



Gloria G. Lee

Editor's Note: As a wife and the mother of three young daughters, reading Gloria G. Lee's book was both an eye-opening and harrowing experience. We women of the United States like to imagine that we are safe on a city bus, safe while jogging, and especially safe in our own homes. However, as we see from the case studies of so many women who have gone before us, this is not always the case. It is a mistake to become too complacent. But it is also a mistake to become pessimistic or downhearted, though it is easy to let this happen. Gloria G. Lee also offers hope: that with a change in perspective, a change in attitude, and just a little extra caution, we can "take the stick out of the men's hands" and regain the freedom that we, as American women and women of the world, deserve.

Valerie Cumming, editor

This book is part of a fifteen year study into the murders of 20,000 American women. It contains extremely sensitive information; our apologies and condolences to the reader if this information is regarding a relative, loved one, and/or friend. Although this book contains in certain areas explicit descriptions of violence, extreme care was taken to allow the victims as much dignity as possible. As you read, you will realize that these descriptions were made to expand our understanding of violence and to prevent violence against women and children and violence in our communities.

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Do This in Remembrance of Me

Volume One The Deadliest Moment Part One, Part Two
Volume Two Murder in the Family Part One, Part Two
Volume Three The Career Rapist Part One, Part Two
Volume Four The Recidivist Part One, Part Two
Volume Five The Ultimate Punishment
Volume SixAnd Suddenly
Volume Seven The Silent Killer

The Wall

Murdered Voices

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Caution

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We request that you do not read this book if you have been a victim of violence or have a male or female relative or child that has been a victim of violence. There is no way to escape the pain this book will produce. This information was difficult to research, to retrieve and extremely difficult to discuss in writing. The information is overwhelming and it is not possible to read this book without enduring excruciating pain. Pain is not our objective nor is sensationalism. Our objective is to bring about a permanent change in the status of the American woman and the women of the world. To meet this objective, we provide penetrating information. All too often, information regarding the death of an American female is taken as an isolated event, thereby making her death digestible and easy for the women of this country to accept. Although the murders are important, over time, the murders become inconsequential because many women think the murders have nothing to do with one's everyday life. Therefore, the full impact of the number of women murdered in this county is not appreciated. Collectively, the murder of over 200,000 American women is important when one can sit and read the cases of 20,000 women from this group. The information in this book is not being offered to sensationalize or exploit the death of these women. The information is being provided to bring recognition to their existence and their untimely deaths. We believe the women who paid the ultimate price for freedom should be immortalized. These women should never be forgotten.

This book was written in deference to the millions of women in the world who have lost their lives merely because they were women. Think of the girls in India who are raped so males can remain in control. If you have read the news out of Nigeria, you will understand males are fighting all over the world to remain in control. More than 300 school girls were taken from their families merely because they were females trying to learn to read. No one knows if these children will ever be returned home again. Women must wake to the fight for sovereignty.

Extreme care was taken in discussing the deaths of more than 20,000 American women. It was our wish to grant the victims as much dignity as humanly possible yet alert the women of this country of the horrors of their deaths. But how much dignity does a victim have when it is known she was stabbed more than 153 times? Again, we feel that you should not read this book if you have been a victim of violence or have a male or female relative or child who has been a victim of violence. If you choose to proceed we ask you to be brave, strength will come. There is much to learn. You will not put this book down without gaining knowledge. The Career Rapist especially will be hard reading, but as women we must stand together and face the monsters in life so we can live better lives and secure a future for our children. Although *Do This in Remembrance of Me* discusses the murder of 20,000 American women, the books are about life not death.

As you read the following information, please remain cognizant that you are reading case histories of crimes committed all over the United States. No one state has the same definition or

punishment for any degree of murder, manslaughter or rape. The proof and qualification for an insanity defense is different in most states, as are the requirements for the death penalty. The definitions of mitigating and aggravating circumstances are defined differently by state, as is the right of a judge to override the jury during sentencing in death penalty cases. Also, the requirement for probation is different per state, as is the punishment for juveniles and individuals who are mentally handicapped and commit capital offenses. When you read Volume Three: *The Career Rapist* and Volume Four: *The Recidivist*, you will then appreciate this difference.

You must also remember American law is not static. Our laws have been made to yield to technology that has allowed for the release of men from prison. With respect to all the data in the four volumes of *Do This in Remembrance of Me*, the persons listed as murderers or rapists or in the category "Murderer Status: " were individuals who at the time were apprehended, arrested, charged, tried, convicted, or suspected or alleged by the police in the murder of the women mentioned. During the course of time, some of these individuals may have been exonerated and the information was not available or recorded in the source documents used during the development of the books *Do This in Remembrance of Me*. We took extreme care to list as many convictions and as many exonerations and overturned judgments that we could find in the source documents used. The two categories, "murdered by stranger" and "murdered by unknown," are not clearly defined as the categories when used by the United States Justice Department. Our "stranger" category is only used when the murderer is known but the relationship was not clear in the source document. The category "murderer unknown" was used when there was no information in the source document regarding the relationship of the murderer and victim, the murderer had not been apprehended, or the victim was unidentified at the time. In some situations, some of the cases listed under "unknown" may now have been solved.

We did not intrude upon the lives of the survivors as mentioned in the foreword. It is not our intention to sensationalize or to make murderers celebrities. You may recognize several women who were murdered by men now made famous by the newspapers. We did not use the slogan names of these men. We saw no need to further the agenda of newspapers.

When the last name of a person is in brackets, this means that we were not certain of the spelling of the last name or that we used the last name of the parent because we only knew the first name of the victim. The word "mother" across from the victim's name means in most cases that the woman left behind young children when she died. The word "see" references similar cases or women who were murdered together or murdered by the same person. Again we caution you: please do not read this book if you have been a victim of violence or have a male or female relative or child who has been a victim of violence. There is no way to escape the pain reading the following passages will cause. This information is upsetting, but we must have courage. If you choose to proceed, we ask you to be brave; strength will come. This section will be hard reading, but as women we must stand together and face the monsters in life so that we can secure a future for our children and bring peace to our nation. There is no peace when there is violence.

To the men reading our books: you must become more aware of the possibilities of danger that your daughters will experience when they date, become engaged, or marry. You cannot help the women of this nation if you do not understand their problems.

My name is Gloria G. Lee. I am the author of *Do this In Remembrance of Me*. I have been asked over and over again, why I wrote 10,000 pages discussing the murders of 20,000 women. How could I stand to

read about these murders day in and day out, and then write about the murders, especially given the fact that some of the murders involved children? The answer is simple: I want to change America. I have been angry for 15 years over the condition of the American woman and I decided to do something with my anger. You will probably say that 15 years is a long time to be angry, but that is the truth. I have been seething at the status of women in this country. I have had enough of men making money off the bodies of women. I endured the trauma of investigating these murders because I wanted to change the minds of women and men to allow every woman who wants to live her life under her own steam to be able to do so without reprisal, without ostracism and without betrayal. I wanted to be the catalyst to the final liberation of women. I am a member of the generation that burned their bras, yet I did not get the chance to do all that I wanted to do with my life. There were both economical and gender road blocks in my way during my life time that I want removed for future generations of women. I do not believe a single woman uneducated with children should have to do sexual favors for a male supervisor just to get a job or maintain a job, especially in a minimum wage restaurant. Is that not humiliation? How many times must a woman pay for being poor? I endured reading and writing about women being murdered because prostration and prostitution does more than just anger me; it leaves me simmering with rage. I endured reading and writing about women being murdered because I refused to go to my grave being a mean and hateful old woman, enraged because I did not get a chance to do what I wanted to do in my life. Anger solves nothing; it merely wrinkles the face. I stayed at my computer because I remembered my mother's words when she took me to the library. She told me over and over again "Knowledge is power; He who reads, sees." I tried to put as much knowledge in *Do This In Remembrance of Me* as I could. I want the women of this nation to see.

My mother was among the poorest of the poor, but she was a proud woman. She was also a defiant woman. It was her defiance that fueled my spirit everyday as I wrote. My mother did not want to be what others wanted her to be. She was always trying to make the house look better, make us look better, with our hair combed and tied in ribbons and shoes shined. If there was one moment in time that I would use to describe my mother, I would say it was the moment when she would receive books in the mail through the Reader's Digest program. I read them all. I read every free book that came with each subscription my mother made in each of our names. The books she gave me to read were the greatest moments that defined my mother. She believed in books. There was nothing greater than a book. She believed through books one could escape poverty and ignorance. My mother believed she was doing the best thing for me by giving me a book to read. Later my mother would die in a hospital having no bed sores after being nursed day in and day out for 17 years by one of her daughters who she poured her dreams into. We remembered her words, "Look people in the eye, have a firm hand shake, sit up straight, work for what you want, don't back down when you are right and never get on your knees except for the Lord." My mother's wish for my life kept me writing. My past successes or failures were of no consequence to me. I was going to leave my words behind for others to read. My mother did not die an angry old woman and neither shall I. Not every woman reading *Do This In Remembrance of Me* will experience the same emotions. Many will stand up, holler, scream, and spew vile words against my views. I am especially afraid of Black women, but I shall stand my ground even if they attack my body. I am demanding that they stand up even unto death. Black women in this country endured more than 400 years of being raped and sexually abused. No black woman has a right to go to sleep at night without landing a blow for the liberation of women. Some women will say, let the dead remain dead. Why dredge up the past? Murder has a specific protocol. It is not decent to talk about murder. These attitudes have remained unchanged for centuries. You don't speak of rape or murder in public. Secretly these people think murder is an evaluation of a person's self-worth. Illogically, people feel "If the person was murdered they weren't worth much because only bad people are murdered. They must have done something wrong to be murdered. Good people by virtue of their goodness live decent lives so they are no supposed to be murdered." Erroneously, women keep thinking if a woman is murdered she could not have been worth much because women who are valued do not get murdered. What kind of logic is that? Women changed their outward manifestations, but many still refuse to take control of their minds and lives. Black women stick their heads in the sand when it comes to violence against women ("Oh please, don't talk about the number of Black prostitutes being murdered!") and White women find fault with the murdered woman. "She did not have to stay with him. The women should not have been so demanding. Everyone knows men work hard and must be given great

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understanding when they come home. The women should have gone to church more. Church attendance is very important to a marriage. You can't be much if you are not a Christian. I am better than you are because I am a Christian. I give to my church every Sunday. And because I say I am a Christian everyone is to believe that I do what the Lord tells me to do." Hypocrisy of the greatest order. It is much better to find fault in others, than face what one has become after high school. It is much better to find fault in others, than face the fact that one's daughter may not want to live the life of her mother. It is much better to find fault, than face the fact that some women prefer to fly a plane than bake cookies. Why should either activity exclude one from being a woman? Some women will say, "It was the murdered woman's fault." Her husband would not have been killed her if she had behaved better. The women were murdered because they were not good wives. The women should have paid more attention to their husbands. The female college students were murdered because they did not stay home and get married and raise children like women are supposed to do. Women have no business flying airplanes or being an army general. Education is not necessary for women. Their roles are set in society: get married and be a good wife and mother. The reason why we have problems with juveniles today is because the mother is not in the home. She is off somewhere having a career. Read these objections out loud to yourself. Do they make sense at all? I pose one question to the fought finders and the women who stick their heads in the sand, what do you say about the death of a child at the hands of his or her father or his or her mother's boyfriend. As long as women remain divided, through fear, ignorance, superstition and social superiority men will continue to demand that women do as they are told to do at home and at work. This means your daughter, your niece, your aunt your grandmother and your mother must do as they are told because women remain divided in this country. Your daughter, your niece, your aunt your grandmother and your mother may have to get on their knees and open their mouth to get a job or to keep their job. I demonstrate in my books just because you have money now, does not mean this money will protect your child from economic or sexual abuse in the future. Are you really sending your daughter off to college so she can make her way in the world, or are you hoping she will meet a male student and get married and have children? If you are actually sending your daughter to college so she can fulfill herself, then you need to teach her more than what she has been taught. Every day she must be told about being abducted from her job at the pizzeria, being raped in the bathroom of Burger King, being raped in her dorm room, date rape, all the evil things men do so she will be prepared to protect herself. She should trust no one. Sending your daughter off to college as if there are no bad people in the world make you a bad parent. This is the ultimate form of neglect. You must tell her every trick in the book that males use to have sex with women voluntarily and non-voluntarily. (See The Career Rapist). You must also tell her how men turn women into prostitutes. If you do not know this information, it is high time you found out. Finally, out of all of the sentences I have written, the greatest sentence of all is this: Women talk too much. Shut Up! Arguments quickly escalate into **mortal combat** with the casualty being the woman. Your fury does not translate into muscle strength against a 200 pound man. For your safety, and the survival of your children, stop talking so much. It is possible to think if you stop talking. If you want to live to raise your children stop talking so much. You talk too much at work. You talk too much on a date. You talk too much at home. You talk too much at church and you definitely talk too much to your best girlfriend. Retrain yourself to think, not talk. If you feel the need to run your mouth, go into a bar, purchase a Coke, pour you troubles out to the bartender then tip the bartender and go home. It is stupid to threaten a man; "If you do not leave your wife, I will tell your wife what we have been doing." Less than five minutes after a woman in Texas got these words out of her mouth she was dead. "If you don't stop coming home drunk I am going to take the children and move to my mother's home." The woman who uttered these words was killed along with her children as she was walking out the door. Their bodies were found on the front lawn. Weak people threaten. Strong people act. Strong people do not ask for permission, they just do. Remember, if you have been in a relationship more than three months, the man knows your weaknesses. Why, because you talk too much. Men are hunters. They constantly look for weaknesses in everyone around them. Lastly, it is my sincere wish that the series, Do This In Remembrance of Me, help you make it safely through life. Do not be afraid, just be willing to fight for your life. My mother preached to me for years: Let no man take your life without a fight.

Foreword

We would like to thank you for purchasing Volume Two of *Do This in Remembrance of Me*. Volume Two is entitled *Murder In The Family*. While developing this study we came across the situation of murder in the family. The more we researched, the more cases we came across that involved murder in the family. The murders were so disconcerting that we knew we had to take a closer look at these cases. We knew we could not ignore one family member murdering another family member. We had to take a look at the son who murdered his parents, the father who murdered his children, the man who raped and murdered his daughter, the brother who murdered his sister, and the grandchild who murdered his grandparents.

There is a natural response to run from these murders. We are prejudiced against the murderers. We want to ask them why: Why would you kill your father? Why would you kill your mother? Why would you kill your niece? Why would you kill your child? Why would you kill your grandmother? Finally, after asking the murderer these questions over and over again, we end up answering the questions ourselves. We answer for the murderers: *We killed them because we were angry. We killed them because we hated. We killed them because we were jealous. We killed them because we were afraid.* Once these questions were answered, we knew we were looking in an area of darkness, into the abyss. We were in an area where we had no antidotes, no quick fixes, and no solutions. This state was intolerable. Could murder be the condition resonating in everyone's soul? Is there no escape from murder? Finally, we were forced to accept that murder in the family occurs for the same reason murder outside the family occurs. A person becomes angry and unrestrained. The anger leads him or her to commit murder. A person becomes consumed with envy, jealousy, or greed, and these emotions, left unattended, lead the person to commit murder. We now know the emotions of envy, jealousy, greed, and fear are the leading cause of murder inside and outside of the family. Once these emotions surface only the person's self-control, ego strength, and personal desires determine whether murder is committed.

Many times the assailants who murder the young wear a mask. The smiling and friendly mask disarms the woman, making it easy for the young person to be assaulted. Please note the vulnerability of college students. We are faced with statistics demonstrating senior citizens and the very young are extremely vulnerable in our society. The elderly are ready targets for robbers and burglars. Our very young are targets of pedophiles and rapists. The most telling point in the murder statistics for the elderly and young is that these individuals pose absolutely no physical threat to their assailants, yet they are murdered. The fact that a person who poses absolutely no threat to their assailant is murdered is a telling characteristic, a characteristic that should be considered in the prosecution of the assailants and the sentencing of the assailants and any parole possibilities.

Consider this situation for a moment. A person is angry and decides to kill a woman. The woman is stabbed to death in her apartment. The person wants to get away with the murder, so the person decides to set the apartment on fire. The woman's daughter is in the apartment when the murder is committed. The child is only six months old. She has zero potential as a witness. She cannot identify the murderer. She can't communicate at the age of six months. Rather than take the child to a church or drop her off in a park, the person takes the child and put duct tape around the child's nose and mouth and puts the child in the refrigerator. Should the person who committed these two murders be paroled? Should the person who committed these murders be executed? Think about it, because someday you may be a juror and will be called upon to make these decisions. Do you live in a death penalty state? If so, you need to talk and talk and talk to your male children about violence against women and children because more and more children are being murdered along with their mothers. Your sons will become men and they will begin relationships with women, and when these relationships sour some men do not want to let go, and the decision these men make in an instant can change a lifetime for everyone. We must begin to pay more and more attention to the mental health needs of men.

Another statistic you will see developing in our cases is the number of women murdered after they attempt a divorce. You will see three situations: The husband will murder his wife; or he will murder his children to get back at his wife; or he will murder the entire family. The husband may or may not commit

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suicide. You will see two other statistics emerging in our cases; the statistics are akin to one another. The statistics involve the number of women murdered due to adultery and murder for profit. Adulterers now murder women because the women are in the way or because the woman's death creates a source of income for the man. When the woman is intimate with her assailant, the signs of violence are there, but she does not readily recognize the signs or does not want to believe that her partner or spouse is capable of violence. Women must realize that if their husbands are committing adultery, they are living in a violent situation. After reading the following passages, we hope you will see that murderers are immature and selfish people capable of great destruction. Murder is a selfish act. Murderers believe that when they kill, no one will know it was he or she who committed the murder. Again, murder is a selfish act. The murderer looks inward for injury: "I worked for the past ten years paying for the house and car. Why should I give my wife half now that I have found the love of my life and we want to get married?" Thus, the murderer feels justified in taking a life.

Introduction

When we began this study our sole purpose was to find the answer to the question, Why? Why is there violence against women? We believed that once we found the answer we could prevent violence against women. We assumed that we would find the answer to this question after x number of hours of reading about women who were murdered. We thought if a person poses a question, keeps an open mind, and researches properly, the data would answer the question of why. In truth, we thought we had the answer and what we were really doing was looking for examples to support our premise. After months of study, we discarded all our preconceived notions.

The more we read, the more we were humbled by the experience. We learned that violence against women is a recording of history. It describes the length and breadth of society. There is not one facet of society that is not described in the phenomenon of violence against women. We have learned that domestic violence and marital violence are not the same. We have learned that domestic violence is not equivalent to violence against women. Violence against women is a much broader issue. Violence against women is a composite function. This function is composed of domestic violence, martial violence, violent speech, and brutalization. We also found that there are subsets to the issue of violence against women. These subsets describe how women are murdered for money, women are murdered for hire, women are murdered for pleasure, and women are murdered because they are in the way. And these murders are a measure of the murderer's self-absorption, self-centeredness, selfishness, and a person's lack of maturity. During our study we came face to face with what we call the lethal combination. A lethal combination is a couple, an argument, and alcohol or drugs. This lethal combination leads to violence in the family, causing a wife to kill her husband or a husband to kill his wife. The argument becomes a form of combat and quickly escalates into violence.

During our research, we also ran into a wall. We could not climb this wall, nor could we walk around the wall. We came face to face with an unreasonable situation. To a logical person the existence of this wall was illogical, yet we stood in the face of it. Our research told us that women are not safe. In a country teeming with guns, women are not safe inside or outside the home. Deep down inside we say yes, women are murdered every day, but there is a zone of safety because not that many women are being murdered. Here lies the paradox. Women are not safe. Contrary to what we want to believe, women are not safe anywhere. Here is the logic. When we reviewed our data and the statistics in the Uniform Crime Report, The Statistical Abstract of the United States, and the Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics, we learned that the most dangerous place for a woman to be is in the home.

When we looked at the data again, we learned the most dangerous place for a woman to be is also outside the home. If these two facts are true, then women are not safe anywhere. If you look at the number of women murdered in the home and you look at the number of women murdered outside the home, then you will see that this planet is not a very safe place for women. Consequently, if women are to reach a place of safety, it is not here on this planet. This is the wall we could not walk around and this is the wall we could not climb. This condition is unacceptable. Women have a right to be safe, but they are not. There is no doubt that women are in danger inside and outside of their homes. Women are murdered while walking down the street, working, riding a bicycle, camping, initiating divorce proceedings, sleeping in their beds, attending classes at college, babysitting, while incarcerated, delivering newspapers, talking on the phone, going to the bathroom, visiting the graveyard, attending church, or taking a bath. In most cases, very little warning is given before the assault.

Also, during our research we learned why so many children are being murdered in the home. The answer lies in the need of the woman to feel safe. Single women bring non-related males into the home to feel safe and to be a babysitter. The women do not realize that the presence of non-related males in the home can bring violence into the lives of their children. We also came face to face with the answer to why men kill women. We know the answer to this question is fear. Violence against women is a damnable situation. It is a gaping wound, and a few Band-Aids and antibiotics will not heal this wound any time soon.

We found something else troubling in our research. We found that women were still being murdered because their husbands were committing adultery. With the implementation of no-fault divorces, money for divorces, and the stigma associated with divorce being removed, one would assume that adulterous husbands would no longer murder their wives. This is not true. Not only are adulterous husbands murdering their wives, the husbands' girlfriends, acting alone, are murdering wives. If your husband is committing adultery, your life is in danger. We want to repeat this statement. If your husband is committing adultery, your life and the lives of your children are in danger.

A woman cannot assume that her husband will think that the best way out of his dilemma is to ask her for a divorce. Unless the woman knows what her husband's dilemma is, she cannot make any assumptions as to how her husband will solve his problem. Once a man commits adultery, his wife is now in the way of his mistress. The wife is in the way of his financial independence. The wife is in the way of his happiness. She has become a problem, and the children have become a liability. He wants the silverware and the table setting. The dining room set should be his because he picked it out from the showroom. His wife does not have a right to his pension because he is the one who went to work every day. He can't expect his girlfriend to accept him without anything. He has to have money so he can make his girlfriend happy. His children are old enough to get along without him; if not, they can visit him. Besides, he cannot understand why his child support payment is so high. After all, it did not take that much for his parents to raise him. His mother got along on less. His son can find a part-time job. The boat should be his, too, because he and his girlfriend love the outdoors and his wife does not like fishing. Also, he and his girlfriend love reliving the first time they made love aboard his boat. Why should he give his wife half of the savings account? He is the one who always managed the household money. There would not be a savings account if it were not for him.

Adultery is a selfish act committed by a selfish person. If this selfish person runs true to form, all decisions thereafter will be based on the theory of what is best for him or her is what is best for everyone. Adultery is now a disease prevalent throughout our society. Justification is provided for all marital transgressions: "My wife is not affectionate so I'll find someone else." "My wife does not appreciate me; I'll find someone who will." "I'm sick and tired of my wife nagging all the time. I'll find someone who doesn't nag." What is not clear is why the adulterous mate doesn't end the marriage before beginning another relationship. The reason for this is selfish, too: "She drove me to it." What men and women who commit adultery do not think about is that their children are not stupid. Children see everything. Children spend hours on the phone talking to one another about their parents. Children compare notes. They help one another think. How is it that daddy or mommy found a girlfriend or boyfriend so soon after the divorce? How is it that daddy's girlfriend has a two-year-old baby who looks just like him? How could my daddy have paid his girlfriend's car note for over a year and a half if he just met her? How can my daddy tell me what is right and what is wrong if my school friends saw him at the drive-in movie last night? Do not think you can commit adultery and your children will accept your behavior. Children are hard taskmasters. They hold their parents in high esteem. Once you fall from grace, you will have hell to pay. Children do not tolerate dishonesty from parents. And anytime you have a relationship outside your marriage, that is dishonesty.

Dedication

We are dedicating Volume Two of *Do This In Remembrance of Me* to Mrs. Catherine Belcher. Mrs. Catherine Reynolds Belcher was 35 years old and lived in Ferndale, Michigan. She was the mother to six children: two girls and four boys. Her youngest child was two years old and her oldest child was nine years old. The name and ages of her children were: Melody Belcher, 8; Dawn Belcher, 9; Daniel Belcher, 2; Jeffrey Belcher, 3; Timothy Belcher 5; and Matthew Belcher, 6.

Like most women of her age and time, she was married and a mother, and she maintained a home for her family. Her life was centered on these three activities. Unknown to Catherine Belcher, her husband was committing adultery. Not only was Mrs. Belcher being lied to, she was being cheated on and betrayed, and her life was in danger. Her life was in the balance. Her fate was in the hands of her husband's girlfriend, and Catherine Belcher never knew it. Like most murder victims, she was not given the option of fighting for her life. No, someone decided Mrs. Belcher should die. This person chose the day, the time, and the hour of her death because Mrs. Belcher was in the way. Someone believed all his problems would be solved and his life improved if Mrs. Belcher and her children died. In one second of time, Catherine Belcher's fate was sealed. Someone decided to take her life. There would be no graduations for Mrs. Belcher. There would be no marriages for Mrs. Belcher to attend as the mother of the bride or the mother of the groom. There would be no weddings for Mrs. Belcher to dance in, no more pregnancies for Mrs. Belcher, and there would be no grandchildren for Mrs. Belcher. Mrs. Catherine Belcher did not have a future. Someone decided that Mrs. Belcher was in the way and that they could not wait for her to succumb to old age. Destiny held that Mrs. Belcher would join the ranks of the women in the way.

On January 25, 1964, an accelerant was poured on the floor of Mrs. Belcher's home, a match was struck, and seven people died in a house fire. Seven people died from smoke inhalation and or burns because they were in the way. Six children were in the way of their father's happiness. Six children were in the way of their father realizing his dream. The problems of child support and alimony died along with the wife and children. The nightgown of Catherine Belcher was doused with gasoline before she and her house were set afire. Catherine Belcher was incapacitated, so she could not save her children. When the bodies were recovered, it was discovered that she and her children had burned to death. The youngest child's handprints were on the wall as he clawed to get away from the fire. Two days before the fire, the children's father received an ultimatum from his girlfriend: "Either me or your wife." We all now know how Mr. Belcher answered. It was not enough to leave his wife and children for his new girlfriend; he decided to eliminate all alimony and child support payments. If his family died, he could start all over again. He had a job, a car, and would receive insurance for his home, or his home could be rebuilt. Either way, he would be better off. This was Mr. Belcher's story: Mrs. Belcher was supposed to have doused herself with gasoline, cut the telephone lines in the basement, and lit a match to her clothing, thereby committing suicide and infanticide. During their investigation, authorities discovered that Mr. Belcher had a romantic interest. Harry Belcher was having an affair with a twenty-year-old coworker. He had been charged with illicit sexual contact with his fifteen-year-old babysitter. There are several men discussed in this book who murdered their wives just because they did not want to be married any longer.

Mr. Belcher did not attend the funeral of his family. He wanted his family cremated. After leaving the hospital, he called his mistress repeatedly. His mistress attended his murder trial but did not visit Mr. Belcher in prison after he was convicted for seven count of first-degree murder. In 1996, the people living in Michigan were told that the Michigan Parole Board was recommending Mr. Harry Belcher be released from prison after serving 31 years. Mr. Belcher was diagnosed with Multiple Sclerosis. If Mr. Belcher remained in prison, he would require long-term care, inflating the prison budget. The Michigan Department of Corrections decided to solve their problem by releasing Mr. Belcher back to society. The Michigan Parole Board's recommendation is confirmation that the guiding concern for them is money. If Mr. Belcher, #14129, is released, who is supposed to pick up the tab for his care? The reaction to this announcement was extraordinary. The community clearly had not forgotten Mr. Belcher. Ferndale, Michigan is a small community. At most Ferndale has two high schools, so in 1964 all the children and parents in the neighborhoods knew one another. Most of her neighbors had to have known Catherine Belcher, if for no

....and God said thou shall not commit adultery

other reason than because of the number of children she had. There had to have been block club meetings, lawn parties, or birthday parties. She had to have used local babysitters when she went grocery shopping. So Mrs. Belcher was intimate with the community of Ferndale.

The man who tried to save the Belcher family was still alive. He recalled that although he was injured, he left the hospital to attend the funeral of the Belcher family. The funeral director was also still alive. Pat Curtin of Spaulding-Curtin Funeral Home said, "The thing that troubled me most was the father wanted his family members cremated. When I went to talk to him in the hospital about making the arrangements, he was flirting with the nurses." Ferndale, Michigan Detective L. James Gheldof, who was nine years old when the Belcher family was murdered, said, "People say how horrible Son of Sam was. But Son of Sam didn't do what Harry did. Harry killed seven people at once, his own family. Of all criminals I have seen, Harry is the most despicable and diabolical. To let Belcher see the sunshine again would be a travesty. To release him so we can put him on the federal dole flies in the face of justice."

Previously, we said that adultery is an act committed by a selfish person. When the Belcher family was murdered, all the dreams of the cousins, aunts, uncles, parents, and grandparents ended that day. These relationships cease to exist. No one's birthday would be the same. No one's Thanksgiving or Christmas would be the same. For the rest of their lives, the family would have to fight to keep from imagining the horror their loved ones went through the day they died. The relatives learned during the trial that the paint on the child's crib bubbled from the heat. Mr. Belcher destroyed the lives of hundreds of people who will never forget his name. Would you not say his behavior was selfish?

On November 5, 2001, thirty-seven years, nine months and eleven days after Mrs. Catherine Reynolds Belcher and her six children were murdered in a house fire in Michigan, Mrs. Cheryl M. Parson and her four children were murdered in a house fire in New York. Mr. Eric Parson, 25, was arrested for these murders just as Mr. Belcher was arrested for the murder of his family. Mr. Parson too escaped the early morning fire of November 5, 2001, unable to save his family because of the intense heat caused by the use of an accelerant. More and more men have followed Mr. Parson's example, using fire to escape the burden and responsibility of fatherhood.

The deaths of Mrs. Belcher and her children in 1964 and the deaths of Cheryl Parson and her children in 2001 at the hand of their husband and father was not the only time entire families have been murdered. A family murder occurred August 19, 1967 when David Lewis Hoskins murdered his wife, Loretta Elsie Hoskins and their four children after marrying his wife February 14, 1959. The oldest child was six years old. Clearly he wanted out of the marriage when the youngest child was 6 weeks old.

Volume Two Part One

Murder in the Family

Presented by the National Institute of
The Study of Violence

“I am the Lord and I do not change.”

Thou Shall Not Commit Murder

-

Thou Shall Not Commit Adultery

“Never forget these commands that I am giving you today. Teach them to your children. Repeat them when you are at home and when you are away, when you are resting and when you are working. Tie them to your arms and wear them on your foreheads as a reminder. Write them on the doorposts of your houses and on your gates.”

An Explanatory Note To Our Readers

This book was written to be purchased and read by adult men and women. If you are a young adult, a person who is not eligible to vote in his or her state, we suggest you read this book with your parent's permission and supervision. The information discussed is not pornographic; it is historical, but it is a subject young adults should first discuss with their parents or a responsible adult.

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The Violence Experience

Death in Mississippi

America must finally realize the cost we are paying for not dealing directly with violence against women. Death is not a singular incident. Death means we are losing valuable members of our community, such as police officers. The number of police officers being killed when answering domestic violence calls is growing. We cannot continue to ignore this loss or write it off as a built-in hazard of the job.

"When we leave home, we have to be ready for whatever may happen."
Sgt. Maurice Kendrick, Jackson Police Dept.

"There is no sense in it."
Gulfport police officer Kelley Knight

On Sunday, November 27, 2005, Officers Odell Fite, 48, and Brandon Breland, 23, was killed in the line of duty after they were shot while responding to a 911 domestic disturbance call from the home of Ray and Frances Arnold in Wiggins, Mississippi. Both officers were shot twice and died at the scene. Breland and Fite were the fifth and sixth Mississippi police officers to die that year in the line of duty. The two officers were the only ones on duty that night. The department had fifteen officers protecting a population of 3849. The officers logged their last radio communication at 8:10 p.m. The call was made by Frances Arnold. She had just returned home from visiting her husband in the hospital. The prosecutors said that Mr. Ronald Husband, 46, a friend of her husband, who had been at the hospital, arrived at the Arnold's home, struck Mrs. Arnold several times, dragged her to the bedroom, and attempted to tear off her clothes. Mr. Ronald Husband, 46, a 6-foot-4 logger of the Maxie community in Forrest County, was arrested at his home at 9:57 p.m. less than two hours after the officers were killed. Both officers were shot twice with Fite's department-issued handgun, which Husband managed to grab from Officer Fite. Mr. Husband faced two counts of capital murder. If convicted, Ronald Husband could be sentenced to death by lethal injection. Mr. Husband was convicted of sexual assault and sentenced to five years' probation in 1981. He violated probation in 1984 and served a year in prison. In October 1991, Ronald Husband was convicted in Pike County of obscene communication and sentenced to two years in prison. He was released in September 1993. Mr. Husband was married with two children. Officer Odell Fite is survived by his wife Kay and two daughters, a son, and four grandchildren. He was married 27 years. Officer Odell Fite loved law enforcement. Odell Fite's first law enforcement job was as a jailer in Lamar County in 1985. He was the New Augusta police chief from October 2001 to February 2004. His sister, JoAnn Cogburn, said, "He always kept us straight, It's hard to explain, but he always wanted to do right. He met many people who had taken the wrong path and he spent hours talking to them. He never treated people he arrested any differently than he would me or you. He was good at talking to people in trouble, calming them down." Officer Brandon Breland is survived by his fiancée, parents, brother and grandparents. He spent five years in law enforcement. Adam Guidry, officer of the Mississippi Gulf Coast Community College campus police, said this of Officer Breland: "He loved police work. He was so smart; he could have done anything he wanted. He chose this. He just made everybody smile. And when you were around him, he made you feel better about yourself. Officer Brandon Breland and his fiancée buried their stillborn child two weeks before he died.

The deaths of both officers left a community wondering why, because their deaths made no sense. They were not killed trying to stop a bank robbery, nor were they killed trying to halt a large drug deal. They were murdered answering a domestic disturbance call. During the funeral services on Sunday November 27, 2005, Pastor J.D. Courtney of the Vardaman Street Baptist Church said, "Justice pleases God. Law and order are heavenly ideals. It is a noble vocation to be part of maintaining civil order."

In The Line of Duty

America is paying a heavy price by not dealing directly with violence against women. Domestic and sexual violence does not only involve the death of a woman or her child. Domestic and sexual violence involves the deaths of hundreds of men and women per year who are sworn to uphold the laws of this country. A domestic violence call is the most dangerous call a police officer can answer. In 1999 an officer arrested Mr. Jeremiah Engleton, 21, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin at his home for beating his wife. Mr. Engleton was later released from jail. Apparently he was still angry, because he called 911 and lured several officers into the area where he murdered Sheriff's Deputies Mark Stephenson, 32, and Thomas Monse, 31, and State Trooper Terry Miller, 37. Jeremiah Engleton committed suicide. Below, we list the names of the men who have died in the line of duty after being sent out to rescue a woman being abused by a batterer. These men are part of the hidden cost this country is paying:

November 24, 1855 Night Watchman Thomas Cummins and his partner of the New Haven Connecticut Police Department were beaten by several drunk male family members after answering a family quarrel report. Watchman Cummins returned to the station but succumb to his injuries while at church. He was the Church Sexton. Part of his duties was starting the fire before Sunday service.

October 8, 1907: Patrolman Anthony Bachman of Cincinnati, Ohio was shot to death while responding to a complaint that a man was threatening his wife with a knife.,

May 28, 1913: Sgt. Gill Gates of Durham, North Carolina, was shot to death while handling a domestic disturbance call.

April 26, 1917: Patrolman William C. Boers of Cincinnati, Ohio, was shot to death after responding to a complaint that a man was beating his wife.

December 31, 1940 Deputy Sheriff Earl J. Bucher of Weld County Colorado was killed while answering a domestic violence call on New Year's Eve where a suspect had just killed his wife.

October 4, 1947: Deputy Charley Ross of Washington County, Ohio, was shot to death while answering a domestic violence call.

April 22, 1957: Chief of Police Wilba Landry, 50, of Church Point, Louisiana, was shot to death while answering a domestic violence call. His assailant was armed with a shotgun.

April 22, 1957: Asst. Chief of Police Burley Cormier, 27, of Church Point, Louisiana, was shot to death while answering a domestic violence call. His assailant was armed with a shotgun.

May 14, 1959: Chief of Police Pierre Harnois of Westbrook, Maine, was shot to death while answering a domestic violence call.

September 9, 1970 Deputy Michael J. Finerson, 24, was shot to death in Jefferson County, Watertown, New York. Deputy Finerson accompanied Mrs. Banner home to retrieve her belongings.

April 7, 1971 Patrolman George Frees was killed while answering a reported shooting of a woman in Wyandanch, Long Island, New York. His partner Patrolman Robert Staab, 30, was also shot but survived. A child made the phone call.

August 28, 1976 Deputy Joseph Baca of the Medina County Ohio, Sheriff department answered a domestic disturbance call. During the caught he got into a fight with the suspect. Officer Baca was pushed into a bee hive where he was stung. The stings caused a fatal allergic reaction He became unconscious in the police car after arresting the suspect. He died at an area hospital.

July 6, 1977: Patrolman Charles Alan Huckeba of Baltimore, Maryland, was killed while answering a domestic violence call. His partner, Officer John W. Stem, 28, was also shot. Officer Stem, 51, died on October 24, 2000 of medical complications resulting from the injuries sustained during that shooting.

November 6, 1979: Officer Gerald F. Griffin, 29, of Indianapolis, Indiana, was shot to death while answering a domestic disturbance call. Also murdered was the assailant's ex-wife, Rhonda L. Caldwell, 27, and her father, John H. Caldwell. Rhonda Caldwell had divorced her husband eight days earlier. On October 24, 1980, their assailant was sentenced to death.

October 7, 1980 Officer John Arthur Adair, of the Oxnard California Police Department was shot to death while answering a domestic violence call. He was shot to death while talking to the woman who made the call. His wife witnessed the assault while on a citizen ride along with her husband.

March 30, 1982 Sgt. Thomas Lloyd Callies, 31, of the Huron Police Department South Dakota was fatally stabbed in the chest after answering a domestic violence call. His partner was wounded. Sgt. Callies was the father of two children. His assailant was convicted and sentenced to life in prison.

December 28, 1985 Officer Alma Walters of the Meridian, Mississippi Police Department was shot to death after answering a domestic violence call. After being off duty Walters her assailant placed the gun behind her head and fired. He had been drinking and taking drugs for 18 hours. Meridian Deputy Chief Steve Thomas said, "Domestic disturbances have always been and still are the most potentially dangerous call for a police officer." There had been prior police calls to the home.

January 15, 1987: Trooper Alexander McKie Cochran III, 28, of the Virginia State Police heard gunfire and screams in the neighborhood while off duty. He responded to the screams and was shot in the head and back. Army Sgt. Dennis R. Kiet, 27, was also shot to death when he left his home answering to the sound of gun fire and screams.

October 11, 1988: Officer Marc Kahre of the Las Vegas, Nevada, Metropolitan police department was shot to death while answering a domestic violence call.

December 9, 1991 Officer Leslie B. Roark of the of the Moniteau County Missouri sheriff's department arrived at a home to investigate a domestic disturbance call. He was shot twice once while on the ground. He died the next day. His assailant drove to Sheriff Kenny Jones' home and shot to the window killing Mrs. Pam Jones. She was shot five times in the shoulder, face, neck and back of the head. Still angry the assailant then drove to Deputy Sheriff Russell Borts' home shot him. Deputy Bort survived. The assailant then drove to Cooper County Missouri Sheriff office waited outside until Sheriff Charles Smith walked out where he shot him four times in his face, side, head and back with .22 caliber semi-automatic rifle. Deputy Sheriff Sandra Belle, Wilson, 42, a mother of two, of the Miller County Missouri Sheriff's Department, was shot as she was getting out of her car at the Cooper County Missouri Sheriff station. She was assisting in locating the assailant. She was shot in the chest with an eight millimeter, bolt action Mauser rifle. The assailant, James R. Johnson, was sentenced to death April 23, 1993 for four counts of first-degree murder and executed January 9, 2002

May 9, 1993 Deputy Kent Alan Hintergardt, 33, of the Riverside County California Sheriff's Department was shot in the head and killed while waiting in his car for backup when he responded to a domestic violence call. The suspect shot and killed his girlfriend.

April 16, 1994: Officer Beth Haynes, 26, of Boulder, Colorado, was shot to death while answering a domestic disturbance call. She became the first Boulder, Colorado officer killed in the line of duty in 21 years. She was also the first female police officer killed in the line of duty in the history of the department. She was protecting a woman and her three children. She did not have time to wait for backup.

November 13, 1994: Maine State Trooper Jeffrey Parola, 27, of Sidney, Maine, was killed in a car crash while on his way to a domestic violence emergency call. He was married and on the job for five years.

April 28, 1995 Sgt. Timother Michael Mossbrucker, 36, a Jefferson County Colorado Sheriff's deputy was shot to death as he was trying to exit his car. He was answering the 911 call to a supermarket where Mr. Albert Petrosky began spraying the shopping center with bullets. He was armed with several weapons and had ammunition belts strapped across his chest. Mr. Albert Petrosky was there to kill his wife, Terry Petroskey. Her employer, Mr. Dan Suazo, 37, was also killed. Read this man's officer down page.

October 26, 1996: Officer Dan R. Seely, 40, of Chugiak, Alaska, was shot to death while trying to serve a warrant on a man for domestic violence. The man shot Officer Seely, then he went next door where his family was hiding and murdered his children, Jessica Ely, 5, and Corey Ely, 4. Officer's Seely's son was born seven months after his death.*

April 18, 1997. Deputy Kenneth Eugene Snider, 48, of the Sedgwick County Sheriff's Office was stabbed to death during a domestic disturbance. He was stabbed in the back severing a major artery.. The suspect was on parole. He had a history of mental illness.

October 1, 1997: Deputy Sheriff Billy Wayne McIntosh, 32, Calcasieu Parish, Louisiana, was shot to death answering a domestic call at a residence. He was shot with an AK-47 as he approached the door of the home. He was off duty but heard the call for help.

December 5, 1997: Officer Daniel J. Pope, 35, of Cincinnati, Ohio, was shot to death while attempting to serve a domestic violence warrant.

December 5, 1997: Officer Ronald D. Jeter of Cincinnati, Ohio, was shot to death while attempting to serve a domestic violence warrant.*

May 6, 1998: Officer James Noryhcutt, 53, of Long Beach, Mississippi, was shot to death while answering a domestic violence call.

May 6, 1998: Officer Steven Dewain Morgan, 38, of Long Beach, Mississippi, was shot to death while answering a domestic violence call.

October 12, 1999: Sheriff's Deputy Mark Louis Stephenson, 32, of the Atascosa County Sheriff's department was shot to death after answering a phony 911 call.

October 12, 1999: Sheriff's Deputy Thomas Orville Monse, Jr., 31, Atascosa County Sheriff's department was shot to death as he answered a phony 911 call.

October 12, 1999: State Trooper Terry Miller, 37, of the Texas State Police was fatally shot through the windshield after answering a phony 911 call.

(Note: The assailant of Officers Stephenson, Monse, and Miller had been arrested for beating his wife earlier in the day. Angry over the arrest and his wife leaving him, Mr. Engleton decided to get even. He hid in the bush and executed the officers as they approached his trailer. An accomplice to Jeremiah Engleton, who bailed Jeremiah Engleton, 21, out of jail and had helped him purchase ammunition in order to ambush the officers, was sentenced to death in March 2001.)

August 5, 2000: Deputy Wallace Davis, 48, of Clallam County, Port Angels, Washington, was shot to death while answering a domestic violence call.*

March 17, 2001: Officer Terry Eugene Foster, 54, of Independence, Missouri, was shot to death while answering a domestic violence call.

March 29, 2001: Officer Hector Garza, 48, of San Antonio, Texas, was shot to death while answering a domestic violence call. He was trying to break up a fight between a husband and wife. The husband was armed. Garza was the fifth officer to die in San Antonio in 2001. He was the father of five children.*

May 30, 2001: Swat Officer Larry Brian Mitchell, 23, of Gallup, New Mexico, was shot to death when his team answered a domestic disturbance call.*

May 31, 2001 Deputy Sheriff Haskel Gene McLane of the Madison County Sheriff's Dept. Alabama died in a car accident while answering a domestic violence call while attempting to locate an armed man who was drunk. In 2012 a portion of U.S. Hwy 231/431 was name after Deputy McLane and Deputy Tommy Lewis who died in 1995 while serving commitment papers.

July 6, 2001: Chief of Police Cecil Gurr, 50, of Roosevelt, Utah, was shot to death while answering a domestic violence call. He was shot as he exited his car.

July 6, 2001: Harold Ray Presley, 52, of Tupelo, Mississippi, was shot to death while pursuing a suspect who kidnapped a woman outside her home.*

July 13, 2001: Officer Kevin Cox of Lubbock, Texas, was shot to death while answering a domestic violence call.

November 24, 2001: Trooper Hans Roelle, 40, of Alaska, was shot to death while answering a domestic violence call.*

December 3, 2001: Officer Wilson "Alex" Johnson, 56, of Junction City, Kansas, was shot to death while responding to a domestic disturbance call. He was attempting to retrieve two children from the scene.

January 8, 2002: Lance Cpl. Dana Lyle Tate, 44, of the Beaufort County South Carolina Sheriff's office, was shot to death while answering a domestic violence call. The officer was shot multiple times by a man using a high powered rifle. His assailant was later sentenced to death. Beaufort County Sheriff P. J. Tanner said, "These officers meant everything to this department, to the citizens of this county. They paid the ultimate price. "A domestic call is probably the worst call an officer can get because emotions run so high."

January 8, 2002: Cpl. Dyke A. J. Coursen, 35, of the Beaufort County South Carolina Sheriff's office, was shot to death while answering a domestic violence call. The officer was shot multiple times by a man using a high powered rifle. His assailant was later sentenced to death. Beaufort County Sheriff P. J. Tanner said, "These officers meant everything to this department, to the citizens of this county. They paid the ultimate price. "A domestic call is probably the worst call an officer can get because emotions run so high."

February 11, 2002: Trooper Lawrence P. Gleason, 28, of New York State Troopers was shot to death when he answered a domestic violence call. He was shot while helping a woman avoid her ex-boyfriend. The woman, Amanda Olcott, 36, was also killed. The suspect arrived at the home carrying a high powered assault rifle when he shot the trooper and his girlfriend then committed suicide. Three contributing factors to officers death, use of drugs and alcohol availability of assault guns and suicide ideations by the assailants.

August 28, 2002: Officer Disdale O. Enton, 34, of New York City, suffered a brain aneurysm while chasing a domestic violence suspect on foot, jumping over fences and running through backyards. He died four days later. He was engaged to be married. His organs were donated for transplant.

....and God said thou shall not commit adultery

September 3, 2002: Lieutenant Billy Jiles, 42, of Carroll County, Georgia, was shot to death when a man threatened to burn his ex-wife's house down.

September 6, 2002: Officer Conrad S. Genale was killed at the scene while answering a domestic violence call.*

November 23, 2002: Officer Jeffrey Dean Jones, 37, was killed in an automobile accident while en route to a domestic violence call.

November 30, 2002: Officer David A. Powell, 42, of Los Angeles, California, was shot to death while answering a domestic violence call.*

April 2, 2003: Investigator Antonio Jose (Joe) Sapinoso, 34, and his father Antonio Sapinoso, 64, of Greenville County, South Carolina were shot to death in his home several days after answering a domestic violence call involving his sister. The officer was shot four times in the head while he was kneeling.

May 13, 2003: Deputy Bruce Lee, 45, of Riverside County, California, was beaten to death while answering a domestic violence call.

May 29, 2003: Officer Joshua Thomas Rutherford, 28, of Blaine County, Montana, was shot to death when he was called while off duty to assist on a domestic disturbance call.*

May 29, 2003: Officer Joshua Clyde Lancaster, 27, of Fresno County, California, was killed in an automobile accident when a kidnapped suspect hit his car. The Lorena Rodriguez was also killed.

August 2, 2003: Officer Patrick Maher, 46, of Federal Way, Washington, was shot to death scuffling with two men and a woman. He was wearing a vest*.

August 27, 2003: Officer Anthony L. Woods, 35, of Memphis, Tennessee, was shot to death while answering a domestic violence call.*

September 5, 2003: William Franklin James II, 33, of Wake County, North Carolina, was killed in an auto accident while answering a domestic violence call.*

October 19, 2003: Officer Bruce A Williams, 38, of Green Lake County, Wisconsin, was shot to death after answering a domestic violence call. *

December 5, 2003: Town Marshall Richard Mark Clapp, 45, of New Richmond, Indiana, died of a heart attack after struggling with a domestic violence suspect.

February 6, 2004, Deputy Sheriff Mariano Lemus, Jr., of the Orange County California Sheriff's Office, died after being infected with the Hepatitis C virus in 2003 while answering a domestic violence call. He was bitten by the suspect who was later confirmed to be infected with the Hepatitis C virus. Deputy Lemus contracted the disease. He had been an officer for 14 years. Again, like most of the officers mentioned he was married with children.

February 13, 2004: Firefighter Lt. Brenda Cowan, 40, of Lexington, Kentucky was shot to death while answering a call for medical assistance for a woman who lay bleeding in her front yard from a wound to the head. The victim was Mrs. Fontaine Hutchinson, 60. Lt. Cowan was shot as she approached the scene. Lt. Cowan had received her promotion in January 2004.

February 20, 2004: Officer Ricardo Lizarraga, 30, of Los Angeles, California, was shot to death while answering a domestic violence call. He was shot in the abdomen just below the edge of his bullet proof vest.

April 4, 2004: Sheriff's Sgt. Jeffrey T. Hewitt, 34, of Buncombe County, Durham, North Carolina, was shot while serving mental commitment papers on a man involved in an earlier domestic disturbance.

September 25, 2004: El Paso police Officer Angel Andrew Barcena of El Paso, Texas, was shot to death while answering a domestic violence call.

December 30, 2004: Officer Peter Lavery, 47, of Newington, Connecticut, was shot to death while answering a domestic violence call. His assailant was armed with a semi-automatic rifle.

February 9, 2005: Deputy Wayne J. Koester of Lake County Florida was shot to death while answering a domestic violence call.* He is survived by his wife and four children.

April 9, 2005 Deputy Sheriff Kurt Ford, 38, of the Harvey County Kansas Sheriff's Department was shot to death during domestic/hostage rescue incident. A woman was being held hostage. Hesston police Detective Chris Eilert , 33, was shot four times and was in stable condition at a Wichita hospital. Police had been to the house before. The officers had to enter the house because they heard a female being assaulted. Harvey County Sheriff T. Walton Domestic violence calls are "so unpredictable.. "You're dealing with such raw emotion. You don't know which side is going to be the more dangerous." A lot of calls are dangerous, don't get me wrong, but this one in particular — red flags should go up every time a domestic (call) goes out." Of the 771 law enforcement officers killed in the line of duty nationwide between 1996 and 2009, 106 — or 14 percent — died handling domestic violence cases. Officer Ford, 38, was working as part of the Harvey County Emergency Response Team. The suspect was using methamphetamine. This is a common occurrence where officers encounter men who have used drugs and alcohol for several hours. Of the 547 officers killed during domestic disturbance calls throughout history, alcohol and/or drugs were a contributing factor in more than one-third of those cases. *American Police Beat*

June 2, 2005 Deputy Roger D. Lynch, 51, of the Kentucky Livingston County Sheriff's Department was shot and killed while responding to a domestic violence call. The suspect was armed with a semi-automatic rifle. He also had a loaded handgun and three additional clips of ammunition. Investigators later found a stockpile of over 50 guns in the home.

August 29, 2005: Officer Daniel Golden, 27, of Huntsville, Alabama, was shot to death while answering a domestic violence call. One suspect was an illegal alien. Golden was first Huntsville officer killed in the line of duty since 1968.

November 13, 2005 Officer Brian H. Jackson, 28, of the Dallas Texas Police department was shot to death during a foot pursuit while answering a domestic disturbance call. His assailant hid in a dark alley. His assailant had threatened his ex-girlfriend by firing a gun at her home. the assailant was later convicted of capital murder and sentenced to death. The assailant was in this country illegally. As with most of these officers, Officer Jackson was married and was a father.

November 27, 2005: Patrol Officer Edward Odell Fite, 48, of Wiggins, Mississippi, was shot to death while answering a domestic violence call. He was not wearing a bullet resistant vest at the time of the shooting.

November 27, 2005: Narcotics Investigator Brandon Douglas Breland, 23, of Wiggins, Mississippi, was shot to death while answering a domestic violence call. He was not wearing a bullet resistant vest at the time of the shooting.

February 1, 2006: Sgt. Henry Prendes, 37, of the Las Vegas, Nevada Metropolitan Police Department, was shot to death while assisting in a domestic violence call.* His assailant fired over fifty rounds at the officer using an assault rifle. He was using drugs. The assailant was finally killed. The assailant was suspected of beating his girlfriend with a stick.

February 5, 2006: Officer Jose Gomez, 34, of Eustis, Florida, was shot to death by a fellow officer looking for his wife. Officer Gomez was trying to protect the estranged wife. Also murdered was his wife, Selena Gomez, 29, and the fellow officer's wife, Kimberly Mount, 35. She was seeking refuge with the Gomezes. *

May 5, 2006: Officer Gary Buro, 34, of Chesterfield County, Virginia, was shot in the head while answering a domestic violence call.

June 7, 2006: Constable Dale Geddie, 45, of Smith County, Texas, was shot to death while responding to a domestic violence disturbance.*

September 3, 2006: State Trooper Joseph A. Longabardo, 32, of New York, died in the hospital after being shot in the leg. He was staking out the home of the former girlfriend of an escaped convict.*

July 5, 2007 Deputy Joshua Norris, 22, of the Jefferson Parish Louisiana Sheriff's department was shot and killed while answering a domestic violence call with gun fire. He was shot under his arm not protected by bullet proof vest. He just announced his engagement.

July 8, 2007 Officer Robert Kozminski of the Grand Rapids Michigan police department was ambushed when he answered a domestic violence call. He left behind a 3 year old daughter.

September 8, 2007 Corporal Arlie Jones, 48, of the Odessa Texas police department was shot and killed while answering a domestic violence call.

September 8, 2007 Corporal John "Scott" Gardner, 30, of the Odessa Texas police department was shot and killed while answering a domestic violence call.

September 8, 2007 Corporal Abel Marquez of the Odessa Texas police department was shot while responded to a domestic violence call. He died September 12, 2007 from his injuries. The suspect has yet to be tried as of November 2010.

May 3, 2008: Deputy Sheriff William Howell Jr., 46, of Orangeburg County, South Carolina, was shot to death while responding to a wife's call for assistance to get her personal belongings out of her home. Howell didn't have a chance to draw his weapon or radio for help. He was shot in the face as he approached the home. His 20 year old assailant was armed with a shotgun.

September 6, 2008 police Sgt. Paul Avery Starzyk, 47, of Martinez Police Department, California, was shot to death while responding to a domestic disturbance call. The assailant killed a woman and shot Officer Starzyk as he was entering the premises. Though wounded Paul Starzyk shot and killed the assailant.

April 4, 2009 Officer Paul Sciuillo of the Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania police department was shot to death while responding to a domestic violence call in Stanton Heights regarding a child and his mother. The officers did not expect an assailant with an AK-47, high-powered assault rifle. The officer was ambushed as he approached the door of the home.

April 4, 2009 Officer Stephen Mayhle of the Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania police department was shot to death while responding to a domestic violence call in Stanton Heights regarding a child and his mother. The officers did not expect an assailant with an AK-47, high-powered assault rifle. The officer was ambushed as he approached the door of the home.

April 4, 2009 Officer Eric Kelly of the Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania Police Department while responding to a domestic violence call in Stanton Heights. He was ending his shift and decided to answer the call. He was shot to death while exiting his vehicle.

April 8, 2009 Detective Rickey Allen Pearson, Jr. 29, of Lenoir County North Carolina was shot to death trying to apprehend a man who murdered his girlfriend, Cynthia Tillett Knighten, 49, in her home a day earlier.

On April 25, 2009 Deputy Sheriff Warren York, 44, of the Okaloosa County Sheriff's Office Florida was shot to death trying to arrest a man charged with domestic violence.

On April 25, 2009 Deputy Burton Lopez, 44, of the Okaloosa County Sheriff's Office Florida was shot to death trying to arrest a man charged with domestic violence. Both Officers are survived by a wife and children.

May 7, 2009 Officer James Le'Treall Manor, 28, of the Las Vegas Metro Police Department Nevada was killed in an automobile accident while answering a domestic violence call. Officer Manor was not wearing a seat belt and he was traveling 100mph. Police officers know that a domestic violence call is an extreme emergency and failing to get to the scene on time can cost a woman and her children their lives. We believe the only thing on Officer Manor's mind was getting to the scene in time.

June 7, 2009 Trooper Joshua D. Miller, 34, of Pennsylvania was shot and killed during a high speed chase to protect the life of a 9 year old boy who had been taken from his mother at gun point. He and his partner were answering a protection from abuse order with a firearm. Trooper Miller was a United States Marine.

July 25, 2009 David Kinterknecht, 41, of Montrose, Colorado was shot to death while answering a domestic violence call. He was wounded in an area not protected by his vest. His assailant committed suicide.

September 7, 2009 Officer Richard Crittenden, 57, of St. Paul, Minnesota was shot to death while answering a domestic violence call. His assailant was violating a protection order and threatening violence to a woman and her child.

December 6, 2009 Police Officer Michael Crawshaw, 32, of the Penn Hills Pennsylvania Police department was shot and killed in his car while answering a domestic violence call where gunshots and screaming was heard. Protocol required that he wait for backup. As he was waiting for backup the suspect approached the car and opened fire from a AK- 47. After an investigation it was learned the disturbance was not domestic the suspect went to the home to collect on a drug debt. The suspect killed one of the male occupants. Michael Crawshaw is the fourth officer to be killed on duty in Allegheny County in 2009 answering a domestic violence call.

January 14, 2010 State Trooper Paul G. Richey, 40, of Franklin, Pennsylvania was shot to death in rural Venango County while responding to a domestic violence call. Mrs. Nancy Frey-Smith was also killed.

March 09, 2010 Jackson, Michigan Officer James Bonneau was shot and killed while answering a domestic violence call. His partner was also shot.

July 28, 2010 Deputy Jon Michael Willis, 30, of the Greene County North Carolina police department was shot and killed while answering a domestic disturbance call. The suspect was drunk and hiding in the bedroom. Deputy Willis was not wearing his vest.

November 23, 2010 Deputy Sheriff Sam Brownlee, 43 of Weld County Colorado was killed after a high speed chase and subsequent gun battle with a suspect in a domestic violence and robbery case. The suspect was driving 100 mph. Deputy Brownlee was recently married.

December 28, 2010 Police Officer Jillian Michelle Smith, 24, of the Arlington Police Department Texas was shot and killed when she confronted an armed felon in an apartment. She died protecting the life of an 11 year old who was in the line of fire. She was working alone. Her assailant was a convicted sex offender. He raped a child in 1997. Why he was out of prison is anyone's guess.

February 18, 2011 Detective John M. Falcone of the Poughkeepsie City Police Dept. NY was shot to death while answering a domestic disturbance call. The suspect had killed his wife and was holding a child.

March 13, 2011 New York City Police Officer Alain Schaberger, 42, died of a broken neck after being pushed over a railing and following down a flight of cement stairs while answering a domestic violence call. His assailant was convicted and sentenced to 28 years in prison.

June 26, 2011 Navajo Nation Police Officer Sgt. Darrell Curley was shot and killed while answering a domestic violence call.

December 30, 2011 Officer Shawn Steven Schneider, 32, of the Lake County Minnesota Police Department died after being shot December 19, 2011 while answering a domestic violence call.

September 20, 2013 Officer Rod L. Bradway of the Indianapolis Indiana Metropolitan Police Department was killed while answering a domestic violence call. He forced entry into an apartment after hearing screams. He was shot and died later in a hospital. Again, we have an officer who was married and was a father.

May 12, 2014 Officer Stephen Arkell, 48, of the Brentwood New Hampshire Police Department was shot to death after answering a the domestic dispute between a father, Walter Nolan, 86, and a son, Michael Nolan, 47, also the suspect. He died in the house fire. Officer Arkell helped coach the girls' lacrosse team at Exeter High School, where both of his teenage daughters play.

December 27, 2014 officer Tyler Jacob Stewart of the Flagstaff Police Department in Arizona died after being shot while answering a domestic disturbance call. He encountered the suspect who shot the officer then himself. Officer Stewart was a graduate of Concordia College in California and on the force less than a year..

February 11, 2015 Officer Jason Moszur of the Fargo North Dakota Police Department was shot answering a domestic violence call. Officer Moszur died the next day. We believe a child called the police and said his father had a gun. The assailant is deceased.

August 15, 2015 Deputy Sheriff Carl Howell of the Carson City Sheriff's Office, Nevada was shot and killed while answering a domestic violence call. He was fired upon as he was approaching the home. He managed to kill the subject before succumbing to his injuries. He is survived by a wife and six children.

August 26, 2015 Officer Henry Andres Nelson of the Sunset Police Department Louisiana was shot and killed while answering a domestic violence call. Three women were being stabbed to death. The suspect gained control of Officer Nelson's gun and shot him to death. Suspect later captured. Officer Nelson survived by a daughter.

November 28, 2015 Officer Lloyd E. Reed Jr. of the St. Clair Township Police Department, Pennsylvania was shot and killed while answering a domestic violence call where a woman was being beaten. Officer Reed was shot as he arrived on the scene. He was able to return fire and wounded the assailant who was eventually apprehended later that night. Officer Reed is survived by his wife.

February 27, 2016 Officer Ashley M. Guindon, 28, of the Prince William County Police Virginia and a U.S. Marine Corps veteran, was shot and killed a day after she was sworn in as a member of the force. She and officers, Jesse Hempen, 31, and David McKeown, 33, were answering a domestic violence call where

they found a woman shot to death and an 11-year-old, who was unharmed. The officers were fired upon as they were entering the residence. Army Sergeant Ronald Hamilton, 32, who is stationed at the Pentagon just outside Washington, has been charged with two counts of felony murder. He killed his wife.

August 25, 2016 Officer Kenny Moats, 32, of the Maryville, Tennessee police department was shot and killed while answering a domestic violence call. He was wearing a vest. The killing was an ambush. Officers had been called to the home earlier in the day but left without making an arrest. His assailant was arrested. Officer Moats was a father of three children, had been with the MPD since 2007.

October 9, 2016 Officer Lesley Zerebny of the Palm Springs Police Department, California was shot and killed while answering a domestic violence call. Officer was a recent mother (4 months). The shooter told his father he was going to shoot police if they arrive. The police did not know the suspect was armed.

October 9, 2016 Officer Jose Vega of the Palm Springs Police Department, California was shot and killed while answering a domestic violence call where a woman had left her husband. Officer Vega was a father of eight due to retire in December after a 35 year career. He was working on his day off.

October 19, 2016 Modoc County California Sheriff's Deputy Jack Hopkins, 31 was shot and killed while responding to a domestic disturbance near the Oregon border. He is the second Modoc County law enforcement officer to die in the line of duty in 115 years. The suspect, Jack Lee Breiner, is a registered sex offender, victims were female juveniles. Officer Hopkins joined the sheriff's department in 2015.

November 30, 2016 Officer Reginald Gutierrez of the **Tacoma Washington Police Department** Tacoma Police department was shot to death while answering a domestic violence call. Two young children were used as human shields. The suspect was finally killed.

December 7, 2016 Officer Nicholas Smarr, 25, of the Americus Georgia Police Department was shot and killed while answering a domestic violence call. Officers Nicholas Smarr and Officer Jody Smith simultaneously responding to a [911](#) call regarding a domestic dispute at a apartment complex when they encountered the suspect. Both officers were shot. Officer Smarr died at an area hospital. The suspect committed suicide.

December 8, 2016 Officer Jody Smith, 26, of the Georgia Southwestern State University Police Department died of a gunshot wound sustained December 7, 2016. The Officers Nicholas Smarr and Jody Smith had been lifelong friends. Nicholas Smarr and Jody Smith had been close friends since grade school. Both officers previously worked as deputies Sumter County Sheriff's Office. The two men were still roommates, sharing a home in the county. Both officers were engaged to be married in the coming months.

January 9, 2017 Master Sgt. Debra Clayton of the Orlando, Florida police department was shot and killed trying to apprehend a man in a Walmart parking lot wanted for killing his pregnant girlfriend, Sade Dixon, a mother of two in December 2016. Master Sgt. Debra Clayton, a 17-year veteran of the force and mother of two, married for one year.

January 9, 2017 Deputy First Class Norman Lewis of the Orange County Sheriff's Office in Orlando, Florida was killed in a crash while responding to the search for a man suspected in the murder of Msgt. Debra Clayton and his pregnant girlfriend. Deputy Lewis had served with the Orange County Sheriff's Office for 11 years.

March 21, 2017 Everest Wisconsin Metro Police Detective Jason Weiland, 40, was shot and killed when he and other officers answered a domestic disturbance and multiple shooting call. The suspect was barricaded in an apartment after shooting his wife's coworkers, Dianne Look, 67, and Karen Barclay, 62, at the bank where they worked. He also shot and killed his wife's divorce attorney Sara Quirt Sann, 42, in her office. The suspect was later shot and taken into custody. Detective Weiland was married with children.

March 5, 2001: Constable Jurgen Seewald, 47, of the Royal Mounted Canadian Police of Cape Dorset, Nunavut (island), was shot and killed when he arrived at a domestic dispute. He was a veteran of 26 years and one of two officers who lived in the hamlet of Nunavut, population of 1,118.

There are more that 90 names on the list. This list is not yet complete. More than 600 police officers both male and female have been killed while answering domestic violence calls
In the USA a police officer is killed in the line of duty every 54 hours.

According to the FBI in 2005 30 percent (17,534) of the 57,546 assaults on law officers occurred during disturbance calls

As you can see, the domestic violence calls occur all over the country, from Alaska to Florida and from New York to California and in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands and from our neighbors to the north to our neighbors to the south. Domestic violence is among the most common police calls everywhere, and the call can be one of the most unpredictable and dangerous. Domestic violence has accounted for more assaults on officers than any other single type of call, resulting in 18,063 attacks on police nationwide. The attacks lead to visits to the hospital, time off from work, escalating insurance costs, and visits to the cemetery. The attacks can occur any time of the day, any day of the week, and anywhere in the city. The offender can have a knife or be heavily armed. Police officers have been shot by men carrying shotguns, high powered rifles, etc. The officers have also been killed by men wielding knives, axes, bats, etc. The offenders used any weapon available to them. One of the officers murdered above was shot with a 30/30 shotgun. Most of the murdered officers were married and most of them had children. Several of the young officers were engaged to be married. We used the asterisk to indicate those men who left behind young children for their wives to rear alone. Many of the officers were once marines. Marines never lose the esprit de corps behavior (a spirit of enthusiasm and pride in duty). The Marine Corp has served in every conflict in U.S. history. The Marine Corp has delivered a combined armed task force to crises around the globe since 1775.

Many of the police officers were ambushed. Their assailants laid in wait for the officers to arrive and shot the officers as the officers got out of the car. Sometimes the offenders barricaded themselves in the house or the garage. Sometimes the offender would take a woman or a child as a hostage. Ninety percent of the time the person calling for the police is the woman (victim), not a neighbor. Sometimes the assailant would commit suicide, but most were captured. Some suspects were killed by officers arriving at the scene after learning an officer was down. What is disturbing is that there does not seem to be enough caution taken when police respond to domestic calls. There seems to be an assumption that the batterer would consider his position and cooperate, that two officers are enough to answer this type of call. This is a dangerous assumption and should be reconsidered. There is no typical domestic violence call. Each call is potentially dangerous. In only one case was there a swat team present when an officer was killed. There has to be a better way to deal with these calls. The lost of even one life is too great.

Domestic Violence Guidelines for Police Officers

Once a police officer arrives on the scene, he or she has a duty to the victim. This duty is described below. Every police department in the country has a set of domestic violence guidelines for police officers. Below we have included guidelines from the Edgartown Police Department in Massachusetts for your review: (rules may be altered subsequent date)

DUTIES OF POLICE OFFICER

Notice of Rights

Restraining Order

M.G.L., Chapter 209A Section 6

Whenever a law officer has reason to believe that a family or household member has been abused or is in danger of being abused, such officer shall use all reasonable means to prevent further abuse.

The officer shall take, but not limited to the following action:

Remain on the scene of where said abuse occurred or was in danger of occurring as long as the officer has reason to believe that at least one of the parties involved would be in immediate danger without the presence of a law officer. This shall include, but not limited to remaining in the dwelling for a reasonable period of time;

Assist the abused person in obtaining medical treatment necessitated by an assault, which may include driving the victim to the emergency room of the nearest hospital, or arranging for appropriate transportation to a health care facility, notwithstanding any law to the contrary; Assist the abused person in locating and getting to a safe place, including but not limited to a designated meeting place for a shelter or a family member's or friend's residence. The officer shall consider the victim's preference in this regard and what is reasonable under all the circumstances.

Give such person immediate and adequate notice of his or her rights. Such notice shall consist of handing said person a copy of the statement which follows below and reading the same to said person. Where said person's native language is not English, the statement shall be then provided in said person's native language whenever possible.

The safety of the victim and any involved children shall be paramount in any decision to arrest. Any officer arresting both parties must submit a detailed, written report in addition to an incident report, setting forth the grounds for dual arrest. No law officer investigating an incident of domestic violence shall threaten, suggest, or otherwise indicate the arrest of all parties for the purpose of discouraging requests for law enforcement intervention by any party.

No law officer shall be held liable in any civil action regarding personal injury or injury to property brought by any party to a domestic violence incident for an arrest based on probable cause when such officer acted reasonably and in good faith and in compliance with this chapter and the statewide policy as established by the secretary of public safety. Whenever any law officer investigates an incident of domestic violence, the officer shall immediately file a written incident report in accordance with the standards of the officer's law enforcement agency and, wherever possible, in the form of the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS), as defined by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The latter information may be submitted voluntarily by the local police on a monthly basis to the crime reporting unit of the criminal history systems board.

The victim shall be provided a copy of the full incident report at no cost upon request to the appropriate law enforcement department.

When a judge or other person authorized to take bail bails any person arrested under the provisions of this chapter, he shall make reasonable efforts to inform the victim of such release prior to or at the time of said release.

When any person charged with or arrested for a crime involving abuse under this chapter is released from custody, the court or emergency response judge shall issue, upon the request of the victim, a written no-contact order prohibiting the person charged or arrested from having any contact with the victim and shall use all reasonable means to notify the victim immediately of release from custody. The victim shall be given at no cost a certified copy of the no-contact order. Victim rights:

- a) an order restraining your attacker from abusing you;*
- (b) an order directing your attacker to leave your household, building or workplace;*
- (c) an order awarding you custody of a minor child;*
- (d) an order directing your attacker to pay support for you or any minor child in your custody, if the attacker has a legal obligation of support, and;*
- (e) an order directing your attacker to pay you for losses suffered as a result of abuse, including medical*

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and moving expenses, loss of earnings or support, costs for restoring utilities and replacing locks, reasonable attorney's fees and other out-of-pocket losses for injuries and property damage sustained.

For an emergency on weekends, holidays, or weeknights the police will refer you to a justice of the superior, probate and family, district, or Boston municipal court departments. You have the right to go to the appropriate District Court to seek a criminal complaint for threats, assault and battery, and assault with a deadly weapon, assault with intent to kill or other related offenses.

If you are in need of medical treatment, you have the right to request that an officer present drive you to the nearest hospital or otherwise assist you in obtaining medical treatment. If you believe that police protection is needed for your physical safety, you have the right to request that the officer present remain at the scene until you and your children can leave or until your safety is otherwise ensured. You may also request that the officer assist you in locating and taking you to a safe place, including but not limited to a designated meeting place for a shelter or a family member's or a friend's residence, or a similar place of safety. You may request a copy of the police incident report at no cost from the police department. The officer shall leave a copy of the foregoing statement with such person before leaving the scene or premises.



Is domestic violence not an insidious blight on any nation?

Relatives injured or murdered in domestic disputes

December 31, 1973

Mr. Dali Kola was arrested in Brooklyn, New York, for the murder of his ex-wife's husband. His ex-wife, Viollca Avduli, and her new husband, Rrahim Avduli, lived in Detroit, Michigan. Apparently Mr. Kola took a plane to the Detroit area, drove to his ex-wife's home, and shot Mr. Avduli to death. He also threatened to kill his ex-wife's parents.

February 28, 1984

Mayor Vincent A. Clanci Jr., of Providence, Rhode Island, was charged with assault and battery, assault with a dangerous weapon, conspiracy to kidnap, kidnapping, attempted extortion of \$500,000, and attempted extortion of a statement about his wife from a friend. Mayor Clanci believed that Mr. Raymond DeLeo was having an affair with his wife. He later pleaded no contest to charges of assault with a dangerous weapon and assault on and battery of a contractor.

Over and over we learn of situations in which women and children have been harmed or murdered because a man was angry. We see men making decisions that have catastrophic consequences, yet these men never neither seek professional help nor make a commitment to change. If the men are sent for professional help, they wait until the classes are concluded, then go out and murder. We now look at the murder of one hundred fifty-six people committed by seven men and three teenagers and one woman.

June 10, 1983

In 1983, Tracey Thurman's husband assaulted her in Torrington, Connecticut. She was stabbed thirteen times. In 1985, she went to court and proved that the town's police failed to protect her from her abusive husband.

October 21, 1983

Judge Henry Gentile and attorney James Piszczor, were shot to death during a divorce proceeding in Chicago, Illinois. Hutchie T. Moore, a former police officer, was arrested for murdering his wife's divorce lawyer and the presiding judge.

Kari Swenson

Kari Swenson was a U.S. biathlon team member. A father and his son, who decided she would make a good housemate, abducted her. During the abduction, Mr. Alan Goldstein was murdered July 1984 in Big Sky, Montana. Mr. Goldstein was actively searching for Miss Swenson. **Murderer Status:** Donald Boone Nichols and his son, Daniel Nichols, were arrested in Bozeman, Montana on December 14, 1984. The prosecutor decided to try the two men separately. Daniel Nichols was tried first. Trying the two men separately changed the outcome of the events that enabled the defense to save the younger Nichols. Daniel Nichols was charged with deliberate homicide, kidnapping, and assault.

Kari Swenson testified during the trial that the men abducted her for female companionship. Daniel Nichols testified that he accidentally shot Miss Swenson. During his son's trial, Mr. Nichols testified that he shot and killed Alan Goldstein and that he, not his son, engineered the kidnapping. He said he wanted his son to have a woman in the home where they lived in the mountains.

On May 13, 1985, Daniel Nichols was convicted of kidnapping but found innocent of murder. Daniel Nichols was sentenced to twenty years and six months in prison. His father took the majority of the responsibility for the crime. The father was sentenced on September 27, 1985 to 85 years in prison for kidnapping, assault and murder.

January 18, 1985

Rev. Andrew Mathis was shot to death in East Orange, New Jersey, during an argument on January 18, 1985 between his daughter, Shirley Odom, and her husband, Jesse Odom. **Murderer Status:** Jesse Odom committed suicide.

March 27, 1985

Defense attorney Ronald M. Gardner was shot to death in the parking lot across the street from the Bronx Criminal Courthouse on March 27, 1985. His case remains unsolved.

April 1985

He was in love with his high school history teacher, Jane Henerson, 33, of South Pittsburg, Tennessee. Clifford Price, 18, shot his teacher because their relationship had not developed. She survived.

May 28, 1985

Lois Wacker, 18, was charged with first-degree murder for coercing her nine-year-old stepson to murder his father, Richard Wacker for a \$70,000 insurance policy. Richard Wacker was murdered in his sleep.

October 10, 1985 Sarah M. Thomas, 21, was an engineering student. She was assaulted in her dorm room at the University of Columbia. She was stabbed in her chest, abdomen, and legs. **Murderer Status:** David Fillyaw, 21, was charged with attempted rape, attempted murder, assault, and burglary. He was not a student.

May 9, 1987

William H. Donahue, 55, was the principal of Highland Park High School in New Jersey. He was stabbed to death (in the back) in his kitchen. His daughter's ex-boyfriend, John Peplinsky Jr., 24, was charged with murder.

July 28, 1987

During an alimony hearing in Port St. Joe, Florida, three people were murdered: attorney Thomas B. Ingles, Peggy White Paulk, and Judge W. L. Bailey. Eleanor Inez Huckeba was suing her husband for alimony. She appeared in court with her attorney, Thomas Ingles, and her sister, Peggy Paulk. Mrs. Huckeba's ex-husband, Clyde Martin, angry over the proceedings and shot her, Attorney Ingles, Peggy White Paulk, and Judge W. L. Bailey. Only Mrs. Huckeba survived.

August 1989

Nineteen-year-old Todd Kelley was stabbed to death in his home in Hamilton Lake, Indiana. He was stabbed six times: twice in the back and four times in the front. One of the stab wounds penetrated his heart. Mr. Kelley was dating a woman estranged from her previous boyfriend, Mahfuz Hug, 29. Todd Kelley was stabbed thirteen times. Mr. Hug told his girlfriend he would kill any man she was seeing. Mr. Mahfuz Hug was out on bond when he murdered Todd Kelley. He was jailed for stealing \$100,000 in jewelry. After the murder, the FBI thinks that Mr. Hug fled to Bangladesh. Authorities believe Mr. Hug travels between Bangladesh, Tokyo, Canada, and the United States, with the help of family and friends. He is a native of Bangladesh. Mr. Hug was still on the run as of June 1996. The FBI is asking anyone who has seen Hug to contact its Fort Wayne office at 426-5331. This case needs closure. Mr. Mahfuz Hug needs to be apprehended.

January 16, 1991

Mr. Jose Trinidad Loza slipped into the bedrooms of his girlfriend's sleeping family and shot them to death. Mr. Loza murdered Georgia Davis; her daughter, Cheryl Mullins Senteno, 25; her son, Gary Mullins, 20; and her daughter, LaJuana Jackson, 17, pregnant. All of the victims were shot in the head while they lay sleeping. LaJuana survived long enough for her child to be born. Mr. Trinidad Loza told his girlfriend that he was going to shoot her family but she said she did not believe him. The murders were committed because Mrs. Georgia Davis did not want Mr. Loza to marry her daughter.

February 5, 1994

Clyde Hunt, 31, was charged with the attempted murder of his thirteen-month-old son whom he had with his girlfriend, Charise Banks, while he was married. He tried killing his son, Tyrell Banks, by feeding him insecticide. The child's babysitter noticed the baby was ill and took the baby to the hospital. The hospital transferred him to Children's Hospital in Detroit, Michigan, where the emergency physician properly diagnosed the problem and saved the child's life. Clyde Hunt was convicted and sentenced on April 15, 1995 to serve forty to sixty months in prison. Circuit Court Judge Lido Bucci ordered a new trial. The Michigan Court of Appeals said no to a new trial and , on October 31, ordered Clyde Hunt to serve his sentence. Can you imagine what Mr. Clyde Hunt's wife was thinking during this time?

March 2, 1995

Mr. Timothy Blackwell, 47, shot his wife, Susana Blackwell, Phoebe Dizon, 46, and Veronica Laureta Johnson, 42, to death inside the King County Courthouse in the state of Washington. He was convicted of three counts of aggravated first-degree murder in 1996. He felt betrayed. He was only married to Susana Blackwell for one month before she left him. Allegedly, she stayed with him just long enough to become pregnant after arriving in the country from the Philippines. Phoebe Dizon and Veronica Johnson were in court to support Mrs. Blackwell in the child support proceedings.

December 18, 1996

William Michael (Osaer) Mete, 39, drove to the home of his ex-wife and her new husband in Clinton Township, Michigan. When Mr. David Joseph, 35, opened the door, Michael (Osaer) Mete shot him in the head. David Joseph was shot four times. The defense for Mr. Osaer actions was that he ran out of Proza.

Therefore, Mr. Mete was not in control of himself. A person who is depressed cannot form intent. After murdering David Joseph, Michael Osaer drove to his sister's home where he hid the gun, then drove to his doctor's office and confessed the murder. Mr. Mete lived in Madison Heights, Michigan. **Murderer Status:** Michael (Osaer) Mete was charged with first-degree murder. It took the jury three hours to convict Mr. (Osaer) Mete. Mr. Michael (Osaer) Mete will now spend the rest of his life in prison without parole.

Monday, February 17, 1997

A father murdered his six-year-old son in Leoni Township, Michigan on February 16, 1997. The father and mother were divorced. The father called the mother, threatening the boy's life, while the boy was visiting his father. When police arrived they discovered the bodies of both the child and his father.

March 9, 1997

Nathaniel Walker, 46, set fire to the home of his girlfriend, trapping her and her five daughters inside. Nathaniel Walker was angry because his girlfriend, Johnnie Mae Harper, 36, did not want him smoking crack in her home. Johnnie Mae Harper told Nathaniel Walker she did not want her children exposed to someone smoking crack cocaine. So Nathaniel Walker left the home, found some incendiary items, and started the fire. Johnnie Harper and her children suffered from smoke inhalation. Two of her children were burned. **Murderer Status:** Mr. Nathaniel Walker was charged with being a habitual offender, six counts of assault with intent to commit murder, and one count of arson. When he was told he could not smoke crack cocaine in the house, Mr. Walker said, "If I can't smoke in my own house, I'll burn the place down." He walked to a nearby gas station, purchased gas, walked back home, threw the gasoline in the living room, and struck a match. A neighbor said Mr. Walker was seen walking down the street mumbling to himself, "I hope the whole house would burn down." Nathaniel Walker's son was one of the children trapped in the fire.

Monday, April 7, 1997

Owen Foli, 38, drove from Southfield, Michigan to the home of James Pressley, 53, to commit murder. Owen Foli's estranged wife had begun a relationship with James Pressley and was in Mr. Pressley's home when Owen Foli broke in shooting. James Pressley was shot to death. The wife ran out the back door, then Owen Foli shot himself. James Pressley's neighbors spoke of him fondly, praising him as a neighbor and a friend. Owen Foli entered the house by shooting the door down.

1997

A 43-year-old Detroit Police Officer had been molesting his daughter since she was eleven years old after he gained custody of her from her mother. When the child was sixteen, she told authorities that her father had been raping her every Tuesday and Thursday and making videotapes of the assault. **Murderer Status:** The father was charged with first-degree rape, sexually abusing a child. Sexual abuse is not the term that should be used in this case. This child was raped twice a week, for 52 weeks every year for five years: a total of 520 times.

April 11, 1997

Robert Dell Bigelow, 48, was accused of first-degree murder in the death of Gary White, 49. Gary White was dating Robert Bigelow's ex-wife. Gary White was shot to death. Robert Bigelow and Gary White were both employed at the V-6 Engine Plant in Michigan. **Murderer Status:** Robert Bigelow was charged with murder and felony firearm possession. He was convicted of second-degree murder.

Saturday, April 12, 1997

The fifteen-year-old granddaughter of a former DPO accused her grandfather of molesting her between 1986 and 1993. **Murderer Status:** The 72-year-old grandfather was charged with three counts of

....and God said thou shall not commit adultery

first-degree criminal sexual conduct, and two counts of second-degree criminal sexual conduct. The retiree lived in Dearborn Heights, Michigan.

June 27, 1997

Steven Jeffery Strutz, 38, of Eastpointe, Michigan, shot Michael Gibson, 31, eight times, because Michael Gibson was dating his ex-wife, Margaret Strutz. Michael Gibson and Margaret Strutz were sitting talking in a car registered to Steven Strutz. Strutz walked up to the car and shot Michael Gibson. **Murderer Status:** Steven Strutz was charged with first-degree murder and felony firearm. Where did he get the gun? And how did he just happen to have a gun on him at that particular day and time?

June 27, 1997

William Borom, 24, was angry with his girlfriend, so he attacked her children. Her son, Taylor Campbell, 4, was thrown off a roof, his daughter, Adlyn Campbell, 3, were stabbed. **Murderer Status:** William Borom was charged with two counts of assault with intent to murder.
October 27, 1997

Akiko Oyaizu, 22, was a Michigan State University graduate student. On October 27, 1997, her boyfriend, Jirapat Praepetch, 19, stabbed her several times. After she got away from him and the police arrived, the boyfriend ran into Akiko Oyaizu's apartment and stabbed himself. The two students were arguing.

November 19, 1997

Stephen Donovan threw his girlfriend off a balcony after beating her because he wanted to prevent her from testifying against him in court in a domestic abuse case. The woman clung to the railing and screamed for help. Her neighbors heard her and called the police. **Murderer Status:** Stephen Donovan was charged with assault with intent to do great bodily harm less than murder.

Thursday, November 20, 1997

Wendell Allen White, 22, argued with his girlfriend near Griffin, Georgia. During the argument, he grabbed his son from his girlfriend's arms and fled. His girlfriend phoned the police and they found him near an elementary school. Surrounded by police, he smashed the baby's head against the sidewalk. This act left the police officers shaken. **Murderer Status:** Wendell White was charged with murder, kidnapping, and burglary. Sheriff's Maj. Jimmy Jordan said White was jealous of the time the child's mother was spending with the boy. He saw the child as a detriment to his relationship with the mother.

November 30, 1997

Darryl Keith Holton, 36, of Tennessee murdered his four children Kayla Marie, Eric, Bren, and Stephen, ages 4, 6, 10, and 12. He was arguing with his wife regarding the custody of the children. He picked his children up from his estranged wife's home and took them to McDonald's. After the children ate their food, Darryl Holton drove them to a shed where he shot them to death. Then he drove to the local police and turned himself in. **Murderer Status:** Holton was charged with four counts of first-degree murder. He was sentenced to death on June 15, 1997. He was executed on September 12, 2007 at 1:25 am by electrocution.

December 20, 1997

Clarence Goodfellow, 55, shot his ex-girlfriend, Jean Lucas, 31, and shot and killed her new boyfriend, John Camburn. He was charged with first-degree murder and attempted murder. The shooting took place at John Camburn's home.

Tuesday, April 20, 1998

Michael Ferguson, 22, shot his 21-year-old fiancée after returning home on April 20, 1998 and finding her with another man. His fiancée thought he would be working the midnight shift; instead, the young man had been out with his buddies drinking and returned home at 3 a.m. to find his girlfriend in bed with a nineteen-year-old man. He shot his fiancée in the neck. It is now known the young woman was four months pregnant. It is not known whether Michael Ferguson knew she was pregnant. She had been involved in an affair for several months. Michael Ferguson graduated from the Police Academy in May 1997.

Thursday, April 27, 1998

Michael Foster was seventeen years old when he murdered eight-month-old Michael Crawford. Michael Foster was angry that his girlfriend had asked him to move from their apartment. Angrily, he strangled the child, then attacked the mother. **Murderer Status:** Michael Foster was charged with murder and attempted murder. He was sentenced to life in prison.

August 12, 1998

Daniel Hughes was the ex-boyfriend of Jeffrey Bero's wife. On August 12, 1998, more than two years after the relationship was over, Daniel Hughes sat in the bushes surrounding the Beros' home and waited for Jeffrey Bero to come home. When Mr. Bero arrived home, he and Daniel Hughes argued. The argument ended with Mr. Daniel Hughes shooting Mr. Bero. **Murderer Status:** Daniel Hughes was charged with assaulted with intent to murder, home invasion, and possession of a weapon (Daniel Hughes was a convicted felon).

December 28, 1999

Mr. Isaac Jerry Pearson Sr., 65, of Atlanta, Georgia, surrendered to the police and told them he had murdered his girlfriend, Barbara E. Clark, 62, and three of her relatives, Donnie Gee, 60, Nikki Underwood, 16, and Doeyana Maja, who were visiting Georgia from Ohio for the holidays. All four victims were shot to death in their beds. Mr. Pearson's coworkers said he was a very nice man: "He was an extremely pleasant man, and we never had a problem with him." Everybody thought very well of him.

March 19, 2000

Mr. James Rick Curry murdered his former girlfriend, Lana Spradlin, 35, and her son, Daniel Jones, 9, of Lucasville, Ohio. He also murdered her mother, Emogene Spradlin, 78, and her sister, Pamela Edwards, 52, both of Portsmouth, Ohio. On February 4, 2001, he was sentenced to life in prison without parole.

May 15, 2001

Mr. Roger Leroy Johnson, 48, murdered five members of his ex-girlfriend's family in Stockton, California. He murdered his ex-girlfriend's mother, Mrs. Pearl Burks; her daughter, Mikhala Burke, 5; and her niece and nephew, Ashley Burks, 6, and Bobby Burks, 4. His ex-girlfriend, Rhonda Burks, was in a Stockton courtroom seeking a restraining order against Mr. Johnson. Mrs. Pearl Burks was babysitting while the children were playing in the backyard. Mr. Johnson kicked in the front door, stabbed Mrs. Burks, then shot her, and then he proceeded to shot the children. On Saturday, May 19, 2001, the police found the body of Mr. Johnson at the grave of Elenia Irene Johnson, his wife, who had died of cancer six months earlier. Mr. Johnson committed suicide while talking to his son on the phone.

July 24, 2001

Mr. Timothy Harris was shot to death on this day. He was the Coast Guard station commander in St. Paul Island, Alaska. Mr. Carl Mercurief shot Mr. Harris because Mr. Harris was having an affair with Mr. Carl Mercurief's wife. Adultery is a violent situation.

June 14, 2002

Mr. Peter Kiss, 30, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, used a semiautomatic weapon to murder his former girlfriend and three members of her family. He murdered his ex-girlfriend, Shannon Cruse, 23, and her daughter, Shaniya Cruse, 6, and her parents, Mr. Donald Cruse, 57, and Mrs. Mary Cruse, 53, at their home in Grimsby in Southern Ontario, Canada. He then committed suicide. Mr. Kiss shot Miss Cruse to death in the driveway of a friend, then drove to her parents' house where he murdered her daughter, parents, and then himself.

February 20, 2003

Mr. Carl Mercurief Jr., 26, was found guilty of first-degree murder in the death of Timothy Harris.
December 13, 2003

Firefighters found the bodies of Mrs. Ramona Kendall, and her two daughters, Kayla and Alexis, in their home in Hartford, Connecticut, after a house fire. An accelerant was used to start the fire. Mrs. Kendall was shot two days after her divorce was final.

June 14, 2007

Michael James Young Jr., 21, was free on a \$75,000 bond when he shot and killed Robert Bell, 49, of Gaston, South Carolina. Mr. Young was arrested and charged with stalking Shaunna Lynn Bell, 21. He was arrested, then later released. Still intent on harassing Ms. Bell, he followed the father and daughter to a shopping mall where he confronted and shot Ms. Bell and her father. Mr. Robert Bell died at the scene. Shaunna Bell survived.

July 3, 2007

Mimi Myhoung Le, 24, was found guilty of first-degree murder in the death of Mrs. Si Choy Saeturn, 28, second-degree murder in the death of Mrs. Saeturn's fetus, and conspiracy to commit murder. Mrs. Saeturn was four months pregnant when she was shot to death at work on December 29, 2005. Si Choy Saeturn was married to Mimi Le's boyfriend. One motivation for the murder was that Mimi Myhoung Le was also pregnant.

December 10, 2007

Mrs. Clare Conry-Murray testified in court that Mr. Hans Reiser of Oakland, California, on trial for the murder of his wife, remarked during a party with other parents that he'd be better off financially if he didn't have to take care of his wife and their two children. Her husband, Andrew Conry-Murray, also testified that he, too, was taken aback at the party after hearing Hans Reiser say that "having a wife and children were making things hard on him in terms of his life and business." He said Reiser's "tone was kind of vehement. I just felt like it was just not the kind of thing you would expect to hear at an occasion like this, a casual social occasion." A teacher for the Reisers' six-year-old son also testified. She said the boy acted up at the school in 2006, was rude, and once told her to "Shut up," saying, "I don't need to listen to you, you're a woman and women shouldn't have their rights in this country." Police believe Mrs. Nina Reiser was murdered on September 3, 2006, after she dropped off the couple's son and daughter at home. Her body has not been found. Nina Reiser was going through a bitter divorce from her husband. The defense attorney claims that since a body has not been found, Mrs. Reiser is still alive.



There is a difference in how men and women experience violence. The difference in how men and women experience violence is called Gender Targeting. Men expect to be visited by violence. Men expect to be attacked. Men expect their maleness to be challenged; they know their survival depends on their physical and mental prowess, so they begin training for combat in the cradle. Men have one goal and that goal is to vanquish their opponent. Females, on the other hand, are not equipped for combat and are not trained from childhood to compete, defend, nor protect. The family does not give consideration to the female defending herself physically. Consequently, females are not prepared by years of training to deflect a physical or mental assault. This fact has cost many women their lives. Moreover, among females, specific age groups within the gender are more prone to victimization than other age groups. (The victimization rates of 16- to 19-year-old females and males are eleven times higher than for their counterparts age fifty or older). 60% of the victimization of men occurs when they are away from home. Victimization of women occurs when they are at home and when they are away from home. 47% of women are victimized while away from home and 32% of women are victimized while at home. There is also a higher risk of females being victimized in private vehicles. Please remember this fact. The following information was taken from the Bureau of Justice Report

BJS Table 1: Number and rates of violent victimization, by sex of victim (1984)

	Total	Female	Male
All Violent Crimes	11,605,300	5,026,500	6,578,800
Homicide	21,937	4,489	17,448
Non-Fatal Victimization	11,583,400	5,022,000	6,561,400
Rape/Sexual Assault	466,000	432,100	32,900
Robbery	1,329,000	471,900	857,300
Aggravated Assault	2,599,800	941,100	1,658,700
Simple Assault	7,189,400	3,176,900	4,012,500

BJS Table 4: Type of violent crime, by victim-offender relationship and sex of victim (1984)

	Total	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Simple Assault
Female Total				
Intimates	903,700	13.0	20.1	21.5
Spouse	329,800	6.0	7.4	7.7
Ex-Spouse	90,000			2.3
Boy/Girlfriend	483,900	7.5	10.7	11.5
Other relatives	304,900	6.9	5.2	7.4
Friend/Acquaintance	1,492,900	19.7	27.2	37.7
Stranger	1,728,100	59.5	47.6	33.5
Number of Victimitations	4,429,600	453,900	894,800	3,080,800

BJS Table 5: Number of Offenders, by sex of victim and victim-offender relationship. (1984)

	Total	Known	Stranger
Females			
Lone	4,017,600	67.0%	33.0%
Multiple (Excludes homicides)	824,700	35.4	64.5%

Female homicide victims were more likely to be killed by an intimate (31%) than were male victims (4%). Friends or acquaintances killed 34% of male homicide victims and 24% of female victims.

Homicides of persons age 12 or older: Victim-Offender Relationship

Percent of homicide in 1994

Victim-killer relationship	Total	Female
Intimate	9.4%	31.0%
Spouse	5.1	17.2
Ex-spouse	.4	1.6
Boyfriend	3.9	12.3
Other relatives	4.5	7.0
Friend/acquaintance	32.3	23.9
Stranger	13.6	7.9
Unknown	40.2	30.1
Number of homicides	21,937	4,489

BJS Table 3: Victim-offender relationship, by sex of victim (1994)

Non-Fatal Violent Victimization

Victim-offender	Female	Percent
Stranger	1,858,600	38.4
Known	2,981,500	61.6
Intimate		20.7
Other Relative		6.6
Friend/Acquaintances		34.3

BJS Table: Percentage of Rapes or Sexual Assaults

Victim-offender Relationship	
Intimates	24%
Spouse	7.3
Ex-spouse	*
Boy/girlfriend(or ex-)	14.3
Other Relatives	*
Acquaintance/friend	40.0
Stranger	32.0



Please read this section several times

As you review the previous data there are two facts hidden from view, not readily discernible. 89% of the time, when a woman is victimized, the perpetrator is a male. This fact is unique because society has always led us to believe that men fight and women are sacrosanct. A man challenging another man is expected. So when you look at the aforementioned data, remember that 90% of the time, the woman was accosted, assaulted, or murdered by a male. The natural conclusion from this data is that if men stopped assaulting, murdering, and accosting women, the crime against women would be reduced by 90%. The second hidden fact is that the perpetrator is always armed and the victim is unarmed. The use of any implement to kill is considered to be armed. The woman does not use a weapon to defend herself. She is not skilled in the use of a knife, gun, or in the art of self-defense.

Victim-offender relationship

One of the most important differences between the sexes in their experience of violent victimization is in the victim-offender relationship. For male victims, a stranger committed a majority of victimizations (63%), while a non-stranger committed 37%. For female victims, the distribution is reversed. The offender was most often someone known to them (62%). A stranger committed only 38% of the violence against females. Friends or acquaintances committed 34% of violent victimizations of females; intimates (current or former spouse, boyfriend, or girlfriend), 21%; and other relatives, 7%. Although males were predominately victimized by strangers, friends or acquaintances accounted for 30% of their victimizations. These statistics tell women that they cannot trust those people close to them or people who they just met. Who is in the worse position: the male or the female? The answer is the female. She has no peace inside or outside the home. She is neither safe inside the home, nor is she safe outside the home.

Do not think that just because a woman is married and stays in a violent situation, she is not a victim. This person is victimized every day; her torment never ends.

Types of crimes

Females and males are victims of specific types of crimes in varying degrees.

Among female victims, friends or acquaintances committed 40% of the rapes and sexual assaults; strangers, 32%; and intimates, 24%. The intimate offender was more likely a boy/girlfriend or ex-boy/girlfriend (14.3%) than a spouse (7.3%), a difference that may be due in part to spouses' reluctance to disclose violence by their partners. The statistics we are using are from the United States Justice Department. All statistics with respect to intimates include common-law marriage and same-sex relationships.

Boyfriends or girlfriends may be more likely than spouses to define violent episodes as criminal and thus be also more willing to disclose the incidents and the relationship.

Strangers committed most robberies, against both females (60%) and males (85%). Friends or acquaintances accounted for 20% of victimizations of females and 10% of victimizations of males. Of robberies of women, intimates committed 14% and other relatives, 7%. Strangers committed almost half the aggravated assaults against females and about two-thirds of those against males. Intimates were responsible for a fifth of the aggravated assaults against women.

Violent victimization by lone and multiple offenders

Most victimizations involved a lone offender: 83% of female victimizations and 73% of male victimizations. The remainder (17% and 27%, respectively) involved more than one offender during a single

incident. In 1994 multiple offenders committed over 1.7 million victimizations against males and almost 825,000 victimizations against females.

In lone-offender incidents, victimizations of males were more likely to involve strangers (58%). For victimizations of females, however, lone-offender incidents were significantly more likely to involve someone whom the woman knew (67%) rather than a stranger (33%).

In multiple-offender victimizations, strangers were more likely than persons known to the victim to commit violence against males (79%) and females (65%). Females were far more likely to suffer rapes and sexual assaults by someone whom they knew: 28% of rapes and sexual assaults of females involved a stranger acting alone.

Intimates committed almost 16% of the victimizations of women involving a weapon, significantly higher than 2% of comparable male victimizations. There was also some evidence of a higher percentage of victimization of females by other relatives who were armed. Friends or acquaintances committed about a fourth of the victimizations by armed offenders, regardless of the victim's sex. Among victims of an armed assailant, females faced a firearm as often as other objects used as a weapon and were least likely to be attacked or threatened with a knife. Please note that in no case discussed in this book was a woman armed when she was raped and/or murdered.

Injuries

However, in victimizations involving an actual attack or an attempted attack rather than threats, 51% of the female victims and 41% of the males were injured. Of these victimizations, females were more likely than males to be injured in both aggravated and simple assaults.

Female homicide victims were more likely to be killed by an intimate (31%) than were male victims (4%). Friends or acquaintances killed 34% of male homicide victims and 24% of female victims.

The NCVS does not include a category for 'personal weapon' such as fists or feet that may be used as a weapon to threaten or inflict injury. The Supplemental Homicide Reports for 1995 indicated that 9.1% of homicides of females age 12 or older (355) and 3.1% of the male homicides (440) involved the use of fists, feet, or other body parts to inflict the fatal injury. This report does not distinguish between heterosexual and same-sex intimate violence.

(Source: The above information was taken from the Bureau of Justice Statistics Sex Differences in Violent Victimization, 1994-5 Source: FBI, UCR Supplemental Homicide Report, 1994.)

As you continue to read, please note the number of senior citizens murdered in their homes during burglaries; the number of women and children murdered by estranged spouses and live-in boyfriends; the number of murder-suicides once the woman has asked for a divorce; and the number of women murdered by friends and acquaintances. The cases selected for discussion in this book were selected randomly. Once the cases were selected, we later decided to see how closely the situations discussed in this book mirrored the analyses conducted by the statisticians working for the Bureau of Justice. You be the judge.



A Recipe for Disaster

Murder and Emasculation 47 women and 40 men

Eighty-seven people died in less than a half an hour in the city of New York because a man was angry. The eighty-seven people never saw their assailant and most probably did not know him. The eighty-seven people died in a nightclub where they had gone for fellowship and fun. A night out on the town happens daily all over America without incident. Couples or individuals go out for fun every day. They go out to meet other people or to have new experiences and they return home without incident. No one at 1959 Southern Boulevard dreamed that his or her life was in danger on March 12, 1990. No one thought that they had only moments to live because a man was angry at the circumstances of his life. Many say the man who caused the death of the eighty-seven people was angry because his girlfriend refused to be reconciled. And many say he could have found another woman. On the surface these assertions appear to be true. But as is true with all human emotions, there is a genesis, a beginning, a cause that produced the rage that led to the tragedy of March 12, 1990. Why did he turn to violence? Millions of men and women are rejected every day in America and they do not turn to violence. What was the trigger that opened the door to this man's soul, causing him to act the way he did? The man who murdered the eighty-seven people unleashed a fury that forever changed the lives of thousands of people and left a community with another tragedy as a legacy.

The trigger that caused this man to act the way he did was the realization that he had to start all over again. That after eight years, he had nothing. He was again a nobody. His life had been regular for eight years. He knew who he was for eight years he knew where the refrigerator was, where the bathroom was, how loud to play the radio, what time to take the garbage out. He had a system of behaviors memorized. He knew exactly what was expected of him. He knew what type of affection to expect, how far his money would take him, what he would receive for his birthday what type of birthday present to buy for his girlfriend. He knew what they would do for Thanksgiving, Christmas, and the New Year. He had a complete system of behaviors memorized. He had a place where he belonged. He knew what was expected of him and he did what was expected of him. His money was probably managed for him. He was an unskilled laborer, so he was used to people telling him what to do. He did not seek an advanced education so he had limited aspirations. He had given up most of his sovereignty and probably his paycheck. He was used to someone else making decisions for him: purchasing his clothes, giving her approval. His total acquiescence at the time of his arrest testifies to this. He offered no resistance and no defense. Nor did he try to negotiate or jockey for a better position. Nevertheless, under the placid veneer was a very angry man. The last straw came when he was embarrassed at the nightclub by being escorted off the premises at the request of his ex-girlfriend. Yes, there were a lot of women in the world he could talk to and date, but he would have had to start all over again. He already had an established relationship with a woman. He did not want to admit to himself that he did not know how to establish a relationship with another woman. He did not want to admit that he did not know how to seek and secure a woman. He stumbled into the relationship with this woman. He read the signs and answered the ad. He knew he filled a need and as long as he behaved a certain way he could remain in the home.

The man who murdered eighty-seven people had gone to the nightclub at 1959 Southern Boulevard to talk to his ex-girlfriend to see if she and he could get back together. They had recently broken up and he was told to leave the home. He moved out and found an apartment. He knew his new neighbors and was regular in his behavior with them. He said hello and made the customary smile. During the time he was breaking up with his girlfriend, he lost his job. He began peddling and hustling on the street to maintain himself. He was also adjusting to living by himself again. The sounds in his apartment were new. The bed he was sleeping in was new. He had to make decisions: how much food to buy, what to eat, how to cook it, etc. When he went to the nightclub that night, he probably envisioned himself back home with everything the same. He was not prepared emotionally to face the fact that the affair was over. Yes, it was an affair,

not an established relationship. There was no commitment through marriage. Marriage is the established social relationship that anchors most people. Anchoring people and reproducing the species is the function of marriage. Marriage (without adultery) brings homeostasis, sanctity, and peace to the participants. Two people living together without commitment does not bring peace to the soul. All other forms of human relationships do not put a person at rest like marriage. A relationship without marriage is transitory by its very nature. One can be replaced at any time and at any moment. All a person has to do is pack a bag and say *I'm out of here* and the relationship is dissolved. With marriage, the very vows made by both parties implies it is a union that takes a little more to dissolve than packing one's clothes and saying goodbye. Marriage is an established investment. It is recognized as an investment worth working to maintain and preserve. No children were produced from their union. Nothing was purchased in common. The relationship was disposal. He was disposable. When the man who murdered eighty-seven people set fire to 1959 Southern Boulevard, he threw the match onto the gasoline because he knew he was disposable. He had served a specific function; now that his services were no longer needed, he was disposable. The catalyst that ignited his rage was fear. What he did was inexcusable, but if we are to learn from human tragedy we must understand what happened. We are rational human beings and we must take all human experiences and try to use them for the betterment of man. View this system as that of a gun. Criminals have taught us that all that is needed to make a gun is a cylinder to house the gunpowder, a propellant, and an igniter. Gunpowder in and of itself is not dangerous. Gunpowder is potential energy. It has to be ignited before it becomes kinetic energy. Gunpowder has the potential for destruction but unless it is ignited it remains at rest inside the cartridge. The man who murdered eighty-seven people was at rest for eight years. He had made a taciturn commitment for a place in a bed and a place at the dinner table. It was not a very good agreement but it was the best agreement he thought he could make. Once that agreement was declared null and void, he became volatile. He expressed his rage by setting the fire.

Three factors contributed to the tragedy at 1959 Southern Boulevard: The first factor was the character of the man who started the fire. The second factor was the condition of the building when the fire was started. The third was the lack of mental health support for men.

The man who murdered eighty-seven people:

1. He did not know the nuances of the larger society. He remained close to home. He may or may not have been rejected by the larger society. His communication skills were probably poor. He was alone. He did not have family members in the country to provide him with support, guidance, or help in troubled times. He was on his own. The presence of family members does not necessarily mean guidance and support.
2. He was not educated. The lack of education limited his experiences within the larger culture. It also limited his social options. It limited his employment options, thereby limiting the amount of money he could make. He was not a drug dealer or a criminal by any means. The lack of education limited his problem-solving skills.
3. He was not handsome. He did not have an easy time with women.
4. He was reticent and quiet. He was not self-imposing.
5. Unless his girlfriend was not taking birth control pills, he knew she did not want his child.
6. People said he was quiet and never caused a problem. He stayed at home and babysat, taking care of his girlfriend's children. He went to work most days but it was apparent that he did not run the household or maintain a leadership role in the home.

This is not a profile of an aggressive man or even an assertive man. This is a profile of a man who is cooperative. The key to this man was when he told his ex-girlfriend she should not be working at the club. If he eliminated the club, he had a chance of getting her back. He would be needed again. If not, she would die in the fire. Sixty-eight of the eighty-seven victims were trapped and asphyxiated on the second floor of the club. The fire sucked out the oxygen quickly from the low-ceilinged room. Seventeen Honduran soccer players died in the fire. It was said that the fire could have happened at a McDonald's implying there was nothing particular about the circumstances of the tragedy except that a man deliberately tried to burn down a building because he was angry with his girlfriend. The number of people that died in the fire was directly

attributed to the condition of the building. The structure was a two-story building with no windows on the second floor. The building did not have fire extinguisher on every floor, no smoke alarm, no sprinkler systems, or ventilation or exhaust fans. The people died quickly. They died right where they sat. Most did not suffer fire burns. They did not have the option to fight for their lives. Forty men died in this fire. No man sits and lets his life be taken. He fights back. The condition of the building precluded the people in that club from fighting for their lives.

No, this disaster could not have happened at McDonald's, because McDonald's franchises are properly built before anyone even occupies the premises and properly maintained after occupancy. If ownership changes building standards are still maintained. A McDonald's restaurant is not owned by an absentee landlord who seeks to make money in a community but abdicates responsibility to that community in which he or she makes the money. In all of its history, the McDonald's corporation has never been reported as abdicating its responsibility to the communities in which it does business. Their premises are well designed, well maintained, and a support to the community. McDonald's is a responsible corporate citizen. Senior citizens meet every morning at McDonald's for fellowship and fun. They drink coffee and reminisce and joke for hours. Many senior citizens also work at McDonald's restaurants. The poor and derelicts also visit McDonald's restaurants; nevertheless, these people are greeted politely and thanked whenever a cup of coffee is purchased. Each customer served is held in high esteem. Extra labor is used to maintain the lavatories because in many areas people who live on the street use their lavatories as bathrooms. We trust other people with our lives when we are in the public or at home. We feel secure when we visit buildings, ride subways, and ride on buses, because we believe people do their jobs correctly and thoroughly. We trust boatmen, truck drivers, train conductors, and airplane mechanics every day. We put our lives in their hands because we assume these people have done their jobs correctly. Responsibility is the glue of a society. Therefore, morally, the number of people who died in that building was directly attributable to the condition of the building and the lack of responsibility of the landlord and lessee.

The third factor that contributed to this disaster is the lack of attention paid to the mental health needs of men. Going to a psychiatrist is not a male activity. Real men solved their own problems. Men who consult a psychologist are perceived as wimps, nerds, and neurotics seeking attention. Men are taught that if a situation gets to be too much, go to the bar and have a drink. Get drunk and forget about it. Having problems at home, having problems with your children? Don't seek a counselor; go to the bar. Having problems with the wife, having problems on the job? Go to the bar; forget about it. Proper attention is not being given to the mental health needs of men in this country. More attention is paid to male baldness than to the mental health needs of men. Males represent slightly over half of the population in the United States, but they commit 80% of the crimes in this country. Yet they have no mental health support. Men commit more than 80% percent of the murder committed in this country. Men commit more than 80% of the robberies committed in this county. Men commit more than 80% of the burglaries committed in this country, and men commit 98% of the rapes in this country. Yet no attention is paid to their mental health until they are incarcerated, and not necessarily then. Men who were raped as boys receive no mental health support through schools, church hospitals, etc. There is nothing unmanly about seeking help or advice or professional guidance. Rarely does one see a movie of a man visiting a psychiatrist's office. You see men as psychologists, but not as the patients seeking help with life's problems, unless the men are portrayed as crazy or serial killers, or nerds or neurotics. Yet men are seen in movies as police officers, solving problems with guns. A mental health service for men is a neglected area in our society. Women have television every day solving their problems through talk shows, serial shows etc. When a parent commits suicide, the other parent should be instructed to seek professional help for the children in the family. Women should be told over and over again that boys who are raped seldom report the assault. Therefore, any radical changes in their behavior should be responded to immediately. No child is exempt from rape or abuse by an authority figure. Single women should be repeatedly told not to bring non-related males into their homes to stay or let non-related males baby-sit. All of these situations affect the mental health of males. As you continue to read, you will learn of several families who were murdered because the men did not receive help from the mental health facilities in their state. Below is the list of the dead for the Happy Luck Club Descansen en Paz

Julio Gonzalez
87 Men and Women Murdered
March 25, 1990

1. Alfaro Paz, Calixio
2. Alfaro Paz, Jose
3. Alicea, Malvin
4. Alvarez, Denny
5. Alvarez, Hector
6. Alvarez, Jose
7. Aracely, Nohemy
8. Baraona, Rigoberto
9. Beltran Enanora, Sandra
10. Benavides, Victor
11. Bernadez, Mario
12. Bonilla, Franklin
13. Bulnes, Israi
14. Castillo, Willie
15. Castro, Janeta
16. Chavez, Carla
17. Clark, Norman
18. Colon, Ellas
19. Colon, Juan
20. Colon, Ramon
21. Contreras, Carlos
22. Cordova, Victor
23. Cruz, Rolando
24. Dantzier, Natalie
25. Diaz, Jose Alexia
26. Doubleday, Marvin
27. Dozier, Stephanie
28. Drewman, Gustavo
29. Duprey, Minerva
30. Ebo, Casimiro
31. Escobar, Omar
32. Falco, Daisy
33. Farrington, Debra
34. Farrington, Loretta
35. Fernandez, Cesar
36. Gamoneda, Julia
37. Gamoneda, Lenny Ernest
38. Garbutt, Orbin
39. Gomez, Gladys
40. Gomez, Linda
41. Gonzalez, Francisco
42. Hernandez, Carmen
43. Hernandez, Jose
44. Hines, Henry
45. Hunt, Ann M.
46. Javier, Juan
47. Joseph, Charles
48. Laureang, Israel
49. Lopez, Isabelle
50. Manaiza, Luis
51. Manaiza, Wendy
52. Marlone, Kim
53. Martinez, Marco
54. Martinez, Margarita
55. Martinez Marisol
56. Maximo, Ines
57. M'Kenzie, Daphne
58. M'Kenzie, Hilda
59. M'Kenzie, Sam
60. Mejia, Jairo
61. Moncado, Mircia
62. Moreira, Josquin
63. Murray, Yvette
64. Murray, Yvonne
65. Nunez, Juan
66. Ortiz, Michael
67. Pacheco, Mario
68. Pena, Eli
69. Peri, Carlos
70. Pesantez, Wilson
71. Pineda, Miriam
72. Reyes, Henry
73. Rios, Milka
74. Robledo, Cruz
75. Rodriguez, Francisco
76. Romero, Query
77. Romero Escoto, Alba
78. Rosario, Lourdes
79. Samms, Susan Gayle
80. Torres, Bettsabeth
81. Valdez, Tulio
82. Zapata, Nichlas
- 83.
- 84.
- 85.
- 86.
- 87.

The deaths of the above eighty-seven people may have been prevented if Julio Gonzalez had been taught problem solving skills early in life; if he had been taught to seek help from a mental health professional when he was stressed or faced with an insurmountable problem; or if he had had a friend who had told him to just walk away. If you continue to ignore the warning signs of violence in your household, you should copy the following letter in your own handwriting to be mailed at your death.