

Volume Two Part One

Murder in the Family

Presented by the National Institute of

The Study of Violence

ACT NOW STOP VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

Please write your congress person in Washington D. C. in both the Senate and the House and demand that they pass the Violence Against Women Act as it is written. All women must be protected in this country. Violence against women is not a negotiable issue. The Indian woman living on reservations in Michigan, Oklahoma, Wisconsin or Alaska should be given the same protection as a woman living in Ohio and Mississippi. We should not make a distinction in the woman that we protect under our Constitution. The women brought to our shores for the sex trade or marriage should also be given equal protection under our laws. No woman should be excluded from our protection including illegal aliens. The right to life liberty and the pursuit of happiness is a protection that more than 200 million men and women fought for, were maimed for, and died for in this country and abroad. Women helped to fight a virulent evil in Europe in the 1940's now we must galvanize ourselves to fight this same evilness in this country.

Please take the time out of your busy schedule to attend to this matter. I realize this is an imposing issue and some of you may think your voice does not count. You do count. It does not matter if you are a worker at McDonald's or an engineer at Ford Motor Company, you are important and violence against women is an issue that is both important to you and to me. Women must deal with this issue because violence against women is the defining issue of our times. Our sons and daughter shall ask history, "Why did the women not act in 2012, when their rights were being violated by Congress?" There is no other issue more important than violence against women. What is more important than life? If you want to be respected then you must exercise your power as a citizen and direct Congress to do as you wish. There is nothing more important than the safety and welfare of our female citizens. Each time a woman is murdered in this country at least 27 people are affected by this murder, and often the murdered woman leaves behind at least one child. This child will grow up living a miserable life because of the murder of his or her mother. Yes, the child will grow up go to college, get a job, and marry but a murdered mother is never forgotten. One flashback or thought can bring these children to tears no matter their age. There is a growing population of children of murdered women. Do not sit at home and think you are powerless. You must overcome your lack of self esteem and strike back. Congress is not an indomitable foe. One concerted action by the women of this country and we can take Congress. There is not an entity in this country that women cannot overwhelm.

You are not powerless just because you are a woman and cannot match a man in physical strength. You have mental power and determination that you can direct into a force that no one can withstand. Be willful and tenacious and write Congress directing them to pass the Violence Against Women Act as it is written with no negotiation. All women must be included in the protection under this act. Women do not have time for the posturing in Congress. We are trying to move on with our lives so that we can leave behind strong and healthy children who will remember us with pride.

Go to your husbands, sons, uncles, fathers, grandfathers and male cousins and tell them to write Congress on your behalf to insure the protection of you and every female member in your family. Men too are victims of violence against women. As you read the series of "Do This In Remembrance of Me" you will see more and more men are being affected by violence against women. The letter to your congressman can be short and sweet: It should read, "My name is _____. I live in your state and I am a registered voter. I am writing to request that you pass the Violence Against Women Act as it is written. If you do not pass this act right away as it is written, the next time you run for reelection the women in this state shall remove you from office and I shall run for your seat instead."



Gloria G. Lee

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

Valerie Cumming, editor

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An Explanatory Note To Our Readers

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

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

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Do This in Remembrance of Me

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

The Wall

Hands Across America

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Foreword

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

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

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

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

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

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

Introduction

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

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

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

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

Also, during our research we learned why so many children are being murdered in the home. The answer lies in the need of the woman to feel safe. Single women bring non-related males into the home to feel safe and to be a babysitter. The women do not realize that the presence of non related males in the home can bring violence into the lives of their children. We also came face to face with the answer to why men kill women. We know the answer to this question is fear. Violence against women is a damnable situation. It is a gaping wound, and a few Band-Aids and antibiotics will not heal this wound any time soon. We found something else troubling in our research. We found that women were still being murdered because their husbands were committing adultery. With the implementation of no-fault divorces, money for

divorces, and the stigma associated with divorce being removed, one would assume that adulterous husbands would no longer murder their wives. This is not true. Not only are adulterous husbands murdering their wives, the husbands' girlfriends, acting alone, are murdering wives. If your husband is committing adultery, your life is in danger. We want to repeat this statement. If your husband is committing adultery, your life and the lives of your children are in danger.

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

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

Dedication

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

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

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

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

meetings, lawn parties, or birthday parties. She had to have used local babysitters when she went grocery shopping. So Mrs. Belcher was intimate with the community of Ferndale.

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

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

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

Volume Two

Murder in the Family

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“I am the Lord and I do not change.”

Thou Shall Not Commit Murder

-

Thou Shall Not Commit Adultery

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

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Continued Volume 2 Part 2

The Violence Experience

Death in Mississippi

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

"When we leave home, we have to be ready for whatever may happen."

Sgt. Maurice Kendrick, Jackson Police Dept.

"There is no sense in it."

Gulfport police officer Kelley Knight

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

January 15, 1987: Trooper Alexander McKie Cochran III, 28, of the Virginia State Police heard gunfire and screams in the neighborhood while off duty. He responded to the screams and was shot in the head and

back. Sgt. Dennis R. Kiet, 27, was also shot to death when he left his home answering to the sound of gun fire and screams.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

January 8, 2002: Lance Cpl. Dana Lyle Tate, 44, of Beaufort, South Carolina, was shot to death while answering a domestic violence call.

January 8, 2002: Cpl. Dyke A. Coursen, 35, of Beaufort, South Carolina, was shot to death while answering a domestic violence call.

January 8, 2002: Deputy Tate of Beaufort, South Carolina, was shot to death while answering a domestic violence call.

February 11, 2002: Trooper Lawrence P. Gleason, 28, of New York City, was shot to death while helping a woman avoid her ex-boyfriend. The woman, Amanda Olcott, 36, was also killed.

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

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

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

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