

**A Report to Attorney General  
John K. Van de Kamp**

on

**Patrick Edward Purdy  
and the  
Cleveland School Killings**

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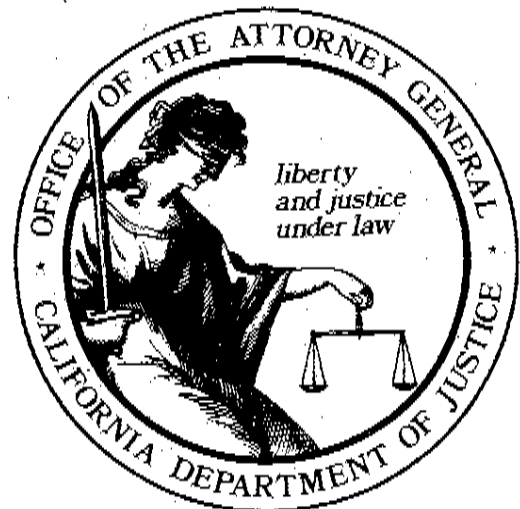
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# 3127

REPORT TO ATTORNEY GENERAL JOHN VAN DE KAMP

PATRICK EDWARD PURDY AND THE  
CLEVELAND SCHOOL KILLINGS

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## REPORT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

### PATRICK EDWARD PURDY AND THE CLEVELAND SCHOOL KILLINGS

At the direction of Attorney General John K. Van de Kamp, an extensive investigation has been conducted regarding the background and events surrounding the shooting of 35 schoolchildren and a teacher at the Cleveland Elementary School in Stockton, California, on January 17, 1989. On that day, Purdy fired 105 shots with an AK-47 style assault rifle at children on the school playground. Five children died. Thirty survived. One teacher was wounded. Purdy killed himself with a bullet to the head as police approached the school.

The Attorney General initiated the investigation to answer several questions. First, what led to this horrendous event? Second, was this assault connected with the increasing number of incidents of violence and harassment targeting Southeast Asian immigrants? Third, are there lessons to be learned from the events which might reduce the chances of another such tragedy?

This report is the product of that investigation. It attempts to incorporate the information gathered during the course of the investigation, and to answer the Attorney General's questions. Reports which supplement and amplify the conclusions reached are attached as appendices. They include a psychological autopsy by Dr. Richard M. Yarvis, a detailed chronology of the life of Patrick Purdy prepared by Special Agents Phil Yee and Allen Benitez and a review of the criminal justice system's dealings with Purdy by Supervising Deputy Attorney General Gary Binkerd.

The major conclusions of this investigation may be summarized as follows:

1. The evidence indicates the probability that in late 1988 Patrick Purdy decided to kill himself and to kill others at the same time in order to make people remember him. He began methodical preparations in Connecticut for his death, and returned to California to carry out his plans.
2. In his assault on Cleveland School, Purdy intended to shoot as many children as possible, and then to die before law enforcement could close with him. He may have viewed suicide as another way of punishing the authorities, by escaping retaliation.

3. Purdy focused on Southeast Asians in Stockton as the target of his homicidal plans. He blamed all minorities for his failings, and selected Southeast Asians because they were the minority with whom he was most in contact. It appears probable that his planning finally centered on Cleveland School because it had a majority population of Southeast Asian children, because it was a school which he had once attended and because children were the most vulnerable target he could attack.

4. Ethnic tensions are inevitable when large numbers of people from other cultures arrive in a community. One-sixth of Stockton's residents are recent immigrants from Southeast Asia. Major efforts are required in such communities to reduce cross-cultural friction and to avoid feeding ethnic animosities in those who perceive competition and threats from the new arrivals.

5. Patrick Purdy grew up in a disturbed family setting, badly damaged by the lack of supportive parents. He became a young man with virtually no self-esteem and a high level of anger at the world around him. Isolated by social and emotional disabilities from the society around him, he resorted to racial hatreds to combat his own sense of failure.

6. There is no indication that Purdy acted in conjunction with any hate group, or that his assault was carried out with any other people. He was essentially a loner.

7. While it is possible that Purdy could have been deterred at least temporarily from his ultimate ending by the mental health and criminal justice systems, that idea is highly speculative. It appears certain that once Purdy had decided to die and to take as many others as possible with him, only major restrictions on the firepower he could bring to bear on his intended victims would have made a difference in the outcome.

8. California laws at the time allowed even disturbed and dangerous people to own and acquire high-power firearms and high-capacity ammunition magazines and drums. Restrictions have now been enacted which will limit the legal acquisition and possession of assault weapons in California. However, assault weapons can still be legally acquired in all neighboring states, and high-capacity magazines and drums can be legally acquired and owned in California. National bans should be enacted on assault weapons and high-capacity magazines.

9. Despite the fact that Purdy was under a condition of probation prohibiting him from possessing firearms, and had been committed to a mental health facility for treatment because he was dangerous to himself and others, he legally bought a firearm in January, 1989. He carried that firearm to the Cleveland School and used it to kill himself. Corrective legislation should be enacted in California to change that situation.

## The Life of Patrick Edward Purdy

### Childhood and the Early Years

The tale of Patrick Purdy's life is not exciting. It is a sad and depressing account of a failed family, of a child without resources who failed to cope with severe stress and lack of affection, and of a human who ended his short life with virtually no ties to the community and society surrounding him.

Purdy had lost his struggle with life long before he ended it at the Cleveland School. As the analysis by psychiatrist Dr. Richard Yarvis and the details uncovered by investigators show, his early years set a pattern of failure and inability to cope which continued without substantial interruption until he died.

Purdy was born in 1964. In his early years, neither his father nor his mother provided him stability. Purdy's father was discharged from the military for petty criminality and psychotic instability. The father was separated from Purdy's mother and was not part of the family during Purdy's early years. A divorce was later formalized. Purdy's mother remarried when Purdy was four, and again divorced when he was eight. She had only tenuous connections to the children who resulted from her relationships. Her interests were outside the family, on schooling, working and partying.

Purdy's stepfather physically abused Purdy's mother in his presence, reinforcing his feelings of alienation and helplessness. When Purdy was nine, the children were taken into protective custody due to concerns of neglect. Charges were dropped when the mother participated in a counseling program.

Before age ten, Purdy was in intense conflict with his mother. The estrangement seems to have reached its climax in the summer of 1978, when he was thirteen, and he was thrown out of the home. Throughout his life, with justification, he believed he had been abandoned and rejected by his mother.

The detailed analysis by Dr. Yarvis of Purdy's formative years speaks for itself. In summary, by his early teens, Purdy was in serious adaptive trouble. Badly lacking in self-esteem, with no effective parental support, controls or models and possibly also troubled by schizophrenia and depression, he was compounding his problems with alcohol and drug abuse. Purdy was a young man in serious trouble with life.

By this time, Purdy had begun frequent minor brushes with the law as he acted out his hostilities and frustrations on those around him. Before he turned fifteen, he was sent for treatment at the Alcoholic Rehabilitation Clinic in Stockton and was classified as

"very drug oriented". He sought for a time to live with his father, but those efforts failed within months and he dropped out of school entirely.

Purdy resorted to the streets, with no skills or abilities to aid him. To endure, he sold his body, surviving by living with an older man or prostituting himself on the streets. In the summer of 1980, at fifteen, he was arrested in Hollywood for soliciting an undercover policeman for prostitution. Thereafter, he was in and out of juvenile custody in Los Angeles and San Joaquin Counties. The death of his father in 1981 seems to have moved him emotionally, but did not change any of his patterns.

He spent much of 1982 living in Los Angeles, where he was picked up by the police for several more minor offenses, usually connected with drug use, traffic violations or vandalism. When he turned 18, the juvenile authorities terminated their involvement with him. He was by that time entirely divorced from significant connection with most of the people around him. He had a few jobs for short periods of time, but failed to maintain minimum performance standards and either left or was terminated.

Purdy drifted to Florida in mid-1984 and was briefly employed in Key West, but was back in California within a month.

At nineteen, he was arrested as a participant in an attempted purse snatching in Broderick, in company with a man he had apparently met while living along the Sacramento River with other homeless people. Purdy pleaded guilty to the misdemeanor charge of being an accessory to a felony and served 30 days in jail. He was placed on informal probation.

He was approved in late 1984 for disability support from the Social Security Administration because of his alcohol and drug dependency. That provided most of his income until his death. In late 1985, Purdy began sporadic efforts to improve his life with vocational training. While he succeeded in passing most of the courses, he did not gain many skills. He was not particularly bright, and he was heavily impaired by constant alcohol and drug use.

Purdy often sought voluntary treatment at mental health centers, apparently when most depressed about his life. However, he rarely returned for the follow-up treatments necessary to make a difference. During this time, he also bought several firearms, complying with the required legal clearances on each occasion.

Purdy was not blind to his own behavior. In the spring of 1987, he told a mental health counselor: "I have never been able to get along with others or act in a socially acceptable manner". He expressed suicidal thoughts with some frequency to clinicians in early 1987.

In April of that year, he made a gesture toward acting on them. Arrested in the Lake Tahoe basin for shooting a gun in a prohibited national forest area, he drunkenly tried to fight with the arresting deputy from the back seat of the patrol car and kicked out a car window. Jailed, he inflicted cuts on his wrists with his fingernails and made a noose for his neck with his T-shirt. He was evaluated by the Psychiatric Health Facility in Placerville as a risk to himself and to others, due to his statements about thoughts of killing himself and others.

After two weeks of custody, he was convicted of misdemeanor resisting arrest and firing a weapon in a prohibited area; the sentence was 45 days in jail and three years summary probation, plus restitution for the damage to the patrol car.

Three months later, Purdy purchased an Ingram MAC-10 pistol, an assault weapon, in Stockton. He also enrolled in Delta College, a facility with a dominantly Southeast Asian student body, and successfully completed two vocational classes. He continued to display his inability to adapt through the spring of 1988, with more contacts with mental health professionals and heavy drug and alcohol abuse.

In the summer of 1988, he had a brief interlude of a more normal life, going to Sandy, Oregon (near Portland) to live with a paternal aunt and her husband who had befriended him. While there, he legally purchased the AK-47 style assault rifle (technically, a Norinco 56S semi-automatic assault rifle, a Chinese copy of the well-known Russian AK-47) that he ultimately used in Stockton.

Unfortunately, he was an impossible burden for the Oregon family. He was so demanding with his needs for attention and so volatile that they finally had to ask him to leave. He tried to maintain contact with them by telephone, but his repeated collect calls became too expensive for them to sustain and they told him they could no longer accept the calls.

Utterly alienated now and rejected by the family he had sought to adopt, Purdy wandered around the country for a time late in 1988. He was briefly employed in Memphis, Tennessee, and then again in Windsor, Connecticut. He apparently avoided criminal contacts with the police in those communities.

#### Preparation for the End

In December, in Connecticut, he bought a 75-round drum magazine and a 30-round magazine for the AK-47 rifle and about ten boxes of ammunition; he also bought a single box of 9 mm ammunition. The day after Christmas, back on the West Coast again, he checked into a motel in Stockton.



On December 28, 1988, he purchased a Taurus 9mm pistol. As is the case with respect to all California handgun purchases from dealers, he was not permitted to pick it up until the expiration of a fifteen-day waiting period.

On January 3, 1989, he wore camouflage clothing and a fatigue jacket into a Stockton bar. He told the bartender that he had an AK-47 rifle, a Russian-made gun with a magazine. The bartender said a gun like that wouldn't be much good, and if he was going to go deer hunting he'd get a 30-30 or a 30-06. Purdy said he'd rather go with the AK, that he liked the rapid fire and the spread. Purdy held his arms out and demonstrated how he would fire the weapon in a spraying motion, back and forth from side to side. He complained about the Vietnamese receiving compensation from the government, and said as he left the bar: "You're going to read about me in the papers".

On January 5, he was seen between 7:15 a.m. and 7:30 a.m., sitting in his car, parked at the rear of Cleveland School.

On January 10, Purdy went into a classroom at the Sierra Middle School about 5:30 p.m., asked the janitor there for a dollar and went outside. He walked back and forth on the private road separating Sierra Middle School from Lincoln High School, which serves as a Cambodian Cultural Center teaching grades K-12 in the Cambodian language each evening from 4:30 p.m. on. About 700 Cambodians students, including both adults and youngsters, attend each day.

On January 12, Purdy was again seen by the janitor, walking back and forth in front of Lincoln High School at 5:45 p.m.

He picked up the pistol on Friday, January 13, and spent the evening with his half-brother, Albert Gulart, Jr. While not everything Gulart said could be trusted (he was arrested in February for possession of explosive devices), much of what he says about the last days of Patrick Purdy sounds authentic.

Gulart said that on the night of January 13, he visited Purdy at his motel in Stockton at Purdy's invitation. Purdy asked to borrow Gulart's camouflage jacket, and Gulart brought it over, arriving about midnight.

In the past, the two of them had talked about shooting police officers, and had planned where they thought they could best assassinate an officer--from a bridge near Modesto. When they talked about killing people, Purdy would say: "Let's do it".

They spent much of the night talking about guns, cleaning and loading Purdy's collection, including the AK-47 and the Taurus 9mm. Purdy was "the best equipped he's ever been", said Gulart.

Gulart said that at one point during the night Purdy talked about killing people. Shortly after Gulart's arrival at the motel, Purdy said: "Let's do it". Gulart says he told Purdy: "You're not ready", that they drank for a while and that Purdy finally said: "F... it, they're not worth it". Gulart said he left the next morning.

There is no information about Patrick Purdy's activities on that Saturday, Sunday or Monday. Monday was a school holiday--Martin Luther King, Jr.'s birthday--and the Cleveland School was closed.

On Tuesday morning, January 17, 1989, Purdy left his motel room around 10:40 and began loading his station wagon with towel-wrapped bundles. He chatted briefly with another motel guest who had checked out and was packing his car. The man, who thought Purdy appeared friendly and sober, noticed Purdy putting the wrapped bundles into his car and glanced into Purdy's car where he saw more covered items on the front and back seats and back floor. The two men joked about the motel's early 11:00 check-out time, which the other guest said was because the motel manager was a "Hindu". Purdy replied: "The damn Hindus and boat people own everything".

Those may have been the last words Purdy ever exchanged with anyone. Just an hour later, five small children were dead, thirty of their schoolmates and a teacher were wounded, and Purdy lay dead of a self-inflicted bullet wound to his head.

### The Assault

Purdy dressed that morning in paramilitary garb. He wore a long-sleeved camouflage shirt and a green flak jacket with the words "Freedom", "Death to the Great Satin" (sic), "PLO", "Earthman", and "Libya" written on it along with a circle enclosing an American flag and a slash through it. He also wore blue jeans and black boots, and had a black ammo pouch around his waist holding three fully loaded 30-round magazines of 7.62 rifle ammunition, 50 rounds of 9mm ammunition and 20 loose rounds of 7.62 ammunition. Ear plugs were inserted in his ears. He was wearing a watch on his left wrist and had a pack of filter cigarettes in his pocket.

He left behind in the motel room most of his worldly goods, including another gun and numerous rounds of live ammunition, a few clothes, duct tape with "Humanoids" written on it, a tool box containing a toy plastic gun and three plastic bullets, and a small vial of a nicotine-based pesticide known as Black Leaf 40. Several dozen plastic toy soldiers were posted about the room. One soldier stood on the TV stand, one was inside the room's small refrigerator-freezer, another was posted on the bathroom curtain rod, and yet another stood guard inside the shower.

It is not known what Purdy did for the next fifty minutes. Because evidence of caffeine and nicotine was found in Purdy's blood at the subsequent autopsy, he may have stopped for a final cup of coffee and a cigarette.

At approximately 11:40 a.m., Purdy parked his car at the back of the Cleveland Elementary School, about four and a half miles from the motel, and walked across the grass to the west side of a portable building on the south edge of the school's playground. Primary recess was in full swing, and at least 300 students were outside playing.

From his vantage point at the southwest corner of the portable classrooms, Purdy raised his AK-47 rifle to his waist and fired 66 rounds into the crowd of children on the playground, less than 200 feet away. He fired the weapon in a spraying motion, back and forth from side to side. Teachers and pupils in the adjoining portable classrooms heard the shots, which they thought sounded like firecrackers, and they dove to the classroom floors. Some teachers sought to lead their classes to positions of more safety; other tried to bring wounded children under cover.

Purdy then dashed behind the building to the other side. As he did, his car exploded and burst into flame behind him. Purdy did not hesitate. He planted himself on the eastern side of the building and fired the remaining nine rounds from the 75-round magazine into the crowd of terrified children, many of whom were running for shelter to the classrooms on the north and east sides of the playground.

He quickly dumped the empty magazine, reloaded the AK-47 with a 30-round magazine from the pouch at his waist, and fired all 30 rounds at the screaming children. As he stopped firing, police sirens could be heard heading towards the school. Again, Purdy did not hesitate. He dropped the rifle, pulled out his 9mm pistol, and fired one shot into his right temple. He fell dead on the playground's asphalt, the guns at his side.

The devastating barrage of gunfire from Purdy's AK-47--105 rounds in perhaps two minutes or less--left five youngsters dead and thirty other students and a teacher wounded. Those fortunate enough to escape the direct fire and bullets ricocheting off the asphalt screamed and cried as they ran and scrambled to the nearest classrooms for shelter. Many of the wounded, unable to run, hopped or crawled to safety.

Within minutes of the first shots of Purdy's rampage, Stockton police officers were on their way. Units arrived as Purdy's body still twitched in death, and one officer kicked Purdy's weapons away from his body, out of reach.

Officers quickly searched the school grounds and roof for other suspects, but found that Purdy had acted alone. The police and others nearby who had heard or seen the shooting rushed to comfort the wounded children until medical help arrived.

Five children were hit directly in major body organs and died at the scene. None of the thirty-one wounded in Purdy's attack succumbed later. While most assault rifles have great power and high damage potential, the small bodies of the victims did not present enough resistance to the bullets to cause tumbling and enlargement of the wounds.

Inside Purdy's burned car investigators found remnants of a pipe bomb near the rear passenger seat, and various containers with flammable liquid, some with fusing devices still attached.

Cleveland School's enrollment population had a high percentage of minority students, including 70% Southeast Asian. Four of the dead were Cambodian; the other dead child was Vietnamese. Sixty-nine percent of Purdy's victims were Southeast Asian, and twenty-five percent were Caucasian. A Native American child and a Hispanic child were also among the wounded.

When interviewed in February, 1989, Gulart talked about Purdy's death. We cannot be sure that Gulart was echoing Purdy's thoughts; it may have been his own thoughts he was recounting and putting into Purdy's voice. Nonetheless, they seem consistent with what can be deduced about Purdy's state of mind.

When asked about Purdy's suicide, Gulart replied it "takes all the guesswork out of it". By killing yourself, he said, you don't have to worry about the police coming, when to leave, how many you've killed or whether to go. "You can concentrate more on doing it." "You just fire away, and you hear it and that's what happened. Basically he knew what he was going to do." Gulart said that Purdy took his own life as a way of getting even with the police, so they would not be able to punish him.

### The Ethnic Motivations of Patrick Edward Purdy

One of the primary goals of this inquiry into the mind and background of Patrick Purdy was to determine, if possible, what motivations may have led to his decision to attack children at a school with a substantial number of Southeast Asian pupils. The five children who died from his gunfire were all Southeast Asian --four Cambodian, one Vietnamese. A majority of the children who were wounded but survived were also Southeast Asian.

Members of the Asian community from Stockton and the San Francisco Bay Area raised the concern that the shooting might have been yet another episode of violence directed at these newcomers to America, perhaps triggered by racism, ethnic hostilities, or fears of being edged out of employment opportunities by hard-working immigrants.

Stockton has one of the highest proportions of Southeast Asians of any California city. About one out of six current residents of Stockton was born in Southeast Asia. Early arrivals felt relatively comfortable with the agricultural orientation of the community, and were drawn by its climate and low cost of living. Cleveland School enrollment was 70 percent Southeast Asian. It was one of three Stockton schools where administrators had concentrated the immigrant children so as to make best use of the district's bilingual resources.

The evidence strongly suggests that Purdy deliberately sought out a concentration of Southeast Asian children as his targets, although we have no conclusive information indicating that to be a fact and other possibilities remain.

Purdy was filled with anger and hate toward many groups of people, including virtually all identifiable ethnic minorities, and he specifically identified Southeast Asians as one source of the problems which afflicted him.

Investigators uncovered the following information about Purdy's racial attitudes:

--Many of those interviewed mentioned Purdy's racial comments. One friend who knew Purdy in Southern California said that Purdy used words like "Nigger" about blacks but didn't recall any statements about Southeast Asians; there is little indication, however, that Purdy had at that time come into significant contact with Southeast Asians. Later, a Stockton acquaintance said that Purdy felt threatened by Southeast Asians, and did not think they should be in this country.

--Two relatives confirmed Purdy's strong anti-black attitudes, and his expressed attitude that people who came to this country

should speak English. Purdy's half-brother said that everyone got on Purdy's nerves, and he wasn't fond of any people--whites, Blacks or Mexicans. He saw Purdy confront people speaking a foreign language to tell them they were in America and should speak English.

--On April 28, 1987, Purdy was arrested for shooting a 9 mm pistol in the El Dorado National Forest in the Lake Tahoe basin. Drunk, he kicked out the window of the patrol car on the way to the jail and tried to fight with the arresting deputy sheriff. He had in his possession a book described by the deputy in the arrest report as "an Aryan Nation type book on guns and killing". This led to an initial suspicion that Purdy might have been connected with organized hate groups. However, extensive inquiry into possible connections of that sort failed to disclose any such ties.

When recontacted, the deputy sheriff said that the reference to "Aryan Nation" was inaccurate, and that the book was a "mercenary type book" describing various weapons and military tactics. The book was not retained.

Inquiries about Purdy to every one of the family members and acquaintances interviewed indicated no knowledge of any ties to any Aryan groups or other organized or informal hate groups. The uniform view was that Purdy never belonged to anything; his difficulties in getting along with people made him a very unlikely candidate to join with others for any purpose, or to be asked by others to join them.

Even when Purdy was preparing to act, there is no indication he operated in concert with any group or on behalf of any other person. The evidence is overwhelming that Purdy was a loner.

--In early 1988, Purdy expressed to co-workers in Stockton that he did not like competing against the Southeast Asians for jobs. Purdy said the country was letting all the Vietnamese and communists into the country, and the communists were going to overrun the country. The government, he said, was giving jobs to the Vietnamese and they also got money to live on before they got their jobs. He said that at Delta College there were five Vietnamese to every white student in the class.

--An Oregon friend confirmed that Purdy expressed strong feelings about Southeast Asians, saying that they came here, got benefits --"all that stuff"-- and didn't have to work for it. He recalled that the rich kids in school used to tease him; the Asian kids had good clothes and he didn't. Purdy also expressed his dislike of Arabs, Pakistanis and Indians; one Pakistani was, in his view, a robber because he had returned only a portion of the cleaning deposit Purdy had put down on a room. Pakistanis and people of Indian extraction had, he said, "Jewish attitudes".

--As previously mentioned, on January 3, 1989, two weeks before the Cleveland School shootings, Purdy went to a Stockton bar where he talked about the power of his AK-47 rifle, about the Vietnamese receiving compensation from the Government, about the "boat-people" trying to take over everything and said: "You're going to read about me in the papers" as he left the bar.

--Purdy was seen in early January watching the playground at Cleveland School one morning, and twice was seen watching Lincoln High School while Cambodians attended in the evenings.

--On January 17, as he prepared to drive to Cleveland School, he responded to a person who commented about the "Hindus" that: "The damn Hindus and boat people own everything".

It appears highly probable that Purdy deliberately chose Cleveland Elementary School as the location for his murderous assault in substantial part because it was heavily populated by Southeast Asian children. His frequent resentful comments about Southeast Asians indicate a particular animosity toward them. His presence at schools heavily populated by Southeast Asians during the month of January, coupled with his statements in a Stockton bar in which he linked Vietnamese, his AK-47 and his boast of future notoriety, all strongly indicate planning for an assault on Southeast Asians. It is surely more than coincidence that in his last known words, he added a hostile reference to "boat people" when another man made a comment about "Hindus"; it is obvious that Southeast Asians were very much on his mind at that point.

The evidence does not, however, indicate that Purdy shot selectively at Southeast Asians during the attack. The ethnic makeup of the student body at Cleveland was 70 percent Southeast Asian; 69 percent of the children hit by gunfire were Southeast Asian. However, all five of the dead were Southeast Asian. Investigators were unable to determine the proportion of students on the playground at the time of the shooting who were Southeast Asian. Given the distance from which Purdy was shooting at the children (about 200 feet), the rapidity of his fire and the fact that he fired all the shots from hip level, it appears likely that he fired without selection of individual targets.

Dr. Yarvis' psychiatric analysis indicates that Purdy compensated for his own feelings of powerlessness and inadequacy by shifting blame to others--"scapegoating"--and by rationalizing that he was unsuccessful only because of unfair favoritism to others who were receiving government support while he was not. (It is ironic that Purdy in his 24 years received more direct government help, from the Social Security Administration and local public mental health facilities, than most other citizens or non-citizens ever get in their entire lives.)

In that framework of thinking, it is logical that he focused particular dislike on Southeast Asians--even more than the other minority groups about whom he was often derogatory--because they were the newest immigrant group in the area in which he lived, were visible in substantial numbers and because the normal support services of government were being used to help them in their transition into full membership in California society.

Finally, the choice of Cleveland School as the site for the acting out of his anger and frustration fits well within the framework we are hypothesizing. It was a school which he had once attended, and it was now dominated by Southeast Asian children, the offspring of those who were the current target of his resentment. In addition, as Dr. Yarvis points out, the inherent weakness and powerlessness of the children made them targets he could face, as opposed to adults who might have fought back. The fact that he appears to have stalked a high school for Southeast Asian immigrants but chose an elementary school demonstrates his cowardice.



### Lessons from Patrick Edward Purdy

The existence of a tragedy always leaves us craving explanations for what happened and ways to prevent its recurrence. We strive to dominate the future by understanding the past.

The lessons to be learned from the life and death of Patrick Purdy are not obvious ones, because Purdy's actions were not sensible and understandable. His warped view of the world around him led to a single act of homicidal brutality after a life spent muttering about how unjust his fate was. It is not possible to make sense out of an irrational act. We can only look to see if there were reasonable steps which could have been taken to minimize the chances of its occurrence, so those kinds of preventative actions can be taken in the future.

#### The Motive for His Act

One of the issues which lay in the background when this investigation began was what motivated Purdy on that January day. While some element of planning was obvious, it was difficult to judge the duration and extensiveness of the calculation involved. Given Purdy's difficulties in adjusting to his society, there was room for speculation that his action was primarily impulsive.

We cannot ever know the truth for certain, as Purdy's suicide eliminated the opportunity to ask him. Nonetheless, the evidence points to a conclusion which appears more probable than not: this was a well-planned act of murder and suicide.

Purdy had decided to end his life by mid-December. He decided to kill others at the same time to make his end dramatic and cause people remember to him. He began acquiring the tools he needed while in Connecticut, and returned to Stockton. There he began looking for the location which best suited his purposes and completed his acquisitions. After a night of getting everything ready, he went to Cleveland School two days later, on the first day it was open after a long weekend, and opened fire.

The evidence supporting this hypothesis has already been recounted. Put succinctly, Purdy suffered a major emotional rejection when his surrogate Oregon family told him to leave and he lost his job in mid-September, 1988. He took to the road, briefly holding and losing jobs as he drifted east. At some point in that journey, his Oregon connection was totally severed when the family told him they couldn't afford to accept his collect calls any more.

It is tempting to conclude that Purdy's decision to die was made at that time. Whenever the decision was made, we know that on December 12 he quit his job in Windsor, Connecticut. On that

day, he bought about five boxes of ammunition for his AK-47 and ordered a 75-round drum and a 30-round magazine for it. He checked back with the store each of the next three days for the magazines. On the 15th, he picked them up, and as well bought about five more boxes of AK-47 ammunition plus one box of 9mm ammunition.

Purdy and Albert Goulart talked about suicide on occasion; Purdy said that he would die by a high-powered gunshot to the head. It seems likely that the purchase of the multiple boxes of AK-47 rifle ammunition was because Purdy planned to fire a high volume of shots at other people. The single box of 9mm ammunition was for himself.

Purdy then left Connecticut and returned to Stockton, arriving on December 26. On December 28, he ordered a Taurus 9mm pistol in Stockton and began the fifteen-day wait before he could pick it up. Within days, he was telling a bartender about the fire capabilities of his AK-47, about his dislike of Vietnamese and that they would read about him in the papers. He demonstrated how he would use the AK-47, and began surveillance of several local schools with large numbers of Southeast Asian students.

On January 13, a Friday, Purdy was legally eligible to pick up the pistol, and did so. That night, he and his half-brother Albert Gulart spent hours oiling weapons and discussing killing people. Gulart's guarded account of the conversation was obviously designed to protect himself. After saying that Purdy talked about killing people, Gulart said: "It's kind of hard to talk about, because somewhere in the future I probably would have went with him".

It is probable that Purdy discussed his plans at least in general, and sought to have Gulart go with him. Gulart refused to do so. When arrested in February, Gulart had with him explosive devices of the type found in Purdy's car, given to him by Purdy, and had the MAC-10 assault pistol Purdy had bought in August, 1987. It is possible that these were Gulart's share of the equipment with which Purdy had planned a joint assault.

Even though he was alone, Purdy went ahead with his plan. On the first school day after he acquired the 9mm pistol, he went to Cleveland School and began to fire. He fired AK-47 rounds at the children until the police sirens could be heard, and then fired a single 9mm round at himself. To the best of our knowledge, it was the sole shot ever fired from the Taurus 9mm pistol. It is no surprise that Purdy set off an explosion in his automobile. When he began his walk toward the playground, he knew he would not be returning to it.

The rapidity with which units of the Stockton Police Department responded to the emergency almost certainly saved lives. Purdy

killed himself as soon as he heard sirens, leaving two thirty-round magazines untouched in his ammunition belt. He obviously did not want to face an armed confrontation with the police.

The evidence thus seems to point toward a deliberate plan for which he spent weeks methodically preparing himself. His act was not the product of spontaneous anger or a moment's depression. Instead, it was a deliberate suicide, chosen at least a month earlier. Purdy determined to kill others as part of his suicide as a way of leaving in a blaze of notoriety. He had never achieved success or attention during his life; he would not be ignored in the manner of his death.

### Community Responses to Ethnic Tension

This investigation did not focus on what was done or not done in Stockton to ease ethnic tensions. Indeed, it is apparent from observations made in the course of learning about Purdy that serious and extensive efforts to assist the transition of Southeast Asians into the community were made by the Stockton civic leadership. Whether more could and should have been done is beyond the scope of this report to determine.

However, the conclusion that racial prejudice played a major part in Purdy's selection of a target for the final act of his play is not altogether surprising. Focusing anger and resentment at those who are different has been commonplace throughout mankind's history, particularly by those who are most unconnected to their own society. Information observed during the investigation into Purdy's behavior makes it clear that some others in Stockton feel that the Southeast Asian presence in the community is an unwelcome intrusion which threatens them, even without a rational basis for that feeling. He received support for his attitudes from acquaintances and co-workers on several of occasions.

Any community receiving large numbers of newcomers who are different ethnically from the existing residents must be aware that racial animosities are an expectable by-product. It will usually occur most prominently in those on the fringes of the social structure and among those who perceive that their jobs or opportunities are most challenged by the newcomers. Denial of the phenomenon will not make it go away, and may make it worse. Straightforward recognition of the problem gives the community the opportunity to deal with it, and to reinforce the social attitudes which disapprove racism as unacceptable.

The existence of a social compact which emphasizes that racial prejudices are not acceptable to the community does not, by itself, eliminate the risk that a Patrick Purdy will carry out his fantasies of revenge and resentment, but it can reduce the odds of its happening. Purdy received reinforcement in his prejudices from many of those with whom he was in contact in

Stockton. He might have felt less support in his hostility toward Southeast Asians and other minorities if more of those around him had overtly disagreed with his ethnic carping. Given the weakness of his internal values, that loss of support could have made a difference in his choice of behavior.

There are a variety of possible positive community responses to an influx of people from a different ethnic and cultural background. Community education efforts to teach both the residents and the newcomers about each other's ways can reduce tension and encourage positive interaction. Positive support for newcomers seeking to bridge the gap between communities will speed the process of acculturation. Inviting the newcomers to join in the activities of their new town increases interaction and speeds assimilation; encouraging existing residents to join in activities with the newcomers gives them the benefits which come with exposure to a new culture.

It is important to emphasize that affirmative steps are essential to avoid encouraging those like Purdy who dwell on the fringes of society. In 1987, Attorney General Van de Kamp formed an Asian and Pacific Islander Advisory Committee to advise him on issues connected with the increasing numbers of Asians and Pacific Islanders in California, and to offer recommendations on how to create a state benefitting from tolerance of diversity.

Many of the recommendations of that advisory committee, whose work was completed only a month before the Cleveland School holocaust, are relevant here and are reproduced in the final section of this report. The Attorney General has begun the process by implementing the recommendation that a state clearinghouse be created to provide information on programs promoting positive interaction between ethnic groups and law enforcement.

The final tragedy in this sad episode is that most of its victims were people fleeing from nations beset by senseless killings. In particular, the Cambodians who had come to Stockton had emerged from almost unimaginable traumas in their homeland. Clinic social worker Lonny Mayeda of Stockton has stated that the Cambodians at the county's Transcultural Mental Health Clinic had lost an average of six to nine close relatives to violence in their lifetimes. Some of the mothers of the injured at Cleveland School were women who had lost their husbands and children in Cambodia, had remarried and had since borne new children, only to have them become victims of random violence in this country.

People looking for security and safety in a country renowned for its valuing of individual rights were subjected, through no fault of their own, to a furious bloodletting by a man isolated by mental and social disabilities from his own society. They deserved better.

### The Availability of Assault Weapons

Patrick Purdy's murderous rampage could not have happened as it did without the weaponry he was able to purchase quite legally. He bought an AK-47 assault rifle over the counter, and equipped himself with a 75-round drum and several 30-round magazines. The weapon was capable of firing those bullets at about two rounds per second. More than one out of three bullets he fired hit a human being. Even though the police responded immediately, thirty-six people were struck by his fire.

Any significant limitation on the number of bullets he was capable of firing would have saved some children from becoming victims. The California Legislature has passed and the Governor has signed into law major limitations upon new acquisitions of assault weapons of the type owned and used by Purdy, SB 292 (Roberti) and AB 357 (Roos). That action should substantially reduce the risks for the future. However, such weapons still remain available over the counter in the neighboring states of Arizona, Nevada and Oregon (where Purdy bought his). A national restriction on assault weapons is needed.

Dr. Yarvis's discussion of guns and Purdy deserves particular attention. He states:

The weapon used at Cleveland School was designed to direct intense fire power in very short time frames at intended targets. Such weapons afford their users a sense of power, and in fact, enhance the dangerousness of such persons.

Thus, not only was the nature of the weapon likely to cause more damage than something less powerful, but its nature made irrational use of it more likely. Additionally, Purdy was more cowardly than brave. As Dr. Yarvis points out, his attack on children rather than adults was not accidental. Absent the false courage offered by a powerful weapon, it is possible there might have been no incident at all.

In addition to the prohibition against assault weapons, there is a need for restrictions on high-capacity magazines and drums. Purdy could have done far less damage if he had been restricted to the use of low-capacity clips. He would have had less time to shoot at children. Legislation to prohibit high-capacity magazines of the types used by Purdy was introduced this year as AB 334 (Klehs). Opposed by the National Rifle Association, it failed passage. Such legislation is necessary.

### Mental Health System Responses

There were many points in his childhood when Purdy's problems were manifest. He was frequently in contact with juvenile authorities and police for minor misdeeds. His mother acknowledged to the authorities that he was out of control, and the juvenile court could not find any person willing to accept responsibility for his care and control when Purdy was fourteen. He was in difficulty in school and left permanently at fifteen.

In an ideal world, ample resources would have been available to detect his problems, identify them as potentially dangerous and likely to result in his life being uselessly wasted, and to provide for a type of intervention with a reasonable prospect of making a difference. However, in a world in which government spending has to recognize realistic limits set by the public, such resources will never be plentifully available. Nevertheless, within the framework of resources available, Purdy did get numerous opportunities for help which would have been useful to him had he been willing to take advantage of them.

A major need through his teens was assistance in dealing with his abuse of alcohol and drugs; however, he was willing to participate in such programs only on an occasional basis.

It is also possible that individual psychiatric treatment might have helped Purdy cope with the tough hand he was dealt. However, the best chance of success would have been when Purdy was eight or nine. Each year which passed made the prospects for effective psychiatric intervention less probable. By the time he was in his mid- and late teens, according to Dr. Yarvis, he had been so badly damaged that chances for successful mental health assistance were reduced.

It is of course true that such resources are usually less available for those with few means. Just as importantly, external resources are of little value when a person has no internal resolve to use them. Patrick Purdy showed little motivation to reach for such help or to make significant changes in himself. His contacts with mental health professionals were in part for the purpose of keeping his disability payments coming rather than for dealing with his problems, and offered little incentive to him to work as intensively at dealing with his problems as would have been needed to make major changes.

The juvenile authorities appear to have dealt with him reasonably, continuously seeking to find placements which improved his chances. However, they labored with a youth not strongly motivated to help himself. Involuntary modification of personal beliefs is an extraordinarily difficult task, and does not look as if it would have been promising here.

An opportunity which had a fair prospect of success was family counseling at an early age for Purdy and the entire family, including his mother and his step-father and half-brother as well. His mother appears to have been well-meaning, but with little perspective on how her behavior was shaping her child's life for the worse.

Dr. Yarvis suggests one provocative idea. He says:

[T]he California Welfare and Institutions Code has significantly restricted society's right to impose mental health care involuntarily even where such care is available. Purdy's impairments do not appear to have been severe enough to qualify him for involuntary care under the current restrictions. While a return to the involuntary care abuses of the 1950's would be inappropriate, a review of restrictions could prove useful as the pendulum may have swung too far in a direction that has left society bereft of sufficient means to protect both itself and patients who are out of control. It must be kept in mind, however, that while in retrospect Purdy can be seen to have been out of control, it may not have been nearly so obvious to even a skilled professional prior to the Cleveland School tragedy that this was the case.

The circumstances surrounding Purdy's arrest in El Dorado County and his suicide gesture there, if we were operating under laws seeking a more even balance between individual freedom and necessary assistance, might have made an involuntary commitment for custodial treatment a possibility. However, present laws designed to protect citizens from possible excesses in confinement make such efforts to help very difficult.

Within the framework of existing laws and resources, the mental health system does not appear to have failed Purdy. He had opportunities to take advantage of some of its resources, and passed on them.

#### Criminal Justice System Responses

Patrick Purdy was in frequent contact with the police and the criminal justice system. Was his handling appropriate for the nature of his misdeeds? Should he have been dealt with more harshly, or have been under greater control? Some have suggested that he was an obvious criminal who should have been locked up rather than on the streets. That kind of answer would be simple and would close the books on more complex issues. However, it would be overly simplistic.

Recent studies by a research fellow for the Bureau of Criminal Statistics have shown that very high numbers of young men come into significant contact with the police: more than one-third of all California males are arrested at least once between the ages of 18 and 29 for a felony, and half of those are arrested twice or more for felony-level violations. (In California, about 240,000 males were born in 1956. By 1985--when they had reached age 29--84,000 of those had been arrested for a felony and 41,000 had been arrested twice or more.)

No criminal justice system in the world has the capacity to imprison everybody arrested for that level of offense for substantial periods of time. Instead, the objective of the system is to screen and sort the offenders into groupings with different potential for serious repeat offenses. Ideally, those most likely to recidivate and cause injury to the community will be securely imprisoned; those who are the least danger to the community and have the most potential to become productive citizens will receive the combination of punishment, supervision and treatment which is most likely to deter future criminal misconduct and encourage productive undertakings.

Two additional factors play a major role in determining the handling of those who come into contact with the criminal justice system. One is the effort to ensure that punishment is proportional to the crime committed. Even if there is agreement that a person has the potential to be dangerous, a long prison term for a minor theft would not be appropriate. Our traditions and our constitutional principles do not tolerate preventive detention.

The other is the amount of resources available to deal with those in trouble with the law. Since 1978, the heritage of Proposition 13 has been significant restraints on county budgets throughout California. Counties pay for sheriff's patrols, county jail, prosecutors and defenders, the courts and probation departments. When money is tight, there is a natural and appropriate tendency to give first priority for funding to the front-line law enforcement units and then to the jails to lock up those who have been apprehended.

The prosecution of criminal violators after their apprehension requires expenditures for prosecutors and defense attorneys and for the courts. As a result of these pressures, the funding remaining for probation services in the last decade has been very lean. The funding crunch has been tightest in the smaller, more rural counties. The staff available for supervision of violators given probation has been reduced in most counties, while the number of people on probation has grown steadily. Thus, in the less serious cases pre-sentence reports are rarely done and summary probation rather than formal supervision is the rule.



Patrick Purdy was arrested a number of times. However, in each of those situations except two, the offenses were slight and he was treated as a minor problem. A combination of circumstances--the low level of the violations, his youth and his transiency--prevented any of the agencies which dealt with him from seeing a pattern of increasing threat emerging. Even so, it is far from sure that if a judge or a probation officer had seen the entire pattern at one time that there would have been a clear indication that Purdy was a danger to the lives of others; more likely, he would have been seen as a persistent minor-league nuisance.

The two exceptions to the pattern of minor violations were his felony-level arrests in Yolo County in 1984 and in El Dorado County in 1987. Each has been analyzed in some detail in the appended report by Supervising Deputy Attorney General Gary Binkerd. His analysis concludes that the disposition of each of those cases was within the guidelines established by the California District Attorneys Association for that type of offense.

The Yolo County purse-snatching is closer to the edge of the range. Purse-snatching is an offense which has a significant potential of danger to the victim who resists, and threatens the sense of personal security we all treasure. Additionally, its victims are women, often older, who are quite vulnerable. On the other hand, Purdy was only 19 at the time, and seems to have played a secondary role in the crime. He apparently served as a getaway driver for an acquaintance who was the main perpetrator. There were evidentiary problems in proving the crime; while his car was used, nobody could identify him as the driver. This was his first adult felony arrest. On balance, viewed without the benefit of hindsight, the disposition of the case as a misdemeanor was a rational choice.

Formal probation was not considered as an option in this case, although it probably should have been. Purdy was not referred to the probation department for preparation of a pre-sentence evaluation and recommendation, despite the added information that process can give to a sentencing judge. That is not to say that formal probation would have been likely to have made a difference in this situation. Purdy was not a resident of Yolo County. At the time, he seems to have been living as a drifter along the banks of the Sacramento River; he was cited several times by park personnel in Sacramento County as a squatter camping illegally. Without ties to Yolo County, there could have been no genuine supervision of his activities, even assuming Yolo County had the resources in its probation department for active oversight of misdemeanant probationers.

In reality, probation at this level of criminal sentencing serves mainly as a mechanism for increasing the potential sentence if the probationer commits another crime during the term of

probation. Active supervision of misdemeanants is rare in California. Viewed in light of its deterrent intent, the informal probation was effective, because Purdy was not involved with any known criminal activity during the two years of informal probation, other than traffic citations.

The arrest in El Dorado County was handled in accord with the mainstream of dispositions for that type of offense. Purdy's initial offense of firing a weapon in a prohibited forest area was a misdemeanor rather than a felony because there was no indication that his actions were directly endangering anybody. The real offense was his drunken efforts to kick out the window of the patrol car and to fight with the deputy. While that had the potential to be a serious threat to the deputy, in fact it appears that Purdy was inept. He lay on the back seat of the patrol car, kicked out the window and tried unsuccessfully to kick and bite the deputy. The prosecutorial decision to treat this as equivalent to drunk and disorderly was quite understandable. The facts of this case would not have warranted serious consideration of felony prosecution. Because the disposition of this case was at the misdemeanor level, there was no pre-sentence report prepared by the probation department and summary or informal probation was imposed rather than formal probation.

There are three serious aspects to this case which require more discussion. First, this was an offense with a gun, and could have been seen as a prelude to more serious danger to the community. However, reaching that conclusion would have required more prescience than can reasonably be required of anybody. Absent an effort by Purdy to use the gun to threaten the deputy sheriff or somebody else, there was no basis for assuming that Purdy was likely to use his gun against people in the future.

Second, Purdy was suicidal and also said he'd like to kill the arresting officer. Even in retrospect, however, no psychiatric diagnostician could have foreseen the events to come in Stockton. Nonetheless, there was a substantial basis to be concerned that Purdy might be a danger to himself or others. Under the present state of California law, the evidence was not sufficient to warrant holding him beyond the forty-five days custody he received as a sentence.

Third, the judge imposed a ban on Purdy possessing firearms as a condition of probation. Purdy violated that condition almost immediately, purchasing a weapon in Stockton in August. As the California criminal justice system now works, there was no way that any person outside of El Dorado County could have known that Purdy was prohibited from acquiring or possessing firearms.

The existing criminal history system does not attempt to record all information about all criminal contacts an individual

experiences. Instead, it operates as a summary and a pointer system for the more serious offenses. In no case are the conditions of probation recorded. Conditions of probation are available only by inquiry to the county where they were imposed.

That situation is in the process of changing. A cooperative effort was begun in 1987 between the Departments of Correction, the Youth Authority and Justice, together with the Board of Corrections, the California Sheriff's Association and the Chief Probation Officer's Association, to design a new system. Oriented around the advanced data processing technology now available, the Correctional Management Information System will make information about the history and behavior of people who have been in criminal confinement readily available to law enforcement people who come into contact with repeat offenders. Information about conditions of probation will be available to any officer needing to know about them.

Special attention must be paid to the inclusion of weapons offenses, whether felony or misdemeanor level, in the automated criminal history system. Any condition of probation limiting or barring possession of firearms should mandatorily be reported to the Department of Justice and be available to law enforcement through the criminal history system.

Additionally, another clear improvement is needed in the existing system: under current law it is not illegal for a gun dealer to sell a firearm to a person who is under orders by a judge not to possess or acquire a firearm. It is only a violation of probation, rather than illegal, for that person to buy a gun. The law should be amended to prohibit the sale of a firearm to or purchase of a firearm by such a person.

In response to the Purdy case, legislation was introduced which would have accomplished that goal. AB 497 (Connelly) would have required local officials to report to the Department of Justice when an individual is placed on probation with a condition barring possession of firearms, and barred delivery of a firearm by a dealer to such a person. It also would have prohibited anyone who has been taken into custody, assessed and admitted to a treatment facility pursuant to Welfare and Institutions Code section 5150 et seq. as a danger to self or others from possessing a firearm for five years from the date of release.

If either of those provisions had been in place in 1987, Purdy would not have been able to acquire the 9mm pistol he bought in Stockton and took to Cleveland School. AB 497 was opposed by the National Rifle Association and failed passage. Enactment of such restrictions should be a priority for the Legislature.

In sum, each segment of the criminal justice system did its job as it was designed to do when it confronted Purdy and his

behavior in isolation. Looking back, it can be seen that there are improvements possible in the system. They should be implemented to reduce the prospect of another similar situation in the future.

## CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

### WEAPONRY

Citizens in a free society have no need for weapons which fire twice a second, nor for 75-round drums of bullets. Restrictions on assault weapons need to be national rather than California only.

High-capacity drums and magazines should be prohibited in California and throughout the nation.

Conditions of probation restricting possession of firearms should be mandated to be reported to the Department of Justice and entered into the criminal history system.

No person barred by a court from possessing a firearm should be permitted to buy one.

People who have been confined to a mental health facility because they are a danger to themselves or others should be barred from possessing firearms for a reasonable period of time after their release.

### COMMUNITY RESPONSES TO ETHNIC TENSIONS

Preventing hate violence requires commitment and resources from state and local governments, from community organizations and from citizens. Measures to increase public awareness are an essential component of reducing the amount of violence motivated by bigotry in California.

The following recommendations are taken from the Final Report of the Attorney General's Asian and Pacific Islander Advisory Committee, submitted in December of 1988:

"The State Board of Education should adopt human relations and ethnic studies curriculum guidelines to assist schools in integrating lessons and classes into the regular course of study. It should encourage school districts to develop curricula and provide instruction in human relations and ethnic studies for kindergarten through twelfth grades.

"The State Department of Education should develop pilot programs for courses on human relations to foster cooperation and promote positive interaction among pupils from different racial, religious and ethnic groups.

"Local school boards should integrate lessons and courses on ethnic studies and human relations into the curriculum and provide parent education programs that encourage parental involvement in educational planning.

"Most importantly, each county should establish human relations centers to work with community organizations to respond to and prevent hate crimes."

These recommendations, of course, involve the mobilization of governmental resources and energies. More than that is possible. Individuals as well as community leaders should refuse to tolerate racism around them. Starved of support, racial animosities will wither and retreat. Those on the margins of society who use racial animosity as a prop will be less encouraged in that attitude. A more tolerant society is a goal to which each person can make a contribution.

#### THE MENTAL HEALTH SYSTEM

The Governor should direct the Department of Mental Health to examine the present system of non-consensual treatment for disturbed, violent people. A task force approach involving mental health professionals, law enforcement and community care leaders should examine whether the present balance is the most effective way to preserve both individual freedom and community protection. Recommendations to the Legislature for changes as appropriate would encourage public discussion of how best to preserve a just and a safe society.

#### CONCLUSION

The life and death of Patrick Edward Purdy and the tragic death of five people at his hands pose difficult questions. We are not left with simple answers. There were few blatant indicators from which to predict that he was going to choose to die as he did, taking others with him. Nobody missed obvious messages.

If these recommendations had been in place, perhaps Patrick Edward Purdy's assault would not have occurred. If they are adopted, they would reduce the prospects that another report such as this would need to be written in the future.

## POSTSCRIPT

The preparation of this report was assigned to Chief Deputy Attorney General Nelson Kempsey, who supervised its preparation and wrote the main text. Valuable editing assistance was provided by Kati Corsaut, Duane Peterson and Sandy Wellington.

The investigatory work was done by Special Agents of the Attorney General's Bureau of Investigation. Bureau Chief Bob Luca and Assistant Bureau Chief Whitt Murray oversaw the work of Supervising Special Agent Steve Sakata and Special Agents Phil Yee and Allen Benitez. They gathered information from across the country to form the foundation of this report.

Dr. Richard M. Yarvis was retained to conduct a psychological autopsy of Purdy. Dr. Yarvis has an extensive background in dealing with homicides. A former Chief Psychiatrist for the Federal Bureau of Prisons, he has served as Director of Mental Health for the Sacramento Medical Center and is on the staff of the University of California at Davis. He has conducted psychiatric analyses of over one hundred men and women who have committed homicides. His assignment was to develop and report as much as possible regarding Purdy's mental state and background as could be reconstructed after the fact.

Supervising Deputy Attorney General Gary Binkerd was assigned the duty of reviewing the disposition of the criminal charges lodged against Purdy during his life. Binkerd is supervisor of the trial team in the Sacramento office of the Attorney General's Criminal Law Division, and has extensive experience with criminal trials.

Special thanks go to the Stockton Police Department and its chief, Jack Calkins. That department was forced to cope not only with Purdy's killings, but with a series of other homicides in the days immediately following the Cleveland School killings. Conducting a background examination of this magnitude was obviously beyond its capabilities. At all times, however, it offered unstinting assistance and cooperation to the Attorney General's staff. The fact that some conclusions in this report differ from those initially reached by the Stockton Police Department occurred because the Department of Justice was able to dig more deeply and more broadly than was possible for that department in the days immediately following this tragic event.

APPENDIX A.

A PSYCHOLOGICAL AUTOPSY OF PATRICK EDWARD PURDY

by

RICHARD M. YARVIS, M.D., M.P.H.



A Report to John Van de Kamp  
Attorney General, State of California

**A Psychological Autopsy:**  
**Patrick Edward Purdy, Jr.**  
Prepared by Richard M. Yarvis, M.D., M.P.H.

Introduction:

On Tuesday, January 17, 1989, Patrick Edward Purdy, Jr. drove to the Cleveland Elementary School in Stockton, California where, using an AK-47 style semi-automatic assault rifle, he began firing at children in the school playground. Five children were killed and a number of other children and one teacher were wounded. Many of the victims were the children of Asian immigrants. After firing 105 rounds, Purdy used a handgun to take his own life at the scene. The magnitude of the tragedy was such that it received national media attention and, in fact, precipitated yet another national dialog concerning weapons control.

Several weeks after the event, California's Chief Deputy Attorney General, Nelson Kempsey, acting on behalf of Attorney General John Van de Kamp, asked the author of this report to conduct a psychological autopsy to determine those factors which played a significant role in causing the Cleveland School tragedy. It was hoped that such an analysis could contribute to the general understanding of this event, determine the extent to which it was racially motivated, and might, in addition, point to some remedial measures which, if undertaken, could reduce the risk of some future similar occurrence.

Psychological autopsies are investigatory devices used most commonly to study suicidal behavior. (1) Such clinical investigations are undertaken by mental health professionals to determine the key factors that have led to the suicide of a patient actively undergoing psychological or psychiatric treatment. The analysis is undertaken by collecting all relevant data regarding the suicide victim, the victim's behavior and mental state just prior to death, as well as an analysis of all treatment and environmental factors which may have contributed to the suicidal act. Less commonly, psychological autopsies are performed in cases of homicide/suicide such as characterizes the Purdy case. The work of D. J. West is especially notable in this connection. (2)

It is important to distinguish between psychological autopsies performed in cases of suicide and those performed in cases of homicide/suicide. In the former, the patient has been in treatment and, hence, extensive and timely psychiatric observations are available for use in the analysis. In homicide/suicide cases, however, such observations are not usually available. In this case, Purdy's most recent psychological assessment had occurred more

(1) Farberow, N.L. and Shneidman, E.S. (eds.) The Cry for Help. McGraw-Hill Book Company: New York, New York, 1965.

(2) West, D.J. Murder Followed by Suicide. Harvard University Press: Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1967. (3) Yarvis, R.M. Unpublished data and reports.

than six months prior to the events at Cleveland School, and the recorded findings of that assessment were not extensive. Hence, the investigator is left to speculate about the assailant's mental state at the time of the violent outburst.

Distinct from psychological autopsies are psychiatric assessments of homicidal persons who have not committed suicide and who are awaiting judicial disposition. The author of this report has studied 100 such individuals in depth over the past ten years.(3) Such evaluations offer the analyst an opportunity to examine the homicidal offender directly, an option obviously not available in the Purdy case.

The author of this report agreed to undertake the psychological autopsy of Patrick Edward Purdy, Jr. with the understanding that any results it yielded would have to be examined with caution and interpreted in the context of its less-than-optimal data base, most importantly the opportunity to examine Purdy himself. The author does believe, however, that the report which follows offers carefully amassed findings and plausible conclusions that are supported by all of the available information.

#### The Methodology Employed:

Given the fragmented and geographically-dispersed nature of Patrick Purdy, Jr.'s life, this analysis would have been impossible had not the California State Department of Justice placed extensive resources at the author's disposal. Personnel from the Department's Division of Law Enforcement, Bureau of Investigation including Special Agents Phil Yee and Allen Benitez, Special Agent Supervisor Steven Sakata, and Special Agent In Charge Whitt Murray invested extensive time and energy in the collection of vital data. Their contributions to this effort are inestimable. Additional valuable assistance was provided by the San Diego Office of the Bureau of Investigation. Information that would have been impossible to gather in a timely manner, if at all, was obtained through the diligent efforts of Chief Deputy Attorney General Nelson Kempsey and his staff. Finally, other law enforcement agencies, most notably the Stockton Police Department, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the U.S. Secret Service were helpful.

The psychological autopsy proceeded in phases. In phase one, all readily available information about Patrick Purdy, Jr. that could easily be garnered was accumulated. This information included police investigatory reports initiated by the Stockton Police Department immediately after the Cleveland School tragedy and other criminal justice system records pertaining to Purdy. These reports were digested and reviewed by the author and the Department of Justice Special Agents mentioned above in order to develop an inventory of additional information needed for the completion of the analysis. The inventory so developed included a list of persons who knew or were related to Patrick Purdy, Jr. and, hence, might be interviewed for relevant information they could provide and a list of relevant social service system, educational, medical, psychiatric, and other assorted records pertaining to Purdy's life. The list of persons to be contacted ultimately included family members, employers, teachers, and other associates.

(3) Yarvis, R.M. Unpublished data and reports.

In phase two, the process of obtaining the records listed above and interviewing the key sources was initiated. The source list was subdivided into two lists, one comprising persons thought to have an intimate knowledge of Purdy and a second list comprising persons with more cursory and less intimate contact. Some persons on the former list were initially contacted by Special Agents Yee and Benitez. Subsequently, all of these individuals were interviewed at length by the author, in several instances by phone but in most instances in face-to-face contacts. Only one relevant family member refused to be interviewed directly by the author but was interviewed at length previously by Agents Yee and Benitez. Cooperation by the key informants was exceedingly good. Each was accorded the promise of anonymity and confidentiality. To fulfill this commitment, the report that follows will avoid specific attribution of any particular piece of information to any specific informant, and no informant will be identified by name. The author has utilized only information obtained independently from at least two sources in reaching his conclusions.

In phase three of the analysis, the author sifted, digested, validated, organized, prioritized for relevance, and then analyzed the accumulated information. The product of phase three constitutes the report which follows.

#### Findings:

Four major factors must be examined to understand the act of violence committed by Purdy - first, the inadequacies in Purdy's basic personality functions; second, those abnormalities in Purdy's personality functioning that were so deviant as to constitute psychopathology or mental illness; third, the special relevance of injuries to Purdy's self-esteem; fourth, the impact of precipitating and situational factors upon Purdy. To understand Purdy's behavior, one must first understand and then examine each of these factors and assess its likely contribution to the ultimate behavior in question.

#### 1. The Inadequacy of Basic Personality Functioning -

Personality functions evolve and mature during the growth and development phases of childhood and adolescence. For such development to proceed normally, a child must grow up in an environment of safety, trust, and constancy and must develop a sense of being loved. The child must be exposed to healthy role models who can be emulated and who can set appropriate limits. In the short run, limit-setting helps to protect children. In the long run, it helps them to learn impulse control. Healthy role models also become sources of values which are ultimately internalized. In the growth and development period, significant trauma must be minimized and remediation must be provided for those traumas to which the child has been exposed. For children to develop successfully, the nurturing adults in their lives must themselves be reasonably intact, and endowed with adequate parenting skills. Failure to expose children to suitable growth and development experiences predictably produces adults with maladaptive and imperfectly-functioning personalities. Such personality dysfunctions are the precursors of maladaptive behaviors including violence. It is in this context that Patrick Purdy, Jr.'s formative years must be examined. No unusual events marked Purdy's mother's pregnancy or Purdy's birth. However, his natural father was absent from the home from the time of Purdy's birth, and little or no interaction occurred between Purdy and his

father before Purdy's early teens. (His parents were not actually divorced until he was several years of age.) The early family constellation consisted of Purdy and his mother, sister Cindy, and half-brother Albert. For a number of critical years when Purdy was between the ages of 5 and 9, Purdy's first stepfather Albert Gulart, Sr. also lived in the home.

Patrick Purdy, Jr.'s mother has been described variably by different sources, but the preponderance of views suggests that she was at times volatile and temperamental. She was described by one source as someone who "worked hard, played hard, and attended school" leaving little time for parenting. In fact, charges of parental neglect were initiated several times by Children's Protective Services. No record of formal court action was found, however. The sister appears to have served often as a surrogate mother for Purdy, but it would have been impossible for her to provide adequate parenting since she was only a year and three months older. The half-brother was younger by more than three years and could hardly provide a role model.

Conflict had begun between Purdy and his mother by the time he was 9. Purdy was described as being destructive and as lying and stealing at home. With mother both preoccupied with college and work and with no other parental figure available, there was little opportunity for learning limit-setting or impulse control. Purdy was described as one who "never was willing to follow the rules."

Patrick Purdy, Jr. attended Cleveland School in Stockton between kindergarten and third grade. He is reported to have been a slow learner, but there is no clear information to suggest that he was a behavior problem during these grades. During this period, Purdy's first stepfather, Albert Gulart, Sr., lived in the family home. The stepfather was described by several sources as being guarded, suspicious, and paranoid and as being physically abusive to Purdy's mother. It was reported that when the stepfather beat the mother, she instructed her children, including Purdy, to run to a neighbor and call the police. No information was provided by anyone to suggest that Purdy, himself, was a direct victim of abuse at the hands of this stepfather. Hence, during these critical years, Purdy was exposed to the specter of parental violence providing him with both a traumatic experience and a negative role model. Purdy left school during the eighth grade and never returned.

Multiple sources also suggested that Purdy's relationship with his mother was stormy from age 5 or 6 on but that the conflicts between mother and son escalated between ages 9 and 12. By the time Purdy reached age 13, the differences between mother and son had become so severe that she asked him to leave her home. He remained largely on his own from that time although he did live for brief periods with his natural father.

To summarize Purdy's childhood years, he had a superficial relationship with his natural father and was a witness to his first stepfather's physical abuse of his mother. This stepfather presented the role model of a guarded, suspicious, paranoid, and abusive male adult. Purdy was exposed to a volatile and reportedly temperamental mother who was preoccupied with work, school, and play. He appears to have been the product of neglect during this period and was cared for primarily by a slightly-older sister. By the end of childhood, he was already manifesting some of the attributes of a disturbed child in the form of destructiveness, lying, and stealing at home. He lacked a nurturing environment and was not exposed to healthy role models.

Purdy's adolescence was as problematic and chaotic as was his childhood. From the age of 13, he appears to have lived mostly on his own as a transient. Periodically, when in trouble or totally out of resources, he would spend brief periods either in his father's home or even more briefly with his paternal grandmother. At the age of 15, the Juvenile Court in El Dorado County could not find any parent or guardian capable or willing to exercise proper care or control of Purdy, and he was remanded to Juvenile Hall for six months. He also appears to have lived at one time with an older homosexual male and at other times supported himself on the street by resorting to homosexual prostitution.

Patrick Purdy, Jr.'s father died in 1981 when Purdy was 16 years of age. Since Purdy was "on the road" at the time, he was not told about the father's death until approximately one month later. Family members differed in their recollections of his response to the father's death some suggesting more overt emotion than others, but all agreed that Purdy was genuinely troubled and upset by it. The father was killed when struck by an automobile while wandering barefoot and confused along a country road. The father had a long documented history of a significant psychiatric disorder, had been diagnosed by military authorities as suffering from Schizophrenia, Chronic Paranoid Type, and was treated periodically for this disorder.

After the father's death, Purdy's already poor relationship with his mother deteriorated still further as a consequence of conflict over the disposition of the father's death benefits. Purdy felt cheated out of benefits that were his due. When Purdy was later awarded Social Security disability benefits, this conflict with the mother was exacerbated further as the mother was a conduit for these benefits, and Purdy felt that she was once again cheating him. This resulted in an angry dialog between mother and son by phone and by mail in which Purdy heaped invectives upon the mother and made violent threats against her.

During Purdy's later adolescent years, he developed an attachment to a paternal aunt and her husband. Purdy apparently identified with the husband, a welder, and, in one of the few relatively adaptational acts of his life, completed a welding class after multiple attempts. The aunt and uncle befriended Purdy both in California and in Oregon where Purdy visited them and remained to live and work for several months during the summer before the Cleveland School tragedy. Initially the aunt and uncle were nurturing and supportive. Later, they could not cope with Purdy's seemingly inexhaustible need for attention and his constant intrusiveness into their lives. It is probable that Purdy experienced their partial disengagement from the relationship as a rejection by "surrogate parental figures." Finally, Purdy's wandering lifestyle aggravated his difficulties in establishing interpersonal relationships with family members and others.

To summarize Purdy's adolescence, it appears clear that the chaos and trauma of childhood continued. No adult figures were available to provide healthy role models although an uncle appears to have come closest in that regard. The death of Purdy's father was traumatic and was undoubtedly perceived as yet another rejection. An increasingly hostile and adversarial relationship with the mother persisted. Failure in virtually every sphere of adolescent life simply aggravated already present feelings of inadequacy as undoubtedly did the need to resort to homosexual prostitution to "get by." Family members characterized Purdy during this period as being "angry all the time," "angry at the world," "angry at everyone," "a loner," and "a guy with a chip on his shoulder." Purdy's maladaptive behavior patterns initially observed in childhood were by the end of adolescence even more pronounced.

In assessing the adequacy of any adult's basic personality functions, a number of elements must be examined: his ability to establish and maintain interpersonal relationships that are both benign and stable; his ability to cope with problems, to assess their causes, and to find appropriate solutions; his ability to understand societal rules, his willingness and his capacity to abide by such rules and to limit his behavior accordingly; his capacity to delay instant gratification and to control and channel impulses into appropriate behaviors. Persons who develop all of the above skills can generally cope effectively with the world around them. Persons like Purdy who do not do so cannot so cope, and some will react with violence as he did.

Patrick Purdy, Jr.'s functional capacities were replete with gaps and inadequacies in all of the above elements as he entered adult life. His growth and development experience had produced a rootless, lonely, withdrawn, suspicious, "hard and cold," young adult who viewed the world as a hostile place in which little joy, affection, or happiness existed. Relationships were unreliable and were to be exploited and manipulated. Explosive temperamental outbursts were common reflecting poor judgment and poor impulse control. Occupational inadequacies were as apparent as educational failures had been previously. When he did work, Purdy was arrogant, uncooperative, and temperamental on the job, and job performance was generally marginal to poor. One employer did have good things to say about Purdy and actually rehired him once. Except for several sojourns as a welder, occupational opportunities that did arise were primarily in unskilled areas, and even these did not last long.

Few societally-acceptable values appear to have been internalized, and while Purdy's anti-social behavior involved essentially petty criminal activity, it was continuous and expressed Purdy's seething anger, poor judgment, and poor impulse control. The juvenile justice records begin when he was 14 years of age with a report to the juvenile court that concluded that Purdy was beyond parental control. During that same year, he was arrested for being in possession of both stolen property and alcohol and being in possession of dangerous weapons (a dagger and a set of brass knuckles). At age 15, he extorted nine cents from two younger children and later that year was charged with violating the terms of his probation when he failed to attend school and an alcohol counseling program to which he had been remanded. Also that year, Purdy was charged with vandalism, was found drunk in public, and was charged with solicitating a police officer for prostitution.

At age 17, Purdy was charged with the cultivation and possession of marijuana for sale. At age 18, he was charged with vandalism, driving while under the influence, being drunk in public, being in possession of stolen property, being in possession of a dangerous weapon (nunchakus), and being an accessory to an attempted purse snatching. At age 21, he was charged with vandalism and a year later was charged with discharging a weapon in a public place, being intoxicated in public, and resisting arrest.

This then was the basic constellation of inadequate personality functions which Purdy had at his disposal to confront and cope with the world around him. The inadequacies noted constitute the first precursor of Purdy's violent behavior.

## 2. The Presence and Contribution of Mental Disorder -

Personality functions, however adequate or inadequate, are detrimentally effected by the presence in an individual of diagnosable mental disorders. One category of disorders, the Axis I disorders(4), include neurotic and psychotic conditions, organic conditions as can be caused by infection, trauma, and exposure to toxins, drugs, or alcohol among other things, developmental disabilities (mental retardation), and substance abuse disorders including those related to amphetamines, cocaine, heroin, barbiturates, hallucinogens, organic solvents, and alcohol.

A second category of mental disorders, the Axis II(5) disorders, are personality disorders. These conditions are characterized by specific exaggerated dysfunctions of particular personality characteristics such as those already described in Section 1 above. When such a diagnosis is made, the degree of personality dysfunction is judged to be so extreme as to constitute a form of mental disorder rather than simply reflecting less-than-optimal personality functioning.

As will be seen, Patrick Purdy was diagnosed as suffering from both Axis I and Axis II disorders.

Information regarding Purdy's psychiatric disabilities comes from the records of medical professionals who evaluated him between 1984 and 1988. Additional information about substance abuse comes from key informants and from court records.

The earliest psychiatric records available related to a Social Security disability evaluation that was undertaken in 1979. In his application for benefits, Purdy listed his problems as including homosexuality, drug abuse, an inability to "fit in," difficulties "getting things straight," "thoughts that get all mixed up," difficulty concentrating, discomfort around people, difficulty understanding and following communications such as television programs, a sense of personal inadequacy as manifested by the statement, "I guess I'm just not good enough," and paranoid ideation as manifested by the statement, "People laugh at me, call me gay boy behind my back." Purdy cited prior treatment for drug and alcohol abuse in Lodi, California and a hospitalization in San Francisco in 1980 for the treatment of a drug overdose.

When examined by psychologist John Adams as part of a second evaluation in 1984. Purdy acknowledged a bad temper and poor impulse control. He said, "I have a bad temper. People look at me funny, laugh at me. I'm not a violent person as much as I would like to be sometimes." The original evaluation by Dr. Adams also noted a history of despondency and a failed suicide attempt. Dr. Adams administered psychological tests to Purdy, and these revealed a full scale IQ score of 71, a value in the mildly retarded range. Also noted is a low memory quotient subtest score which indicates a short-term memory impairment. Dr. Adams diagnosed Purdy as suffering from a Drug Dependency Disorder, borderline intellectual functioning, and a Mixed Personality Disorder.

(4) Work Group to Revise DSM-III. Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, (Third Edition - Revised) The American Psychiatric Association: Washington, D.C.: 1987.

(5) Ibid.

Purdy was also evaluated in 1984 by a psychiatrist, Dr. Grosbeck. He found Purdy to be confused with poor concentration abilities and a limited attention span. He noted Purdy's chaotic childhood and observed Purdy to be disheveled and unbathed, a poor historian having an impaired memory, flat affect, and impaired thinking processes. He also noted Purdy to be experiencing ideas of reference as manifested by the statement, "People give me dirty looks." He noted mild motor agitation, poor judgment, poor insight, and he estimated Purdy's intelligence clinically as being below average. Dr. Grosbeck made a diagnosis of a Substance Induced Personality Disorder.

On the basis of the above findings, the Social Security Administration concluded that Purdy was disabled and awarded him disability benefits.

A routine re-evaluation was undertaken in 1988. That evaluation included an examination by a psychologist, Dr. Kronvall, who apparently had treated Purdy briefly. Dr. Kronvall diagnosed Purdy as suffering from a Borderline Personality Disorder. He apparently also administered psychological tests which revealed a full scale IQ score of 88. Dr. Kronvall estimated Purdy to have low-average intellectual abilities but as being poorly motivated to perform on tests which suggests a possible reason for the low full scale IQ score noted in 1984. Dr. Kronvall also found the same short-term memory dysfunction that was noted by Dr. Adams in 1984.

The 1988 re-evaluation also included a psychiatric assessment by a Fresno psychiatrist, Dr. Hackett, who noted Purdy to be intoxicated from beer and cocaine at the time of the interview. He noted Purdy to be very manipulative and as showing no evidence of psychosis, a finding different from that of Dr. Grosbeck who had observed some psychotic symptoms. Dr. Hackett diagnosed Purdy as suffering from Chronic Alcohol and Cocaine Abuse, Atypical Paraphilia\* (as manifested by homosexual prostitution), and a Borderline Personality Disorder with dependent and anti-social features.

In addition to the Social Security Administration's psychiatric and psychological evaluations, Purdy had contact with three California county mental health agencies between 1986 and 1988. In 1986, he was seen by the staff of the Sacramento County Mental Health Service on multiple occasions. He was noted intermittently to be acutely intoxicated and to be suffering from command hallucinations and paranoid persecutory ideation. Diagnoses of Alcohol Dependence and Anti-Social Personality Disorder were made.

During 1987 and 1988, Purdy was seen intermittently by the staff of the San Joaquin Mental Health Service. That agency's records revealed symptoms such as paranoid ideation, inappropriate affect\*\* and auditory hallucinations, and a history of having been a disturbed adolescent. No definite diagnosis was recorded by this agency, but a possible diagnosis of Schizophrenic Reaction,

\* The term Paraphilia refers to a group of psychiatric disorders which are characterized by abnormal arousal patterns in response to sexual objects or situations.

\*\* The term affect refers to the visible expression of the current emotional or feeling state of an individual. The dimensions of affect generally considered by psychiatrists include range, appropriateness in relation to thoughts, and stability.



Chronic Paranoid Type was suggested. Purdy was treated with medications including a major tranquilizer, Thorazine, and an anti-depressant medication, Elavil, but he appears not to have complied reliably with treatment and did not take the medication on a regular basis.

In 1987, Purdy was seen by the staff of the El Dorado County Mental Health Service after he had been arrested for discharging a firearm in a public place and resisting arrest. While incarcerated in the county jail, Purdy made a noose and also cut his wrists with his fingernails. He was transferred from the jail to a psychiatric inpatient unit where he was noted to be experiencing auditory hallucinations (his mother's voice), visual hallucinations (the walls were moving), and paranoid ideation (the counties were extorting money from him). Thinking difficulties were noted. Homicidal ideation in relation to the arresting officer was expressed. Diagnoses of Adjustment Disorder and Mixed Personality Disorder were made. The former diagnosis appears to have been inappropriate given the symptomatology described.

In addition to the above information, a long history of substance abuse was corroborated by various key informants. This pattern of abuse began when Purdy was 12 years of age and continued at least intermittently until the time of Purdy's death at age 25. Alcohol appears to have been the most common of the substances abused with a pattern of binge drinking superimposed upon continuous use. Public drunkenness and driving while under the influence convictions reflect these abuse patterns. Other illicit substances abused by Purdy included LSD and other hallucinogens, modelling glue, PCP, amphetamines, heroin, and cocaine. Treatment for drug abuse was provided only once through an alcohol treatment program in Lodi, California when Purdy was 15 years of age. Treatment compliance at the time was poor.

The findings summarized above indicate clearly that the presence of mental illness further compromised Purdy's already inadequately-functioning personality. First and foremost was the role that substance abuse played. The short-term memory impairment noted by two psychologists is most likely due to the persistent pattern of extensive and chronic drug and alcohol abuse which began early in adolescence. Drug and alcohol abuse are also most likely responsible for the chronic suspiciousness, impaired reality testing, the periodic auditory and visual hallucinations, and the persistent persecutory paranoid ideation noted. However, there is a possibility that these symptoms were also caused by the presence of an underlying psychotic illness such as Schizophrenia. This possibility deserves consideration especially in light of the fact that Purdy's natural father suffered from this major mental disorder. With the data at hand, however, it is not possible to determine definitely whether the psychotic symptoms were caused by Schizophrenia and aggravated by drug and alcohol abuse. Yet another psychopathological factor to be considered is the likely presence of a depressive disorder. Evidence for this is suggested by Purdy's perpetually dour mood, his intermittent episodes of more severe despondency, and by the several episodes of suicidal behavior.

No persuasive evidence that developmental disability (mental retardation) was a significant factor in this case could be found. The possibility of retarded intellectual capacity raised by Dr. Adams' psychological assessment (a full scale IQ score of 71) was not supported by the later assessment of Dr. Kronvall who found Purdy's full scale IQ score to be within the dull-normal range. Poor test-taking performance is the most likely explanation for the discrepancy between the two assessments.

One key source asserted that Purdy was suffering from an AIDS-related dementia. This assertion was investigated, but no evidence to support it could be found. Body fluids obtained at Purdy's autopsy were tested by a specialized laboratory, and the results of these tests for the AIDS virus antibodies were negative.

The presence of mental illness impaired Purdy's impulse control and his capacity to distinguish reality accurately. False perceptual stimuli in the form of hallucinations impaired his judgmental capacities. Impairment of short-term memory and chronic despondency compromised his ability to perform day-to-day functions. These symptoms of mental disorder constitute the second precursor of Purdy's violent behavior.

### 3. The Special Relevance of Injuries to Self-Esteem -

The development and maintenance of self-esteem is a complex phenomenon that is affected both by the nature of an individual's growth and development experience and by that individual's interactions with his environment. The origins of self-esteem can be traced to the sense of basic trust that infants only develop if they are placed in a nurturing environment during the first year of life. Self-esteem further evolves from this beginning during the remainder of childhood and adolescence when the interactions between child and important adults are sufficiently positive and supportive. For such development to take place, a child must perceive that he is loved and valued by the adults in his world.

As can be seen in this case, Purdy lacked the stable, secure, loving, and supportive environment needed to bring about such development. Persons who, as a consequence of faulty growth and development, fail to develop a positive sense of self-esteem sometimes retreat into a world of fantasy in which feelings of helplessness, powerlessness, unworthiness, and inadequacy are replaced by quite opposite feelings, ones which unfortunately are not connected to real world experience or reality.

Besides resorting to fantasy, persons with self-esteem problems may develop elaborate albeit false rationalizations about the causes of their self-perceived sense of failure. Such rationalizations shift responsibility from themselves to other persons in the environment, "scapegoats." Individuals blame others for their woes.

Patrick Purdy, Jr. utilized both of these mechanisms to cope with feelings of inadequacy, a fact that ultimately contributed in important ways in the events at Cleveland School. Purdy appears to have fantasized about being important, powerful, and fearsome as is manifested by his preoccupation with weapons and other military gear, by his constant resort to threats and intimidation, and by daydreaming about acts of retaliation and revenge with half-brother Albert Gulart, Jr. In fantasy, Purdy could play out scenarios in which he was powerful and others were weak and in fear of him. Note, however, that Purdy did not make links to actual hate groups, groups that might have actually tested his resolve. His ultimate targets were weak and powerless children, signs that Purdy only half-heartedly believed his own fantasies.

In practicing rationalization and scapegoating, Purdy ascribed distorted characterizations to minority groups who he could then conclude were the unfair recipients of government services, were obtaining favored access to

jobs, and who in ill-defined ways were reaping disproportionate rewards from society. According to Purdy, Asians, Arabs, blacks, Hindus, and Hispanics were all getting ahead unfairly and at his expense. He felt that he was being cheated because of them. Purdy also hated all authority figures. Such individuals, once vilified, were rationalized to be the cause of Purdy's "bad luck" and "lack of success" and became the "legitimate" target of Purdy's ill-will. Hence, such groups became a target for Purdy's hatred, hostility, and ultimately his violence.

Patrick Purdy, Jr. appears to have been ecumenical in his hatred for minorities directing vilification at virtually all minority group members at one time or another. In what may have been his last utterance on the morning of January 17th, he is quoted as having told a stranger in the motel parking lot from which he left for the Cleveland School, "The damned Hindus and boat people own everything," a statement which epitomizes his distorted beliefs.

Patrick Purdy, Jr. was preoccupied with fantasies that promoted a powerful, vengeful, and self-important image and then played these out against an identifiable target at the Cleveland School. Impaired self-esteem and its sequelae constitute the third precursor of Purdy's violent behavior.

#### 4. The Impact of Precipitating and Situational Factors -

All of the factors described thus far create a vulnerable individual, one who is at higher-than-normal risk or predisposed to the commission of a violent act. It does not follow, however, that high risk status or predisposition will necessarily lead to the commission of a violent act. In fact, the predisposed population is large in relation to the actual number of violent individuals especially those who commit acts of great magnitude. What, then, explains why this specific act of violence actually occurred when and where it did? The answer to this question lies in an examination of what may be termed precipitating and situational factors. These factors act to turn "proneness to violence" into "actual violence" and include both aspects of the individual's mental state at the time of the violent event and factors which act to facilitate or discourage a violent event.

The "mental state at the time" aspects of the Purdy case are difficult to sort out because no psychiatric observations are available for the period immediately preceding, during, or immediately after the events at Cleveland School. Moreover, Purdy's suicide left him unavailable for retrospective inquiries about his mental state during this time period. One aspect of "mental state at the time" which can be assessed with accuracy, however, is that of intoxication. Intoxication secondary to the ingestion of alcohol, illicit drugs, or other substances can cause disorientation, confusion, poor impulse control, and disruptions in judgment and reality testing. Body fluids obtained at Purdy's autopsy were tested for such substances first by a laboratory retained by the Stockton authorities and subsequently by the California State Department of Justice's toxicology laboratory. No evidence of alcohol or illicit drug use was detected. Trace amounts of nicotine and caffeine were found in Purdy's blood, amounts consistent with the modest consumption of cigarettes and coffee but not consistent with the excessive use of these substances or poisoning from one of them. The latter consideration is particularly important in this case because a vial of Black Leaf 40, an insecticide whose major active ingredient is nicotine, was found among Purdy's possessions at a motel several miles from the crime scene. The laboratory evidence confirms that Purdy did not ingest this toxin prior to his violent outburst at Cleveland School.

A second aspect of "mental state at the time" which cannot be assessed with accuracy concerns the presence of acute psychiatric symptoms at the time of the event. It is clear from the psychiatric records reviewed that Purdy intermittently experienced hallucinations, lapses of reality testing, impaired thought processes, and intrusions of delusional thinking. He also appears to have been chronically depressed with intermittent episodes of despondency severe enough to cause suicidal ideation and several suicide attempts. Unfortunately, it cannot be determined with the information at hand whether incapacitating psychotic or depressive symptomatology was present on the morning of January 17th. The presence of psychotic symptoms on that day could have significantly compromised Purdy's ability to behave appropriately. Pervasive suicidal ideation and intent, if present, could also have effected Purdy's behavior. It is conceivable that Purdy's behavior on January 17th primarily represented the implementation of a suicide plan with the homicides at Cleveland School serving as a secondary activity meant to focus public attention on his death. Keeping in mind that Purdy would not have wanted to die in anonymity but rather would undoubtedly have preferred to go out in a blaze of notoriety, this thesis has merit, and it is, of course, consistent with his last behavioral act, suicide. Unfortunately, this hypothesis cannot be confirmed with the information at hand.

The potential impact of facilitating and inhibitory situational factors also require examination. These include the availability of means and targets and the presence of inhibitory and promotional forces which could serve either to discourage or encourage violent behavior. Patrick Purdy, Jr. clearly had the means to carry out his violent aims at Cleveland School. In addition to the weapons found at the crime scene, Purdy appears to have owned a number of other weapons. Purdy's capacity to wreak havoc upon innocent school children was enhanced by his ready access to lethal weapons. The weapon used at Cleveland School was designed to direct intense fire power in very short time frames at intended targets. Such weapons afford their users a sense of power and, in fact, enhance the dangerousness of such persons. Given all that is known about Purdy now, providing him with access to such weapons was totally inappropriate.

Providing Purdy with access to targets was unavoidable in this case. While potential victims sometimes place themselves at unnecessary risk, no such factor was operant at the Cleveland School. Short of keeping school children locked behind walls, denying Purdy access to these children was impossible.

Unfortunately, external influences which might have acted to inhibit Purdy's behavior on January 17th were not at work. He was alone at the time and, hence, had no access to "a cooler head," one which might have dissuaded him from acting as he did. Neither half-brother Albert nor sister Cindy who appear to have served this role in the past was present to serve the same role in this situation. Unfortunately, no unrelated authority figure whose presence might have thwarted Purdy's activities was present at the Cleveland School when Purdy arrived. Finally, Purdy had little to lose by acting violently. He was unemployed, lacked significant assets, and had no positive relationship in his life, a life upon which Purdy placed little value. Hence, Purdy had little in the way of inhibitory factors that might have dissuaded him from behaving violently.

Active external influences of a provocative nature do not appear to have been active in the Cleveland School tragedy. As isolated as Purdy was, he did not, so far as can be determined, make contact with, belong to, or interact with active hate or violence groups whose members might have served to encourage his behavior. He is known to have read a commercial reprint of a military arms manual, but the substantive influence upon his behavior of this or any hate literature that he may have read cannot be assessed from what is known about him.

In summary, a number of precipitating and situational factors triggered the violence perpetrated by Purdy at Cleveland School. One such factor is Purdy's ready access to weapons; another is the absence of inhibitory factors. Other factors that theoretically could have played a role either do not appear to have been active or cannot be assessed for importance on the basis of the available data. The proverbial "straw that broke the camel's back" eludes us because Purdy died at the scene and could not be questioned. The above precipitants acted to provoke an individual predisposed to violence, Purdy, to actual violence.

#### Conclusions and Recommendations:

Patrick Purdy, Jr. was the product of a child rearing experience whose every facet was inadequate creating an abnormal pattern of growth and development. The inadequate personality functioning that resulted was further compromised by the impact of psychiatric illness, certainly a product of alcohol and other substance abuse and possibly an underlying psychotic disorder as well. Chronic depression caused additional difficulties. The result was an angry and alienated young man with little capacity to control his own impulsive maladaptive behavior and no capacity to relate appropriately to others.

Maladaptive efforts to repair inadequate self-esteem took the form of violent fantasies and scapegoating. Situational factors supplied means and opportunity. Inhibitions to violence were lacking at the time of his violent outburst.

While Purdy's behavior at the Cleveland School was not inevitable, nor should it have come as a great surprise. Violence such as occurred at the school is the result of the multiple causes enumerated above which are cumulative in their impact. Eliminate one or more causal factors, and the outcome may be quite different. In this case, Purdy's profound feelings of anger, alienation, and inadequacy were coupled with his deficiencies in mental functioning, his preoccupation with violent fantasies, his predilection to scapegoat minorities, and his access to means and opportunity. All of these factors converging at one time and place as they did without the presence of any inhibitory factors produced the Cleveland School tragedy.

Could such an event have been predicted with certainty? Since events such as the Cleveland School tragedy depend upon the convergence of multiple factors at a single time and place, precise prediction is fraught with difficulties. Risk factors can certainly be identified, and, to the degree that they are mitigated, the likelihood of violence can be diminished, but it cannot be eliminated. As risk factors are added, likelihood increases, but a violent event is still not inevitable.

What was the ultimate spark that ignited Purdy's volatile mixture of risk factors? This is the most difficult question to answer since Purdy could not be questioned after the event. It is likely that some final straw acted as a triggering mechanism for an event which had already been planned. Perhaps, and this is only speculation, seeing a group of happy children at play in the schoolyard of a school he had attended during a difficult period in his life may have provided such a trigger. Conceivably, also, the events at Cleveland School were intended only to be preliminary to suicidal behavior. While it is possible that Purdy committed suicide to avoid punishment and responsibility, it is also possible that suicide, not homicide, was his primary aim. Unless preceded by some attention-getting act, suicide would have left Purdy as unimportant and anonymous in death as he had been in life. Conversely, a suicide preceded by a catastrophic event could achieve for Purdy in death the "importance" that had eluded him in life. Clearly, given his resources and skills, Purdy is unlikely ever to have become important or successful in life in any but some anti-social way. To Purdy, a notorious death may have been preferable to an anonymous life.

Can violent events like the Cleveland School tragedy be prevented? It is likely that other such tragedies will occur. If, however, one accepts the model suggested above, that of multiple causation and cumulative risk, one can diminish the likelihood and frequency of such occurrences. One could start by enhancing, in whatever ways possible, the growth and development experience of children. Too little is done currently in this regard. Few prospective parents are taught parenting skills. Efforts to ensure the health and safety of children through such vehicles as Children's Protective Services are cursory at best because the resources needed to carry them out are wholly inadequate. Identification and intervention programs designed for children whose growth and development experiences are going awry are almost non-existent. Ironically, those preventive mental health programs that were barely begun 20 years ago as joint enterprises of the educational and mental health systems did not survive budget-cutting measures for very long. Few of these programs remain intact although they are precisely what are needed to identify and repair abnormal patterns of growth and development early in life when the likelihood of programmatic success is highest.

Early identification and treatment of psychiatric disorders can also contribute to the reduction of violence. In Purdy's case, already present personality inadequacies were aggravated further by the effects of alcohol and drug abuse and possibly by an underlying psychotic disorder as well. Yet Purdy's contacts with mental health treatment programs were brief and sporadic for the most part by his own choice. Such programs have been chronically under-funded in California for many years severely limiting the availability of all care but especially outreach efforts. Additionally, the California Welfare and Institutions Code has significantly restricted society's right to impose mental health care involuntarily even where such care is available. Purdy's impairments do not appear to have been severe enough to qualify him for involuntary care under the current restrictions. While a return to the involuntary care abuses of the 1950's would be inappropriate, a review of restrictions could prove useful as the pendulum may have swung too far in a direction that has left society bereft of sufficient means to protect both itself and patients who are out of control. It must be kept in mind, however, that while in retrospect Purdy can be seen to have been out of control, it may not have been nearly so obvious to even a skilled professional prior to the Cleveland School tragedy that this was the case.

Reducing societal alienation and feelings of inadequacy can also reduce the risk of violence. In the Purdy case, one notes a man with "little to lose" and a poor sense of self-worth and self-esteem. Had Purdy felt more connected to and invested in society and less inadequate, he is less likely to have risked that which had value to him by committing multiple murders. Providing people a sense of self-esteem and self-worth and "something to lose" can serve to inhibit violence. To do this, society must create opportunities for its less capable individuals. This is not an easy problem to solve as it is connected to global economic and social issues. If, however, we ignore the issue, we will continue to create an underclass of marginal, disenfranchised, and alienated persons with "little to gain by being good and little to lose by being bad." Other efforts should also be undertaken to enhance inhibitory factors to violence and retard the stimulants to violence. For example, programs which seek to challenge hate groups and to combat racial, ethnic, and religious prejudices can reduce scapegoating and, hence, reduce readily-identifiable targets. Programs which seek to accurately focus responsibility for societal inequities may also prove to be of value.

The situational factors which contribute to violent events provide another opportunity to reduce risk. For example, to the degree that we can educate potential victims about ways that they can protect themselves, we can reduce "opportunity." Such lack of education does not appear to have been a factor in the Purdy case, but one does not have to look far to find examples of persons who have placed themselves at unnecessary risk and become victims as a consequence.

The issue of means should also be addressed for it, too, can reduce risk. Slogans like, "People kill people, guns don't kill people" or "Guns kill people, people don't kill people" are equally absurd. A lethal weapon in the wrong hands contributes to violence. The combination of person and means must be addressed. By limiting the access of all persons to some weapons of extraordinary lethality and limiting the access of some persons with potential lethality to all weapons, we can at least reduce the contribution that means make to cumulative risk.

The findings and conclusions above are an attempt to provide some measure of explanation for an extremely complex community tragedy. It is apparent that the explanation must remain somewhat incomplete as Purdy could not be questioned about his behavior and his motivations. However, enough can be learned from this tragedy to provide an explanatory model which offers two concepts, those of multiple causality and cumulative risk. The model suggests some remedial and preventive measures that can be undertaken to reduce but not eliminate entirely the risk of future violence.

# # #

August 1, 1989

APPENDIX B.

ANALYSIS OF PURDY'S CONTACTS WITH LAW ENFORCEMENT

by

GARY BINKERD, SUPERVISING DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL



State of California

# Memorandum

To : NELSON KEMPSKY  
Chief Deputy Attorney General

Date : October 4, 1989

File No.:

Telephone: ATSS (       )454-5285  
(       )324-5285

From : GARY A. BINKERD  
Supervising Deputy Attorney General  
Office of the Attorney General—Sacramento

Subject: Patrick E. Purdy

## INTRODUCTION

Analysis was made as requested of the accompanying binder of materials chronicling 40 some "contacts" of Purdy's with law enforcement to evaluate the appropriateness of the dispositions noted. Additionally taken into account were four encounters between Purdy and Sacramento County park rangers not chronicled in the binder.

After careful scrutiny of all the materials, it has been concluded the dispositions all appear to be within the generally accepted standards of prosecutorial discretion.

Purdy's juvenile law enforcement encounters are collectively analyzed. His significant (i.e., more than an infraction) adult encounters are individually analyzed in a separate subsection.

## JUVENILE

Purdy's juvenile contacts with law enforcement authorities were extensive. What records remain (and many do) reveal the following significant conduct of Purdy's which came to law enforcement attention.

On October 16, 1978, Purdy, then 13 years old, was discovered in the brush behind a residence in Outingdale, El Dorado County, with a pellet rifle in his possession in violation of a county ordinance.

On December 28, 1978, 14-year-old Purdy was detained for possession of stolen property (Pen. Code, § 496), possession of an (undisclosed) dangerous weapon (Pen. Code, § 12020), and possession of alcohol by a minor (Bus. & Prof. Code, § 25662).

On March 31, 1979, 14-year-old Purdy was taken into custody for possession of metal knuckles (Pen. Code, § 12020). The weapon was discovered when a fearful foster parent summoned officers to complain of his knives and a BB gun.

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On July 27, 1979, Purdy, still 14 years of age, extorted money from two youngsters while displaying a weapon. He approached two boys who were under the Truckee Bridge, confronted them with a spear fashioned from stick and nail, and informed them they were trespassing. He told them they had to pay a \$500 fine or he would call the police. When they indicated they could not pay that sum, he demanded \$2 in order to buy beer. He eventually succeeded in obtaining the nine pennies the boys possessed. He was later found to possess a pocketed dagger in addition to the makeshift lance.

On November 1 and 2, 1979, following his fifteenth birthday, Purdy failed to comply with a prior juvenile court order apparently by skipping classes at his South Lake Tahoe school.

On June 30, 1980, 15-year-old Purdy was cited in Lodi for public intoxication (Pen. Code, § 647, subd. (f)).

As a result of Purdy's juvenile criminal conduct, and also as a result of his general incorrigibility and parental neglect, abandonment, and perhaps malice,<sup>1</sup> attempts at assistance and intervention were attempted in both El Dorado and San Joaquin counties, both of which had jurisdiction at different times. The intervention escalated in proportion to his conduct and his history. He was variously placed with foster parents, committed to a juvenile hall, and placed in a group home. He was placed under probation supervision, supervised by Welfare Department counselors, and received alcohol counselling. He ultimately absconded from a Recovery House placement and despite outstanding arrest warrants succeeded in avoiding juvenile authorities until his eighteenth birthday when the juvenile court lost jurisdiction over him and all outstanding wardship petitions were dismissed.

Thus, the conclusion here must be that despite the best efforts of the authorities to confront and reform Purdy's antisocial conduct, in the end he managed to escape their reach by going to Southern California where he began representing himself as an adult when he encountered the authorities, as the next subsection illustrates.

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<sup>1</sup>One report reflects Purdy's mother had threatened to kill him.

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ADULT

1. Purdy's first contact with law enforcement as an "adult" offender occurred on August 27, 1980, when Purdy, still 15 years old, approached a Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD) undercover vice officer in West Hollywood and offered to perform an act of oral copulation in exchange for \$30. (He was arrested for solicitation of prostitution. (Pen. Code, § 647, subd. (b), a misdemeanor.) He was arrested and booked as an adult after representing his age as 18. On September 15, 1980, a bench warrant for his arrest was issued following his failure to appear at a scheduled court appearance. He was arrested on the warrant on February 19, 1983. Ten days later, on February 28, he was convicted as charged and sentenced to the time he had already served.

This disposition, which resulted in incarceration for approximately 11 days, probably exceeded that which was routine and which would have been imposed had he not failed to appear.

2. On August 22, 1982, Purdy, actually 17 years old, represented his age as 19 to arresting officers of the Los Angeles Sheriff's Office (LASO) who responded to a report of a fist fight between Purdy and his roommate and discovered a quantity of marijuana in their West Hollywood apartment. The marijuana consisted of four baggies of harvested material and twenty-nine plants, one to six inches in height, growing in two flower pots. Purdy was booked for cultivation (Health & Saf. Code, § 11358, a felony) and possession for sale (Health & Saf. Code, § 11359, a felony), but was later charged by the Los Angeles District Attorney's Office only with misdemeanor possession (Health & Saf. Code, § 11357, subd. (a)).

Purdy was subsequently recognized to be eligible for possible diversion (Pen. Code, § 1000), and was accordingly screened by the probation department. That investigation disclosed no prior arrests or convictions and it was erroneously assumed that "this appears to be this young defendant's first offense of any kind." It was also noted that Purdy had a "possible" drug problem given his admitted "daily" marijuana habit and occasional use of Quaaludes. Despite a chronicled history of heavy alcohol dependency as a juvenile, no alcohol problem was detected. That a false picture of Purdy's history thus emerged is not surprising. His juvenile records would have been unavailable unless Purdy divulged his history and identified the counties to which inquiry should have been made. A more accurate assessment of Purdy's background may have resulted in a poor

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rehabilitative-potential profile resulting in disqualification from diversion. (See Pen. Code, § 1000.1, subd. (b).) Diversion was, however, recommended.

Purdy was in fact diverted on October 15, 1982.

Diversion would ultimately be terminated and the criminal proceedings reinstated on February 25, 1983, as a result of criminal activity by Purdy before diversion was successfully completed (see below). After the misdemeanor complaint was reinstated, Purdy pled guilty and was accordingly convicted on March 22, 1983, and sentenced to the 32 days in jail he had already served.

Both the conviction (by plea to the charge filed) and the sentence (32 days incarceration for misdemeanor marijuana possession) appear unexceptional.

3. On October 3, 1982, Purdy, now 18 and legitimately an adult, broke into the apartment from which he had been evicted a week earlier and vandalized it causing \$200 damage. He was arrested by Los Angeles Sheriff's deputies. He was subsequently charged, quite appropriately, with vandalism. (Pen. Code, § 594, subd. (a).) On March 22, 1983, when the marijuana charge (see above) and others (see below) were also disposed of, Purdy entered a no contest plea to the vandalism charge, was placed on summary probation for a period of one year, and sentenced to the 32-days jail time he had already served.
4. On January 17, 1983, Purdy was arrested (by LASO) for driving under the influence. (Veh. Code, § 23152.) A breath test resulted in .01/.01 reading. On March 22, 1983, at the time the marijuana and vandalism charges were also disposed of (see above), Purdy entered a guilty plea to reckless driving. (Veh. Code, § 23103.) He was granted summary probation for a period of one year and ordered to serve a 15-day jail sentence, with credit for 15 days previously served.

Despite severe objective symptoms of intoxication, the low blood-alcohol test results substantially compromised any prosecution for driving under the influence; accordingly, the disposition was appropriate under the circumstances.

5. On January 18, 1983, Purdy was "arrested" while in custody on a warrant issued November 23, 1982, for a traffic infraction (throwing smoking material on roadway (CVC, § 23111)) and for subsequent failure to appear (CVC, § 40508). The "hold" was released the next day. The

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available documents do not reveal whether the charges were dismissed or if a guilty plea was entered and a one-day concurrent sentence ordered.

6. On February 10, 1983, Purdy was arrested for violation of Penal Code section 647, subdivision (f) (drunk in public) when law enforcement officers (LASO) observed him urinating in an alley. He was released the next day without any charges being filed pursuant to Penal Code section 849, subdivision (b)(2) which specifically authorizes such release and is frequently if not uniformly invoked in such cases.
7. On February 18, 1983, Purdy was arrested for possession of nunchakus (martial arts sticks), discovered in plain view on the rear seat of his car following a traffic stop initiated solely for lack of current registration. He readily admitted ownership of the weapon and claimed to be unaware it was unlawful to possess. A misdemeanor complaint charging violation of Penal Code section 12020 was signed by an officer of the arresting agency (LASO). On February 22, 1983, Purdy entered a plea of guilty to the complaint as charged, was placed on twelve-months summary probation, one term which was the five-days incarceration he had already served. Although a felony could have been charged, no aggravating circumstance existed which justified departure from the accepted guidelines suggesting misdemeanor rather than felony treatment of such offenses (CDAA Uniform Crime Charging Standards, § III.D.2.d).
8. On May 19, 1983, Purdy was again stopped (by LASO) for a traffic violation. A wallet belonging to a possible burglary victim was discovered in Purdy's car. He was arrested for receiving stolen property. (Pen. Code, § 496.) However, because no victim could be located or a theft in fact established there was insufficient evidence to warrant prosecution.
9. On September 9, 1983, the Los Angeles Police Department received a complaint that Purdy was responsible for smashing the windshield of his former homosexual lover's male roommate. The victim had reportedly received threats from Purdy that the windshield would be broken. Insufficient evidence existed to establish a crime by Purdy and the arresting agency did not refer the matter to the City Attorney. In fact, without some evidence to independently establish the elements of a crime (e.g., vandalism), the evidence which existed (Purdy's threats) was insufficient as a matter of law.

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10. On October 28, 1984, Purdy was arrested for his participation in a purse-snatch.

At 3:30 in the afternoon of October 28, the 55-year-old female victim was placing groceries in the trunk of her vehicle parked at a West Sacramento grocery store. She was accosted by a known companion of Purdy's named Larry Marcum. A struggle over the victim's purse ensued causing the victim's forceful fall to the ground. She retained possession of her purse, but suffered extreme soreness and temporary loss of mobility in her back, shoulders, neck, and one hand. Marcum fled to a nearby getaway vehicle owned by Purdy and driven by an unidentified white male associate.

Investigating officers immediately traced the car to Purdy and found it parked at Purdy's residence. Marcum was observed near the residence. The car exhibited evidence of having been recently driven. Purdy was home, but claimed the car had not been recently driven. The victim positively identified Marcum as her assailant. No witness or other evidence was obtained which tended to confirm that Purdy was the getaway driver or otherwise participated in the attempted robbery.

Purdy and Marcum were both arrested. A felony complaint was subsequently filed by the Yolo County District Attorney charging the pair with attempted robbery (Pen. Code, § 664/211) and Purdy only with being an accessory (Pen. Code, § 32).

On December 4, 1984, a negotiated plea of guilty to the accessory count as a misdemeanor was entered. The attempted robbery count was dismissed. Purdy was thereupon sentenced to two-years informal probation, a condition of which required 30-days incarceration.

The disposition was a lenient one for what appears to have been Purdy's active participation as a principal in a very serious crime resulting in physical injury to a vulnerable victim. However, the outcome is not surprising given the evidentiary posture of the case. A solid case existed against a more culpable crime partner with a much more serious criminal history. The case against Purdy was circumstantial and uncertain. To be sure, there was some evident nervousness on Purdy's part when confronted by investigators which, coupled with his false claim his car had not been driven, betrayed some consciousness of guilt on his part. Other than that, the case depended upon his association with the getaway car, because no evidence otherwise placed him at the scene, much less convincingly demonstrated he shared Marcum's criminal intent before or contemporaneous with the assault. Assuming a finder of fact

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could be convinced beyond a reasonable doubt Purdy did drive the car in which Marcum made good his escape from the scene, a more substantial hurdle existed in establishing by the requisite degree of proof commission of the attempted robbery rather than merely an act to assist Marcum after the fact.

Given the evident proof problems, the case as to Purdy was probably viewed from the outset as one ultimately meriting a misdemeanor sentence. It was likely charged as a felony nevertheless because Marcum clearly merited a felony sentence. In such situations, established discretionary standards and a recognized legislative preference for unitary proceedings would have reasonably influenced the decision to initially charge both malefactors in a single felony complaint regardless of the anticipated outcome. (See Pen. Code, § 954; CDAA Uniform Crime Charging Standards, § III.D.5.) Thus, it cannot be concluded that the misdemeanor disposition resulted from a prosecutorial reassessment of Purdy's culpability.

There are numerous relevant factors which guide prosecutorial decisions of this sort; that is, whether a "wobbler" should be pursued as a felony or a misdemeanor. (See CDAA Crime Charging Standards, § III.D.) Nearly all those factors favored a misdemeanor disposition when applied to the circumstances of this offense and this offender. Only two of the many factors arguably suggested a contrary result. The existence of "a record of several convictions for any crime" (*id.*, § III.D.1.a.4.), and the fact a victim has suffered "temporary injuries substantially incapacitating [him/her] for a significant period of time" (*id.*, § III.D.1.b.2.), are factors which would, if applicable, suggest felony treatment is warranted. However, here Purdy's juvenile and adult adjudications, even if known to the prosecuting authorities, were not disqualifying "convictions," and his adult convictions could not reasonably have been considered to be "several" in number. Also, although the victim here certainly received physical injury and she was "incapacitated" to some extent, those injuries were not so severe as to warrant the conclusion she was "substantially" incapacitated and that such incapacitation persisted for a "significant" period.

Thus, all circumstances considered, the decision to treat this offense, as serious as it was, as a misdemeanor was within the accepted bounds of discretion as established by CDAA guidelines.

That a harsher sentence did not result is worth examining. Immediately upon change of plea, without investigation by or recommendation from the probation department, imposition of

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sentence was suspended for two years, and Purdy was placed on *informal* (i.e., unsupervised) probation the only meaningful condition of which was 30 days jail incarceration. The crime, albeit a misdemeanor accessory offense, related to an attempted robbery involving violence. Caution under the circumstances would seem to have dictated *formal* (i.e., supervised) probation and appropriately tailored conditions to seek to accomplish effective monitoring of probationary performance. Incarceration longer than 30 days would have been appropriate. However, the disposition was not so lenient as to exceed the bounds of reason.

11. The next significant event<sup>2</sup> occurred on February 21, 1986, when Purdy used a brick to smash the windshield on his mother's unoccupied car in Stockton. She told investigators she wished to press a complaint, but indicated she was a transient and could provide no address or telephone number. Because she never later re-established contact with authorities and investigative efforts to locate her proved unavailing, the matter was left in suspense and no charges ever resulted.
12. Over one year later,<sup>3</sup> on April 28, 1987, Purdy (now 22 years of age) again encountered the criminal justice system. He and his half-brother were discovered by an El Dorado County Sheriff's deputy discharging a firearm in the El Dorado National Forest. Purdy was intoxicated and refused to identify himself. He became belligerent, hostile, and aggressive. He made reference to a "duty" on his part to resist "the suppressors [sic]". He was cuffed and transported. During transport "he continued to talk about . . . his duty as a citizen to resist, and how he was no longer going to be pushed around." He also "talked about how he would kill anyone who pushed him around and how it was his right." He later managed to kick out a window of the patrol car. During efforts to subdue him, he kicked at and tried to bite the sheriff's deputy.

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<sup>2</sup>In the interim Purdy was on two occasions cited for traffic infractions. He was also once cited by a Sacramento park ranger for failure to pay a park use fee, and encountered a ranger on a subsequent occasion as a result of his prohibited camping and failure to pay a use fee. The park incidents evidently arose because Purdy attempted to "camp" (i.e., reside) in a homeless encampment on the American River Parkway.

<sup>3</sup>In the interim, Purdy was cited on two more occasions for traffic violations. He was also again discovered, in February, 1987, camping in a prohibited area on the American River Parkway in Sacramento.



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Upon arrival at the jail, he was placed in the "drunk tank." He was booked for four misdemeanor charges: violation of Penal Code section 647, subdivision (f) (public intoxication); violation of Penal Code section 594 (vandalism); violation of Penal Code section 148 (resisting arrest); and, violation of El Dorado County Ordinance section 9.44.060 (discharge of firearm in prohibited area). It was subsequently discovered he had attempted to lacerate a wrist with his fingernails and toenails and had fashioned a noose from his shirt fabric and was attempting to hang himself. After initial treatment, he was later found to have re-opened his wrist cuts and to be writing on the walls with blood.

He was thereupon taken to a hospital emergency room for mental health screening. On the way he made repeated references to a book among his seized possessions. The book was "an Aryan Nation type book on guns and killing," according to the arrest report.

Purdy was committed for a psychiatric evaluation of up to 72 hours pursuant to Welfare and Institutions Code section 5150. The El Dorado County Department of Mental Health released him after two days, on April 30, 1987, and he was returned to jail and placed on suicide watch. (He remained in jail until May 9, 1987, when he was released on bail.)

Also on April 30, the El Dorado County District Attorney filed a six-count misdemeanor complaint. Purdy was charged with unlawful firearm discharge (E.D.C.O., § 9.44.060); with two counts of resisting arrest (Pen. Code, § 148); with battery on a peace officer (Pen. Code, § 241); with public intoxication (Pen. Code, § 647, subd. (f)); and, with vandalism (Pen. Code, § 594, subd. (a)).

On May 5, 1987, Purdy appeared before the Lake Valley Justice Court. The matter was certified to the Superior Court for a mental competency determination pursuant to Penal Code section 1368.

On May 8, 1987, the Superior Court remanded the matter to the Justice Court after making a determination, predicated on the Court's oral inquiry of Purdy, that no basis appeared for doubting his mental competence within the meaning of Penal Code section 1368.

On May 20, 1987, Purdy entered pleas of guilty to the unlawful discharge of firearm count and one of the resisting arrest counts in exchange for dismissal of the remaining counts. He was placed on 3-years informal probation, sentenced to 45-days incarceration (less 11 days already

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served), required to submit to search for and seizure of firearms during the probationary period, prohibited from firearm possession during the probationary period, and the handgun seized when he was arrested was ordered forfeited for disposal.

Despite the provocative and alarming nature of the conduct he engaged in, and the overtones of mental instability which pervaded the matter, there was no criminal act which Purdy committed that he was not charged with. Although every available effort was undertaken by law enforcement and judicial authorities to evaluate his mental health, the matter was ultimately treated as a criminal justice matter. In that context, the disposition which resulted was appropriately tailored to the conduct which precipitated prosecutorial intervention, although one reservation must be noted. Again, probation was informal, and no mental health, drug, or alcohol counselling was ordered: no provision was made for monitoring Purdy's probationary performance or for mental health assistance. The District Attorney was in a position to at least recommend, and the court to require, such probationary terms, whatever position may have been urged by counsel on Purdy's behalf. However, the terms of probation did at least seek to remove the potential for violence which Purdy's firearm possession appeared to create.

cc: Richard Iglehart  
Arnold Overoye

APPENDIX C.

CHRONOLOGICAL LIFE HISTORY OF PATRICK EDWARD PURDY

PREPARED BY SPECIAL AGENTS ALLEN BENITEZ AND PHIL YEE  
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

**PATRICK PURDY INVESTIGATION**  
**CHRONOLOGICAL LIFE HISTORY**

**1962?**

Kathleen Snyder married Patrick B. Purdy.

**August 18, 1963**

Cynthia Purdy was born.

**November 10, 1964**

Patrick Edward Purdy was born at Maddigan Army Hospital, Ft. Lewis, Washington.

**1967?**

Kathleen divorces Patrick B. Purdy.

**October 9, 1968**

Kathleen married Albert E. Gulart in Reno, Nevada.

**November 14, 1968**

Albert E. Gulart, Jr. was born.

**September 2, 1969**

Purdy started kindergarten at Cleveland Elementary School, Stockton.

**September 8, 1970**

Purdy started the first grade at Cleveland Elementary School.

**September 9, 1971**

Purdy started the second grade at Cleveland Elementary School.

**August 1, 1972**

Kathleen and Albert E. Gulart separate.

**September 5, 1972**

Purdy started the third grade at Cleveland Elementary School.

**May 8, 1973**

Kathleen and Albert E. Gulart divorce.

**September 5, 1973**

Purdy started the fourth grade at Joseph Bonnheim Elementary School, Sacramento.

**December 2, 1973**

Sacramento Police officers responded to Purdy's residence on a neighbor's report of child neglect. They found nine year old Purdy, his ten year old sister, and his five year old half-brother at home alone. All three children were taken into protective custody.

**December 3, 1973**

All three children were released from a Child Protective Services receiving home into the custody of Kathleen (Purdy) Gulart.

**December 4, 1973**

A Sacramento Police Department Detective called Purdy's residence for followup on the previous day's case. Purdy answered the telephone and told the detective that his mother was not home. The detective sent patrol units to the house and who took Purdy and his sister into protective custody. Kathleen (Purdy) Gulart was arrested and booked for child neglect when she returned home later that day. Charges were dismissed after Kathleen participated in a counseling program.

**September 4, 1974**

Purdy started the fifth grade at Joseph Bonnheim Elementary School.

**September 2, 1975**

Purdy repeated fifth grade at Joseph Bonnheim Elementary School.

**January 9, 1976**

Purdy's records were transferred to the South Lake Tahoe Elementary/Intermediate District. The South Lake Tahoe School District could not locate records indicating which school Purdy attended.

**April, 1977**

Purdy was listed as a suspect in an assault by the Lodi Police Department. Disposition unknown.

**October 16, 1978**

Thirteen year old Purdy was located with a pellet rifle behind a residence in Outingdale near Placerville by the El Dorado County Sheriff's Department. The gun was confiscated for safekeeping and was returned to Purdy on October 24, 1978.

**December 7, 1978**

Fourteen year old Purdy was reported as being beyond parental control to the South Lake Tahoe Police Department. The report was made for informational purposes only.

**December 28, 1978**

Fourteen year old Purdy was arrested for a violation of Penal Code sections 496 (possession of stolen property, a felony) and 12020 (possession of dangerous weapons, a felony) and a violation of Business and Professions Code section 25662 (possession of alcohol by a minor, a misdemeanor) by the South Lake Tahoe Police Department. The case was referred to the El Dorado County Welfare Department.

**March 22, 1979**

Purdy enrolled in the ninth grade at Mt. Talac Continuation School. Records show that he transferred from Lake Tahoe Intermediate School.

**March 30, 1979**

The South Lake Tahoe Police Department was called by Purdy's foster parent who told the officers that she feared Purdy because he had knives and a BB gun. The foster parent also told officers that the bills for Purdy's placement were not being paid. The officers searched Purdy's room and located a set of metal knuckles. Since Purdy was not home at the time, the officers confiscated the metal knuckles and filed a police report.

**March 31, 1979**

Officers were called by Purdy's foster parent who stated that the fourteen year old Purdy was at home. Officers responded to the house and arrested Purdy for a violation of Penal Code section 12020 (possession of a dangerous weapon, the metal knuckles, a misdemeanor/ felony).

An El Dorado County Probation Department affidavit indicates that Purdy was counseled regarding the event, and the charges were dismissed. The case was then referred to the El Dorado County Welfare Department.

**April 10, 1979**

A petition was filed with the El Dorado County Juvenile Court stating that fourteen year old Purdy came under the provisions of Welfare and Institutions Code section 300 (No parent exercising proper care and control). The petition was dismissed on May 15, 1979.

**April 23, 1979**

Purdy withdrew from Mt. Talac Continuation School.

**April, 1979**

The Lodi Police Department conducted an investigation involving Purdy. The police reports have been destroyed, and there is no additional information available. Disposition unknown.

**April, 1979**

Lodi Police Department officers responded to a request for police services involving Purdy. Disposition unknown.

**May, 1979**

Purdy was listed as a suspect in a juvenile offense by the Lodi Police Department. Disposition unknown.

**Prior to July 26, 1979**

Kathleen marries Paul Toscano in Lake Tahoe.

**July 26, 1979**

Fourteen year old Purdy filed a complaint with the South Lake Tahoe Police Department charging his mother with discontinuing his financial support. Disposition unknown.

**July 27, 1979**

Fourteen year old Purdy approached two twelve year old boys under the Truckee Bridge and told them that they were trespassing. Purdy told the boys that the fine would be \$500 or he would call the police. The boys told Purdy that they did not have that much money. Purdy then requested two dollars to buy beer. He finally settled for nine pennies the boys were carrying.

Purdy was located a short distance from the scene and was arrested for a violation of Penal Code section 518 (extortion, a felony) by the South Lake Tahoe Police Department. Purdy was also charged with violation of Penal Code section 12020 (possession of dangerous weapons, a misdemeanor/felony) when the arresting officer saw Purdy throw a dagger he was carrying into some bushes.

Purdy was booked at the El Dorado County Juvenile Hall where he remained until the dispositional hearing on August 14, 1979. Purdy was found guilty of violating Penal Code section 12020 and was placed under the control of the El Dorado County Probation Department. Purdy was released to the custody of his father, ordered to obey a Juvenile Court School Order, and obtain alcoholic counseling. The charge of Penal Code section 518 was dismissed.

**August 16, 1979**

Purdy was accepted for treatment at the Alcoholic Rehabilitation Clinic (ARC) in Stockton under orders from Judge Terrence Finney of El Dorado County. Intake documents state that Purdy was living with his father in Lodi and was drinking alcohol and sniffing glue. Purdy admitted to experiencing alcoholic blackouts and was described as "very drug oriented". Purdy was referred to San Joaquin County Mental Health Services (SJCMHS) for evaluation.

**August 21, 1979**

An evaluation was conducted by SJCMHS upon a request by ARC. Purdy stated that he hated his mother and "could chop her head off". He admitted to drinking a half gallon of wine per day and sniffing glue. He also stated that he had stolen \$1000 and "I'll steal again if I feel like it".

Purdy was diagnosed as having strong sociopathic features and appeared to be "seeking a father figure to restrain him". The evaluation concluded that "if his acting out is not contained now, he will develop into a highly deceptive sociopathic character and be practically untreatable".

**August 23, 1979**

Purdy was seen at SJCMHS and stated that "drinking is no big problem". It was noted that he was a teenager with the attitude of a "big man". Treatment unknown.

**August 27, 1979**

Purdy was seen at SJCMHS and was alert and friendly. He stated that he had not sniffed glue for four days and was going to a career center to check on an apprenticeship program for mechanics. The progress report noted that Purdy was making some genuine efforts to change.

**September 10, 1979**

Purdy enrolled in the ninth grade at Tokay High School, Lodi.

**October 4, 1979**

Purdy was seen at SJCMHS and stated that he "hadn't used anything for a week and four days". He had been to the library and checked out books on becoming a mechanic stating "I think I'm ready and I might learn something". The progress report noted that Purdy was improving and was "a pretty sharp boy when straight".

**October 9, 1979**

Purdy participated in a group counseling session at SJCMHS. The progress report noted that Purdy "is trying to do better with his life".



**October 16, 1979**

Purdy was seen at SJCMHS and was "beginning to focus on his problems with drinking". The progress report noted that Purdy was not drinking as much and was improving mentally and physically.

**October 17, 1979**

Admission documents at SJCMHS indicate that Purdy was treated for a diagnosis of habitual excessive drinking. Treatment unknown.

**October 27, 1979**

Purdy was seen at SJCMHS and was no longer referring to the government as the "unjust establishment". The progress report notes Purdy's continuing improvement.

**November 13, 1979**

A petition was filed with the El Dorado County Juvenile Court charging Purdy with violating Welfare and Institutions Code section 777 (violation of a court order). A bench warrant was issued on December 5, 1979, and Purdy was arrested in Lodi on May 8, 1980. Purdy was transferred to the El Dorado County Juvenile Hall where he remained in custody until the dispositional hearing on June 6, 1980. Purdy was released to the custody of his father, and the case was transferred to the San Joaquin County Juvenile Probation Department.

**November, 1979**

The Lodi Police Department lists a juvenile contact involving Purdy. Disposition unknown.

**November, 1979,**

Purdy failed to return for his scheduled appointment at SJCMHS after appearing in court in South Lake Tahoe. A letter was sent to Purdy asking him to reschedule the appointment.

**November, 1979**

Purdy failed to contact SJCMHS, and his father stated that he had run away from home. Purdy's case file was closed with a notation that it be reopened if he returned.

**December 4, 1979**

Purdy withdrew from Tokay High School, Lodi.

**December, 1979**

Purdy was listed as a suspect in a juvenile case by the Lodi Police Department. Disposition unknown.

**December, 1979**

Purdy was listed as the reporting party of a city ordinance violation to the Lodi Police Department.

**January 4, 1980**

A discharge document from SJCMHS was processed for Purdy indicating a final primary diagnosis of habitual excessive drinking in remission. Purdy was discharged from treatment.

**March, 1980**

Purdy claimed to be employed by the Motel 6 in South Lake Tahoe.

**April, 1980**

Purdy claimed to have quit the Motel 6 in South Lake Tahoe.

**May 8, 1980**

Purdy was arrested by the Lodi Police Department for an outstanding warrant from the El Dorado County Juvenile Court resulting from a violation of a court order. (See November 13, 1979 contact for details). Purdy was transferred to the El Dorado County Juvenile Hall on May 12, 1980.

**June 6, 1980**

Purdy was released to the custody of his father from the El Dorado County Juvenile Hall.

**June, 1980**

Fifteen year old Purdy was listed as a suspect in a theft by the Lodi Police Department. Disposition unknown.

**June 20, 1980**

Purdy's file was transferred from the El Dorado County Juvenile Court to the San Joaquin County Probation Department, and a petition was filed charging a violation of Welfare and Institutions Code section 777 (violation of a court order). A bench warrant was issued on July 9, 1980, when Purdy left the county without permission.

**June 30, 1980**

Fifteen year old Purdy was cited for a violation of Penal Code section 647f (drunk in public, a misdemeanor) by the Lodi Police Department. This case was referred to the San Joaquin County Probation Department. The case was mentioned in a warrant request dated July 8, 1980, in conjunction with the June 20, 1980, contact. The entire case was dismissed upon Purdy's eighteenth birthday.

**August 27, 1980**

Fifteen year old Purdy approached an undercover Los Angeles Police Department vice officer in West Hollywood and offered to perform an act of oral copulation for \$30. He was charged with a violation of Penal Code section 647b (solicitation of prostitution, a misdemeanor). Purdy was arrested and booked as an adult after stating that he was eighteen years old. On September 15, 1980, a bench warrant was issued for his arrest by the Los Angeles County Municipal Court after he failed to appear. Purdy was arrested on the warrant on February 18, 1983. Purdy was convicted on February 28, 1983, and given credit for time he had already served in jail.

**October 18, 1980**

Purdy enrolled at Hollywood Adult Continuation School, Los Angeles.

**October 19, 1980**

Purdy withdrew from Hollywood Adult Continuation School.

**November, 1980**

Purdy was listed as a suspect in a property damage/vandalism by the Lodi Police Department. Disposition unknown.

**January 30, 1981**

Purdy was arrested by the Lodi Police Department for an outstanding bench warrant issued as a result of the June 20, 1980 contact. Purdy was booked into Peterson Juvenile Hall.

**February 23, 1981**

Purdy was examined by Dr. John Hannon while in custody at Peterson Juvenile Hall. Dr. Hannon completed a psychological evaluation at the request of the San Joaquin County Probation Department. Purdy stated that he had been on his own since he was thirteen and obtained money by panhandling. Purdy stated that he learned to panhandle while he was a member of the Moonie Church but left the organization when he realized that he received only a small amount of the money he had collected. Purdy also stated that he drank alcohol excessively and stayed chronically drunk from the time he was twelve until he was fifteen.

Purdy described his mother as being "good at making you feel like an ass" and talked about how she "disowned me". He stated that he liked living with his father but felt that his father was not nearly as intelligent as his mother. Purdy stated that he had always been a loner and had difficulty associating with groups.

Purdy was given a battery of psychological tests, and his scores ranged from retarded to normal levels. The report concluded that Purdy is "normal enough" in that he sees reality as do most people. The report added that Purdy's major personality difficulty had to do with his emotional aloofness and his dependency tendencies.

**March 6, 1981**

Purdy was examined by Dr. Thomas English while in custody at Peterson Juvenile Hall. Dr. English completed a psychological evaluation at the request of the San Joaquin County Probation Department. Purdy admitted drinking alcohol excessively and taking a variety of drugs. He stated that he drank a six pack of beer a day and preferred using marijuana and valium. Purdy was described as a loner and a social isolate and admitted to being depressed most of the time. Purdy admitted to living with another male in Los Angeles but denied any homosexual activity.

Purdy was recommended for an out-of-home placement which would provide him with educational and vocational help, boost his self-esteem, and teach him how to think about himself in a more reflective manner.

**March 17, 1981**

Purdy was transferred from Peterson Juvenile Hall to the Recovery House, Stockton, for the treatment recommended by Dr. English.

**May 12, 1981**

Purdy left the Recovery House without permission, and a bench warrant was issued for his arrest. The bench warrant was recalled, and the case was dismissed on November 17, 1982 after the Court learned that Purdy had turned eighteen on November 10, 1982. Purdy spent the remainder of his life as a transient, living in various places throughout the state and around the country.

**August 29, 1981**

Patrick Purdy, Sr. marries Carol Masterson.

**September 6, 1981**

Patrick Purdy, Sr. was struck by a car and killed while walking on Eight Mile Road in Stockton.

**August 22, 1982**

Seventeen year old Purdy and his roommate were involved in a fist fight in their apartment. Los Angeles County Sheriff's deputies responded and discovered four baggies of marijuana and 29 potted marijuana plants, one to six inches high, in the apartment. Purdy was arrested for a violation of Health and Safety Code sections 11358 (cultivation of marijuana, a felony) and 11359 (possession of marijuana for sale, a felony). Purdy was booked into jail after telling deputies that he was nineteen years old. The District Attorney charged Purdy with violating Health and Safety Code section 11357c (possession of more than one ounce of marijuana, a misdemeanor).

Purdy was granted diversion per Penal Code section 1000.2 on October 15, 1982. Diversion was terminated on February 25, 1983, at the request of the Probation Department and Purdy, who was in custody on another matter, was ordered held with a \$1000 bail. Purdy was convicted on March 22, 1983, and was given credit for 32 days in jail that he had already served.

#### August 24, 1982

Purdy reported that he was the victim of a residential burglary to the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department.

#### October 3, 1982

Seventeen year old Purdy and his roommate broke into their former apartment and vandalized the interior causing \$200 in damage. They had been evicted from the apartment the previous week. A report was filed with the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department, and a \$500 arrest warrant was issued on October 25, 1982, charging Purdy with a violation of Penal Code section 594a (vandalism, a misdemeanor). Purdy was arrested on the warrant on January 18, 1983, while he was in custody on another matter. Purdy was released the same day but failed to appear for his scheduled court date on February 17, 1983. A bench warrant was issued, and Purdy was arrested on that warrant on February 24, 1983, while he was in custody on another matter.

Purdy was convicted on March 22, 1983, and was given credit for 32 days in jail that he had already served. He was also placed on twelve months probation and ordered to pay \$200 in restitution. Purdy completed the restitution requirement on September 22, 1983.

#### 1983?

Kathleen divorces Paul Toscano.

#### January 17, 1983

Eighteen year old Purdy was arrested by the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department for a violation of Vehicle Code section 23152a (driving under the influence of drugs/alcohol, a misdemeanor). A bench warrant was issued on February 17, 1983, when Purdy failed to appear for his scheduled court date. The warrant was served on Purdy on February 18, 1983, while he was in custody on another matter.

Purdy plead guilty to a violation of Vehicle Code section 23103 (reckless driving, a misdemeanor), and the drunk driving charge was dismissed. Purdy was given credit for fifteen days in jail that he had already served and was placed on twelve months summary probation.

#### January 18, 1983

Purdy was arrested by the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department for an outstanding traffic warrant issued November 23, 1982, while he was in custody for another matter. Purdy was convicted on January 18, 1983, and was given credit for one day in jail that he had already served.

**February 10, 1983**

Eighteen year old Purdy was arrested by the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department for a violation of Penal Code section 647f (drunk in public, a misdemeanor) when deputies found him urinating in an alley. Purdy was released on February 11, 1983, without any charges being filed per Penal Code section 849b2 (arrested for intoxication only, no further proceedings desired).

**February 18, 1983**

Purdy was stopped by Los Angeles County Sheriff's deputies for driving a car with expired registration. The deputies observed a set of nunchakus (two sticks connected by a cord) in the back seat of Purdy's car. Purdy was arrested for a violation of Penal Code section 12020 (possession of dangerous weapons, a misdemeanor/felony).

Purdy was convicted of Penal Code section 12020 filed as a misdemeanor and was given credit for five days in jail that he had already served. He was also placed on twelve months summary probation.

**February, 1983**

Purdy claimed to have been employed at Arby's Restaurant, Hollywood.

**May 19, 1983**

Purdy was stopped by the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department for driving a vehicle with an expired registration sticker. While searching the vehicle for the registration card, the deputy located a wallet belonging to another person. Purdy was arrested for violation of Penal Code section 496.1 (possession of stolen property, a misdemeanor/felony). The investigating detective was unable to prove that the wallet had been stolen and no charges were filed against Purdy.

**May, 1983**

Purdy claimed to have quit Arby's Restaurant.

**May, 1983**

Purdy claimed to have been employed at the Union 76 Gas Station, Hollywood. It is unknown when he quit this job.

**July 13, 1983**

Purdy's application for a Security Guard Permit was received and subsequently processed by the State Bureau of Collections and Investigative Services.

**September 9, 1983**

Purdy was listed as a suspect in a vandalism by the Los Angeles Police Department where a vehicle windshield was smashed. Purdy had telephoned threats to the victim that his windshield would be damaged. No charges were filed against Purdy due to a lack of evidence.

**October 4, 1983**

Purdy was licensed as a Security Guard by the State Bureau of Collections and Investigative Services.

**January 16, 1984**

Purdy was employed by Business Security Service, Los Angeles.

**February 11, 1984**

Records do not show if Purdy quit or was fired from Business Security Services. This company was also sued due to Purdy's neglect of duty while employed as a security guard at a local supermarket.

**March 14, 1984**

Purdy was employed by Pinkerton Security (formerly California Plant Protection) in Los Angeles.

**April 28, 1984**

Purdy buys a Excam Targa .25 caliber pistol #MI13107 in Los Angeles.

**June 7, 1984**

Purdy quit Pinkerton Security.

**June, 1984**

Purdy claimed to have been employed by the Green Keys Nursery and Key West Construction in Key West, Florida.

**July, 1984**

Purdy quit his jobs in Florida and returned to California.

**July 12, 1984**

Purdy was employed by Vanguard Security, Sacramento.

**August 3, 1984**

Purdy was terminated from Vanguard Security for failing probation.

**August 30, 1984**

Purdy completed a vocational report for the Social Security Administration (SSA) listing twelve previous jobs. The average length of employment was one month or less. Purdy stated that he liked to work "but I never seem to fit in with everyone else. They are either laughing at me, calling me a gay boy, talking behind my back, or something. I guess I'm just not good enough".

**August 31, 1984**

Purdy completed a disability report for the SSA stating that his problem was "I'm gay and in the recent past I had some bad drug problems". He stated that he "never fit in with everyone else" and that he does not feel comfortable around people. Purdy admitted prior treatment at several facilities including a drug treatment center in French Camp where he was "brainwashed".

**October 8, 1984**

Purdy was examined by Dr. John Adams who completed a psychological evaluation at the request of the Department of Social Services Disability Evaluation Division. Purdy stated that "sometimes I just can't think right. My doctor thinks I have epilepsy". Purdy admitted to a long history of drug use including PCP. He stated that he had a bad temper but "I'm not a violent person as much as I would like to be sometimes". Purdy stated that he had been depressed and tried to commit suicide by taking pills. He stated that "I thought I took enough of them" and gave the doctor the impression that he was even a failure at suicide. Purdy was diagnosed as suffering from drug dependence, in remission, and borderline intellectual functioning. He was deemed competent to manage funds in his own behalf.

**October 28, 1984**

Eighteen year old Purdy was identified as one of two men involved in an attempted purse snatch in Broderick. Purdy was arrested by the Yolo County Sheriff's Department and charged with violating Penal Code sections 664/211 (attempted robbery, a felony) and 32 (accessory to a felony, a misdemeanor/felony). Purdy was convicted on December 4, 1983, of a misdemeanor charge of Penal Code section 32. The felony charges were dismissed. Purdy was sentenced to 30 days in jail and placed on two years informal probation.

**November 9, 1984**

Purdy was examined by Dr. C. Jess Groesbeck who completed a psychological evaluation at the request of the Department of Social Services Disability Evaluation Division. Purdy was described as moderately confused and having difficulty in focusing his attention on the interview. Purdy stated that he quit school in the seventh or eighth grade and obtained money by "hustling sex" in Los Angeles. Purdy admitted using marijuana, cocaine, PCP, and LSD and stated that he had been hospitalized in the past for drug abuse.



Purdy was diagnosed as suffering from a substance-induced personality disorder. The doctor stated that Purdy would have difficulty relating to employers and employees, difficulty in following even simple, repetitive tasks, and difficulty in handling the stresses of any ordinary job.

**November 21, 1984**

A disability determination and transmittal form indicated that Purdy was determined to be disabled because of poly-drug abuse. The Social Security Administration determined that Purdy was eligible to receive disability payments.

**July 24, 1985**

Purdy received a traffic citation from the Modesto Police Department for violating Vehicle Code sections 24951b (turn signals), 12500b (Class 4 license), and 16028a (proof of insurance). Purdy paid a \$60 fine on January 15, 1986, for the 16028a violation. The other two violations were dismissed.

**August 24, 1985**

Purdy received a traffic citation from the Modesto Police Department for violating Vehicle Code sections 24951b (turn signals), 4454a (registration card), and 16028a (proof of insurance). Purdy paid a \$60 fine on January 27, 1986, for the 16028a violation. The other two violations were dismissed.

**September 3, 1985**

Purdy enrolled at the Leo A. Palmiter ROP Center, Sacramento in an air conditioning and heating repair class.

**September, 1985**

Purdy was employed at Gibraltar Transmission, Sacramento.

**February 21, 1986**

Purdy's mother filed a complaint with the Stockton Police Department charging Purdy and his half-brother with breaking the windshield of her vehicle. No charges were filed with the District Attorney because the investigating detective could not locate Purdy's mother.

**April 14, 1986**

Purdy voluntarily sought treatment at the Sacramento Mental Health Center (SMHC) for alcohol abuse and occasional suicidal ideation. Due to his intoxicated state, he was referred to the Volunteers of America Public Inebriate Center for treatment.

Purdy left SMHC and returned several hours later stating that he had gone home to sleep. Purdy was still intoxicated and was described as being depressed and experiencing hallucinations. Purdy was again referred to the Volunteers of America and was given a taxicab ride to his room at the Shasta Hotel.

**April, 1986**

Purdy quits Gibraltar Transmissions.

**May 7, 1986**

Purdy received a traffic citation from the Modesto Police Department for violating Vehicle Code sections 27150a (excessive muffler noise), 24600 (defective taillamps), and 24951b4 (turn signals). Purdy paid a \$70 fine on August 1, 1986, for the violations.

**June 12, 1986**

Purdy completed the air conditioning and heating repair class at Palmiter Center and received an "A" grade.

**July 1, 1986**

Purdy was listed as the victim of a theft by the Modesto Police Department when a suspect took his hamburger.

**July 2, 1986**

Purdy and his half-brother were listed as victims of an assault with a deadly weapon when a suspect tried to run them over with a vehicle. The suspect was identified and prosecuted for the offense by the Modesto Police Department.

**July 3, 1986**

Purdy buys a Davis .22 caliber pistol #79709 in Modesto.

**September 29, 1986**

Purdy voluntarily sought treatment at SMHC stating "I'm not thinking the way I should be thinking". He stated that he strongly identified with a postal worker who had shot a number of co-workers and was hearing voices telling him "to do things". Purdy stated that he had been physically abused by his mother and had attempted suicide by alcohol/drug overdose when he was thirteen years old.

Purdy was diagnosed as having an antisocial personality and "struggling to resist actions on thoughts which are destructive in nature". He was referred for followup treatment the next day.

**September 30, 1986**

Purdy was seen at SMHC from the previous day's referral and stated that he continued to hear voices. Purdy was crying intermittently and stated that his mother severely abused him as a child. He was living in his car and was feeling "lonely and unloved". He continued to experience hallucinations and admitted to past suicidal and homicidal ideation. Purdy was given Thorazine and was told to return in one week for a followup visit.

**October 1, 1986**

A SSA report of contact indicates that Purdy was living at the Hotel Covell in Modesto during July, 1986, and then lived on the streets for a month.

**October 7, 1986**

Purdy was seen at SMHC and appeared to have improved since his last visit. He stated that he had been living with his grandmother in Lodi and was "going up to the woods and live for awhile". Purdy was referred to San Joaquin County due to his move to Lodi.

**October 8, 1986**

Purdy buys a Browning Hi Power 9mm pistol #2CH1095 in Sacramento.

**November 26, 1986**

A SSA report of contact indicates that Purdy moved out of his grandmother's house on November 25, 1986 and moved into the Traveler's Hotel in Lodi.

**December 29, 1986**

Twenty-two year old Purdy received a citation from the Stanislaus County Sheriff's Office for a violation of Vehicle Code section 22108 (turning without signaling). Purdy paid a \$51 fine on February 2, 1987, for the violation.

**March 24, 1987**

Purdy sought treatment at the SJCMHS Crisis Clinic stating that he had moved to Stockton from Sacramento two weeks prior. Purdy completed an intake form in which he listed his religion as "people against god" and described his family as "mother dearest is a sick witch epileptic, my father was M.R. (mentally retarded), my brother is M.R. and I'm just fine!!!". He admitted being treated by SMHC and "a couple of dozen other places around the country".

On the intake form, Purdy described his mother as a "bitch, liar, thief, asshole, witch, cruel, torturer, mean, low down, evil, black whore, child abuser, inflicter of cruel and unusual punishment" and stated that he "preferred living under bridges, eating off of garbage dumpsters, and prostituting myself to living with the slave driver mother dearest". He also stated that "I've had several unusual relationships, only one of which could ever be considered healthy". Purdy stated that his reason for seeking treatment was because "I have never been able to get along with others or act in a socially acceptable manner". Purdy was counseled by a clinician and told to continue his medications. He was scheduled to return on April 2, 1987.

**April 2, 1987**

Purdy was seen at SJCMHS but the treatment records were damaged and illegible. Purdy received prescriptions for Thorazine and amitriptyline.

**April 10, 1987**

Purdy was seen at SJCMHS and stated that he had suicidal thoughts. He stated that he thought of several ways to kill himself but "if I hadn't done any before now, I never will". Purdy was scheduled for a followup appointment on April 24, 1987.

**April 23, 1987**

Purdy called SJCMHS stating that he would be unable to keep his appointment scheduled for April 24, 1987. He also stated that he was concerned about the content of his previous records at SMHC and the SSA.

**April 28, 1987**

Twenty-two year old Purdy and his half-brother were shooting a gun in the El Dorado National Forest. Purdy was intoxicated and refused to identify himself to the responding El Dorado County Sheriff's deputy. Purdy was arrested for violation of a El Dorado County Ordinance section 9.44.060 (discharging a firearm, a misdemeanor) and a violation of Penal Code section 647(f) (intoxicated in a public place, a misdemeanor).

Purdy was handcuffed and placed in the rear of the deputy's vehicle. Purdy became enraged and kicked out the side window of the police vehicle. He then fought with the deputy who tried to restrain him. He was eventually subdued and taken to jail. He was additionally charged with violation of Penal Code sections 148 (resisting arrest, a misdemeanor), 594(a) (vandalism, a misdemeanor), and 241 (assault on a peace officer, a misdemeanor). The half-brother was issued a citation and released.

Purdy was placed on a 72 hour detention hold for a suicide attempt while in custody at the El Dorado County Jail in South Lake Tahoe. Purdy cut his wrists with his finger and toe nails and made a noose from his T-shirt. Purdy stated that he had thoughts of killing himself and the arresting officer and was hearing his mother's voice yelling his name. He admitted drinking alcohol that day and using PCP and "mushrooms" two weeks prior. He also admitted using a homemade substance referred to as "nicotine sulfate". The intake report stated that Purdy was "suicidal and homicidal" with thoughts of killing himself and others with a gun/bomb. One evaluation concluded "...this writer would consider him a risk, albeit ambiguous, to harm himself. He does however appear to be a greater risk to others. That is, he would probably hurt someone else before he hurt himself".

Purdy was treated at the Psychiatric Health Facility (PHF) in Placerville and was returned to jail the next day. PHF classified him as "extremely dangerous" and recommended that he be placed on a fifteen minute suicide watch. PHF continued to treat Purdy while he remained in custody and deemed him "competent to stand trial" on May 8, 1987.

Purdy was convicted of violating El Dorado County Ordinance 9.44.060 and Penal Code section 148. All other charges were dismissed. Purdy was sentenced to 45 days in jail and placed on three years summary probation. He was also ordered to pay \$84.88 in restitution.

#### August 12, 1987

A SSA continuing disability interview report indicated that Purdy "is getting worse as time goes by" and that he "can't handle people at all". The report documented Purdy's suicide attempt while in jail in El Dorado County and indicated that Purdy "doesn't have any friends" and he "just likes to walk around". It also stated that if Purdy was made to work, "he will be more hateful towards everyone, more depressed, and possibly destructive". The report appeared to have been completed by Purdy's half-brother, Albert Gulart, Jr.

#### August 28, 1987

Purdy buys an Ingram MAC-10 9mm pistol #S7095032 in Stockton.

#### September, 1987

Purdy enrolled at Delta College, Stockton and completed a metallurgy/welding class and a machine shop class. He received a "B" in the welding class and an "A" in the machine shop class.

#### January 6, 1988

Purdy was employed as a laborer at Numeri Tech, Stockton.

#### January, 1988

Purdy enrolled in a welding class at Delta College, Stockton and received a grade of "B".

**February 2, 1988**

Purdy quit Numeri Tech, was rehired, and then quit again the same day.

**February 25, 1988**

Purdy came to the SJCMHS Crisis Clinic stating "I can't go on like this". Purdy stated that his behavior seems to change at night and he goes out and breaks things. He stated that this behavior was because "I have a mission to destroy property". Purdy told the treating psychiatrist that he was hearing his mother calling him. Purdy was given a prescription for mellaril and scheduled for a March 24, 1988 intake appointment.

**March 4, 1988**

A SSA report of contact indicated that Purdy had moved to South Lake Tahoe.

**March 7, 1988**

Purdy was employed as a grinder in the machine shop at F & R Manufacturing, Stockton.

**March 14, 1988**

A SSA report of contact indicated that Purdy had moved back to Stockton.

**March 24, 1988**

Purdy went to SJCMHS for his scheduled appointment. He grabbed his mental health patient records and ran out of the building into the parking lot. Despite pleas of the mental health staff, Purdy tore up the records and fled the area. The staff collected the remaining pieces of the records and tried to reconstruct the file.

**April 8, 1988**

Purdy was examined by Dr. John Hackett who completed a psychological evaluation at the request of the Department of Social Services Disability Evaluation Division. Purdy admitted to being homosexual and a former homosexual prostitute. He came to the evaluation intoxicated and stated that he had consumed a six pack of beer and some cocaine. Purdy was diagnosed as suffering from chronic alcohol and cocaine abuse. The doctor felt that Purdy should be re-examined when he was sober.

**May 5, 1988**

A SSA report of contact indicated that Purdy called the SSA office and informed them that he had been fired from his job. Purdy was under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs, and the case worker called the Stockton Police Department for a welfare check. Stockton PD officers determined that Purdy was able to care for himself.

**May 7, 1988**

A psychological assessment report was completed by Katherine Clement on Purdy at the request of the Department of Social Services Disability Evaluation Division. Purdy had locked himself in his hotel room bathroom, and the fire department was called to break down the door. Purdy stated that he did not have any friends and had lost his job because he made "a stupid mistake". Purdy appeared depressed and discounted his rescue by the fire department stating "people who got rescued from suicide were just people who didn't know how to do it". Purdy was diagnosed as being emotionally and sexually immature and suffering from depression.

**May 14, 1988**

Purdy quit his job at F & R Manufacturing.

**May 19, 1988**

Purdy was employed as a welder's helper at Boggs Steel, Stockton.

**June 1, 1988**

Purdy quit his job at Boggs Steel when he was not upgraded to a welder.

**June 6, 1988**

Purdy was examined by Dr. Ernest Kronvall who completed a psychological evaluation at the request of the Department of Social Services Disability Evaluation Division. Purdy admitted to using drugs and alcohol "only when he is down and out and has no one to turn to". Purdy was diagnosed as having a borderline personality disorder with poor judgment and poor impulse control.

**June 8, 1988**

Purdy enrolled at the Woodruff Training Center, Stockton in a welding class.

**June 15, 1988**

Purdy listed his name with A. P. Employment Services in Stockton.

**June 22, 1988**

SSA documents indicate that Purdy's disability claim was reviewed, and it was determined that he was still suffering from alcohol and drug abuse. Purdy was referred to a drug abuse and alcohol treatment center, and his disability payments were continued.

**June 30, 1988**

Purdy withdrew from the welding class at the Woodruff Center.

July 21, 1988

Purdy was employed as a welder at Gunderson Inc., Portland, Oregon.

July 27, 1988

Purdy quit the job at Gunderson, Inc.

August 3, 1988

Purdy buys a Norinco 56S 7.62x39mm rifle #MS010963 in Sandy, Oregon.

August 10, 1988

Purdy was employed as a welder at WSI Marine Industrial Repair, Portland, Oregon.

August 14, 1988

Purdy was laid off from his job at WSI Marine Industrial Repair.

August 17, 1988

Purdy was employed as a welder at Northwest Marine Ironworks, Portland, Oregon.

September 1, 1988

Purdy buys a Chevrolet Station Wagon, Oregon License #PGR 843 in Oregon.

September 16, 1988

Purdy was laid off from his job at Northwest Marine Ironworks.

October 4, 1988

Purdy was hired as a welder by Blount Construction (formerly M. K. Ferguson Construction), Memphis, Tennessee.

October 5, 1988

Purdy was terminated by Blount Construction for failing his welding test.

October 10, 1988

Purdy was rehired by Blount Construction as a mechanic.

October 28, 1988

Purdy was laid off from Blount Construction due to a lack of work.



**November 16, 1988**

Purdy was hired as a welder by Combustion Engineering, Windsor, Connecticut. He was terminated the same day for failing his welding test.

**November 18, 1988**

Purdy was rehired by Combustion Engineering as a mechanic.

**December 12, 1988**

Purdy quit his job at Combustion Engineering.

Purdy buys five boxes of ammunition and orders a 75 round drum magazine and a 30 round magazine for his Norinco rifle in Westerly, Rhode Island.

**December 13, 1988**

Purdy checks with the Westerly, Rhode Island gun store for his magazines.

**December 14, 1988**

Purdy again checks with the gun store for his magazines.

**December 15, 1988**

Purdy buys four to six boxes of ammunition for his Norinco rifle, one box of 9mm ammunition, and picks up his two magazines from the Westerly, Rhode Island gun store.

**December 26, 1989**

Purdy checks into the El Rancho Motel in Stockton.

**December 28, 1988**

Purdy buys a Taurus 9 mm pistol #TH141825 in Stockton. He has to wait for fifteen days before he can pick up the gun.

**January 3, 1989**

Purdy entered a Stockton bar wearing camouflage clothing with the letters "PLO" and a drawing of a skull in a circle. Purdy stated that he had an AK-47 rifle and talked about the high capacity and rapid fire capability of the weapon. Purdy talked about the Vietnamese receiving compensation from the Government. Purdy also stated "You're going to read about me in the papers" as he was leaving the bar.

**January 5, 1989**

Purdy was observed sitting in his vehicle, parked at the rear of Cleveland Elementary School between 0715 and 0730 hours.

**January 9, 1989**

Purdy applies to Tough Boy, Stockton but he his not hired.

**January 10, 1989**

Purdy was observed by a janitor at Sierra Middle School, Stockton at 1730 hours. Purdy entered a classroom, asked the janitor for a dollar, and then left the classroom. The janitor then observed Purdy walking back and forth on the private road separating Sierra Middle School from Lincoln High School. Lincoln High School serves as a Cambodian Cultural Center where grades K-12 are taught in the native language each day starting at 1630 hours. Approximately 700 Cambodians are present at the school each day.

**January 12, 1989**

The school janitor again sees Purdy at 1745 hours walking back and forth in front of Lincoln High School. Purdy left the area in an older car that was parked at the entrance to the school.

**January 13, 1989**

Purdy picks up the Taurus 9mm pistol from the Stockton gun store after the fifteen day waiting period.

Purdy and his half-brother, Albert Gulart, Jr., meet in room #104 at the El Rancho Motel, 5946 North Highway 99, Stockton, during the late evening hours. Purdy told Gulart "Let's do it". Purdy and Gulart had previously discussed plans to kill various people. Gulart stated that Purdy's statement meant that Purdy wanted to go out and kill people. Gulart told Purdy "You're not ready". Purdy responded "You're right. Fuck it, they're not worth it". Purdy and Gulart then spent the rest of the evening cleaning Purdy's guns and loading magazines. Gulart also brought a military camouflage jacket to the motel at Purdy's request.

**January 14, 1989**

Gulart left the motel room around noon. In a later interview, Gulart stated that all of Purdy's guns were cleaned and loaded, and that Purdy was "the best equipped he's ever been".

**January 17, 1989**

Purdy left his motel room at 1040 hours and loaded his vehicle with items wrapped in towels. Another motel guest observed other items wrapped in towels on the front seat, floorboard, and backseat of the vehicle. Purdy was dressed in a military camouflage jacket and blue jeans. The motel guest commented to Purdy "You know how the Hindu's are; they want you out by 11:00". Purdy responded "The damn Hindu's and boat people own everything". Purdy was described as happy, friendly, smiling, and "stone sober".

Purdy drove away from the motel at 1050 hours and arrived at Cleveland Elementary School at approximately 1140 hours. The school is approximately four and one half miles from the motel. Purdy parked his car on Stadium Drive adjacent to the south fence bordering the school playground. In his car were numerous containers of flammable liquids, fireworks, and a metal pipe bomb. Purdy ignited the pipe bomb as he exited the vehicle, and the bomb exploded several minutes later engulfing the car in flames.

Purdy was armed with his Norinco 56S 7.62x39mm rifle with a 75 round drum magazine, his Taurus 9mm pistol, a black nylon pouch containing three 30 round magazines for his rifle, one box of 9mm ammunition, and one box of rifle ammunition. Purdy was wearing a green military flak jacket, a camouflage field jacket, blue jeans, black boots, and a black belt. On the flak jacket were written the words Freedom, Death to the Great Satan (sic), PLO, Earthman, and Libya. The jacket also contained a drawing of an American flag covered by the international "no" symbol. Purdy was also wearing a pair of orange ear plugs.

Purdy walked north from the wooded fence line across the grass playing field to a portable building containing classrooms #25, 26, 27, and 28. He positioned himself at the southwest corner of the building and opened fire with his rifle across the asphalt playground where 400 to 500 primary grade students were playing. He fired 66 rounds at the children before moving to the southeast corner of the building. While Purdy was moving, the pipe bomb in his car exploded. Purdy again opened fire with his rifle at the remaining children on the playground. He emptied the 75 round drum magazine, reloaded with a 30 round magazine, and fired a total of 39 rounds. Purdy then dropped the empty rifle when the sounds of approaching police sirens became audible.

Purdy drew his Taurus 9mm pistol from its holster and placed the muzzle to his right temple. He pulled the trigger ending his life before the first Stockton Police Department unit arrived.

Purdy fired a total of 105 rounds from his rifle killing five children and wounding thirty children and one teacher. Of the thirty six persons that were injured or killed, 21 were Cambodian (58%), four were Vietnamese (11%), nine were Caucasian (25%), one was Hispanic (3%), and one was American Indian (3%). The ethnic makeup of the student body at Cleveland Elementary School was approximately 70% southeast asian. 69% of the children injured or killed were southeast asian. The exact ethnic breakdown of students who were actually on the playground at the time of the shooting could not be determined.

APPENDIX D.

VICTIMS OF PURDY MASSACRE

VICTIMS OF PURDY MASSACRE  
1-17-89  
STOCKTON, CALIFORNIA

DECEASED                      AGE

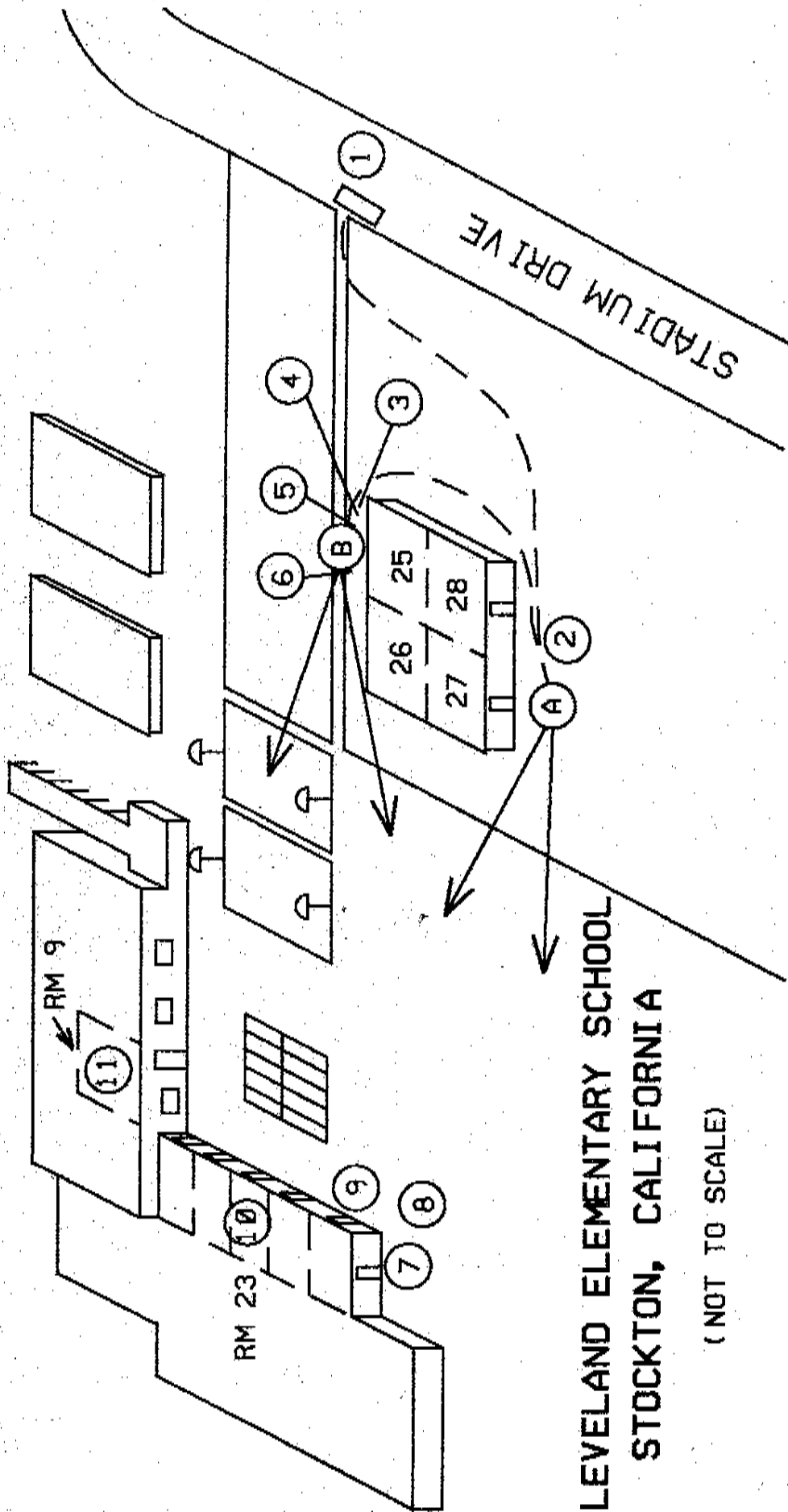
SOKHIM AN	6
RAM CHUN	6
OEUM LIM	8
RATHANAN OR	9
THUY TRAN	6

WOUNDED                      AGE

SCOTTIE BARTON	6
DAVID BRYANT	6
SARIM CHABB	7
SAVAN CHHIT	6
ROEUN CHHOEUN	7
KARL COPELAND	9
PHANTA DAM	6
SARA GOMEZ	6
ROBERT GRIMM	6
SOKHOM HIN	6
LAN HO	8
HOANG HUONG	7
LONG KEO	6
SATH KHIEU	7
SOPHEAP KHIEU	6
SAMNANG LEAM	7
MALINN LOEUNG	7
DONAVAN LUCERO	6
THUY NGUYEN	7
SOPHAL PON	6
BENJAMIN POTAP	6
VANN SA	7
BRANDON SMITH	9
TOKLA SOY	7
NIKMALEN SUN	7
PAUL TAING	7
ERIC TAYLOR	8
CHAMROEUN TOEY	7
POEURT YIM	8
ROBERT YOUNG	8
JANET GENG	TEACHER

APPENDIX E.

DIAGRAM OF CLEVELAND SCHOOL



**CLEVELAND ELEMENTARY SCHOOL  
STOCKTON, CALIFORNIA**

( NOT TO SCALE )

- |    |   |     |                       |
|----|---|-----|-----------------------|
| A. | LOCATION WHERE PURDY FIRST OPENED FIRE    | 5.  | BODY OF PATRICK PURDY |
| B. | LOCATION WHERE PURDY FIRED SECOND BARRAGE | 6.  | TAURUS 9MM PISTOL     |
| 1. | PURDY'S VEHICLE                           | 7.  | BODY OF OEUN LIM      |
| 2. | 66 EXPENDED ROUNDS OF 7.62X39 AMMUNITION  | 8.  | BODY OF SOKHIM AN     |
| 3. | NORINCO 56S RIFLE                         | 9.  | BODY OF THUY TRAN     |
| 4. | 39 EXPENDED ROUNDS OF 7.62X39 AMMUNITION  | 10. | BODY OF RAM CHUN      |
|    |   | 11. | BODY OF RATHANAN OR   |

APPENDIX F.

FORENSIC REPORTS



OFFICE OF

**SHERIFF-CORONER**

COUNTY OF SAN JOAQUIN

COURTHOUSE  
STOCKTON, CALIFORNIA  
TELEPHONE 209/944-2181

## CORONER'S AUTOPSY

**JOHN ZUNINO**  
Sheriff-Coroner

NAME: PURDY, Patrick  
 AGE: 26  
 SEX: Male  
 RACE: Caucasian  
 DATE AND TIME OF DEATH: 1/17/89 @ 11:50 A.M.  
 PLACE OF DEATH: Cleveland School  
 DATE AND TIME OF AUTOPSY: 1/18/89 @ 8:30 A.M.  
 PLACE OF AUTOPSY: SJCFFP  
 IDENTIFICATION: Coroner's I.D. tag, left wrist.  
 I.D. NUMBER: 048  
 HEIGHT: 71 1/2"  
 WEIGHT: 164 pounds  
 WITNESSES: Det. Kelley and Thompson, FET Comparato and Pinion, SPD

**CLOTHING:** When first viewed, the body was clad in an olive drab flak vest with black words written on it with a felt tip pen, including "Libya", "PLO", "Earthmans", "Togsckrv", and "Evil, Evil, Evil, Evil" (these last words appearing in vertical arrangement on the right front). This vest is over a camouflage jacket, in turn over a white buttoned undershirt. He is wearing blue denim trousers with a black belt, fastened. There are black high top lace boots, white socks. A black canvas holster is present in the right hip area. A Timex wrist watch is present on the left, running, indicating the correct time.

**EVIDENCE OF MEDICAL INTERVENTION:** None

**POSTMORTEM CHANGES:** There is well-developed rigor mortis present and posterior lividity. The body is cold, however, it has been earlier refrigerated.

**EXTERNAL DESCRIPTION:** The unembalmed body is that of a medium to slender White male adult who looks the recorded age. The scalp hair is light brown, about 3" in length. There is a bushy brown mustache. The nasal bones are intact. There is a 1/4" abrasion on the bridge of the nose. The eyes are hazel-gray. There are no conjunctival petechiae. There is bright red blood in the right ear canal. The teeth are natural. There is abundant blood smear about the right side of the face. He is clean-shaven except for the mustache. There is no blunt trauma to the nose, lips, or neck. The thorax has a normal configuration. The abdomen has no palpable organomegaly. The external genitalia are normal male, circumcised. The lower extremities exhibit no injuries. There is no pitting pretibial edema. There are a few small old resolving bruises about the shins, a 1/2" brown bruise on the left, and a 1 1/2" yellow-green bruise on the right. The soles of the feet are clean. The upper extremities exhibit no marks of addiction. Bilateral fingerpad ink is present. The fingernails are short, intact. There are no transverse scars about the wrists.

PURDY, Patrick  
Coroner's Case

-2-

GUNSHOT WOUND: There is a perforating gunshot wound of the head. The entrance is situated in the right temple, 3 1/2" below the vertex, 3" above and 1 1/2" anterior to the right external auditory meatus. It is a gaping 1 1/4" hole with a few radial splits. There is irregular marginal abrasion, and a partial automatic muzzle imprint (see diagram). There is some black soot-like material deposited about the lower anterior edge of the wound. There is an associated large area of depressed skull fracture involving the right frontal and temporal bone. There are several irregular abrasions extending from the gunshot wound across the right forehead, consistent with stretch injury of the skin.

The exit wound is situated in the left temporal region, and consists of a gaping blown-out 1 1/2" x 5 3/4" defect. There is evisceration of brain tissue and bone fragments. It is centered 2" below the vertex, and 4 1/2" above and 2" anterior to the left external auditory meatus.

NOTE: I failed to mention above the presence of pink-orange rubber ear plugs in each ear. Also, the presence of a yellow metal ring around the right 4th toe.

NOTE: I failed to mention above the presence of dried yellow-brown abrasions about the region of the right wrist, one involving the right ulnar styloid (1"), the other, the back of the right hand near the wrist (1/2").

INTERNAL EXAMINATION:

ORGAN WEIGHTS IN GRAMS: Brain, 1320; heart, 310; left lung, 340; right, 490; liver, 1410; spleen, 140.

GASTRIC CONTENTS: Approximately 4 oz. soupy light brown fluid.

URINARY BLADDER CONTENTS: Approximately 4 oz. urine.

CAVITIES: The usual Y-shaped thoracoabdominal incision is employed. Subcutaneous fat averages 1 1/4 inches in thickness at the midline epigastrium. The diaphragmatic domes are situated at a normal level on either side, slightly higher on the right. The musculature has a normal beefy red-brown color. The pleural and pericardial cavities are lined by smooth, glistening, delicate serosae. There are no pleural or pericardial adhesions. No pleural effusion or exudation, and there are no pleural petechiae. There is a normal quantity of yellow serous fluid in the pericardial sac. The peritoneal surfaces are smooth, shiny, moist, and glistening. There is no exudation or dullness, and no petechial hemorrhages are present. No ascites is present, and there are no abdominal adhesions.

LUNGS: They are fully inflated and lined by a smooth, shiny, visceral pleura, without exudate or petechiae. Sectioning reveals normally crepitant, spongy pink-tan cut surfaces, without exudate or anthracosis. The parenchyma has barely discernible alveolar spaces, and does not exhibit dilatation of air spaces, loss of substance, moth-eaten appearance or bullae. There is no consolidation, pus, or focal lesion. The bronchi are patent, lined by pink-gray mucosae, without mucus plugs, aspirated gastric content, hyperemia, or pus. The main and peripheral arteries are devoid of atherosclerosis, and no emboli are present.

PURDY, Patrick  
Coroner's Case

-3-

HEART: The pulmonary trunk and aorta have a normal origin and interrelationship, and neither is dilated. No pericardial or epicardial petechiae or ecchymoses, and no exudate is present. The coronary arteries have a balanced distribution. Serial section at close intervals reveals no arteriosclerosis beyond that which would be expected at this age, and in no site greater than Grade I (0-25% occlusion). The myocardium has a normal beefy-red-brown color, and a uniform meaty consistency. There is no asymmetric hypertrophy of the left ventricular myocardium. There is no fibrosis, discrete scar, or fresh alteration. The endocardium is smooth and glistening. No mural thrombi are present in the ventricles, atria, or appendages. The chambers are normal in size and shape. The atrioventricular valves have a normal configuration. There is no ballooning alteration of the mitral valve. There is no aortic or pulmonic stenosis. There is no focal lesion in the AV or SA nodes.

NECK ORGANS: These are removed as a block. There are no hemorrhages in the strap muscles or about the intact cartilages and hyoid bone, and carotid sheaths. There is no hemorrhage in the paraspinous musculature. The thyroid gland has a normal size and symmetric contour, with a gelatinous, beefy-red-brown cut surface. It is uniform without nodules or focal lesion. No parathyroid enlargement is detected. The epiglottis is neither swollen nor inflamed. The laryngeal mucosa is pink-yellow, without exudate, ulceration, or edema. The true vocal cords are normal, without polyps. There is no edema froth in the upper air passages.

MEDIASTINUM: The descending aorta has no more than the expected atherosclerosis for a patient of this age. No ulceration or calcification. The aorta is not dilated, and retains its usual elasticity. The esophagus is intact, with elongate folds and a normal blue-pink mucosa. No diverticulum or hiatal hernia is present. The cardia is normally pliable, and there is no rigidity, stenosis, or ectasia.

RIBS, AND VERTEBRA: The cervical and thoracic spinal column is well aligned. No deformity is present, and there is no osteoarthritic lipping. Ribs are difficult to break, and have a normal contour and cellular pink marrow. There are no rib or vertebral fractures, neither old nor fresh.

STOMACH: It has a normal contour and smooth, glistening serosa. The mucosa is tan, finely granular, with a normal rugal pattern. There is no mucosal hyperemia, petechial hemorrhage, erosion, ulceration, polyp, or tumor. There is no evidence of chemical gastritis, nor is there unusual odor.

DUODENUM: Has a normal C-shape with intact brown mucosa. There is no ulceration, polyp, or tumor. The ampulla is not enlarged or overly firm and prominent.

SMALL INTESTINE: The length is roughly normal, and the content is scant, soupy, and mucoid. No Meckel's diverticulum is present. No abnormality is found on inspection, palpation, and random cuts. There is no evidence of GI bleeding.

APPENDIX: It is present, with normal length and caliber. There is no serosal hyperemia or exudation. The tip is free of tumor.

COLON: It has a normal length and caliber. There is no serosal discoloration or adhesions. No tumefaction is palpable in the cecum, ascending, transverse, descending, and rectosigmoid areas. No diverticula are present. The rectum contains some well-formed stool. No melena is present.

PATRICK PURDY

1/18/89 Rof

GAPING BLOWN-OUT 1 1/2 X 5 3/4" DEFECT  
2 EVISC. OF BRAIN TISSUE, BONE FRAGS.



PURDY, Patrick  
Coroner's Case

-5-

VENA CAVA: It is intact, with a glistening, smooth and shiny intima. No clots are present. When the thighs and calves are "milked" from below, blood flows into the vena cava.

ABDOMINAL AORTA: There is no atherosclerosis beyond the normal amount expected at this age. No calcification, ulceration, or aneurysm is present.

ABDOMINAL-VERTEBRA AND PELVIS: There are no vertebral misalignments or deformities. The bone marrow is pink and cellular. No osteoarthritic lipping is present. There are no pelvic deformities or fractures.

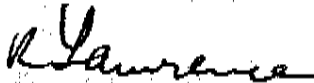
CRANIAL CAVITY: Reflection of the scalp reveals massive egg-shell fracturing of the calvarium in the biparietal region and fractures of both temporal bones laterally. There is massive associated glistening purple-black hemorrhage in the scalp soft tissues. There is extensive and grotesque laceration of the left scalp due to the exit wound. The bullet has passed right to left, upward and slightly forward. It has rendered a path of jagged explosive laceration of the parietal lobes of the brain, coursing approximately 2" deep to the convexity surface. There are extensive and extreme salt-and-pepper commotio hemorrhages involving the white matter, especially on the left hemisphere. There is extensive laceration destruction of the left posterior frontal lobe and parietal cortex. There is no antecedent abnormality of the brain, cerebellum, or upper cord. No brain tumor is present. The circle of Willis is normal. The neck is neither fractured nor dislocated.

- DIAGNOSES: I. PERFORATING GSW OF HEAD.  
A. CONTACT ENTRANCE WOUND, RIGHT TEMPLE.  
B. EXIT, LEFT TEMPLE.  
C. COMMINATION OF CALVARIUM.  
D. EXTENSIVE BIPARIETAL LACERATIONS OF BRAIN AND LACERATIONS OF POSTERIOR LEFT FRONTAL LOBE.  
E. DIRECTION: RIGHT TO LEFT, UPWARD, VERY SLIGHTLY FORWARD.  
II. MINOR ABRASIONS ABOUT RIGHT WRIST.  
III. NORMAL ANTECUBITAL FOSSA VEINS.  
IV. NO SIGNIFICANT NATURAL DISEASE PRESENT.

NOTE: I failed to describe the antecubital fossae above. Incision reveals normal veins bilaterally, without perivenous fibrosis, pigmentation, or hemorrhage.

CERTIFICATION: PERFORATING GSW OF HEAD.

SPECIMENS: Blood, one bottle and one vial; bile, one bottle; urine, one bottle.

  
R. D. Lawrence, M.D.

:mjs  
T 1/24/89

PURDY, Patrick  
Coroner's Case

-4

LIVER: It has a normal size, shape, and contour. The dome is smooth, and the anterior margin forms a normal sharp edge. There are no adhesions about the diaphragmatic attachments, falciform ligament, or about the gallbladder bed and anterior margin. Its cut surface is flat, with a uniform red-brown parenchyma with barely discernible lobular architecture. There is no nutmegging or fatty change, and no cirrhosis is present. The intrahepatic bile ducts are not dilated. There is no focal lesion. The anatomic structures encountered at the porta hepatis are normal. The common bile duct is not dilated.

GALLBLADDER: It is normally situated in its fossa, has a normal size and shape. The serosa is glistening, and no exudate is present. The wall is pliable and not thickened. It contains viscid bile, and no stones. The mucosa is velvety, dark green-brown, and uniform. The extrahepatic bile ducts have a normal caliber and distribution.

SPLEEN: It has a normal curved ovoid shape. The capsule is delicate, smooth, but slightly wrinkled, without adhesions or patchy thickening. The parenchyma is bloody, dark purple, with normally prominent white pulp. It is not soft or mushy. There is no hilar adenopathy.

PANCREAS: It has a normal size, shape, and contour. It is yellow-tan, firm, and lobulated, without parenchymal fat necrosis or focal lesion. The pancreatic duct has a normal caliber.

ADRENALS: They are normal in size and contour, with the usual semilunar shape on the left, pyramidal shape on the right. The cortices are rich in lipid, bright yellow. The medullae are normally reddish-brown. There are no cortical nodules, medullary hemorrhages, or focal lesions.

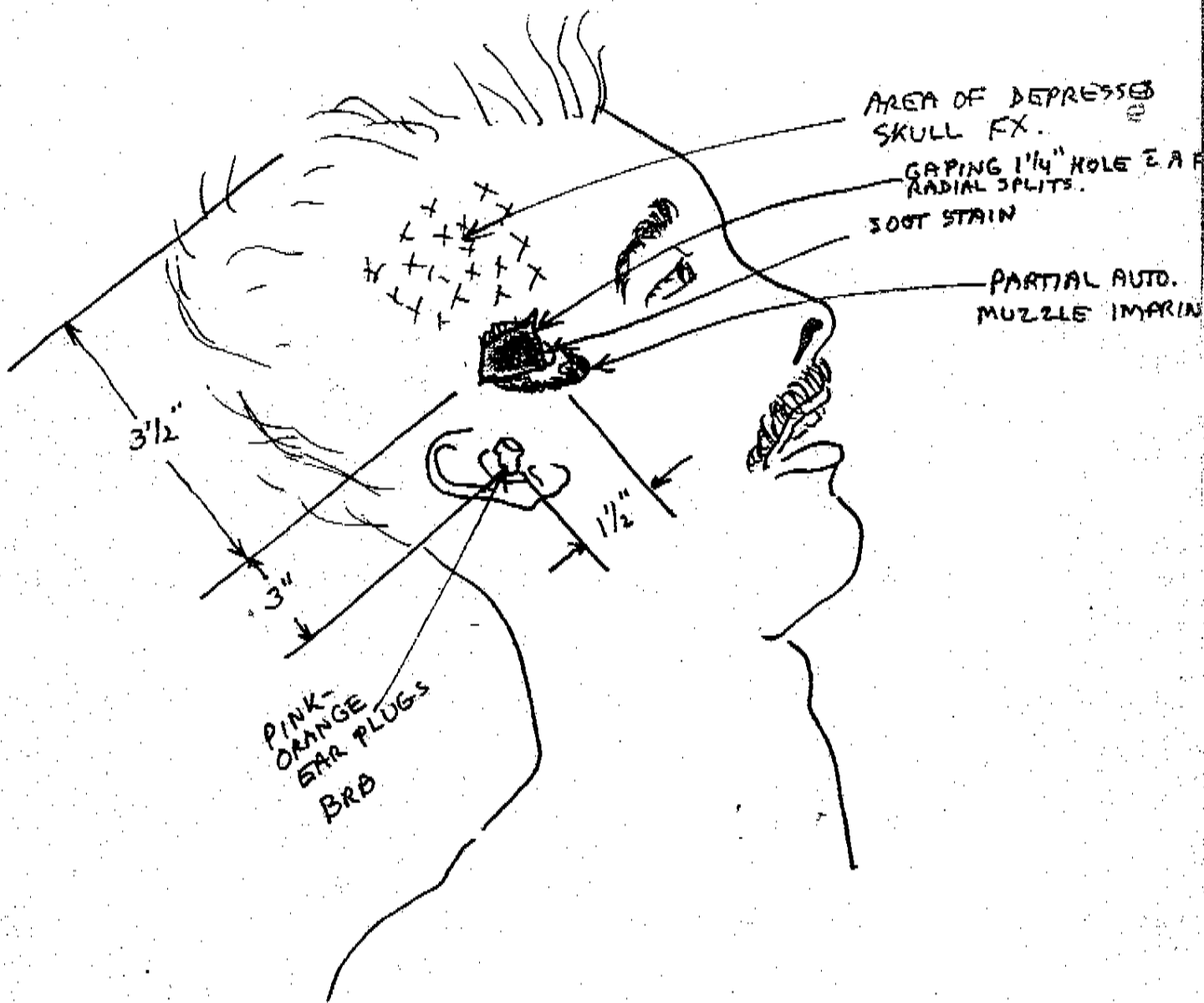
KIDNEYS: They are normally situated on either side. They have a normal size and bean-shaped contour. The capsules strip with ease, revealing smooth, nonpitted surfaces without discoloration or petechial hemorrhages. Cortices average 1.2 cm. in thickness, and are well-demarcated from the medullae. The pyramids have normally prominent tubular striae, and intact blunt papillae which enter the undistended calices. The pelves have a uniform, glistening, pink-gray lining and are not dilated. There is no kinking or stenosis of the ureteropelvic junctions, and the ureters have a normal caliber throughout.

URINARY BLADDER: The muscular bladder wall averages 1.0 cm. in thickness, and is rubbery but pliable. The mucosa is normally trabeculated, pale-yellow, without petechiae, exudate, or papillary lesions. The trigone is normally defined, and the ureteral and urethral orifices are patent.

PROSTATE: It has a normal size and contour with roughly symmetrical lateral lobes. Its cut surface is pale tan, firm, and rubbery, slightly bulging, partially nodular, and moist, with thin, milky secretion. There are no discrete overly firm nodules, nor are there yellow foci.

SEMINAL VESICLES: These are normally situated on either side, nestled between the bladder and prostate. They are normal in size, and their diverticula contain thin milky gray secretions. There is no pus, and no stones are present.

1/18/89 RDL



DIRECTION GSW

RT TO LT  
UPWARD  
VY SLIGHTLY FORWARD

NOT SHOWN:

1" + 1/2" DYBA, RT ULNAR/STYLOID AND BACK RT. HAND, RESPECTIVELY

Name: Purdy,

Patrick

TOXICOLOGY NUMBER: CVT-89-3664

Specimen Description: 40 ml blood, 80 ml gastric content, 15 ml bile, and  
40 ml urine each labeled "Patrick Purdy; 1/18/89"

Received by

Date

20 Jan 1989

Received by

B. L. Posey

Date

20 Jan 1989

Request: Corner's Complete Drug Screen

Case #41-89

Requesting Agency

Report To

San Joaquin County  
Sheriff-Coroner's Office  
222 E. Weber, 4th Floor  
Stockton, CA. 95202

San Joaquin County  
Sheriff-Coroner's Office  
222 E. Weber, 4th Floor  
Stockton, CA. 95202

## RESULTS

Complete Drug Screen = Caffeine, Nicotine & Metabolite detected. No other  
drugs detected. (Screen included THC & Alcohol as  
well as other common acidic, basic, and neutral  
drugs, prescription and non-prescription.)

by RIA for both blood & urine = Negative

  
B. L. Posey

22 Jan 1989

B.L. Posey  
S.N. Kimble  
Directors

1477 E. Shaw, Suite 124  
Fresno, CA 93710  
209/226-5596

Analyst:



41-89

DIVISION OF LAW ENFORCEMENT  
BUREAU OF FORENSIC SERVICES  
TOXICOLOGY LABORATORY

T-0782-89

P.O. BOX 903337, SACRAMENTO, 94203-3370  
(916) 739-5128

X-REF: CVT-89-3664

To: DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
4949 BROADWAY, ROOM A104-A  
SACRAMENTO, CA 95820  
ATTN: ALLEN BENITEZ

Copies To:

## TOXICOLOGICAL ANALYSIS REPORT

TYPE OF CASE 187 PC		REQUESTING AGENCY SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY-SHERIFF-CORONER	
SUBJECT PURDY: PATRICK			
EXHIBITS RECEIVED FROM SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY-CORONER/CAPT. DUNN		DATE 02/22/89	TIME 0920
METHOD OF TRANSIT IN PERSON			

*This is a report concerning physical evidence examinations requested by your office. In any future correspondence regarding this case please use the TOX case number appearing at the top of this report. If court testimony is required, please notify this office at least two weeks in advance whenever possible.*

DESCRIPTION OF EVIDENCE:

- ITEM #1. ONE 2 OUNCE AMBER GLASS BOTTLE WITH A WHITE PLASTIC SCREW CAP LABELED "PATRICK PURDY; CVT-89-3664" CONTAINING APPROXIMATELY 20 MILLILITERS OF BLOOD.
- ITEM #2. ONE 50 MILLILITER AMBER GLASS BOTTLE WITH A WHITE PLASTIC SCREW CAP LABELED "(OBLITERATED) K PURDAY; (OBLITERATED) T-89-3664" CONTAINING APPROXIMATELY 40 MILLILITERS OF URINE.
- ITEM #3. ONE 50 MILLILITER AMBER GLASS BOTTLE WITH A WHITE PLASTIC SCREW CAP LABELED "(OBSCURED BY LABEL)TRICK PURDY; CVT-89-3664" CONTAINING APPROXIMATELY 5 MILLILITERS OF BILE.
- ITEM #4. ONE 100 MILLILITER PLASTIC JAR WITH A WHITE METAL SCREW CAP LABELED "PATRICK PURDY; CVT-89-3664" CONTAINING APPROXIMATELY 60 MILLILITERS OF GASTRIC CONTENTS.
- ITEM #5. ONE 50 MILLILITER PLASTIC JAR WITH A WHITE METAL "CHILD-PROOF" SCREW CAP LABELED "BLACK LEAF 40 XXX" CONTAINING APPROXIMATELY 4 MILLILITERS OF A DARK, TARRY SUBSTANCE.

ANALYSIS REQUESTED:

TOXICOLOGY

-CONTINUED-

Date of Report: \_\_\_\_\_ Signed by: \_\_\_\_\_

Reviewed by: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Title: \_\_\_\_\_

-2-

SAN JOAQUIN Co. SHERIFF-CORONER  
41-89

T-0782-89

RESULTS:

THE BLOOD SAMPLE FROM ITEM #1 IS POSITIVE FOR NICOTINE AND CAFFEINE AT A TRACE CONCENTRATION (LESS THAN 0.1 MICROGRAMS PER MILLILITER OF BLOOD). THE URINE SAMPLE FROM ITEM #2 AND THE GASTRIC CONTENTS OF ITEM #3 WAS ALSO FOUND TO BE POSITIVE FOR NICOTINE AND CAFFEINE.

CERTAIN STIMULANTS, INCLUDING METHAMPHETAMINE, ILLEGAL DRUGS, ALKALOIDS AND AMINES, CANNABINOIDS (MARIJUANA), COMMON NARCOTICS, TRANQUILIZERS, ANTIDEPRESSANTS, HALLUCINOGENS, COCAINE AND COCAINE METABOLITES, BENZODIAZEPINE, BARBITURATES, SEDATIVES, HYPNOTICS, ANTICONVULSANT DRUGS, AND PHENCYCLIDINE WERE NOT DETECTED IN THE BLOOD AND URINE FROM ITEMS #1 AND #2, RESPECTIVELY.

CERTAIN STIMULANTS, INCLUDING METHAMPHETAMINE, ILLEGAL DRUGS, ALKALOIDS AND AMINES, CANNABINOIDS (MARIJUANA), TRANQUILIZERS, COMMON NARCOTICS, ANTIDEPRESSANTS, CERTAIN HALLUCINOGENS, COCAINE AND COCAINE METABOLITES, PHENCYCLIDINE, AND BENZODIAZEPINES WERE NOT DETECTED IN THE GASTRIC CONTENTS AND BILE FROM ITEMS #3 AND #4, RESPECTIVELY.

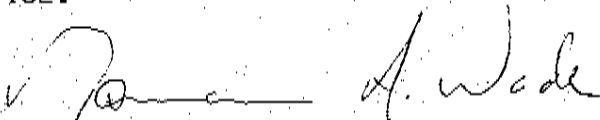
NO OTHER DRUGS WERE FOUND.

THE CONTENTS OF ITEM #5 WERE FOUND TO BE A PREPARATION CONSISTING OF NICOTINE (BLACK LEAF 40 IS A PESTICIDE CONTAINING MOSTLY NICOTINE).

THE BLOOD SAMPLE FROM ITEM #1 WAS ALSO TESTED FOR THE AIDS VIRUS BY THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, DAVIS MEDICAL CENTER AND WAS FOUND TO BE NEGATIVE FOR THE AIDS VIRUS BY BOTH THE ELISA AND WESTERN BLOT METHODS.

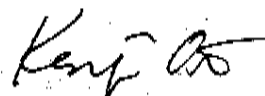
DISPOSITION OF EVIDENCE:

THE SAMPLE IS BEING RETURNED TO THE SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY CORONOR VIA UNITED PARCEL SERVICE.



NORMAN A. WADE

CHIEF TOXICOLOGIST



KENJI OTA

FORENSIC TOXICOLOGIST

REVIEWED BY: 

DATE OF REPORT: 4/19/89

**AIDS VIRUS ANTIBODY TEST**      ASSIGNED CODE NO. **U 020-801 3**

AIDS VIRUS DIAGNOSTIC LABORATORY  
(COMPARATIVE ONCOLOGY CENTER)

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA - DAVIS  
DAVIS, CA 95618

JAMES R. CARLSON, Ph.D.  
DIRECTOR

PATIENT CODE **108**      **U 020-801-3**

2nd Identification No. **T 782-89**

Birthdate **1 / 1**      SEX \_\_\_\_\_

Specimen Collected by \_\_\_\_\_

Date/Time of Collection \_\_\_\_\_

**TEST REQUEST**

AIDS VIRUS ANTIBODY ELISA SCREEN (INCLUDING CONFIRMATORY TEST IF POSITIVE).

AIDS VIRUS ANTIBODY CONFIRMATORY TEST, ONLY (WESTERN BLOT).

**DIAGNOSIS**

(CIRCLE ONE)    1 NO KNOWN EXPOSURE    3 AIDS RELATED COMPLEX (LYMPHADENOPATHY)

2 ASYMPTOMATIC, IN HIGH RISK GROUP    4 AIDS

PREVIOUS AIDS VIRUS ELISA SCREENING TEST RESULTS:     POSITIVE     NEGATIVE

**THIS SECTION FOR AIDS DIAGNOSTIC LABORATORY USE**  
**ANTIBODY TEST RESULTS**

ELISA     POSITIVE    WESTERN     POSITIVE

SCREENING:  NEGATIVE    BLOT:  NEGATIVE

INDETERMINATE

COMMENT: \_\_\_\_\_

PLEASE PRINT COMPLETE PHYSICIAN OR LABORATORY RETURN ADDRESS

NAME **BUREAU OF FORENSIC SERVICES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE**

ADDRESS **4949 BROADWAY SACRAMENTO CA 95820**

ATTENTION **TOXICOLOGY UNIT, BILL PHILIPS**

PHONE (    )    )

**FOR LAB USE ONLY**

DATE/TIME RECEIPT: **3-20-89**    TECHNOLOGIST *[Signature]*

DATE/TIME SENT OUT: **3-21-89**    SUPERVISOR **TBT**

MAIL

SPECIMEN TO:    JAMES R. CARLSON, Ph.D.  
MICROBIOLOGY LABORATORIES  
DEPARTMENT OF PATHOLOGY  
UC DAVIS MEDICAL CENTER  
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