

Correspondence by Serial Killers: A Review

Honors Thesis

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Acknowledgement

*For my Mom, my twin sister Crystal, and my love Matthew,
Thank you for always supporting me and never letting me give up.*

*For my Advisor Dr. Kristen Kuehnle,
Thank you for always pushing me further than I ever imagined I could go.*

Abstract

I will be reviewing characteristics and letters written by other serial killers during the same time frame that Charles Manson's followers were killing for him. The purpose of this review is to determine whether Charles Manson has similar characteristics. The sample will be white males because Charles Manson was Caucasian. This criterion will control for my error margin. White males have committed the majority of serial killings and there is more literature on them than female serial killers or non-white serial killers. This review will be to identify patterns between other serial killers' characteristics and see if they are present in Charles Manson or not. This information will be vital when it comes to my conclusion about whether or not Charles Manson should be considered a serial killer, even though he never performed any of the killings himself.

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Introduction

The Federal Bureau of Investigation defines a serial murder as the, “the unlawful killing of two or more victims by the same offender(s), in separate events”(Morton & Hiltz, 2008, 9). This paper will discuss Charles Manson and try to identify whether he is a serial killer by comparing Manson’s case study to seven other serial killers from the same time period. Initially, the Encyclopedia of Serial Killers (Newton, 2010) was used to create a list of serial killers for this thesis: the list was narrowed by specific characteristics of Charles Manson. Each serial killer had to be a Caucasian male. Next these killers must have killed between the 1960’s and the 1980’s. The victims of each killer had to be young adults or adults. No serial killers of children were included. Other serial killers that fit this profile were excluded because there was not enough scholarly information. This includes Gerald Schaefer, Randy Kraft, and Robert Zarinsky. The seven case studies that were chosen are those of David Berkowitz, also known as the Son of Sam, Albert DeSalvo, also known as the Boston Strangler, Herbert Mullin, Gerald Eugene Stano, Joseph Kallinger, Jerome Henry Brudos, and Robert Hanson.

After summarizing the case studies of each of these serial killers, there will be a comparison and contrast of these individuals. In this section, characteristics such as family and personal background, identification of victims that were chosen, and the presence or absence of mental illness will be discussed in comparison to Charles Manson. A conclusion about whether Charles Manson could be considered a serial killer or not will be made.

Charles Manson

His life and family history before the Manson family:

Charles Milles Manson, born as “no name Maddox” who then became Charles Milles Maddox, had an uncommon childhood. His mother, Kathleen Maddox, was sixteen years old when she had Manson on November 12, 1934. His biological father, Colonel Scott, was not in the picture. Kathleen married a man named William Manson but the marriage quickly ended. His mother neglected Charles because she would rather party than take care of her son and he was sometime left with neighbors for what was suppose to be an hour, but turned into days or weeks. Charles’ grandmother or aunt would have to get him and these are the people he usually stayed with for most of his childhood. Charles was eventually sent by the state to a Catholic school for delinquent boys. While in and out of the state of West Virginia’s custody for a number of offenses, Manson committed many crimes. This kind of childhood would have a very negative effect on even the most normal of children (Bugliosi & Gentry, 1974).

Charles’ behavior was not normal however. As a child he was very interested in knives and guns; he even stole a gun at the age of thirteen. Kathleen Maddox was no role model for Charles either. When Charles was five, Kathleen and her brother robbed a gas station and she was sentenced to five years in prison. Once his mother was paroled, she attempted to raise Charles, who was now eight years old. However by that point she could not control his actions. He was constantly stealing and skipping school. His lesser crimes like robbing gas stations, or grocery stores

unarmed turned into greater ones like armed robbery, auto theft, etc. which eventually sent him to jail as an adult. Even at the age of seventeen, a month after Charles had been sent to the Natural Bridge Camp, he put a knife to another boy's throat and sodomized him. Charles was evaluated for the first time by psychiatrist Dr. Block who worked for the state. He said that Manson had developed facile techniques for dealing with other people although a diagnosis was not made at this point (Bugliosi & Gentry, 1974).

One could argue that Manson was a product of neglect and abuse, while others might say he exhibited antisocial behaviors from the start with his intense interest in knives and guns. In either case, the events of his childhood played a great role in shaping Manson into the man who terrorized the city of Los Angeles (Bugliosi & Gentry, 1974).

The Manson Family:

Many believe that the Manson family was a cult and that Charles Manson was the leader. As characterized by Eagan Hunter in his article *Adolescent Attraction to Cults* a cult preys, "upon a person's fears through a systematic process of 'brainwashing' and 'programming' " (1998). This would seem true in the case of the Manson family. All of Manson's followers were young and lost souls. One of Manson's former followers Catherine Share states, "We were just a bunch of kids looking for love and attention and a different way of life...He [Charles Manson] was everything to us. He was a con, a manipulator of the worst kind" (Deutsch, 2009).

The 1960's were a time full of free love, drugs and lost people from the Vietnam War. It was a time where young minds, like Share's, could be easily manipulated into believing almost anything, including that murdering innocent people was going to help win a racial war. Because of these circumstances, some researchers believe that Manson was a cult leader and not a serial killer (Bugliosi & Gentry, 1974).

Still it is impressive that Manson was able to manipulate some thirty plus young minds into believe what he preached. He told them that the band the Beatles were actually angels from the Book of Revelation in the Bible and it was from this section of the Bible that his theory of Helter Skelter developed. Charles told his followers that the interpretation of Revelation 9:15 -"And the four angels were loosed, which were prepared for an hour, and a day, and a month, and a year, for to slay the third part of men"- actually meant that this was the white race (a third of all mankind) that was going to die in Helter Skelter (239, Bugliosi & Gentry, 1974).

Paul Watkins and Brooks Poston, both Family members, stated that in Revelation 9 there is mention of a fifth angel. They both agreed that this was Charles Manson; he was the missing puzzle piece. He believed that the Beatles were spokesmen sent to communicate with him and that they knew Christ had come again. They were looking for Charles because he was "JC". He also told his Family that this war was happening now and that they had to pick sides (240,Bugliosi & Gentry, 1974).

The Murders

On July 25 1969, Manson sent two Family members, Bobby Beausoleil and Susan Atkins, some sources debate that there was a third family member who was only going to visit Gary there as well, to Gary Hinman's house to get money that he had supposedly inherited. Gary, however, did not give Bobby the money so Bobby slashed Gary's face. Over the next two days the two family members took turns sleeping to watch Hinman so he could not escape. On July 27, 1969 Bobby stabbed Gary in the chest to kill him. After wiping the house of fingerprints and evidence that the Family members had been there, Bobby went back to stab Gary Hinman because he had not died from the first chest wound. After making sure the Gary was dead, the Family member left Hinman's house in his 1965 Volkswagen bus. Later, when the crime scene was discovered, on July 31st, it was also discovered that the words POLITICAL PIGGY had been written in Hinman's blood on the living room wall (Bugliosi & Gentry, 1974).

The scene was much more dreadful the morning of August 9, 1969. Five people were found dead at 10050 Cielo Drive by the maid when she came to work later that morning. Steven Earl Parent was the first victim found. He had been leaving the caretakers' apartment, located behind the residence, at about midnight. Steven had come up to the gate and rolled down the window of his car to open the gate to leave the property. The dark figure of a man, who was a Family member, appeared at this time and slashed Steven's hand as he covered his face for protection. Steven was shot four times. The next two victims, who were found on the

lawn, were Wojciech "Voytek" Fryowski and his lover Abigail "Gibby" Folger. Voytek had been shot twice, struck with a blunt object over the head thirteen times, and stabbed fifty-one times. Gibby had been found not far from Voytek on the lawn with twenty-eight stab wounds. Inside the house, two more bodies were discovered in the living room. Sharon Tate Polanski, an actress who was eight to eight and a half months pregnant, had been stabbed sixteen times. She had a rope wrapped twice around her neck that led to Jay Sebring's neck. Jay was the other victim found in the living room. He was found with a bloody towel covering his face and the rope from Sharon also wrapped around his neck; he had been stabbed seven times and shot once. At this crime scene there was the word PIG on the front door in one of the victims' blood (Oney, 2009).

A few days later on August 11, 1969, Family members murdered Leno A. LaBianca and his wife Rosemary LaBianca at their house on 3302 Waverly Drive. The three members were Charles "Tex" Watson, Patricia "Katie" Krenwinkel, and Leslie Sue Van Houten. Mr. Leno LaBianca was the president of a grocery store chain. He was found on the living room floor. He had been stabbed a total of twenty-six times, twelve times with a knife and fourteen times with a fork. The word WAR had been carved into his stomach. There was also a knife found in his throat and a pillowcase covered his head. Rosemary was found in their bedroom on the floor. She had been stabbed forty one times and had a defensive slash wound on her face. She was also found with a pillowcase covering her head. As at the other crime scenes, DEATH TO PIGS had been written in one of the victims' blood on the living room wall, along with the word RISE. Also at this crime scene the words HEALTER , helter

was misspelled, SKELTER were found printed on the couples' refrigerator door, again, in one of the victim's blood. (92, Bugliosi & Gentry, 1974)

In all of these cases, the motive would seem to come from the words written at each crime scene. The victims were all wealthy, or assumed to be in Gary Hinman's case. Manson had told family members that the word "pig" meant the establishment and that Helter Skelter was the race war (184, Bugliosi & Gentry, 1974). From this information it can be inferred that Manson believed these people were of a high social class. The houses of the Tate-LaBianca cases were very large so it was easy to assume that the people living in them were wealthy. Also the victims appeared to be Caucasian, although they actually weren't all American. The LaBianca's were of Mexican decent. Although these people were picked at random, unlike the Hinman murder, they were chosen for specific reasons (Bugliosi & Gentry, 1974).

The Aftermath

According to the definition of psychopathy by Robert D. Hare , "pathological lying, manipulateness, and the persistent violation of social norms and expectations" are all characteristics that make up a psychopath (188, Hare, 1993). During the trial Manson asked to see the prosecutor Vincent Bugliosi. He told Mr. Bugliosi that the women who committed the murders were not actually controlled by him (359, Bugliosi & Gentry, 1974). This is one example of pathological lying. Manson did have control over everyone in his Family and that is why they committed the murders. A part of having control is also being manipulative.

According to Catherine Share, Manson brainwashed his Family members into believing that anything that Manson said was right. He started becoming a commander to the Family members. Their only source of news or information for the outside world was from Manson. He got the members to believe that they had to do everything that they were told because that was their only way to survive Helter Skelter (Documentary, A&E Television Networks, 2009). Manson was always violating social norms and expectations and continues to do so. Now he serves a life sentence in a state penitentiary in California (Bugliosi & Gentry, 1974).

In correspondence with Katie Sherman, see Appendix, his words seem to have a philosophical meaning but they also suggest that he is mentally disturbed.

David Berkowitz (Son of Sam)

The case study of the Son of Sam is being presented in this study to demonstrate how a serial killer can fake symptoms of mental illness. While this does not mean that all mentally ill serial killers are faking their problem, it does mean that these killers are capable of convincing psychiatrists that they are.

Personal and Family History

David was adopted when he was a baby because his mother could not provide for him. Nathan, known as Nat, and Pearl Berkowitz adopted three day old David, named Richard David Falco when he was born, in June of 1953. From then on David become very attached to Pearl, so much that David and Nat's relationship was strained. David constantly felt that he was competing with Nat for Pearl's attention and affection (Abrahamsen, 1985).

David was not yet three years old when he found out that he was adopted. This was devastating news to him. He began to experience anxiety, uncertainty and fear from this information (67, Abrahamsen, 1985). When he was fourteen, Pearl died from cancer. This hit him hard, although in later years he would say it did not matter to him. This may have contributed to David being unable to show genuine love as well as his lack of empathy towards others. Both of these factors contributed to his apparent lack of emotions, which contributed to this diagnosis of sociopathy soon after his arrest (Abrahamsen, 1985).

When Berkowitz was older he began to search for his biological parents. After endless hours and disappointments, he finally received a letter back from the woman that was his biological mother asking to meet with him and his half-sister,

whom David did not know existed. He built this meeting with his real family up so much, that he was let down tremendously when the time came to actually meet them. His mother wasn't anything spectacular, just average and he became jealous that his mother had kept his sister and not him. Then he found out even more upsetting news, the father that was named on his birth certificate, was in fact not his biological father. Berkowitz felt that he had been given up for adoption because he was an illegitimate son and his sister was not an illegitimate daughter. His biological mother stated that it was because she couldn't provide for him (Abrahamsen, 1985).

All of these factors contributed to Davids' hatred towards women. The more he visited his real mom and half-sister, the more he would felt as if he was going to do something terrible to them (Abrahamsen, 1985).

The Murders

David Berkowitz committed eight shootings in total and took six lives during his shooting spree. His targets were women because he wanted revenge on them and to get back at them for all the mental suffering he felt they had caused him (93, Abrahamsen, 1985). He chose random targets, mostly for their convenience and availability.

His first victim was Donna Lauria on July 29,1976. She was in her car talking to her friend when Berkowitz came up to their car from the back and opened fire on them. He fired five shots with one hand on the gun and then ran to his car and drove away from that neighborhood, which happened to be his childhood neighborhood. It

wasn't until the next day that he found out that he had killed one of the girls (Abrahamsen, 1985).

The next shooting took place on October 23, 1976 in Queens. Carl DeNaro and Rosemary Reenan had been making out in a car when David came up to them and began shooting. He intended to shoot the woman but ended up hitting Carl. This shooting was not fatal (Abrahamsen, 1985).

On November 27, 1976 in Queens, two women were sitting on the porch. Donna DeMasi and Joanne Lomino were shot on their porch. The women were only wounded. This means that David had become a little bolder in his approach with shooting. These women were sitting out in the open and not in a car (Abrahamsen, 1985).

The next murder took place on January 30, 1977 in Queens once again. Christine Freund and John Diehl were making out in a car, when Berkowitz came up to the car and fired his gun. He ended up killing Christine and only wounding John. This shooting was the first time he had used two hands on the gun, making his aim more accurate (Abrahamsen, 1985).

The fifth shooting took place in Forest Hills on March 8, 1977. Berkowitz was out in the open and saw a girl walking alone. He stated he did not know why he chose her, but he did (103, Abrahamsen, 1985). Berkowitz shot Virginia Voskerichian once in the face, killing her instantly (Abrahamsen, 1985).

On April 17, 1977, Berkowitz killed a young couple in the Bronx. The couple had stopped off at a service station. David walked up to their car, dropped a note on the ground and opened fire on them. He fired four shots, one hit the woman in the

face and two others hit the man. Both Valentina Suriani and Alexander Esau were killed. This was the first scene that Berkowitz had left a note at. It was signed the "Son of Sam" (Abrahamsen, 1985).

On June 26, 1977 in Queens, two were wounded. Judy Placido and Salvatore Lupo were shot. Where they were shot near his half-sister's house (Abrahamsen, 1985).

The last shooting Berkowitz committed was on July 31, 1977. A couple was making out inside their car when David came up to their car and shot them. Stacy Moskowitz was killed and Robert Violante was almost blinded. When Dr. Abrahamsen interviewed him about this killing, Berkowitz said that demons had made him shoot his victims (Abrahamsen, 1985).

Aftermath

This demon story comes out in a few interviews by a few different psychiatrists, David Abrahamsen being one of them, this is the point at which David was trying to prove that he was mentally ill. It seemed like a reasonable explanation because of his stories about demons making him commit the crimes until, David himself admitted that he had made the whole thing up (Abrahamsen, 1985).

Much of the information that is used from David Abrahamsen's book is from interviews he personally had with David Berkowitz while David was in prison. There are a few letters that he wrote to Dr. Abrahamsen included in this book as well. By reading through all of these it was easy to tell that for most of his time in prison, Berkowitz does not seem insane at all. In fact in a letter to FOXNEWS.com Berkowitz discussed how he would not be seeking parole at his next parole hearing

back in 2011. He said that he was already a free man because he had been forgiven by Jesus Christ (Fox News, 2011). This information further supports the argument that he was never mentally ill (Abrahamsen, 1985).

David is currently at the Sullivan Correctional Facility in Fallsburg, N.Y. He has served over thirty-six years there so far and is serving six sentences of twenty-five to life there (Abrahamsen, 1985).

Boston Strangler (Albert DeSalvo)

Personal and Family History

Albert Henry DeSalvo was born on September 3, 1931 in Chelsea, MA. He was the third of six children. His father, Frank DeSalvo, was an abusive alcoholic and his mother, Charlotte DeSalvo, took the brunt of it. Frank constantly beat all of his six children with fists, belts, and pipes. He even pulled a gun on Charlotte once and on another occasion, broke her fingers. Frank would also bring home prostitutes and had sex with them in front of his children (Kelly, 1995).

His father influenced Albert greatly. He said that he even learned how to shoplift from Frank. Frank's influence may have been the reason why Albert ended up getting into trouble with the law so much when he was growing up. In 1931 he was sent to a reformatory school for delinquent boys, the Lyman School. In September of 1943 Charlotte and Frank finally divorced, and Charlotte got into a steady relationship with Paul Kinosian. He was a better parent with the kids than Frank had been and tried hard to support Charlotte and her children. Because of this, Albert was allowed parole in October of 1944 from the Lyman School (Kelly, 1995).

As nice as Paul was, he did have some problems. He would have bursts of anger and punish the children for being disobedient or insolent. He would "test" them by making them stand on two cans and balance a hairbrush in one hand. If the hairbrush started to shake, he would hit them with a belt. He even threw Albert's younger brother out of the house and split his head open once for failing his test.

Another time he chased Albert's younger out of the house with a hammer (Kelly, 1995).

Paul would have positive times with the children. He played ball with them and also tried to provide for them. There were more good times with Paul than there had been with Albert's biological father, Frank. Despite having a somewhat more positive role model in Albert's life, he went back to the Lyman School once (Kelly, 1995).

Albert joined the army in the late 1940's. On his first tour he was sent to Germany. There he met Irmgard Beck. Once DeSalvo was discharged for disobeying orders he moved back to the United States with Irmgard. After four years of dating they married on December 5, 1953. Two years later they had their first child, Judy. Judy was born with a pelvic disease that needed special treatment. Since Irmgard had to spend a lot of time with Judy, she started to neglect Albert sexually. This would be understandable except for the fact that Albert demanded sex at least six times a day. The birth of Judy made Irmgard scared to get pregnant and have another child, so she rarely had sex with Albert. This made Albert very angry and he started to hate Irmgard for it, even though he still loved her. He didn't know what to do. This was the start of what would soon lead him to become the Boston Strangler (Kelly, 1995).

The Murders

Albert DeSalvo killed thirteen women all in the Boston area. The first to die was fifty-six year old Anna Slesers. She died on June 14, 1962 in the Back Bay area.

She was discovered in her apartment where she had lived alone.. She was found strangled with the cord of her housecoat around her neck in a bow. She had been sexually assaulted and was found with her housecoat opened to expose her body (Kelly, 1995).

The next victim was Nina Nichols. She was a sixty-seven year old who lived in an apartment in Brighton by herself. She was found dead on June 30, 1962. Nina was found with two stockings tied and knotted tightly around her neck. Her body had been exposed and she had been sexually assaulted as well (Kelly, 1995).

The third victim was a found on July 2, 1962 in her Lynn apartment. She was sixty-five years old. Helen Blake had been sexually assaulted and was found dead with two stocking tied around her neck. On top of the stocking, a bra was tied around her neck under her chin (Kelly, 1995).

Margaret Davis was the fourth victim, found dead in a hotel room in Boston. She had been manually strangled. She was found on July 11, 1962. Margaret was a sixty year old well-known alcoholic. A cleaning maid at the hotel found her body completely naked (Kelly, 1995).

Ida Irga died on August 19, 1962 but was not found until August 21st. She was seven-five years old at the time of her death. Her cause of death was found to be from the pillowcase wrapped around her neck and manual strangulation. She was found with slight injuries to the external genitalia (Kelly, 1995).

Jane Sullivan was a sixty-seven year old woman from Dorchester. Her date of death was August 21, 1962 but her body was not found until ten days later on

August 31st. She was found in her bathtub on her knees in six inches of water. She was completely naked and her body was badly decomposed. Despite the state of her body, experts were still able to determine that she had not been sexually assaulted. She was found with two stockings tied and knotted around her neck. These items had been used to strangle her (Kelly, 1995).

The seventh victim was thirty-seven year old Modeste Freeman. She was found on October 13, 1962. This victim was different compared to the other Strangler victims. She was a black woman, all of the previous victims had been white, and her body had been found on the lawn outside. She had been strangled with a ligature, but had also suffered multiple blunt force trauma to the head. She was also the first victim to have a high blood alcohol content, something that had not been a factor in the previous murders. Lastly, she was found with a wooden broomstick in her vagina (Kelly, 1995).

The next victim was a much younger girl, twenty-year old Sophie Clark. Miss Clark was also black. She was found on December 5, 1962 in her apartment, that she shared with two other roommates who were not home at the time, with her body partially exposed. She had been strangled with a half-slip and nylon stockings and there was a gag in her mouth. She may have been sexually assaulted (Kelly, 1995).

The ninth victim was twenty-three year old Patricia Bisette. She was found in her Boston apartment on December 31, 1962. Found around her neck were a white blouse, a single stocking, and two other stockings. She had been strangled to

death. She had had intercourse not long before her death and there was injury to the rectum found. At the time of her death she was one month pregnant (Kelly, 1995).

On March 6, 1963, Mary Brown was found dead in her Lawrence apartment. She was sixty-eight years old at her time of death. Her cause of death was from being bludgeoned, stabbed, and strangled. She had also been raped. She was found with a knife or fork stuck in her left breast and her body was mostly exposed (Kelly, 1995).

Beverly Samans was the next victim of the Strangler. She was found on May 8, 1963 and had been stabbed seventeen times in her neck and left breast. She was found completely nude (Kelly, 1995).

The eleventh victim was fifty-two year old, although this age differs within a few years, from source to source, (Kelly, p.10) Evelyn Corbin. She was found in her apartment in Salem on September 8, 1963. She was found partially exposed with one stocking tied around her left ankle and two tied around her neck. Spermatozoa were found inside her mouth but no other part of her body (Kelly, 1995).

On November 25, 1963, twenty-three year old Joann Graff was found dead in her Lawrence apartment. She was mostly naked and had two brown nylon stockings and one leg of a black leotard tied around her neck. The autopsy showed that she had been raped (Kelly, 1995).

The last victim of the Strangler was nineteen-year old Mary Sullivan. Her two roommates found her on January 4, 1964 dead at her new apartment. There was clear evidence of sexually assault, she had been found with a broom handle in her

vagina. A charcoal nylon stocking, a pink silk scarf and a pink and white scarf with a floral design on it had been used to strangle her (Kelly, 1995).

Aftermath

Albert DeSalvo was put on trial for allegedly being the Boston Strangler while he was already serving time for the being the "Green Man". This was a series of rapes that he had committed in the Boston area. He had not even served a year of his twenty-five year sentence, for which he would have most likely been paroled after ten years, when he was put on trial for the murders. Since there was no physical evidence that he had committed the murders the jury found him guilty of the rapes. He was sentenced to life in prison because the jury and judge believed that he had committed the murders and didn't ever want him to get out of prison. Albert was hoping that he was found guilty but insane or not guilty by reason of insanity. Albert desperately wanted to be sentence to a psychiatric hospital so he could be treated for his mental illness. He was not granted the psychiatric help that he or his attorney, F. Lee Bailey, wanted (Bailey, 1971).

DeSlavo was sent to Walpole state prison to serve his sentence. He was murdered in the prison infirmary in November of 1973. Another inmate had stabbed him through the heart. The night before Albert died, he had called to urgently meet with his doctor. The doctor told him he would see him the next morning, but by then it was too late. Albert had mentioned that he was going to tell his doctor who the real strangler was, but he never got the chance too (Bailey, 1971).

Herbert Mullin

Family History

Herbert William Mullin was born on April 18th, 1947. Herb was an intelligent, nice child. At the age of five, Herb and his family moved from the countryside to San Francisco because of his fathers' job. Herb and his older sister attended a parochial school there. Herbert's father, a World War II veteran, was stern with his children. He was however, never abusive towards them or their mother. William Mullin taught his son how to box and how to use a gun (Scott, n.d.).

When Herbert was in high school, his family moved to Santa Cruz county. Although this was an impressionable time for a teenage boy, he adjusted well into his new high school. He joined the football team, kept a steady girlfriend, and even was voted "Most Likely to Succeed" in his high school yearbook. All seemed to be well with Herb until his paranoid schizophrenia began to show through soon after he graduated high school in 1965 at the age of eighteen (Scott, n.d.).

If there was any event that may have triggered his mental illness to surface, it was the death of his best friend. It was the summer of 1965, right after their high school graduation, when Dean Richardson died in a terrible car accident. Herb was distressed after Dean's death. He began to spend a lot of time alone. He also became engrossed with learning about reincarnation. Herb went on to attend college in the Fall of 1965, but he ended up dropping out. Herb then tried to join the Army but was denied in the end because he did not want to sign the paperwork that bound him to a contract with the army (Scott, n.d.).

In 1966 Mullin started experimenting with drugs. He started with marijuana and then moved onto LSD and other hallucinogenic drugs. Mullin began to alienate his girlfriend and then he became violent with her. In 1968 her told her that he might be gay and that was the last straw. They broke up and Mullin was left alone with his drugs (Scott, n.d.).

In 1969 when he was visiting his sister and his brother-in-law, he began to mimic his bother-in-law and continued to all day. This is a symptom of schizophrenia called echolalia and echopraxia. Herbert Mullin was taken to a mental hospital for treatment but soon checked out because he had checked himself in and was allowed to leave against the recommendation of the doctors. The Mullins though that his strange behaviors were from all the drugs he was indulging in but they didn't know that Herbert also had a severe mental illness as well (Scott, n.d.).

Herb tried to straighten out his life by getting a job, but it did not last long. He moved to San Luis Obispo and soon began to claim that he had been receiving messages from God to do various things. He also began to burn the end of his penis for ritualistic purposes. When his roommate found out about this he got his uncle involved, who happened to be a psychiatrist. He was then committed to a mental hospital (Scott, n.d.).

Once Mullin was released he went back to Santa Cruz but his mental illness continued to get worse. He tried to figure out what went wrong in his life. He blamed his father for it all. Herb thought that his father was a mass murderer who told Herbert to kill telepathically. Mullin also blamed the drugs and drug dealers for

ruining his brain so much. He even went as far as to blame the hippies for brainwashing him (Scott, n.d.).

When Herb turned twenty-four in 1971, he moved to San Francisco. His mental illness got even worse. He tried numerous programs to help treat himself, but nothing seemed to work. In September of 1972 he moved back in with his parents. He became angry about living in the same house as his father. Herbert also became obsessed over the large earthquake that was predicted to hit California. All of these factors together led to what would soon become a brutal series of murders (Scott, n.d.).

The Murders

The first murder took place on October 13, 1972. Mullin left his house with a baseball bat and went for a drive. He pulled over on the side of the road and pretended to have a car issue. A homeless man named Lawrence White, who was fifty-five years old, came over to help Mullin with his car. When White took a look at the car, Herb bashed him over the head multiple times with the baseball bat. After Mullin had killed White, he pushed his body off the side of the road and drove away (Scott, n.d.).

His next victim was twenty-four year old Mary Guilfoyle. She was late for an interview so she decided to hitchhike. Herb picked her up and drove her to a side road where Mullin stabbed her with a hunting knife repeatedly in the chest and in the back. He then brought her body to a deserted area and cut her open. He

unraveled her organs to learn more about the inside of the body. Guilfoyle body wasn't found until four months later on February 11, 1973 (Scott, n.d.).

Sixty-five year old Father Henri Tomei was the third victim. Mullin entered a church on November 2, 1972. When he heard a priest inside one of the confessionals he attacked him. Mullin used his hunting knife to stab Father Tomei through the heart. A parishioner walked into the church at this time and ran out screaming. By the time authorities showed up, Mullin had already left the scene (Scott, n.d.).

On January 25, 1973 Mullin went on murdering spree. He first went to the home of Kathy Francis to see if Jim Gianera, an old high school friend and drug dealer, and his wife Joan still lived there. Kathy told him they had moved so Mullin went to their new place. He shot Jim and then went upstairs and shot his wife. Even though the two were already dead, Mullin also stabbed each victim multiple times. After this he went back to Kathy's house to kill her and her two sons, nine-year-old David and four year old Daemon, as they could be potential informants. Mullin shot all three of them and then again stabbed each body, even though they were already all dead (Scott, n.d.).

The next to die were four teenage boys that were camping in Henry Cowell State Park. On February 10, 1973, Mullin shot the four boys. The victims were Brian Scott Card, David Oliker, Robert Spector, and Mark Dreibelbis. The bodies were discovered a week later by one of the victims brothers (Scott, n.d.).

The last victim was murdered on February 13, 1973. Fred Perez was working on his car in his driveway when Mullin drove up and shot him once with a shotgun

in the heart. A neighbor had seen Mullin driving away and was able to give the police a description of his car. He was caught and arrested later that day (Scott, n.d.).

Aftermath

From the time he was arrested until the time he was put on trial, Mullin demonstrated mental illness. When he was initially arrested he repeatedly yelled at the police officer to “silence” and they took him to a holding cell. He continued to exhibit bizarre behaviors when a doctor and his district attorney examined him. Herb stated that he wanted to represent himself. Psychiatrists were later called in to examine Mullin and they diagnosed him with paranoid schizophrenia. His attorney decided he was going to use diminished capacity as his defense for Mullin (Scott, n.d.).

Mullin was charged with six counts of murder, but this number rose to ten when the bodies of the teenage campers were discovered. Mullin claimed a multitude of reasons for his killings. One was his father, and how he had telepathically told Mullin to kill. Another was that his victims had also telepathically told him that he could kill them. Mullin also insisted that these killings were going to save California from the monstrous earthquake that was scheduled to hit California. Whatever his reasons were, none of them were logical, except from the murder of Kathy and her two sons, since this was to get rid of potential witnesses (Scott, n.d.).

When Herbert took the stand in his own defense, he explained that he was a leader of his generation, because he was born on the same day that Albert Einstein died. This was the reasoning for murdering all of his victims. He also said that a few

had to be killed to save millions. Although he kept his story somewhat consistent, it did not seem logical or sane. The prosecutor argued that he was mentally ill but sane since he was able to rationally kill Kathy Francis and her two sons. After hours of deliberating, the jury decided that Herb was sane and guilty of two counts of first-degree murder and eight counts of second degree murder (Scott, n.d.).

He was sentenced to life in prison with the possibility of parole in 2021. He was recently up for parole in 2011, but was denied it and his sentence was extended another ten years. He is currently serving his sentence at the Mule Creek State Prison at Ione (Jones, 2011).

Gerald Eugene Stano

Family and History

Gerald, who was named Paul by his birth mother, was born on September 12, 1951 and put up for adoption. While he was in custody of the state of New York, a team of social workers, doctors, and psychologist examined him when he was 13 months old. He was diagnosed as not fit for adoption because of the severe neglect that he suffered from which put him mentally at a level much lower than he should have been. Despite this developmental set back, Eugene and Norma Stano adopted Paul when he was nineteen months old. They changed his name to Gerald Eugene Stano once the adoption was official (Gaynor et al, 2005).

He still showed signs of developmental issues after he was adopted. He continued to wet the bed until he was ten years old. He also was a target for bullies at school since he was a shy child and could not relate to other children his age. As a young teenager, Gerald was arrested for pulling a fire alarm and throwing rocks at cars. His parents decided they would send him to military school to reform him. This failed and Gerald ended stealing money from his peers there (Gaynor et al, 2005).

When he returned home from military school at the age of sixteen, his family decided to relocate to Norristown, PA to straighten out Gerald. However, this did not work because soon after the move, Gerald began stealing money again and would continuously skip school. He failed so many classes that he had to repeat three grades (Gaynor et al, 2005).

At the age of twenty-one, Stano graduated from high school. After graduation he went on to a computer school. Once he graduated from the computer school, he started working at a local hospital. Shortly after being hired, he was fired for stealing money. He joined the Navy for a month but was discharged for medical reasons. He was forced to move in with his parents and he bounced around from job to job (Gaynor et al, 2005).

He was still twenty-one when he moved to New Jersey on his own and began dating a mentally challenged girl. He ended up getting his girlfriend pregnant. The girl's father was furious when he found out. He made Stano pay for an abortion for his daughter. This led to Stano drinking heavily and using drugs (Gaynor et al, 2005).

After this in the early 1970's, Eugene moved to Florida to help his parents take care of his grandmother. While in Florida he again moved from job to job (Gaynor et al, 2005).

Murders

Stano claimed his first victims when he was only twenty-one years old. The first two victims were nineteen year old Janine Ligotino and seventeen year old Ann Arceneaux, who were both stabbed to death on March 21, 1973. They were found in Gainesville, Florida. Barbara Ann Bauer was a seventeen year old who was strangled to death in New Smyrna Beach, Florida on September 6, 1973. The next victim of Stano's was Cathy Le Scharf, a seventeen year old who was found strangled to death

in Brevard County. On January 3, 1975 Nancy Jean Heard was strangled to death in Port Orange, Florida. Her body was found about a year later in January of 1976. She was twenty-four years old at the time of her death. On May 15, 1975, eighteen year old Diana Lynn was shot to death in Tampa. The next victim was twelve year old Susan Basile. She was the youngest victim Stano killed and she was found in December of 1967. Stano had strangled her to death in Port Orange on June 10, 1965. On July 22, 1975, sixteen year old Linda Hamilton was found drown to death. Then on December 17, 1975 twenty-one year old Emily Branch was found dead. The last victim of 1975 was killed only three days after Emily; her name was Susan Brickrest. She was strangled to death in Volusia County. On February 10, 1976, Bonnie Jean Hughes was bludgeoned to death. She was thirty-four years old and was found in Polk County. A few months later on May 30, 1976 Cheryl Ramona Neal, age eighteen was found dead. On September 28, 1977 Joan Gail Forster was found dead in Pasco County, Florida. She had been eighteen years old when she was shot to death. Stano's next victim was twenty-three year old Mary Kathleen Muldoon. She was found shot to death in Daytona Beach on November 11, 1977. Sandra Dubose, thirty-four, was found shot to death in Polk County on October 5, 1978. Phoebe Winston was found dead on March 27, 1997. She was twenty-five years old at the time of her death and her body was found in Polk County. Christen Goodson was an interesting exception because she was the only black victim. All the rest were Caucasian females. She was killed on April 15, 1979 in Pinellas County. Dorothy Williams was Stano's next victim. She was seventeen years old when she was stabbed to death in Tampa on December 11, 1979. On February 16, 1980, twenty-six

year old Toni Van Haddocks went missing but her body was never found. The last victim was Mary Carol Maher. She was twenty years old and was found stabbed to death in the Daytona Airport (Gaynor et al, 2005).

Aftermath

In total Gerald Eguene Stano confessed to forty-one murders but was only convicted of twenty-two . He was brought into the police station for questioning that related to an assault on a prostitute on April 1, 1980. During the same interrogation, Stano confessed to murdering Mary Carol Maher. He was charged with 1st degree murder after signing a confession sheet about Maher. By September of 1981, he had confessed to three murders; Mary Carol Maher, Toni Van Haddocks, and Nancy Heard. Stano was upset that he was not getting a reputation from these murders so in 1982 he confessed to sixteen more murders, one of these being the murder of Kathy Lee Scharf. Following this confession, he was given a psychiatric evaluation to see whether he was competent to stand trial or not. It was found that he was competent to stand trial (Gaynor et al, 2005).

On June 8, 1983 he was sentenced to death. Stano tried to appeal this but the sentence was confirmed and the death warrant was signed. He appealed this as well and was granted a stay of execution. On June 4, 1987, his second death warrant was signed but he again appealed this. Stano was granted a stay of execution for the second time but lost the appeal. The third death warrant was signed on and the execution was set for April 29, 1997. Stano filed another appeal, all of which were related to his counsel, and his execution dated was pushed back once again to May

30, 1997. The electric chair malfunctioned during Perdo Media's execution and Stano was granted a stay once again. He was finally executed on March 23, 1998 by electric chair. (Gaynor et al, 2005).

Jerome “Jerry” Brudos

Family and History

Jerome “Jerry” Brudos was born in Webster, South Dakota on January 31, 1939, the second son of Henry and Eileen Brudos. Jerry was an unplanned pregnancy, and his parents were hoping for a daughter instead of a son. The first time Jerry showed any abnormalities was after they had moved to Portland, Oregon and he became infatuated with women’s high heel shoes. In the first grade he unsuccessfully attempted to steal his teachers’ high heels. By this point his family had moved to California. While he was there he failed the second grade because he was constantly sick and missed too many days of school (Rule, 1998).

When he turned eight years old his family moved back to Oregon. This is when Jerry’s high heel shoe fetish evolved into a women’s undergarment fetish. He would hang out with the neighborhood boys who had older sisters. While he was at his friend house, he would sneak into their sister’s rooms and steal their underwear. When he turned thirteen he found a stash of his older brother Larry’s nude drawings of women. Eileen caught Jerry with the drawings, and thinking they were his, scolded him for having them (Rule, 1998).

When Jerry turned sixteen in 1955, he began to go through adolescence and started to have unusual fantasies about capturing a girl and making her do whatever he wanted. After continuing to steal girls’ undergarments, Jerry decided he wanted to take nude photos of girls to enhance his sexual pleasure. He masterminded a plot to trick a girl into coming to his house. Once inside, Jerry, who had a mask on, put a

knife to the girls' throat, ordered her to undress and took nude photos of her (Rule, 1998).

He was proud that he got away with this plan so when he turned seventeen, he lured a girl into his car, where he drove her to a secluded area, and beat her. Fortunately, a couple saw what was happening and called the police on Jerry. He was arrested for assault and battery and sent to a mental hospital for treatment. He was allowed to go to high school during the day but remained at the hospital for treatment for nine months (Rule, 1998).

In 1957, at the age of eighteen, Jerry graduated high school. He attempted to go to college but ended up dropping out. On March 9, 1959, Jerry joined the Army but was soon discharged for having "bizarre obsessions" (Keefe et. al., 2013, 2). At the age of twenty-one, Jerry moved back in with his parents in California. There he followed a young girl one night and strangled her until she was unconscious and stole her shoes (Rule, 1998).

Jerry obtained a job working for a radio station. While there, he met a seventeen year old girl named Darcie Metzler. The two fell in love and they soon were married. Jerry was twenty-two by this time. A year later the couple had a baby girl named Megan. The family moved around frequently since Jerry was unable to hold a job. In 1967 Darcie had their son Jason, but did not allow Jerry in the room when she gave birth to him. This upset Jerry so much that he regressed back to stealing women's shoes and undergarments (Rule, 1998).

He regressed and ended up breaking into a woman's home. He choked her until she was unconscious, raped her, stole her shoes, and left the home. (Rule, 1998).

The Murders

The first victim was nineteen-year-old Linda Slawson. On January 26, 1968, Slawson was selling encyclopedias door-to-door in Jerry's neighborhood. When she arrived at Jerry's door, he was the only one home and he convinced her to come into his garage. Brudos hit her over the head with a two by four piece of wood. He then strangled her to death. He then took off her clothing and dressed her body in some of the undergarments he had stolen previously. Brudos cut off her foot to keep in the freezer and dressed it in a high heel shoe he had stolen prior. Then he put her body in his car, rode to a bridge and threw Linda's body over it (Rule, 1998).

In July 1968 Stephanie Vikko was reported missing. Then on November 26th, a college student at the University of Oregon also went missing. Her name was Jan Susan Whitney and she was twenty-three years old (Rule, 1998).

On March 27, 1969 another college student named Karen Sprinkler went missing. Her body was later found in May in the Long Tom River. An engine had weighted down her body. Brudos had cut off her two breasts and kept them as souvenirs. He had filled these holes in with paper towels before putting a bra on her body that he had from his collection (Rule, 1998).

On April 21, 1969 Brudos met Sharon Wood in a parking lot at Portland State University. She bit his finger in an attempt to escape the attack on her. This failed

because Brudos beat her until she was unconscious; however when a car came into the parking lot, Brudos fled the scene. The next day Brudostried to kidnap a fourteen-year-old girl named Liane Brumley. She was able to escape (Rule, 1998).

Linda Dawn Salee was reported missing on April 23. The next day her car was found in a parking garage. Brudos had posed as a police officer and choked Linda to death. He disposed of her body in the water. Local fishermen discovered her body in the in the Long Tom River on May 10, 1969. Brudos had weighted her body down with an automobile transmission (Rule, 1998).

Aftermath

Brudos was caught when he called local dorm rooms at Oregon State University. He went on several blind dates through this method and Jerry tried to contact the same girl twice. The girl called the police and Brudos was questioned about this. His story came back valid but after reviewing his record they decided to stop by Brudos' home for follow up questions (Rule, 1998).

By the end of May in 1969 the police were able to obtain a warrant to arrest S Brudos for the attempt to abduct Liane Brumley. Brudos tried to flee but the police were able to catch him before he fled. Brudos was taken to the police station to be interrogated. Brudos tired to contact his wife and tell her to burn evidence at their house, but Darcie did not do this (Rule, 1998).

On June 4, 1969 Brudos confessed to four murders. When he was arraigned for the murder of Karen Sprinkler, Brudos pled not guilty by reason of insanity. Because of this plea, he was tested by multiple psychiatrists and ultimately found

not criminally insane. He was diagnosed with, “ ‘antisocial personality, manifested by fetishism, tranvestitism, exhibitionism, voyeurism and especially sadism’ “ (Keefe et al., 2013, 4).

After more evidence was collected, Brudos was charged with three counts of first degree murder for Karen Sprinkler, Jan Whitney, and Linda Salee. Jerry decided to plead guilty to all of these murders. He was sentenced to three consecutive sentences of life in prison (Rule, 1998).

Brudos' wife Darcie, was later arraigned for helping Jerry murder Karen Sprinkler. She pled not guilty, and was found not guilty. In August 1970 Darcie divorced Brudos, changed her last name, and received a court order that forbid Brudos from ever contacting his children (Rule, 1998).

Brudos was beat frequently and sexually assaulted by other inmates. His lawyers attempted to appeal the decision but the last appeal was rejected on May 25, 1977 (Rule, 1998).

In 1999 Brudos was up for parole but it was denied. He is currently still serving his term at Oregon State Penitentiary. He goes up for parole every two years but has not been granted it so far (Rule, 1998).

Joseph Kallinger

Family and Personal History

Joseph Kallinger was born on December 11, 1936 in Philadelphia, PA. He was put up for adoption at the age of two because his mother could not find a husband to provide for them. On October 15, 1938 Stephen and Anna Kallinger adopted Joseph, although it was only made official two years later. At the age of five, Stephen Kallinger beat Joseph for swearing, even though Joseph did not know that the words were bad to say. On September 16, 1943, Joseph had to have surgery to repair a hernia but was traumatized by the experience and stated that the surgeon also fixed his penis to make it not work (Schrieber, 1984).

Over the next few years Joseph was beaten and punished for various reasons, some which would be considered invalid and therefore would have been child abuse. At the age of eight, Joseph was held at knife point by a few older boys while one performed oral sex on him. On Joseph's ninth birthday, he cut up his classmates' coats because he did not receive a birthday present. By the time Joseph was eleven, he stole money from his parents to take peers to the movies in an attempt to make friends. Once his parents found out, they punished him by burning his fingers on the stove (Schrieber, 1984).

In 1949, at age thirteen, Joseph cut holes in his wall to use for masturbation. He also used pictures of naked men and women for arousal. He needed to have a knife near by to use to stab the photos for sexual stimulation. In July, he went to camp for two weeks and while there, he stole a rifle scope. Shortly after he returned

from camp, he claimed to hear voice that told him to cut someone. He brought a boy into the woods and made him take his pants off at knifepoint. Joseph then fled the scene. He did this three more times and on the last victim he reenacted the sexual assault that he had suffered through (Schrieber, 1984).

When Joseph was fourteen he met a girl named Hilda. They started to date against the wishes of Joseph's parents. Joseph had sex for the first time with Hilda a year later. During the time that he was dating Hilda, Joseph received a mission for God to heal people via their feet. This sparked Josephs' interest in working for his father at his fathers' shoemaker shop. Joseph moved out at this point and for the first time in his life, had friends. At the age of seventeen, Joseph dropped out of school to work for his father full time and married Hilda (Schrieber, 1984).

Two years later Hilda left Joseph for another man. Joseph was heartbroken but remarried two years later to another woman. Within the next nine years Joseph set his house on fire three times and tried to commit suicide once (Schrieber, 1984).

On January 23, 1972 at the age of thirty-six, Joseph branded his oldest daughter for running away from home. Three days later he was charged with child abuse after three of his children went to the police station to report the abuse. Joe and his wife both denied this but Kallinger was put on trial. He was evaluated to see if he was fit to stand trail and he was. He was found guilty of child abuse and sentenced to four years of probation with mandatory psychiatric treatment (Schrieber, 1984).

He continued to hallucinate and claimed to receive messages from God. One of Joseph's sons, Joey, was released from a reformatory for being seriously disturbed. Joseph later took out an insurance policy on Joey and murdered him (Schrieber, 1984).

On June 26, 1974, Joseph asked his thirteen-year-old son Michael to help him with an order he had received from God. He told Michael they needed to kill young boys and cut off their genitalia. Michael was quick to jump to his father's aid with this task (Schrieber, 1984).

Joseph and his son broke into a house on November 24, 1974 only to find no one home. They decide to break into another house, where a woman was home alone. Kallinger sexually abused the woman and then the two fled the scene. A few weeks later the two kidnapped four women and stole thousands of dollars from them. They held only one of the woman captive and forced her to perform sexual acts on Joseph at gunpoint (Schrieber, 1984).

The Murders

The first murder victim was a ten year old Puerto Rican youth named Jose Collazo. The father/son team tortured this young boy and then cut off his genitals before they killed him. This occurred on July 7, 1974, only twelve days after Michael had agreed to help his father kill in the name of God (Schrieber, 1984).

The next victim was Joseph's own son and one of Michael's brothers; Joey. Michael was not reported to have played a part in this murder. Joseph killed his son on July 28, 1974. Thirteen-year-old Joey was found dead in August of 1974 under

rubble at an abandoned site. The cause of death could not be determined during an autopsy. Joseph later confessed to drowning Joey (Schrieber, 1984).

On January 8, 1975, Joseph and his son went into a house in Leonia, New Jersey and took eight people captive. They brought knives and guns with them and tied the eight people up with electrical cords. Most of the hostages were found naked and one, Maria Fasching, was found dead. Her throat had been slit open. The other hostages were saved when one was able to run away and contacted the police about the incident (Schrieber, 1984).

Aftermath

Joseph Kallinger and two of his sons, Michael and James, were arrested on January 17, 1975 when blood was found on a shirt that linked them to the crime. The police took the two boys because they looked alike and couldn't figure out which one was helping kill with his father. They finally released James (who was only eleven at the time) and kept Michael and Joseph. Joseph Kallinger confessed to the other murders during his interrogation with the police. Joseph Kallinger was then given a psychiatric evaluation and was found competent to stand trial (Schrieber, 1984).

Since his first trial for murder was a mistrial because of jury selection, Kallinger was charged with four counts of robbery, four counts of false imprisonment, and one count of burglary. Kallinger did not help his case when he testified during the trial and stated that he had received messages from God to commit these horrendous acts. Kallinger also claimed he had periods where he

blacked out and could not remember what had happened. In the end, the jury thought Kallinger was faking it and found him guilty. He was sentenced to 30-80 years in prison (Schrieber, 1984).

On September 13, 1976, Joseph was put on trial for the murder of Maria Fasching and the taking of the hostages in New Jersey. He pled not guilty and continued to act like he was still following orders from God. The jury once again did not believe this and found him guilty. This time he was sentenced to life in prison (Schrieber, 1984).

While in prison, Kallinger set himself and his cell on fire. He also assaulted a fellow inmate. In 1978, Kallinger was moved to a hospital for the criminally insane in Pennsylvania. While he served time there, he attempted to kill a fellow inmate. In his next attempt, Kallinger slashed another inmate's throat, but the inmate survived (Schrieber, 1984).

In 1988, after being interviewed by television news casts, he stated that he wanted to kill every single person on earth and then commit suicide. Once Kallinger did this he thought he would become God (Schrieber, 1984).

At the age of fifty-five years old, Kallinger was put in solitary confinement and put on suicide watch. After almost five years of this Kallinger died on March 26, 1996 at the age of fifty-nine (Schrieber, 1984).

Robert Hansen

Family and History

Robert Hansen was born in Pocahontas, Iowa, on February 15, 1939. His father, a Danish immigrant, was a bakery owner in the small town. Robert didn't have the best of childhoods. He was constantly wetting his bed. From these episodes he moved on to setting fires and shoplifting. He claimed that girls never gave him positive attention and that they shunned him (Hickey, 2010).

Despite his poor academic performance, he did graduate high school in 1957. He stuck around Pocahontas where he worked at his father's bakery. He still continued to get into trouble so he joined the Army Reserve. He didn't last long there (Hickey, 2010).

In 1960 he fell in love with a local girl and they soon got married. Within that same year, Robert set fire to a barn where all the school buses for the town were kept. He was sent to prison for this escapade but within a year and a half he was released. However his wife was so ashamed of him that she filed for a divorce. Soon after he was released, he married his second wife and took some baking and decorating courses to follow in his father's footsteps. The young couple then moved to Minnesota (Hickey, 2010).

While in Minnesota, Robert continued to steal numerous things. He was arrested multiple times for this between 1965 and 1967. Robert had had enough of

life in Minnesota, so he and his wife moved to Anchorage, Alaska. There he opened his own bakery. The couple also had children (Hickey, 2010).

In his free time Hansen enjoyed hunting, specifically large game. He was in the record books multiple times for his kills with various weapons. He even made a world record; largest Dall sheep killed with a bow and arrow. Hansen also became a licensed pilot and owned a small plane (Hickey, 2010).

Often times when his wife and children were away, he would go to clubs featuring exotic dancers or try to pick up prostitutes. If a prostitute slept with him and didn't ask for payment, he would spare her life, but if they did ask for payment, he would beat, attack or kill her. On November 15, 1971, Hansen was arrested for an assault with a deadly weapon. His attack was on an exotic dancer. He considered these women to be worthless. He got out on bail for the assault and on December 19 he kidnapped and raped another women. Fortunately for her, he let her go (Hickey, 2010).

Hansen went a few years without any major brushes with the law until 1977. He was arrested and convicted for stealing a chainsaw and was sentenced to five years in prison. He was evaluated by a psychiatrist and deemed to have bipolar effective disorder. It was recommended that he take medication to control this disorder. Unfortunately, this was never enforced, and he was released from prison within a year after an appeal went through (Hickey, 2010).

The Murders

Hansen made it five more years without an incident with the law. On June 13, 1983, he convinced a prostitute named Kitty Larson to come back to his place and that he would pay her. Once Hansen got her to his home, he brutally raped and sexually assaulted her. Hansen put her in handcuffs and then pulled out a gun and told her that if she did what he said to do then he would not kill her. So he stuffed her in his plane and began to load it up to bring her to his cabin in the woods. It was at this point that the young woman was able to escape and Kitty contacted the authorities (Hickey, 2010).

Hansen quickly made an alibi with his friend and the police believed his story, all except for one officer. He was new to the force and he defied orders because he felt that Hansen was indeed the offender. Once an arrest warrant was obtained, the police arrested Hansen on October 27, 1983 (Hickey, 2010).

It is hard to say exactly how many victims Hansen attacked and killed or exactly when, but the number is believed to be somewhere near seventeen women. During questioning in February of 1984 he did confess to some of these murders (Hickey, 2010).

The first victim to be found was the unidentified remains of a woman. The police dubbed her "Eklutna Annie" since she had been found near Eklutna Road. Construction workers had found some of her remains in 1980 (Hickey, 2010).

That same year, not too far from the first victims gravesite, another decomposed body was found. She was later identified as Joanne Messina. She had been a local topless dancer (Hickey, 2010).

The remains of Sherry Morrow's body was found on September 12, 1982 by two off duty police officers that were hunting near the Knik River valley. The twenty-four year old have last been seen on November 17, 1981. Her friends said she had gone to meet a man who had offered her money if she posed for some pictures. She had been shot three times with .223 caliber bullets. At the gravesite, ace bandages were also found which suggested that Morrow was most likely blindfolded at the time of her death (Hickey, 2010).

The fourth victim to be found was Paula Golding. Golding was a seventeen year old topless dancer and prostitute. Her remains were found along the Knik River but she was a native of Anchorage, a town twenty-five miles away. She had been missing for five months. After reviewing the remains, it was discovered that she had also been shot with a .223 caliber bullet (Hickey, 2010).

Once Hansen confessed to the murders he also mapped out the gravesites on a map for the police. The police even took him in a helicopter to show them exactly where these sites where. From the twelve he showed them, seven more bodies were found. All of these victims were identified as prostitutes or topless dancers. They were Sue Luna, Malai Larsen, DeLynn Frey, Teresa Watson, Angela Feddern, Tamara Pederson, and Lisa Futrell (Hickey, 2010).

Aftermath

Hansen was questioned by a state investigator named Glenn Flothe while Hansen was in prison. While talking with Flothe, Hansen explained that he didn't actually hate women; he loved them, all except the "bad " women, who he deemed to be prostitutes, erotic dancers, or anyone that sold sex or a sexual image to make money. In this interview Hansen went on to say, " I didn't start to hate women at all, as a matter of fact I would venture to say I started to fall in love with every one of them" (Philbin, 2011, 90). Later in the interview he would describe his thoughts on prostitutes. "...I guess prostitutes are women I'm putting down as lower than myself" (91).

On February 18, 1984 Hansen was put on trial, accused of four counts of first-degree murder. These were the first four victims that were discovered; Sherry Marrow, the unidentified "Eklutna Annie", Joanne Messina, and Paula Golding. He was sentenced to 461 years plus one life sentence without the possibility of parole. He was sent to a prison in Pennsylvania, the Lewisburg Federal Penitentiary (Hickey, 2010).

In 1988, in Seward, Alaska, a new prison was opened. Hansen was one of the first inmates to be moved here. This is where he currently resides (Hickey, 2010).

Comparison and Contrast of the Other Case Studies With Charles Manson's

There are a few opposing opinions about who Charles Manson really was. Some say he was a cult leader, some say he was a serial killer, and yet others suggest he was just a mentally ill individual. This section will compare and contrast Charles Manson with the other case studies that have been presented. A determination will be made about whether Manson fits any of these categories or if he is in a category of his own.

When Manson was young, his mother neglected him. He was sent to a Catholic school for delinquent boys but he still committed many crimes in his younger years. He was very interested in knives and guns as a kid as well. He was constantly stealing and skipping school, and these acts eventually sent him to jail when he became an adult.

Manson later became very interested in the Beatles, especially their song titled Helter Skelter. Manson was also convinced the band members were angels from the Bible. This was an indication of his mental illness.

Manson had a variety of people killed for him. Both men and women were killed, ranging in age. The only thing most of his victims had in common was that they were wealthy, judging by the houses they lived in. All of these victims were picked at random, except Gary Hinman.

After Manson was convicted, he was deemed manipulative and a pathological liar. This was a diagnosis of his mental illness.

Manson and Berkowitz were both abandoned by their mothers when they were young. They also both exhibited signs of mental illness as well. Their victims were killed at random and they were of both genders. Berkowitz was considered a serial killer and Manson exhibited many of his characteristics. The only major flaw with this conclusion is that Berkowitz was not actually mentally ill; he had faked the whole thing. They both used guns as a weapon to kill their victims; however Manson also had his Family members use knives as well.

DeSalvo and Manson had a few similar characters, such as mental illness and unhappy childhoods. Manson was neglected as a child and as a result, was often in trouble with the law. DeSalvo's situation differs because his alcoholic father beat him when he was young. Both of these experiences stuck with the two men for the rest of their lives. It left a negative impact on them. It may have also played a role in their mental illnesses.

The two also differ with the choice of victim and how they killed them. DeSalvo killed only women, while Manson had men and women killed for him. Also DeSalvo, being known as the Boston Strangler, used the method of strangulation to kill his victims, while Manson had his family use guns and knives to kill his victims.

Mullin showcases a variety of traits that Manson also possessed. They both killed men and women and used guns and knives to do so. Mullin had also used a

baseball bat to kill one of his victims, and since this was his first victim, it could potentially be an outlier from his weapons of choice.

Both of these men were sent to parochial school when they were younger, the difference being that Manson was specifically sent to a Catholic reform school because he was a for delinquents.

Specialists suggested that Mullin had schizophrenia. This sort of mental illness is different than what they diagnosed Manson with, which was a psychopathy. Either way mental illness seems to play a role in both men's decision to kill.

Stano's victims were younger women that were killed with various weapons. This does not coincide well with the murders Manson had encouraged his followers to commit. The two also had different types of victims and different ways of killing their victims.

Both Manson and Stano were sent to reform schools, but neither were actually reformed. The two each had an unsteady childhood as well, Manson was neglected and Stano was adopted but affected by serve neglect.

Brudos' victims were all young women that he killed using a few different weapons. Mansons' Family had only used two different weapons and was consistent with how they killed. Also note that a few other serial killers were in various armed forces but all none had long-term military careers. Several were discharged for behavioral/psychological issues. This may play a factor into their mental illness'.

When Joseph Kallinger was an adult, he claimed to receive messages from God that ordered him to kill. This is comparable with Manson's thoughts about the race war, the Beatles, and the Bible. Manson believed the Beatles were angels for the Bible and that their song "Helter Skelter", was a story of the race war.

Kallinger killed boys and women with knives. Manson had never had any children murdered, but his followers did use knives in the murders of some victims. Kallinger also was the only other serial killer in this study to have teamed up with someone, his son, in order to kill. Manson had teamed up with his followers carry out his crimes.

Kallinger was very different from all the other cases because he even killed one of his own sons. This should show that the level of his mental illness was severe, but he was evaluated after being convicted and was found competent to stand trial. It was easy to see that he was mentally ill after he set himself and his cell on fire multiple times. He also talked about how he wanted to become God after everyone killed himself or herself. This theory can correlate directly back to Manson's theory of him starting the white race war and coming out on top. Both thought they were actually saving the world.

Hansen believed all prostitutes and erotic dancers were "bad" and needed to be cleansed from this earth. Manson too thought people needed to be cleansed from this earth, and that is exactly whom he had killed, the wealthy and politically relevant.

Conclusion

Manson exhibited traits that each of these serial killers had. Overall they all had a troubled childhood, mainly from being abused or neglected. These men all had a form of mental illness, besides in the case of David Berkowitz. Many also believed that they were helping God or the world by killing off these people, Manson is included in this group. Manson exhibited most of the general characteristics of these serial killers in this study. That being said, it could be concluded that Charles Manson was a serial killer himself.

After conducting this study of Charles Manson compared to seven other serial killers of the same time period, it can be concluded that Charles Manson was not only a cult leader who utilized other to kill for him but also a serial killer. He exhibited traits that were seen multiple times in the other seven case studies. Manson had a troubled childhood, as did the others. All but David Berkowitz had a mental illness, just as Manson has. The victimology was the least informative to this study. Although women were victims in each case, some of these killers also took the lives of men as well. The motive to kill for each serial killer stems from their mental illness and this is also true in Charles Manson's case. It can be argued that because Manson exhibits all of these qualities and his followers repeatedly killed for him, he has the mental capacity of a serial killer. This makes him more than a cult leader; it makes him both.

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Appendix

2/12/12

Dear Mr. Manson,

How are you doing? I'm writing to you because I would really like to be able to meet with you and talk with you about your thoughts on society now-a-days. I know I have to request to meet with you and you have to accept it first. I am really interested in hearing your view on the world. You think in such an eristic way that talking with you would be a great experience. I also wanted to hear about your experience in prisons. What has it been like for you in there? I hope that you'll consider meeting with me and I hope you are having a great day.

From,

Katie Sherman

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01507

you are + have the world within
 your mind body + Soul Maybe -
 There is only ONE ME in each
 living life form - Air - WATER -
 mind brain body + Maybe Soul - to
 be sure is not to question - That's one way
 to look at - what would be a question + you
 are you ever question + you make up
 the question - ancient - you also are
 your own prison make it up by
 understanding your own world?
 it's ALL about you - your god + that's
 my me for my god is LOVE + I
 must love me + my own prison
 AIR TREE WATER BEAST ZOO MIND
 WORLD - FEELING GOOD MONEY horse
 warm food SLEEP music dancing
 Sun moon stars heart beat NICE DAY
 art ALL that's in side of you + in
 PACK what's in side of ALL is prison +
 what's out side is just noise backwards.
 you know all this - Sell everything you
 got send ATWATER the money + work as
 hard as you can redeeming the AIR TREES
 WATER + Save MY LIFE on Earth + you can stay in my me world
 AS LOVE + me