

...instructions, Hanger managed to murder
unity. He claims that a large, floating head
'Charlie,' instructed him to kill millions of
fact that he began carrying out those orders
ined strong urges to kill again required his
ath in 1996

l in *Vitek v. Jones* (1980) that administra-
to transferring psychotic individuals to
e (see Profile 3.3). Given the deplorable
y mentally disordered, it is unlikely that
the flow of psychotic patients to such

ive Disorders

ic changes in memory and identity that
anges in consciousness, identity, and motor
fferent forms of dissociation, including dis-
erly known as multiple personality disor-
dissociative disorder. He noted that only a
d; by 1978, approximately 100 cases were
llagher, 1987, pp. 117–119). By 1996, dis-
ie more common as a diagnosis but con-
chers have begun to explore dissociative
ial killers.

ssociative identity disorder (DID) is the
personalities, sometimes referred to as sub-
s; that each have their own memories,
bpersonality can suddenly dominate a per-
a, dramatic fashion, referred to as *switching*,
sonality to another. Women are diagnosed
as men (Comer, 2014). Previously known
, it is sometimes referred to as the "UFO
over its actual existence. However, more
s real. However, some argue that in most
, meaning that practitioners and clinicians

to find. Multiple symptoms can easily be
as well as the result of the power of sug-
me, Dinges, and Orne, 1984). Hale (1983)
ises of multiple personality, whereas Size-
le personality, believes there are no more
personalities. However, by 1989 the num-
se from 300 to over 6,000 primarily as a

PROFILE 3.3 Edward Theodore "Ed" Gein, American Psycho

No American serial killer has inspired more fictional murder movie characters than Ed Gein, including insane killers in *Psycho*, *The Texas Chainsaw Massacre*, and *Silence of the Lambs*. Ed Gein, born in Wisconsin in 1906, had one older brother, Henry George Gein. They were raised by a very religiously strict mother, Augusta, who read to them daily from the Bible, extolling the wages of sin such as drinking alcohol and immorality. She taught her boys that women, herself included, were nothing more than prostitutes and instruments of the devil. Augusta, a devoted Christian, was very unhappily married to George, a tanner and carpenter by trade but a chronic alcoholic. Unwilling to deter from her biblical teachings that condemned divorce, Augusta resigned herself to staying in the marriage and keeping her boys under her control. She feared that her boys would grow up to be like their father for whom she bore no respect. She eventually opened a small store and purchased a farm outside Plainsfield, Wisconsin. Augusta worried about outside influences on her children and rigidly monitored her two boys' activities. Life for Ed was either attending school or being at home, tending to the farm. Socially awkward, reclusive, and effeminate, Ed was forbidden by his mother to have friends or to socialize after school and was punished for any infractions. While Ed loved his mother, he was keenly aware that he often displeased her. Ed, confused with his own sexuality, desired to have a sex change operation and become a woman. He even tried more than once to castrate himself.

His father died in 1940 when Ed was 34 years old, and from that point on, Ed and his brother worked as handymen to support their mother and the farm. However, Henry George became increasingly unhappy with his mother's extreme views and often complained to Ed about her. He also noticed that Ed seemed to have an unusual sense of attachment to his mother. In 1944, under very suspicious circumstances, Henry was killed in a grass fire that he and Ed were containing while they burned off some of their marshland. Although he died of asphyxiation, George also had several bruises on his forehead. Accepting Ed's story, the authorities filed no charges, and the case was ruled an accident. A year later, Augusta died after suffering a stroke, leaving Ed, at 39, to live alone. Ed was devastated by her death. He closed off most of the house and boarded up his mother's room.

During the early 1950s Ed, by his own account, made dozens of visits to three local graveyards and exhumed at least 10 graves of women, including his own mother. He began collecting body parts and fashioning them into household items such as bowls from skulls and lampshades and dresses from skin that he had tanned. From the corpses he made keepsakes such as a "nipple belt," a "mammary vest," suits, and masks, and sometimes wore these items while dancing in his yard under a full moon. Beginning in 1954 and ending in 1957, Ed progressed from mere grave robbing to killing female store owners and bringing them home for dissection. Ed would later be linked to several other murders of missing persons. His last victim was found decapitated, hanging upside down in Ed's barn, nearly split in half, her entrails and other organs removed. In his home, investigators found several skulls; organs in the refrigerator; several masks; seat covers and a lampshade fashioned from human skin; human heads, including a couple on bed posts; noses; vulvas; bones; and a pair of lips on a window shade drawstring.

Ed confessed to the murders, but denied ever being sexually involved with the corpses. He was found to be incompetent to stand trial and sent to a mental institution. In 1968, he was tried again and convicted but found to be legally insane. Ed was returned to a psychiatric hospital where he spent the rest of his life as a compliant patient. He died in 1984.