far. He had to switch from masochism to sadism of the most horrendous type. Quite a few women who had been close to Hitler committed, or attempted, suicide: Geli Raubal, Renée Müller, Unity Mitford. Even Eva Braun, whom he later married, probably without ever having had normal sexual relations with her, attempted suicide twice.

Although there seems to be no doubt that Hitler was mentally very disturbed, to our knowledge there is no evidence that he was suffering from a schizophrenic psychosis. Unlike Kallinger, he did not need to become psychotic to actualize sadism to an extreme degree. As one of us has illustrated elsewhere (Arieti, 1981a), Hitler had at his disposal, in addition to sadism, four other prerequisites which permitted his deviance to expand to a form of immense barbarism, seemingly impossible and inconceivable.

On the other hand, the case of Kallinger should not induce us to make the unwarranted generalization that homicide is common among schizophrenics. The importance of this case is not attributed to the number of possible similar cases, but to all the ramifications that the case discloses, and especially to the clarity of its psychodynamics, which can be applied to the understanding of many differing situations.

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CASE REPORTS

DOUBLE PARRICIDE—MATRICIDE AND PATRICIDE: A COMPARISON WITH OTHER SCHIZOPHRENIC MURDERS

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Two paranoid schizophrenic young men murdered their mother and father while acutely delusional. To delineate the characteristics of homicidal, particularly parricidal patients, these two patients are compared with one parricidal and six homicidal patients. Preliminary warning signs, the contributory role of family life to the psychopathology, and the occurrence of parricide in schizophrenia are discussed.

Although homicide in schizophrenia is relatively uncommon,¹ the association has intrigued psychiatrists as well as the public. In reported cases, the commonest victims are women closely related to the assassin, usually wives or girlfriends.^{2,3,4} The murder of both parents—patricide and matricide as a form of double parricide—is evidently a rare occurrence. We found only one case report in the literature,⁵ that of a young man, who, with encouragement from a friend, poisoned his parents with potassium cyanide.

Recently we examined two patients, with the diagnosis of chronic paranoid schizophrenia who shot both of their parents. In these two instances there were many points of similarity, in particular highly specific premonitory signs. Because homicide is a major public health problem (6) and because there is a dearth of literature on clinical predictors of homicidal behavior, the following case reports are presented.

CASE REPORTS

Case 1

Mr. A, 29-years-old, was first admitted to a psychiatric hospital at the age of 19. For 6-8 weeks prior to admission, he had intermittent delusions of being followed involving

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the CIA and FBI, reading and studying medication.

Eight months later, Mr. A was overtly paranoid, thioridazine, he improved. Months later, at the time of his petition. He expressed that his parents' auditory hallucinations and that trifluoperazine was left the hospital again.

Mr. A was unenthusiastic about his encounter with his father, and narrowly missed hitting him.

Mr. A shot his father immediately thereafter. When arrested, he mentioned forces and that "he had surgery" in another country. He claimed to have killed his children by driving them into a wall.

Mr. A's father, described his situation" and that he was convinced that there was something wrong with his son had a protective, despite frequent refusal to have her son seen.

Mr. A was hospitalized guilty by reason of provocation. Although

Mr. B, 35 years-old, reportedly worshipped his father. He dropped out of school.

Mr. B served in the military discharge after recovering from an accident. Following the death of his parents, and occasionally drawn and neglected him. His interest in fishing and before killing his parents, the community were aware that they refused.

About eight months before his death, Mr. B laughed at religion, and began to speak to himself as "the Devil". He was putting energy into

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the CIA and FBI. He had also been preoccupied with religious thoughts, constantly reading and studying the Bible. Once in the hospital, his behavior improved without medication.

Eight months after Mr. A's first hospitalization, he was hospitalized again, this time overtly paranoid, delusional, hallucinated and depersonalized. When treated with thioridazine, he improved substantially, and was discharged after one month. Fifteen months later, at the age of 22, he was admitted to a hospital by his parents on a court petition. He expressed the belief that he had been given LSD during this hospitalization and that his parents were among those trying to harm him. He seemed to be experiencing auditory hallucinations. A diagnosis of paranoid schizophrenia was made and trifluoperazine was prescribed. After three weeks, without significant improvement, he left the hospital against medical advice.

Mr. A was unemployed, lived at home with his parents, and was socially isolated. His only encounter with the law was one minor traffic offense. He frequently went hunting with his father, and on a hunting trip one year before the parricide, he shot at a man and narrowly missed hitting him in the head. He killed his dog after it vomited in the house.

Mr. A shot his parents with a hunting rifle, his father first and his mother immediately thereafter. He was apprehended when he returned home three days later. When arrested, he maintained that his house had been the target of an attack by government forces and that his parents had been wounded and were undergoing "gangrene surgery" in another city. Subsequently, although he was not married and had no children, he claimed that his parents had gone "computer crazy" and had attempted to kill his children by drowning them in battery acid.

Mr. A's father, a successful executive, reportedly felt that he could "handle any situation" and that his son was his problem. According to a family diary, the father was convinced that there was "something wrong" with his son, but he was not convinced that his son had a psychiatric illness. The father and mother were described as extremely protective, despite frequent, violent arguments between father and son, and the mother refused to have her son hospitalized despite the requests of relatives.

Mr. A was hospitalized shortly after the shooting and subsequently was found not guilty by reason of insanity. His condition has been stable without significant improvement. Although he is not violent on the ward, he remains floridly delusional.

Case 2

Mr. B, 35 years-old, was described as being a loner during childhood. His mother reportedly worshipped the ground he walked on, and his father often over-indulged him. He dropped out of school in the tenth grade because school work bored him.

Mr. B served in the National Guard for three years. He was given a medical discharge after recovering from vertebral and rib fractures sustained in an automobile accident. Following the accident, he became progressively more dependent, lived with his parents, and occasionally worked in his father's saw-mill. He gradually became withdrawn and neglected his personal hygiene. He was an expert marksman and had a keen interest in fishing and hunting. He had shot at people in his community at least twice before killing his parents, but otherwise was not physically violent. However, members of the community were afraid of him and urged his parents to have him committed, but they refused.

About eight months prior to the parricide, an uncle died; when informed of his death, Mr. B laughed. Shortly thereafter, he became unusually preoccupied with religion, and began to talk of a book he supposedly wrote while in the fourth grade. His speech contained many references to devils and angels, and on one occasion he referred to himself as "the Devil." He would often sit for hours, and claimed that the solar system was putting energy into his body.

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The day prior to the shootings, Mr. B became agitated and demanded that his parents give him the book that he thought he had written. His father called the police and reported having difficulties with his son but elected not to swear out a warrant because his son fell asleep. The following morning, Mr. B took his gun and went to his fourth grade teacher's house. He fired one shot and killed a dog sleeping on the teacher's porch. He then verbally threatened the teacher and left. He next proceeded to his uncle's house and pointed the gun at him but did not shoot.

Upon returning home, Mr. B shot his father while the latter was attempting to back up a truck; he then shot his mother. Both parents were killed with deer slugs fired from a 12-gauge shotgun. Mr. B then doused both bodies with gasoline and ignited them. He next threatened his older sister who lived with her two children in a trailer next door. He left on his own volition, walked back to his parent's house, looked at their bodies, got into a car and drove to the local police station to turn himself in.

Mr. B informed the police that he had "killed two devils." He referred to himself as Jesus Christ. He also told the police that he had "a list of all the devils" he was supposed to kill and that he was acting on the instructions of the angels. He signed his confession "Thy Lord Thy God." He was hospitalized and subsequently found not guilty by reason of insanity. He has been maintained on fluphenazine and chlorpromazine, showing slight improvement, but he is still deluded.

DISCUSSION

As mentioned elsewhere, literature pertaining to predictive criteria of homicidal behavior is scant. While a search of 13 reports of various authors led to identification of certain clinical, environmental and psychodynamic factors, a presence of unequivocal predisposition for homicidal behavior could not be delineated.⁷ A comparison between our patients and the patient (Mr. C) described by Raizen⁵ reveals more differences than similarities. Homosexuality, genetic predisposition for schizophrenia, suicidal intent and maternal seductive behavior were notably absent in M/s A and B. M/s A and B had exhibited aggressive behavior before committing homicide, and independently perpetrated the crime, using firearms. Unlike Mr. C, M/s A and B did not have a strained mother-son relationship. Finally, the fathers of our patients were killed before the mothers.

M/s A, B and C were comparable in terms of their family milieus, the three were only sons, in fact the only child in cases of M/s A and C, and had overprotective parents.

Several interesting similarities between M/s A and B were noted. Both mothers were fawning and were perceived by other family members or friends as spoiling their sons. They also refused to believe or give credence to reports of psychiatric illness in their son and were frequently defensive when the subject was raised. Complementing this maternal picture were fathers who were overly indulgent but not necessarily weak, who took responsibility for their sons' actions but did not necessarily consider them as expressions of psychosis. In each case it appeared that the fathers wanted desperately to believe that their sons were normal. Consequently, they had virtual blindspots when it came to their perception of their sons' action. Only one week before the parricide, Mr. A's father wrote in his diary that "we know something is wrong with (Mr. A), we just don't know

what," despite a disastrous psychiatric hospital admission of his son out of the local jail and his son's subsequent taken into custody.

Against this background of frequent father-son conflict according to the notion of the Orestes complex, who becomes victimized by the provocative behavior of the son, or, alternatively hostile behavior of the father, has been suggested as a factor that afflicts between father and son. Whatever nascent tendencies there may be, ironically, while the mother thus might have been effective, she did not.

Two other features of the patients remained at home with their parents, isolated. Neither had any predilection for using guns, with whom they often had a close relationship prior to the act of homicide. They had no religious behavior. They did not feel compelled to intervene in his son's behavior.

Freud discussed parental influences on the development of the Orestes complex, a situation where the son kills his father and mother directly into a violent homicide. Both parents together must be responsible for the killing.

An additional feature of the patients was the presence of warning signs. Both were expert riflemen and were prepared to kill. Although both sons ignored the advice of relatives, neither Mr. A nor Mr. B had any history of criminal behavior, largely because of their lack of a substantial homicidal threat prior to the killing.

The triad of enuresis, delusions and proposed as a predictive factor. These elements occurred in M/s A and B, but in neither case did they occur during adolescence. At that time, however, the use of guns, shooting incidents, and delusions, could have been a factor for potentially murderous behavior.

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what," despite a discharge diagnosis of schizophrenia following several psychiatric hospital admissions. Similarly, Mr. B's father repeatedly bailed his son out of the local jail after shooting sprees, usually just after the son had been taken into custody.

Against this backdrop of parental indulgence there were in each case frequent father-son conflicts, particularly about the latter's employment. According to the notion of victimatology, which has been proposed to account for who becomes victimized in schizophrenic crimes, there is often a pattern of provocative behavior on the part of the victim. In particular, a rejecting attitude or, alternatively hostile behavior on the part of the victim towards the aggressor has been suggested as a contributing factor towards eventual violence. The conflicts between father and son in the present cases could be taken as having fueled whatever nascent tendencies to violence already existed. On the other hand, ironically, while the mothers were indulgent, non-hostile and sympathetic, and thus might have been expected to escape their son's murderous onslaught, they did not.

Two other features of these cases merit attention. Both Mr. A and Mr. B remained at home where they were dependent, unemployed and socially isolated. Neither had brothers. Both patients had an expertise with and predilection for using guns and had an intimate relationship with their fathers, with whom they often hunted and fished. Both patients shot a pet dog with little reason prior to the act of parricide. They were overtly delusional when they shot their parents with hunting guns. Also, both patients showed inordinately religious behavior. The fathers were shot first. Neither father had taken action to intervene in his son's use of guns.

Freud discussed parricide, specifically patricide, in Oedipal terms. A complimentary schema has also been invoked to account for matricide. According to the Orestes complex, an "excessive attachment to mother can be transformed directly into a violent hostility toward her."⁸ In the present cases, the shooting of both parents together makes it difficult to assume that these unconscious motives were responsible for the crimes.

An additional feature of the two cases, and one of much importance, was the presence of warning signs of impending aggression. Both Mr. A and Mr. B were expert riflemen and they had shot at others, supposedly without the intent to kill. Although both patients had been hospitalized, the parents repeatedly ignored the advice of relatives and friends to hospitalize or commit them again. Neither Mr. A nor Mr. B was on antipsychotic medications at the time of the crime, largely because of parental intervention. Neither young man made a verbal homicidal threat prior to the parricide.

The triad of enuresis, firesetting and cruelty to animals as a child has been proposed as a predictor of the propensity to adult violence. While all three elements occurred in Mr. B's case and at least cruelty to animals in Mr. A's, in neither case did other overt psychopathology become manifest until late adolescence. At that time, the constellation of access to and infatuation with guns, shooting incidents, and overt psychopathology including paranoid delusions, could have been, or perhaps should have been, construed as evidence for potentially murderous impulses.

Of cardinal significance is the fact that both Mr. A and Mr. B were overtly delusional at the time of the parricide. Neither knew his parents were dead even after the shootings. It is of interest that Mr. B had the opportunity to kill both an uncle and a sister, neither of whom he liked, as well as his parents. That he only killed his parents suggests he was responding specifically to the delusion his parents were devils. Thus, his actions were "planned" and carried out according to his delusional system.

We also evaluated another six patients who had murdered someone but not their parent(s). In order to delineate the similarities and differences in the characteristics of two patient subpopulations, we compared M/s A and B with the six patients. All patients were male, unemployed, suffered from paranoid schizophrenia and had shown a prelude of known bizarre behaviors prior to homicide and had a predilection for and expertise with lethal weapons. Of the patients, 6/8 had previous history of psychiatric treatment and had hobbies of hunting and fishing; 4/8 patients had persecutory delusions with inordinately religious behavior. The main differences between the two homicidal subpopulations were observed in the family environment. Unlike M/s A and B, the remaining six homicidal patients did not have an overprotective and domineering parent. Further, unlike the six homicidal patients, M/s A and B led a relatively dependent life.

Thus, it seems that paranoid schizophrenia, unemployment, male sex, prelude of known bizarre behavior, predilection for and expertise with lethal objects, hobbies such as hunting and fishing, previous history of psychiatric treatment and inordinately religious behavior may be associated with homicidal behavior or at least the potential for it. Further investigations should be undertaken to assess the validity of these criteria as predisposing to homicidal, particularly parricidal behavior.

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HISTORICAL PE

JANET'S OBSESS

Pierre Janet's *Lés Obsessions et les Passions* is an authoritative work on obsessions and passions. It is a French original. Janet considers the terms psychasthenia, entanglement, and related emotion. Their features include agitations, i.e., mental malaise, and variable development of incompleteness. The findings were established by development and research.

Percival Bailey, an English psychiatrist, exploited mine from which Pierre Janet (1859-1947) discovered the most startling finding. The syndrome is still valid and useful. Janet, a psychiatrist, but, unfortunately, died in 1947. Three decades later, the work remains unexploited. There are few works and little written about Janet in France, led by

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Prof. Henri Faure, President of the French Society of Psychiatry, has reviewed the manuscript for the accuracy of the French translation. Ms. Susan Stinnett and Mr. John Faure, Development Office assistant, helped with the preparation of the manuscript while the author was on sabbatical leave.

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SERIAL MURDER

By Ronald M. Jones & James DeBergen

central motive is thus the basic impellant toward commission of lethal violence, but the motive can be implemented because there exists, in the serial killer's mind-set, a sociopathic tendency and a sufficient capacity for interpersonal violence. Discernment of the central motive permits at least a tentative answer to the question of "why" the repetitive killer behaves so violently.

Homicidal Behavior Patterns

Given the behavioral background factors and the central motives that impel repetitive homicide, we can turn to related and more practical questions. Figure 3.1 was structured to display three important aspects of the serial killer's homicidal behavior. The categories were designed to answer questions related to (a) the serial killer's victims, (b) methods and patterns apparent in the homicides, and (c) geographic distribution of the murders. Recall that the model can be used as a tool of analysis for speculating about an unidentified killer or as a knowledge-building device for codification of data from known cases of serial murder.

Figure 4.1 shows the modal—most frequent—occurrences of each tendency within the various categories. The distribution of these is shown for each of the major types of motives. Remember that the tendency represents the most likely situation for a particular type of serial murderer. For example, the Hedonistic, comfort-oriented killer is most likely, on the basis of present evidence, to have some affiliation with the victim rather than victimizing a stranger. Keep in mind that the patterns shown in Figure 4.1 not only may vary by motive type, but may sometimes vary over the "career" of the killer. Thus a particular Visionary killer will usually select strangers as victims, but this same killer may, under certain circumstances, murder a family member, friend, or social acquaintance.

Visionary Motive Type

In serial murder cases, this motive type is very seldom seen. Of the four types, this one comes closest to having biogenic origins. Most known visionary-type serial murderers are eventually classified as psychotic. In the long history of homicide, there is nothing particu-

FACTORS	SERIAL MURDERER TYPE		
	VISIONARY	MISSION-ORIENTED	HEDONISTIC: LUST THRILL COMFORT
VICTIMS	●	●	●
Specific	●	●	●
Nonspecific	●	●	●
METHODS			
Affiliative	●	●	●
Strangers	●	●	●
Act-Focused	●	●	●
Process-Focused	●	●	●
MURDER LOCATIONS			
Planned	●	●	●
Spontaneous	●	●	●
Organized	●	●	●
Disorganized	●	●	●
MURDER LOCATIONS			
Concentrated	●	●	●
Dispersed	●	●	●

Figure 4.1: Homicidal Behavior Patterns: Modal Characteristics by Type of Serial Murderers

larly new about the perpetration of murder by someone who hears voices, communicates with gods or spirits, or gets "messages" from unseen, other-worldly sources. In the past, most such murders were single acts. But in today's world of urban anonymity, rapid spatial mobility, and lethal weapons, many victims may fall prey to a killer who follows commands issued by an unseen "force." Bizarre behaviors that often accompany the Visionary killer's homicides can lead to erroneous labeling of this kind of killer. For example, evidence of sexual aggression may suggest the actions of a "lust" killer. However, such labeling would obscure the kind of central motive—namely, Visionary—that actually impels the homicidal actions.

Cleo Green. During the Summer of 1984, citizens of Louisville, Kentucky, were shocked by a series of four brutal assaults. In each case, the attack had occurred in a private apartment and the victim was an

elderly female. The first known victim, Ida Mae York, was evidently stabbed over 200 times and then decapitated by her assailant. Three other elderly women were subsequently attacked, each suffering repeated stabbing in the throat and neck area, before Green's series of brutal attacks was halted by police. The perpetrator, a 26-year-old black male, although unemployed, was living an apparently normal life at home with his mother, who was head of the household. Inside him, however, was a "Red Demon" who caused continual agony and torment. Relief from this torture would only come if Green killed elderly women and thereby permitted the demon to enter the victims' bodies. Since freedom from this demon was only temporary, Green would have continued to look for victims had he not been apprehended. He was eventually ruled incompetent to stand trial and placed in custody of a criminal psychiatric hospital.

Herbert Mullin. In the long annals of serial murder, this perpetrator of 13 homicides in northern California probably comes closest to the classic picture of a psychotic killer. Over a six-month period beginning in late 1972, Mullin heard "voices," received "telepathic" messages, and was impelled by these persistent voices to carry out his role as saviour of "the millions of other human beings living in the cataclysmic earthquake/tidal area" (Lunde, 1975: 77). Not only was he assured by these unseen forces that murder would prevent cataclysmic earthquakes and save millions of lives but telepathic messages from his victims asked that they be killed or assured him that they understood the necessity of his actions. His victims included two elderly men—one a yard worker and the other a derelict, a college coed, a Catholic priest, a young mother and her two children, a married couple in their 20s, and four teenage boys camping in a park. With the exception of one of victim, whom he remembered slightly from his high school days, all were strangers to Mullin.

In both these cases, the homicidal behavior pattern, as Figure 4.1 shows, is very close to the modal characteristics for this type of serial killer.

Mission-Oriented Motive Type

The mission-oriented serial killer typically displays no signs of psychosis, no indications of being out of touch with reality. But in most such killers there are indications of a fervent, seething desire to

"take charge," to "do something" about some aspect of life that is seen as undesirable, immoral, or needing drastic correction. When these traits are combined with a high potential for interpersonal aggression and sociopathic tendencies, the resulting behavior may be violent and even homicidal. In some cases, the mission-type killer identifies a category of persons and sets out to "teach them a lesson." In fact, a hallmark of this type of killer is the tendency to target a particular category of persons for extinction. The mission-oriented motive is sometimes behind the perpetration of homicide in unexpected places. Thus Americans are occasionally shocked to read of nursing home administrators who systematically kill off their residents or of health personnel who repetitively administer lethal doses of medicine to selected patients (Courier-Journal, 1986a). However, most known cases that fit this classification tend to resemble the cases that are sketched below.

Beoria Simmons. The sinfulness and immorality of women who "sell their bodies" or casually dispense their sexual favors was obvious to Beoria Simmons, a 29-year-old male social worker in Louisville. Such women were an abomination and so harmful to the community that only radical action would remove them from the presence of decent people. It became clear to Simmons that his mission was to cleanse the city of such prostituting, disease-spreading vermin. He began his mission of "cleansing" in 1984 by killing a teen-age female who he assumed was a hooker. Two other females, age 29 and 39, fell prey to his murderous mission before he was apprehended. Interviews indicated his sincerity of belief in his "solution" to a social problem and he demonstrated no signs of mental illness. Convicted, he is presently on death row in Eddyville, Ker.

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Man Charged With Boiling Body Found Innocent

NEW YORK (AP) — A man accused of killing his girlfriend and boiling her body down to a pile of bones was found innocent by reason of insanity Friday, a verdict two jurors said was delivered to end a standoff with a lone holdout.

Under the state Supreme Court jury's verdict, Daniel Rakowitz, 30, could become eligible for release in six months.

Rakowitz, who claimed he was the Messiah and had come to Earth to save the homeless, was acquitted on two counts of murder. He was found innocent of intentional murder and acquitted by reason of mental disease on a count of murder by depraved indifference. Justice Robert Haft later threw out a third count of tampering with evidence.

The jury had deliberated for nine

days. Outside the courtroom, several jurors said they believed Rakowitz was guilty on the second count but that one holdout juror finally won a battle of wills.

"From day one, this particular person was determined that the jury was going to find Rakowitz not guilty by reason of mental disease," said jury forewoman Lois Markle, 26. Another juror, Valerie Holmes, said the holdout was an unemployed man who wanted to tie up the jury so he could continue collecting his \$15 a day juror fee. Markle said the man was "very determined, very manipulative, and he didn't mind how long he stayed here."

"I hope we can split a joint to-

gether some day," Rakowitz told the jurors as they filed out of the court room.

Prosecutors maintained that Rakowitz killed 26-year-old Monika Beerle, a dance student from Switzerland, in August 1989 when she tried to throw him out of her apartment, if convicted of murder.

Just before the jury returned its verdicts, Rakowitz stood in the courtroom and held up two copies of "High Times" magazine. "Best magazine on this Earth. It's all about marijuana. Marijuana should be legalized," he said.

Rakowitz has been hospitalized for mental problems at least three times in his native Texas, and once in New York in 1983. Defense attorney Franklyn Gould had argued his client belonged in a psychiatric hospital, not a prison.

In the graphic trial testimony,

witnesses said Rakowitz once served some homeless people some soup in which a human finger was found.

Prosecutor Maurice Mathis de-

clined to comment on the verdicts.

Rakowitz will be taken to the

Kirby Psychiatric Center, where he

will undergo an evaluation in six

Norman Reamer
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