

# Burn, Judy, Burn

By Beth Nunn

Steven T. Judy was electrocuted for his horrible crimes, but even after that, some people wondered why Terry Lee Chasteen and her three babies were never to be murdered on the banks of White Lick Creek in Martin County, Indiana.

Some church-going relatives of the victims particularly wanted to know the answer.

Terry was considered a warm and caring mother, a happy, life-loving young woman and a God-fearing person. She didn't deserve to be raped and strangled to death, and her innocent young children hardly had a chance to get to know life before they were snuffed out.

The day started out like a morning of any other day, with Terry on her way with her children to a baby-sitter's before going on to work, but it was to be the last morning of her life.

The murderer was a young man who was considered a dangerous boy at 18 and a criminal sexual psychopath at a 19-year-old. Why had Indiana Central State Hospital turned him loose, and was God taking a nap on the morning of April 28, 1979?

Some wept for him,  
others prayed for him,  
but many more cried.

# Burn, Judy, Burn



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A string of murders from Louisiana to Indiana made Steven Judy a star.

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*Judy,*

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By BETTE NUNN

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# ***Burn, Judy, Burn***

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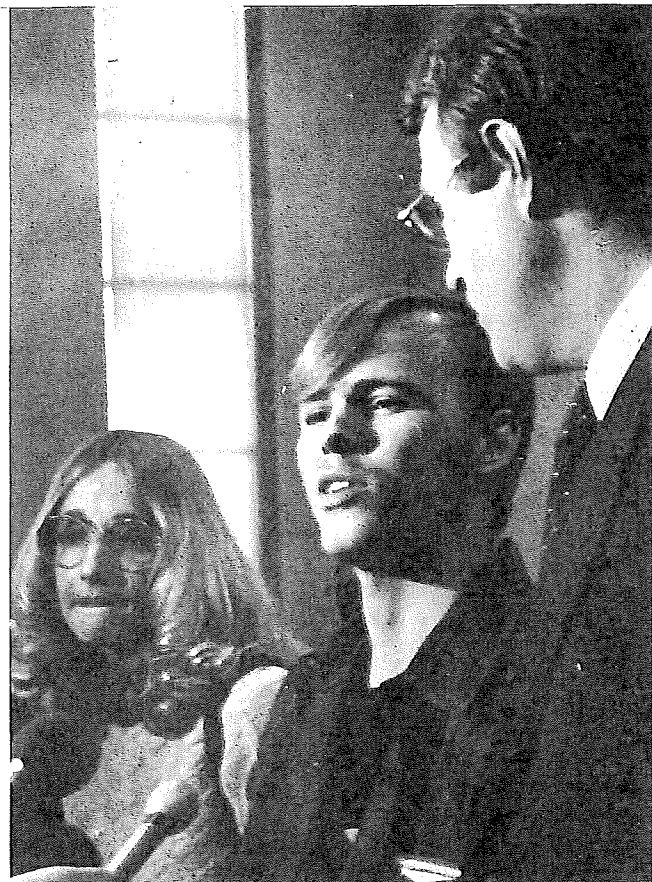
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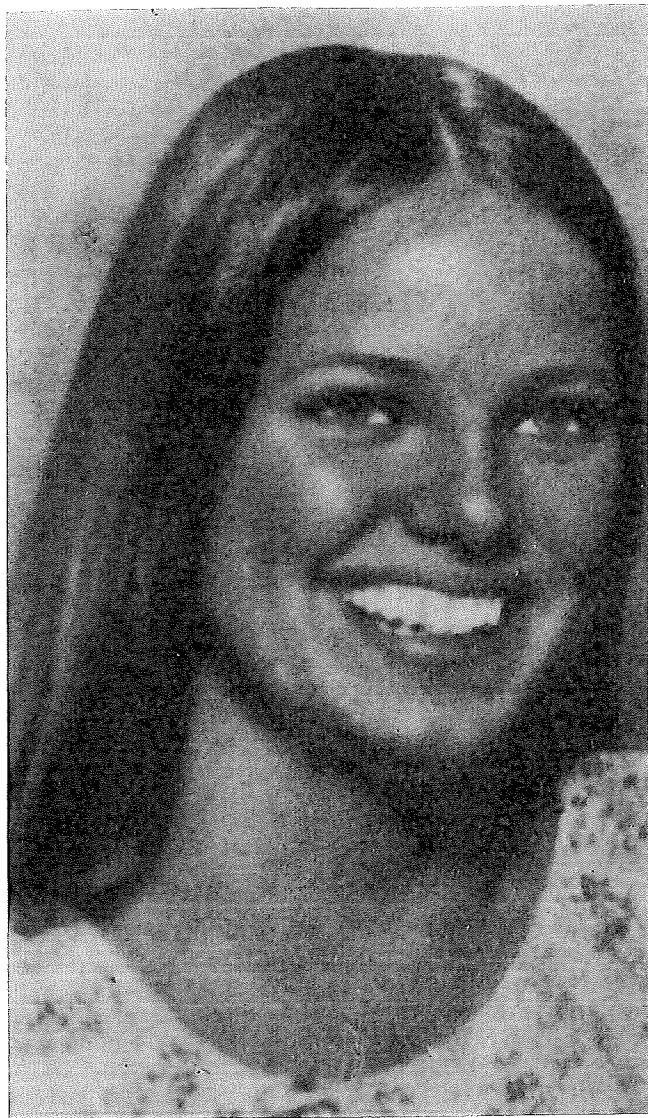
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**STEVEN T. JUDY** sparkled in the lights of the television cameras. His murders had made him a "star," and he loved talking into the microphones and being the center of attention. This shot was snapped during an interview with the news media right after he had been sentenced to death in the electric chair by Judge Boles on Feb. 25, 1980. From the left: Judy McKinsey, assistant defense attorney; Steve Judy and Steve Harris, Judy's lawyer.

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**TERRY LEE CHASTEEN**  
Born 1957, Died 1979



**STEVEN MICHAEL**  
1974-1979

**MISTY ANN**  
1973-1979

**MARK LOUIS**  
1976-1979

## ***Dedication***

This book is dedicated to the memory of beautiful Terry Lee Chasteen and her three children, Misty, Steven and Mark. It is also written with all women in mind and with hopes they will never be faced with such a terrible situation.

One reason this book has been written is to call attention to practices of courts, state hospitals and other state agencies that turn loose on the public persons who have harmed others and will likely do so again.

Another purpose is to make women everywhere extremely careful about accepting help from anyone except law enforcement officers or people they know well. They must realize that behind any friendly smile can lurk a "monster," one who tortures, rapes and kills.

This story tells of such a "monster," and alerts women to some of the situations on which they "feast."

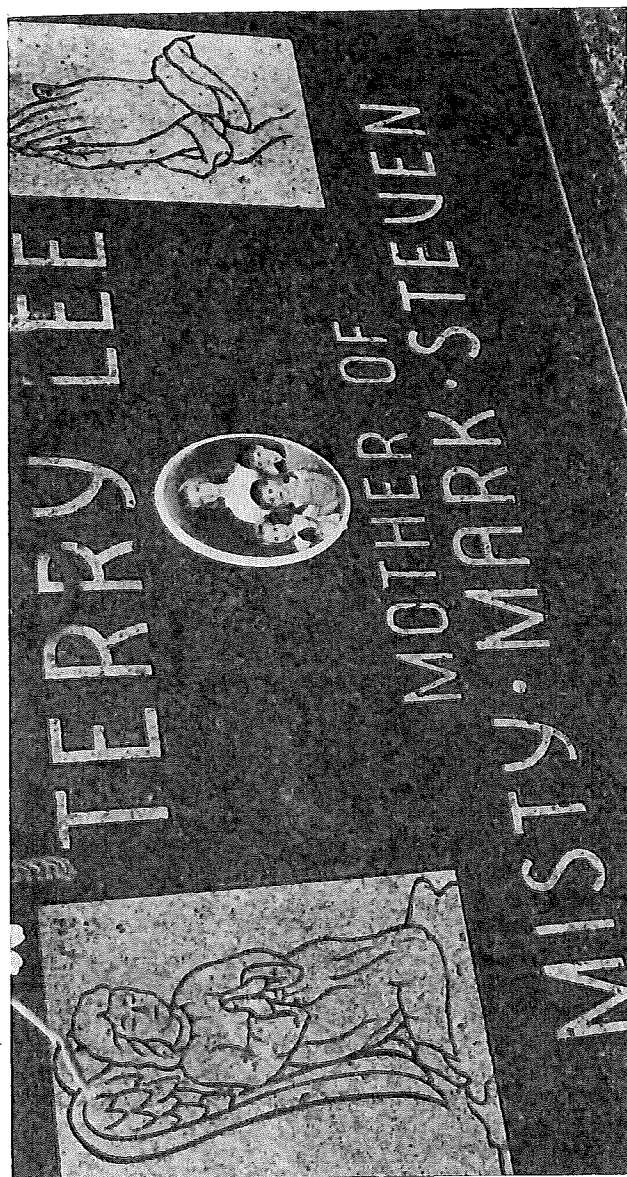
## ***Special credits***

Appreciation is expressed to the Morgan Superior Court staff, the Morgan County Prosecutor's Office, the Indiana Department of Corrections and Martinsville Daily Reporter.

## ***Burn, Judy, Burn***

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THE GRAVE MARKER for Terry and daughter Misty.

## Chapter I—Steven Judy's Childhood

Twenty-three-year-old Steven T. Judy gloried in being "the star" of television. He loved hearing the sound of his own voice on radio. His name splashed in dynamite headlines on the front pages of newspapers across the state of Indiana thrilled him, and he clung to every word. When he walked, he threw his head back and pranced, like the grand stud of the stable. His deep-set blue eyes almost danced from side-to-side to make sure everyone's attention was on him.

To achieve his stardom, Judy committed the worst crime Morgan County had ever known. He beat, raped and strangled to death a young mother, and he drowned her three small children. Then reporters and TV news crews began following him around like he was the second coming of John Dillinger, a man Judy was said to have idolized and, historically, the state's most notorious criminal. But even Dillinger, the FBI's public enemy No. 1 and bank robber in the 1930s, was never accused of such a heinous crime.

In May 1980, Judy's starring role was to be scratched, not only from the TV screens and newspapers, but from the very face of the earth. The most of Morgan County wanted him dead; a courtroom filled with relatives of the victims and spectators wanted him dead; a jury of three women and nine men wanted him dead, and Judge Jeffrey Boles handed out sentences of death by the electric chair without once batting his baby blue eyes, one of which appeared to have an opaque lens.

The glamorous life was at an end, soon to be replaced by the loneliness of dreaded death row and the execution the future promised. Judy sat subdued in his dark cell, head in hands, and thought back into his past. Where had he gone wrong? Better still, was there ever a time when things went right? Was he almost destined for the electric chair from the first slap on the rear as he made his debut into life? It may have been so.

At best, he had been nice looking, friendly, bright, had an unusual sense of humor and could have



charmed a mother cat out of her milk. At worst, he was a lying, conniving thief, a sadistic rapist and cruel killer.

No one really knew the boyish-faced man, except perhaps Judy himself, as he was like a head with two faces, rotating without warning to the flick of a switch wired into his screwed-up brain. One face he showed to the world, the other was seen up close only by his begging and frightened victims, mostly young women. In a switch of personalities, he turned into a sexual psychopathic monster — no, even worse, it was as if he were reduced to a sex-driven animal instinct — a mad dog whose vicious attacks were blood thirsty and stopped at nothing short of gross satisfaction or death.

His brutal beatings and rapes of women were numerous and started when he was only 13. He committed hundreds of other crimes, some while he was in a state mental hospital, but he was questioned by police over only a handful.

Judy's plea in his quadruple murder trial was not guilty by reason of insanity, but after he admitted he tossed the three young children, ages 5, 4 and 2, into a creek like bags of cement, the jury turned a deaf ear. He would be found guilty and sentenced to death, though no one had died in the electric chair in Indiana since 1961.

Judy showed no sign of respecting the lives of others. He appeared to have little or no remorse or guilt. Bystanders wondered if he fully realized the ultimate consequence of the verdicts or if his own life was truly of so little importance to him. Some suspected he was acting for "his audience."

While he knew the difference between right and wrong, Steven T. Judy was not a normal person by anyone's definition. He was about as predictable as the Easter bunny's arrival at Christmas. His thoughts, his reactions, his deeds were not "the norm." It is here the age old question pops up: Was he born that way, or did his environment make him that way?

Judy's life story is so bizarre, it made some jurors feel faint, while others in the courtroom became nauseous. The air was so full of hatred that one could feel the vibes and perhaps, even danger. Months after

the trial ended, the very mention of his name still made people cringe.

The following paragraphs are about his life, as he explained it:

He was born Steven Timothy Judy on May 24, 1956, in Indianapolis. His early childhood was almost a complete blank to him, but he knew he always hated his name. Some people called him Timmy, which made him sound like "a twink," and he loathed it. But most people referred to him as Judy, and it sounded so sissified, that he had to fight over it more than once.

Steve's mother had been married before and already had a daughter, Corinda Blue. Everyone called her Rendi. She was about four years older than Steve. Then there were Danny, about two years younger than Steve; Susan, born approximately five years after Steve; and Patty, about eight years younger than Steve. Their parents, Vernon Eugene and Myrtle Louella Judy were married in 1954. He was a construction worker when employed at all, and she was a waitress at the Teepees, Essex House and Holiday Inn.

Vernon (referred to as Gene by his wife) frequently stayed out nights, drank and fought. He was arrested dozens of times for assaults and was also arrested for rape. He loved to brag about his confrontations and show his battle scars.

Myrtle, a well built, sexy "real" blond, enjoyed flirting and was easily picked up. This was one of the biggest reasons for assaults, which were aimed at her and her boyfriends, and she was hospitalized more than once. One time she had bald spots where he pulled her hair out.

Since Vernon was in jail a great deal, Myrtle brought her men friends home, and the children watched on some occasions as she engaged in sexual relations with them. Steve remembered visiting his father at the state farm. When his dad finally came home, he would quiz the children about their mother's activities and he would slap them around. When he was told all the things he didn't really want to hear, he struck their mother in front of the children. Once, Vernon and his brother beat up one of Myrtle's

boyfriends and filled his face full of red pepper. Vernon also "sabotaged" Myrtle's car, putting sugar in the gas tank, punctures in the radiator and holes in the tires. Sometimes Myrtle would make Steve sit up and watch her car of a night.

To show his displeasure with Myrtle once, Vernon butchered a big sheep dog belonging to a woman friend of Myrtle's who had been visiting the Judys, and he left the pieces of the pet scattered all over the porch for the children to see.

Myrtle had Vernon put in jail time and time again, and time and time again she would beg police for his release. But life at home was something the children did not enjoy, and they were exposed to things that started them out on the wrong path early in life.

While her mother worked, Rendi watched the three younger children. When their mother was home, occasionally she would tie Steve to the clothesline like a dog on a leash. His feelings as he looked back were that he was a hyperactive child and she probably didn't want to chase or be bothered with him. At times, all of the children were put in homes by the court, as their mother could not support them when she had no help.

Steve remembered searching for and finding his parents' pornographic books. This must have been when he was 10 or 11 years old. The nude and dirty pictures aroused him, and he would "relieve himself." Once in a while, he crawled into bed with his sleeping sister Susan and petted her. Then, there came a time, when he and his stepsister experimented on the real thing. He was about 10 and she, 14.

During their stormy relationship, Vernon and Myrtle divorced a couple of times and remarried. The last time, they decided to live together without being married. Needless to say, they moved around a great deal and the children never felt like they had any permanent roots.

Once Steve remembered playing hooky from school and going out to play on a creek with his sisters and brother. It was one of his good experiences. Another time he remembered a kindness from an old prostitute. She came along and gave the children

popcorn while they were stuck outside a bar waiting for their father to come out one whole day.

Most of all, Steve remembered getting whipped often. When he was asked how often, he asked: "How often is every day of my life?"

Steve's father was also an ill-tempered man who had been in trouble with authorities since he was 7 years old. He was declared an incorrigible child when he was 11 and was later placed in the Indiana Boys' School, from which he later graduated. He entered the Navy during World War II, but was kicked out for fighting and received a dishonorable discharge. It was after that when he took up with Steve's mother.

Steve felt his mother was different with him than with her other children. As he grew older, she often called to him while he was bathing or undressing to come to her. Her kisses, unlike a mother-son relationship, were on his lips. Sometimes she would be scantily dressed and would place Steve on her lap, hug and kiss him and run her fingers through his hair. In older years, he admitted this stimulated him. And even though she was known to have smacked him around a lot, he still thought of her as a sexy woman.

Steve could go back into his past no further than about 10, and that was for small incidents. It was almost as if he never had a real childhood. He knew he enjoyed fishing, so he must have been exposed to that, and he liked playing baseball, so he learned some knowledge of that. Hunting was another thing which pleased him, so interest in that began at some point in time.

As for card games or other games children or families play, he had no recollection. He couldn't even remember any special friends or playmates. His meals weren't regular, and he, his brother and sisters wore mostly hand-me-downs, or cheap clothing.

At school, Steve was considered an average student, though teachers always complained that he didn't work up to his potential.

As far as recollecting particular happenings in the fourth and fifth grades, Steve was a washout, but he was pretty well able to focus in on sixth grade, as that appears to be when most of his troubles really started.

At 12, he was shoplifting pocket knives, model airplanes and BB-guns. It excited him to steal. He started out stealing wine in stores at age 11, burglarized a neighbor's home with his brother often, and took money from a piggy bank there, as well as guns.

It was during his sixth grade year that he stabbed a boy in the rear with a compass because the boy had been putting tacks on all the kids' seats. This became a matter for police to investigate.

Steve was experienced at drinking booze at age 12, as he "enjoyed" his first big drunk when he was 11. It made him sick. He slipped into the booze at his home often. His interest in sex was beginning to blossom at about the same time.

During a lunch break in sixth grade, he was walking by a parked car and noticed a young high school girl inside it. He jumped into the car, grabbed and kissed the girl, ran his hand up her leg, stole her purse and quickly jumped out of the car. As he fled, he told her he would be back to see her.

Early one morning, he saw a woman in a white uniform standing at a bus stop. It was quite cold outside, and she gasped for her breath as Steve ran by and lifted up her dress. It made him feel good. He described it as being sort of like a shot of adrenalin.

In another incident about the same time, Steve saw two girls walking on some railroad tracks near a high school. On impulse, he grabbed one of them, threw her to the ground and kissed her. Then he ran away.

These occurrences got Steve into trouble with the law, but officers did not know about all the things he had done.

He and a bunch of neighborhood boys sneaked over to the nearby bathhouse and peeped into the women's dressing area. When alone, Steve would slip out by himself at night and go back to watch the women undress. He also peeped into apartment windows, but was never caught. He began taking many things that didn't belong to him, and he once even set fire to a neighbor's garage before running home to watch it burn from atop his own garage.

Steve was blamed for burning his brother with a hot

screwdriver he was using to put wheels on a model car. For that, he said: "I got my ass beat good."

Because of his attacks on girls, Steve was taken from his parents and placed in the Indianapolis Juvenile Center from May to August of 1969. He was then moved to the Methodist Home for Children at Lebanon. He attended junior high school at Lebanon, and on Sundays, he went to church.

While at the home, he smoked his first marijuana, drank and sneaked into the girls' dormitory for sexual experiences. He also made obscene phone calls, mostly to nurses and administrators. He had been caught in the girls' dorm and was also discovered while making obscene calls. He "got busted" for smoking cigarettes.

In about January 1970, he and some of the other students decided to run off. They just picked up and started walking. They hitchhiked to another city. For a while, they didn't have any money and they stole to sustain themselves. Later, they ran onto a couple of girls with an apartment, where they spent some time before moving on to a farmhouse which had no plumbing. They began calling their parents to come after them, and Steve finally called his father, asking him to come alone to pick him up. But Steve's mother accompanied his dad, and she embarrassed him by treating him like a small child, yelling at him and slapping him in the face in front of the others.

The courts did not wish to place Steve back into the custody of his parents, as recommendations from investigations into his personal life showed that his parents were not a good influence on his life. Attempts were made to place him in other homes, even in other states, but with no good results.

Steve returned to stay with his folks in February 1970. The relationship between his two parents hadn't changed much, except that his mother was living with a girlfriend. Steve drank and ran around most of the time and learned to put up with the constant fighting between his parents.

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## Chapter II—Judy's Sexual Attacks

On April 17, 1970, when Steve was 13 years old, he committed one of his most brutal attacks.

It was an afternoon like any other afternoon in his life. He was living at home, and his sister Rendi had sent him on an errand to buy some hair spray at a drugstore about 10 blocks away from their home. As he left the drugstore, he saw a young woman drive by. He watched her and saw her pull into the driveway of a nearby brick apartment building. He followed her to her apartment. When she got inside, he knocked on the door.

While waiting in the hallway for her to answer, he became extremely nervous. He felt a sudden surge of strength, and his heart was pounding. He talked fast, in fact stuttered a bit, as he entered on the pretense of selling Boy Scout tickets. He asked if her husband was home, adding that he needed to sell the tickets to him. Of course, this was only his way to determine if the pretty 22-year-old woman was alone.

When she said her husband wasn't home, Steve pulled out his pocket knife and told tall, frail Carol Emig of plans to rape her. He ordered her into the bedroom. She was so very frightened, she didn't resist him.

The bedroom was off a hallway. When she reached the bed, Steve told her to take off her clothes, which she did. He made her lie down on the bed, where he raped her. After he had finished with her, he got up and allowed her to get up. She was still trembling as she asked him to leave. At that point, Steve started stabbing her, piercing her skin 42 times and leaving 18 stab wounds, which were deep and gushing with blood. She was trying to protect herself, but could not. All of a sudden, he stopped and left the room. She didn't know why, but then noticed his pocket knife on the floor. He had broken it off stabbing her.

Mrs. Emig figured Steve would be back, that perhaps he had left to find another knife to finish her off. She shut the door and tried to lock it, but the bedroom door had no lock. She grabbed a hatchet from

a drawer where it had been placed after a camping trip and tried to push a chest in front of the door in case Steve attempted to get back to her. Then she heard him heading her way.

The chest hardly deterred Steve at all, and after he pushed his way back into the room, Mrs. Emig saw he was carrying a butcher knife. She held the hatchet in the air hoping to scare him off. Instead, he grabbed it from her and hit her on the head with the sharp point at least four times. In one swipe, he cut the finger from her left hand because she had lifted it to her head to protect herself.

Mrs. Emig fell to the floor, bleeding profusely. The room was covered with blood and she was lying in a puddle.

Steve, whose hand was somehow cut in the exchange of blows, ran to the bathroom to wash and examine his own wound. He wrapped it with a towel and ran from the apartment, leaving Mrs. Emig nearly unconscious. She tried desperately to pull herself to a phone in her hallway before she completely collapsed, but she could not. She was found shortly afterward by police and her husband.

Steve, meanwhile, ran home. His clothing was saturated with blood, and his sister was hysterical at the sight of him. She screamed: "What happened?"

Steve told Rendi that some guy had attacked him while he was on his way back from the drugstore. She called police, and Steve rode around with officers for awhile looking for his so-called assailant. He had almost convinced himself that his made-up story was true when he decided to take police to Mrs. Emig's apartment. He first told officers the man attacked Mrs. Emig too. He showed them the bloody footprints outside her apartment and stuck to his story that he wasn't the one who had stabbed her for a while. Finally, he confessed that he had done the terrible act himself.

Mrs. Emig was taken to a hospital. Her fight against death lasted for years. Brain surgery, abdominal and open heart surgery were required because of Steve's attack on her. She never had to testify against the 13-year-old in court, as he was taken to a juvenile center



and later transferred to Indiana's Central State Hospital, which has special facilities for juveniles, those in trouble and with mental problems.

At Central State, which is in Indianapolis, Steve completed seventh and eighth grades. He was in trouble with the staff on occasions and was placed in a padded cell. One such time was after he had been arguing with a teacher. While he didn't always obey the rules, he didn't get caught every time when he went against them. He had his ground privileges taken away from him for drinking and bad-mouthing the nurses, but most of the time, he managed to fool those around him into thinking he was behaving.

Steve often got a weekend pass. During those times, he picked up girls and engaged in sexual activities.

It was at the hospital he met Tony Colvin. Tony had been in trouble several times and was posing a problem for his mother. He was about Steve's age. The two became close friends and weren't particularly a good influence on each other. When weekends rolled around, they got passes, broke into cars and houses and stole anything to turn a fast buck. They even managed to get a key (Steve said it was "willed" to him) so as to be able to slip out after beds were checked at 11 o'clock through the week.

During his freshman year, Steve attended nearby Washington High School. But one day, he caused a riot in a lunchroom over one of the female students. For that, disrupting classes and smoking, he was kicked out. He enrolled in Manual High School, but was forced to leave after he cut classes and threw a kid off a footbridge.

Steve continued to get his sex supply at the state hospital. He often slipped into the women's quarters and would booze it up and party with them.

While on one of his weekend leaves with Tony, Steve went home with him and met his mother, Mary Colvin, whose husband was deceased. Tony also had a half brother who lived in Indianapolis named Robert Carr, a brick mason. Carr was married, and he and his wife Mary had four young children, Toni Jo, Robert, Randy and Tracy.

Steve and Tony visited with the Carrs a great deal,

and Steve became close to the family.

The staff at the state hospital talked with the Carrs about taking custody of Steve and making a home for him. The Carrs were given a partial explanation for Steve's being sent to the hospital, but the full story was not told. Mrs. Carr was informed about the attack on Mrs. Emig, but the severity of the attack was not revealed. She was told that doctors felt Steve had hostilities toward his mother and that he perhaps had suffered a nervous breakdown.

Steve started living with the Carrs when he was 15 years old. The date was January 1972. During his first year with the Carrs, they had problems getting the boy to come home at the proper times. They also had caught him drinking and were aware he tried to seduce every baby sitter, so consequently they wouldn't leave one alone with him.

Steve challenged Mrs. Carr's authority frequently and argued with her often. Although she was a rather large woman, she was not much older than Steve and wasn't considered much of a spanker.

Often Steve lied about sneaking girls into the house and about drinking, but the Carrs found empty wine bottles around the house, and Bob's liquor was missing on several occasions.

Bob, a heavyset, tall fellow, had no difficulty in handling Steve. Bob was strong in body and mind, and Steve was rather small. They couldn't have a real father-son relationship, because Bob was not that many years older than Steve, but Steve knew who was boss. Though Bob didn't spank Steve, the boy knew he could any time he wished.

The Carrs treated Steve like he was their own son. They learned to love him despite his faults, and the children were quite fond of him too.

By the same token, Steve was good to the children. He helped to change their diapers, played with them, bathed them and cleaned up after them.

When he was 16, he saved the life of a baby of one of the Carrs' relatives. The child was turning blue after falling under water in the bathtub, and Steve gave mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

But Steve's drinking habit grew progressively

worse. One day, his foster parents were forced to return him to the hospital for disciplining. There he was locked in a padded room.

After he had lived with the Carrs for about a year, Mrs. Carr caught him making an obscene telephone call, and it disturbed her a lot. She told him people would think he was a freak, and this upset Steve.

Steve couldn't forget what his foster mother had said to him, and he felt the whole family was really down on him. That night, he wrote a note saying that if they thought he was such a freak, he would leave. And leave he did, but he took the Carrs' new car on his way out. He drove it into Illinois, where he wrapped it around a utility pole because he was driving too fast. Steve wound up in a hospital, and the car was a total loss.

Law enforcement officials contacted the Carrs, who traveled to see Steve at the hospital. The boy cried and begged their forgiveness.

Steve, then 16, was taken to the juvenile center in Indianapolis when he was released from the hospital. After a fight there with one of the other boys, he was transferred to a cell for juveniles at the Marion County Jail.

For a while, the Carrs refused to visit him. They were still sore at him. But Steve wrote them a letter and again begged for their forgiveness, and this time they agreed to take him back.

While living with the Carrs, Steve re-entered Washington High School, but it was by "mutual agreement" with school officials that he quit after cutting off a 17-year-old girl's halter top. That was in his sophomore year.

When Steve reached 18, he decided he could make it on his own and moved away from the Carr home. He met a girl named Jeannie, and he became so fond of her, at one point they moved to Texas and lived together for awhile. When that fell through, he returned to Indiana.

At one time, he managed to get his uncle drunk so that he could steal the uncle's car to transport his younger brother and sister to New Orleans. The girl had been placed in a home for girls by the court, and

she was quite unhappy there. She had asked Steve to help her, and his scheme to get her out of the state worked.

In New Orleans, Steve got into some trouble. He was picked up in connection with the rape of a young girl and had been charged with a number of traffic offenses. He wasn't convicted of rape, but he served some jail time, and he also had to pay some traffic fines.

When Steve returned to Indiana, he became a Beacon Van truck driver. He was traveling about when he ended up in Naperville, Ill., the evening of July 23, 1975. He had been drinking in a bar and decided to go outside on the parking lot. He came upon a 17-year-old girl sitting in her car on a downtown parking lot. She was waiting for her boyfriend to get off work.

It was about 10:20 when he approached her and asked what the time was. "About 10:20," Susan McFadgen said.

"Where are the good bars around here?" Steve asked.

"I don't know, I'm afraid, for I don't drink," she answered.

Steve noticed that same old feeling coming over him. His heart began to pound as he started to imagine what it would be like to - - -. He looked around to see if anyone was watching. When he realized no one was near, he opened her car door and ordered her to "move over, or I'll stab you!"

Somehow, when he got in, she was able to cross over him and get out. Steve quickly followed and knocked her down. He got over the top of her and struck her over and over, at least 50 times, mostly in the face. Then he began to tighten his hands around her throat.

Susan screamed: "Help! Help!" She yelled: "Don't hit me! Please don't hit me!" From the corner of her eye she saw a flashing red light approaching. She yelled louder: "Help! Help!"

A man leaped from a red vehicle and ran to assist Susan. When Steve saw an ambulance driver running toward him, he drew back and slugged Susan one more time before fleeing.

Susan was hospitalized with two black eyes, multiple bruises, a fractured nose and a cut on her head. Steve temporarily escaped, but was caught by police later that evening.

Steve was brought to trial shortly afterward for beating Susan, and he received a three-year sentence to Joliet (Stateville) Prison. In court, he could not say why he had attacked her, but the story he later told friends and family bore little resemblance to what really happened.

When Steve arrived at Joliet, some of the inmates found him attractive, as he was young, well built and rather handsome. One large black man was reported to have pulled a knife on Steve and raped him. It made Steve angry, and he protested, but he was no match for the strong black. When Steve returned to his cell, he was frustrated over the incident. He wanted to cry, but knew he couldn't. He couldn't turn the man in to authorities either, for Steve knew he would get even worse treatment the next time.

When the guards went by to say "lights out" at night, Steve would lie in his bunk (often called rack in jails and prisons), and think of days when he was free to come and go as he chose. He thought about women, too, and remembered some of his exciting experiences. He found himself thinking more and more about his own mother. She always had been a sex symbol to him, and even though he didn't like her ways all the time and didn't respect her as a mother, he secretly desired her as a woman. He knew he had always wanted her in a special way sons do not normally think of mothers. Steve wanted to sleep with her, caress and make love to her. Before falling off to sleep, he would fantasize about it. He had often seen her half dressed at home and he remembered every curve as he stared into the darkness. He planned to talk to her about the possibility of "making out" with her when he was released, to see if she would permit him to do so, and he felt she might approve.

Stateville Prison at Joliet released Steven Judy to Indianapolis on parole. Judy left the prison in March 1977.

Steve's mother met him as he came from the gates.

She was glad to see him. She had some beer with her, and they started drinking it. They stopped at a tavern a short time later, and when his mother explained to people there that Steve had been away somewhere other than prison, it angered and hurt him to realize she was ashamed.

They left the bar and decided to return to Indianapolis, as Steve wanted to see his foster parents, who, while he was in prison, had bought and begun operating a tavern.

Steve's mother was jealous over his attention to Mrs. Carr. His mother accused him of having more than a motherly interest in the woman. She also accused him of being "thick" with Mrs. Carr. She became very angry and swore at Steve's foster mother and father, and she shouted vulgarities and accusations at her son.

She ran out the door and stopped at a phone booth to call police. She told officers that the Carrs were holding her son in a bar against his will. She gave the address, and a patrol car was dispatched to the scene. When officers arrived and found a family quarrel, they tried to get Steve's mother to leave peacefully, but she wouldn't. Then they ordered her to "get out of here before we run you in." She left in a snit shouting: "I never want to see any of you again!" Steve figured it would be the last time he ever laid eyes on his mother. He never got to ask her about his dream wish. It would always have to remain just that.

The Carrs invited Steve back home, and he was happy to accept their invitation. He managed to get himself a job as a construction worker, but when work wasn't steady, he went back to his old tricks of breaking into cars and homes, stealing CB radios, stereos, televisions and other items to convert to ready cash.

He hadn't been out of prison too long, when he spotted his next victim on a post office parking lot in Indianapolis. It was nearing 7:30 a.m. on April 19, 1977, when Steve, who was out looking for trouble, came upon Pamela Barger, a single woman waiting for the post office to open, sitting in her parked station wagon.

That old feeling started to take hold of him. His heart began pounding as he noticed the sexy bleached blond sitting behind the wheel of a late model wagon. His thoughts started whirling around in his head as if he were in a wind tunnel.

Steve slipped up to her door, jerked it open and jumped inside. He held a knife to her ribs and said: "Do what I tell you, or I will kill you!"

Pamela was so scared she was shaking all over as she looked at him in a state of shock. Steve grabbed ahold of her hair and held the knife to her ribs. "I've been in prison," he said. "I've killed someone before and will do it again if you make me."

Pamela tried to get out of the car and Steve grabbed her by the hair of the head. "I warned you I would kill you if I have to, now climb over me and let me under the wheel," he ordered.

Pamela began crying as she climbed over Steve. "Put your face in my lap," he demanded, "and hold onto my belt."

"Please don't hurt me," Pamela begged. "Please let me go!" she pleaded.

Steve put his foot down on the accelerator and sped up. All the time he was driving, he was asking her questions. "What is your name?" he asked. "Where do you live?" He threatened: "If you lie to me, I'll come back and kill you!"

"Please let me go," Pamela begged repeatedly. By this time, she was sobbing.

On Steve drove. He reached down and unfastened her bra. "Do you think I'm going to rape you?"

"I hope not," she cried.

"I don't get my kicks out of raping chicks," he said as he laughed.

The more she begged for mercy, the angrier he got. "Shut your mouth!" he told her. "If you don't shut your mouth, I'm going to cut your throat!"

Steve grabbed her breast, and with a strange kind of laughing sound, he asked: "Do you like it? Does it feel good?"

"No, no," she cried. "Please let me go."

As he started to increase the car's speed, Pamela grabbed his hand with the knife, jerked the steering

wheel and threw the car out of control. They struggled and the car spun around. He accidentally was cut with his own knife in the exchange and he dropped it. He grabbed her hand between his teeth and got one hand ahold of her hair. Then he began to beat her head against the door. He acted wild and crazy. "You're dead!" he shouted.

About that time, she apparently hit the latch of the door, and the door flew open. She fell onto the pavement of State Road 37 south of Indianapolis. Before Steve could turn the vehicle around, she ran across the highway and flagged down a passing motorist, who gave her a lift to Five Points, where she called police.

Steve drove on down the highway in her station wagon. Later it was found in White River.

Pamela was able to identify Steve to police, and this resulted in his being charged with kidnapping and auto theft. He was arrested on April 20 in Morgan County. Steve was held in Morgan County Jail and transferred to Marion County Jail. He was kept there several months awaiting trial, which ended up with a hung jury. Eleven jurors voted to convict him, but one held out because he wasn't sure of Pamela's story. Steve was very convincing in court. The Marion County prosecutor let Steve plea bargain the case instead of trying it again. Steve entered a guilty plea to theft, but the kidnap charge was dropped. Steve ended up getting off for time already served in jail while awaiting trial, and Pamela was afraid of her shadow ever after.

Steve, who had been returned to Illinois' Stateville Prison as a parole violator after his release from Marion County Jail, was again free, but by this time, it was September 1978. He met a Marsh Supermarket clerk named Sylvia Inez Peel. She turned him on. He moved in with her until the first part of November, when dissension forced him out.

He met another young girl who interested him. Her name was Patty Whitesell. They struck up a conversation one night after Tony Colvin and Jannie Barnes introduced them. They went together about a week and almost immediately started living together.



They lived together for about a month. Then on the night of November 25, 1978, he was sitting around and watching television with Tony and some young kid. They were boozing it up, laughing and joking.

Someone suggested going out and holding up a store. They all knew Steve had a pistol, and Steve was all for the idea.

They didn't bother to disguise themselves. They loaded into Tony's car and drove around. They laughed as they "cased" the Majik Market. Tony parked the car outside, and he and Steve walked inside. There were five or six people in the store at the time, including a cop. Steve bought some cakes and Cokes and walked out.

When the market emptied a few minutes later, he returned. Tony and the other boy watched from the outside.

Steve walked up to the female clerk, laid a Zinger cake on the counter and said: "Put all your money in a paper bag and hand it to me." He pointed a gun at her and told her to hurry.

The chunky, older woman started filling the sack.

"If you got any money in a cigar box under that counter and don't give it to me, I'm gonna blow yer head off," Steve told her. She replied that she had no more money.

As Steve readied to depart, he ordered her to "get down on the floor," and she wasted no time in doing so, though it was difficult for a woman of her size to do.

Steve ran from the store, jumped in the car, and they burned rubber driving away. The clerk's son came by as they were getting away. He got a description of the car. The clerk, whose name was Mary Teeters, called police, who immediately began a search for the robbers.

Once away from the market, the three began discarding some of their outer clothing and gloves, so that if they were caught, they wouldn't be easily identified. They also threw away the gun. They were proud of their steal, about \$200.

Mrs. Teeters managed to stuff two \$2 bills in the sack of stolen cash. She knew it could help her identify the money if it were recovered.

About 45 minutes later, police spotted a vehicle like the one her son had described. It was doing di-dos and traveling recklessly about the street.

When officers stopped the three, they, of course, denied any knowledge of the crime. Police had Mrs. Teeters brought to the scene of the arrest. She positively identified them and told police they would find the \$2 bills among the stolen money, which they did. It was the clincher. Steve and Tony were charged with armed robbery and thrown in the hoosegow. The young boy with them was able to work out "a deal" with police for his freedom, since he was a juvenile and his testimony could help the state.

While in Marion County Jail awaiting bond or trial, Steve was visited by Tony's former girlfriend, Jannie Barnes. She had met Steve at the Carrs' and Steve had lived with Jannie and Tony a short time. Jannie and Steve became very friendly and they wrote to each other.

Steve asked his foster family to bail him out, but for some time, they would not. Bond had been set at \$7,500, and 10 percent of that was a lot of money to the Carrs. Besides, they wanted to be sure Steve had learned a lesson.

Steve couldn't stand being imprisoned again. He decided to kill himself. One evening, he took a razor blade and cut his wrists. He laid down on his bunk and let the blood run to the floor. He didn't yell for help as he became weaker. Instead, he began to think pleasant thoughts — soon he would be out of this hell hole world and never locked up again. In his near unconsciousness, he began to feel good, relieved.

Steve passed out, thinking that he would never wake up to this life again, but his attempt to pull off a suicide even failed. Another prisoner saw him and called for a deputy to get him help.

When the Carrs heard about Steve's close call, they could hold off helping him no longer. They decided to go his bail in April 1979. They paid out \$750. However, Steve was actually released through an error, because the money was posted by members of his foster family instead of a bail bondsman. Under law, a prisoner can be released if a licensed bondsman posts 10 percent of

the bond in cash, and the jail clerk thought the money came from a bondsman.

On April 23, 1979, Steve was free again. However, he didn't head for the Carrs' home. He went to find Jannie. He decided to spend most of his time living with her at the home of Judy Farris, and to go back to work for his foster father. He looked different than he did when he was arrested, as he had grown a beard.

Jannie was employed by Mrs. Farris, a divorcee who owned a house-cleaning business. Jannie's daughter and Mrs. Farris' children also lived with them. Both the women were heavy drinkers, and that suited Steve just fine.

Steve made a beeline to Jannie's house the minute he was freed, mainly because he felt sex starved. He waited around for Jannie to get home from work, and they planned a big drinking spree for the evening. They went out and closed down the bars, getting home early Tuesday morning. After engaging in sex three or four times, they fell off to sleep about 3 o'clock.

At 6:30, Steve arose to get ready for work. He was due at the Carr house at 7:30. Jannie drove him over there in her car. It was a rainy day, and that made it harder to do outside work.

That night, they went out on the town again, drinking and partying until bar closing time. After another three or four sex experiences, they fell off to sleep.

On Wednesday, Steve worked all day again. When he and Jannie got together that evening, it was a repeat performance of the two previous nights.

Thursday was another work day, and Thursday night, Steve and Jannie stayed home, watched television and the kids, drank beer, smoked pot and had their usual sex relations.

Before Steve left for work on Friday morning, he saw Patty Whitesell, the girl he had been living with before the armed robbery. Patty had brought Mrs. Farris home from a bar because Mrs. Farris had been drinking so heavily she wasn't able to drive herself. Steve asked Patty if she would come back to him, and she wasn't sure she would. They had a chance to speak only briefly.

Steve was beginning to wear down, and the sleepless nights and hard-working days were about to catch up with him, so he asked Jannie for some diet pills, which he called "speed." Jannie sneaked some for him out of Mrs. Farris' purse.

About noon, Steve took a "blue booster" (diet pill) to see him through the day. At about 5:30, he took another diet pill, this time a "yellow jacket." About the same time, he got off work and picked up an eight pack of Miller's beer. He drank about four on the way to the Carr home. He had left the job with the Carrs' gray and maroon construction truck. When he reached the home of his foster parents, Steve had four or five more beers.

The last pill was beginning to work on him, and he felt a sudden burst of energy. He started picking up things around the house and cleaning the kitchen.

Steve had told Jannie and Mrs. Farris he would meet them at the bar later in the evening if he missed them at the house. They phoned for him, but he wasn't ready to leave the house. He asked his foster dad for use of the truck, and Bob said it was okay, but to have it back by work time the next morning.

Steve went past Jannie's house, and she and Mrs. Farris had already gone. Paula Morgan, another of the girls' friends, was there, and Steve went in for a drink. He also smoked a couple of marijuana joints there. Mrs. Carr called him there while she was at work, a short time before he left.

It was about 11 p.m. Friday before Steve reached the Triangle Bar, where he had two or three more beers with Jannie and Mrs. Farris. He was becoming a little aggravated with Jannie because she wouldn't leave with him. Instead, she told him to drive the truck back to her house and said she and Mrs. Farris would pick him up. After he parked the truck back at the house and got into the car with the two women, they drove to another tavern, the Tick Tock, and drank there till they rolled the sidewalks in.

About 2:30 a.m. on Saturday, April 28, 1979, they started home. Steve was driving Mrs. Farris' car. He was trying to scare the women a little and drove as close to cars as he could without hitting them. Mrs.

Farris protested: "If you don't know how to drive this thing, let me behind the wheel. You're going to get us killed."

When they arrived back at home, one female headed for the bathroom and the other for the refrigerator. Steve got kind of quiet and withdrawn. He hadn't been his usual joking self all evening. All of a sudden he said to Jannie: "I think I forgot to lock up the tools on the truck. I'd better go do that." It was about 3 o'clock in the morning. It was the last time Jannie saw Steve that morning. She and Mrs. Farris guessed that he decided to leave and try to find Patty.

He started up the truck and began driving around Indianapolis. Once he stopped for gas. He thought about robbing the place, but that was just a passing thought.

### Chapter III—Murders and Arrest

He drove around for nearly three and a half hours. At about 6:30 Saturday morning, April 28, 1979, he came across Terry Lee Chasteen and her three children on Interstate 465 near the I-70 West interchange.

(What really happened at this point in time is known to nobody alive, for the story Judy told in court and what authorities thought really occurred did not agree. So this story will pick up with the factual information.)

It was about 8 o'clock when Steve arrived back at the Carr home. He was drinking an orange Fazo and carrying his baseball cap and blue sweatshirt. He was later than he should have been, and since he was late getting back with the truck, his foster dad had decided that there wouldn't be any work that Saturday. He had let his help go home.

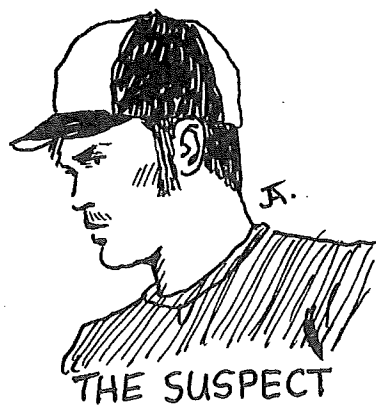
About 7 o'clock, Mrs. Carr had called Jannie on the telephone to find out why Steve wasn't home. Jannie told her Steve had left her about 3 o'clock and she hadn't heard from him since. She said he had acted strange all evening, "moody."

When Bob asked Steve where he had been all night, Steve said he and Jannie had a falling out, that he had been drinking and fell asleep in the truck.

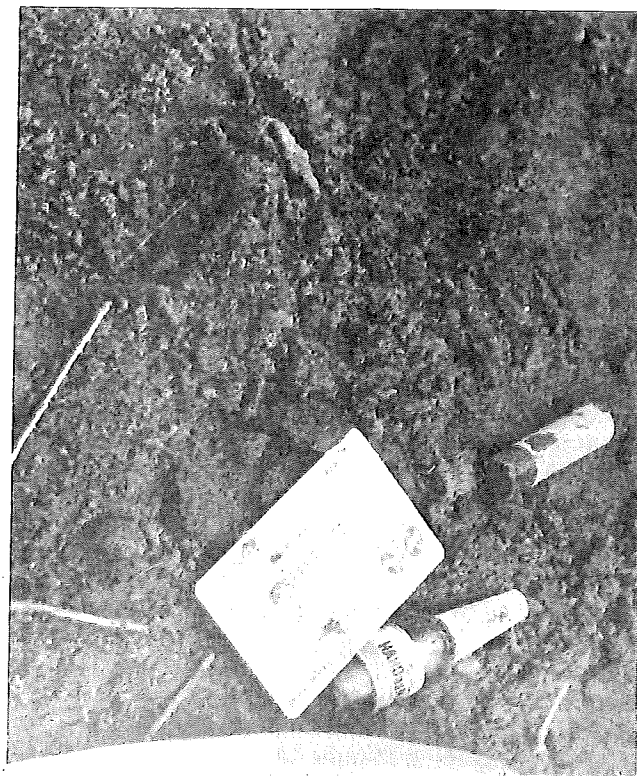
Bob wasn't sure about Steve's answer, but accepted it for the time being. Mary, who had worked the night shift at Allison's, went to bed shortly afterward.

Meanwhile, back in Morgan County, two mushroom hunters were entering the White Lick Creek area off State Road 67 at about 9 o'clock. Richard Mundy, a man who formerly lived in the Mooresville vicinity, pulled his vehicle off the road near the creek bridge. He, his young son Ricky and friend, Paul Reed, headed toward the creek. They separated a little to look for the big yellow or white sponge mushrooms known to grow on the creek bank.

Richard was approaching the water when he spotted something he first believed to be a mannequin. When he realized it was a woman's nude body, face down in



**TERRY CHASTEEN'S body in the water.**



**A KROGER check-cashing card, lipstick, nail polish, items of Terry's scattered on the creek bank.**



the water, he yelled: "Oh, my God, what have we come upon?" His first thought was to keep his young son from seeing the horrible sight. He called to Paul, who came running. Paul's mouth flew open. He took a deep breath and exclaimed: "Hey, man, do you know what we've stumbled onto?"

Richard nodded that he did. "Let's get out of here," said Richard. They headed toward Ricky up the bank and hurried him off to the car. They drove to Mooresville to tell police what they had seen.

The woman working the radio sent out a dispatch to the Morgan County Sheriff's office, and an Indiana State Trooper, Investigator Jerry Conner, heard the message and rushed to the creek. Sheriff Richard Allen and Chief Deputy Bob Williams also headed to the scene.

Richard and Paul returned with officers, who found all of Terry's clothing scattered about, some of it torn in strips. They found a screwdriver under her coat on the sandy bank, and they also discovered a construction worker's line pin. There were pills, nail polish and a few other items strewn over the bank.

Upon arrival, Conner and Allen radioed for specialists in every field from the state police. Soon to arrive were fingerprint experts, lab technicians, photographers and others necessary to investigate murders, including Deputy County Coroner Tom Neal, Prosecutor Tom Gray and Deputy Prosecutor Steve Oliver.

Among Indiana State Police specialists was Kenneth Hicks, a diver. He put on a wet suit and got out his equipment. The water was fairly clear for this time of year and generally was about two feet deep, though it was much deeper in spots.

Hicks looked closely at the creek. He found the deepest water to be six to eight feet deep in the bend, where it was also flowing the fastest.

Officers Williams, Conner, Allen and Detective Robert Craig walked on south along the creek's pathway. They were looking for more clues. Conner and Craig saw some footprints that went over the bank on south of where Mrs. Chasteen's body was. She was

almost positively identified by papers found on the bank.

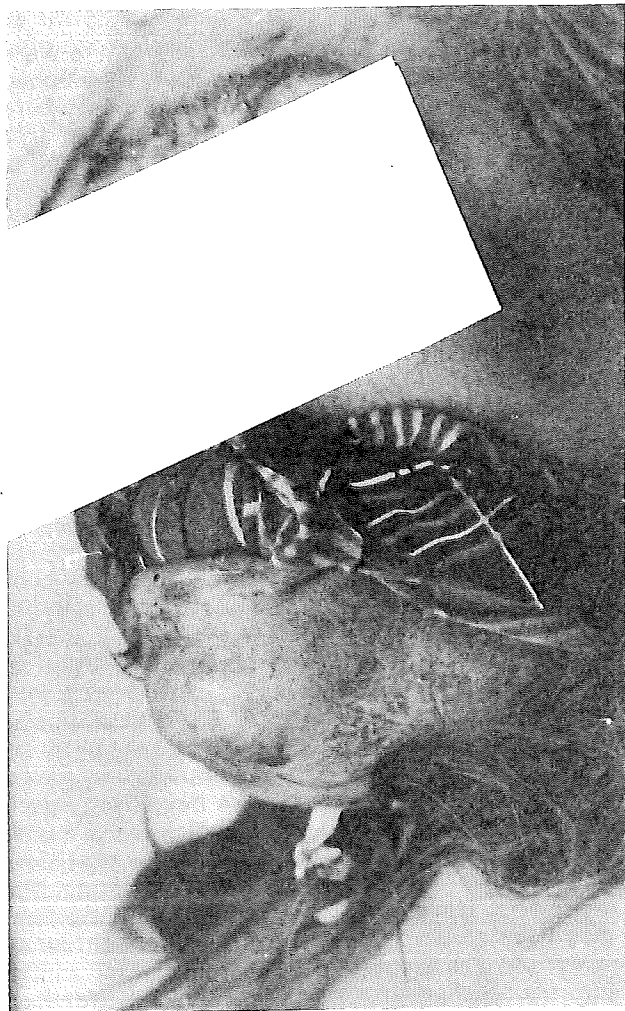
Williams moved on over to where the others were and started looking down into the water. He stepped down onto a tree that hung a little bit lower than where the others were. He looked down around another tree that was in the water and observed what appeared to be another body, hung up on the tree under the water. The small child, later identified as 5-year-old Misty, was about a foot and a half from the bank in about a foot or so of water. Conner spotted the child at about the same time. Misty's body was about 100 feet downstream from her mother's body.

Williams and the sheriff decided to walk on down the creek to see if the body might have fallen in the water and floated up on a sandbar. There were several sandbars in the creek. They continued as far as they could next to the water and ran into a log jam. They had to get back upon the bank and walk around. They went up into a small woods along the creek. Sheriff Allen went one direction with the creek and Williams cut back over to the south, through the woods and back out on the creek as close to the log jam as he could to look around the area.

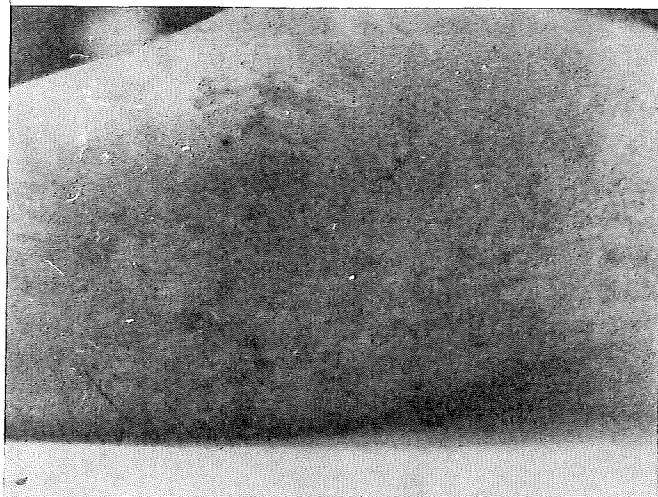
Just in a short time, the sheriff hollered at Williams and told him to contact Conner and let him know that he had found a third body. About the time Williams yelled, the sheriff shouted at Williams again that he had discovered a fourth body. Williams relayed the grim news back up the creek: "We have two more." This time, the two small boys' bodies were found. They were about 650 feet downstream from Misty's body and about 750 feet from their mother's body. The smaller boy, Mark, was found in twelve to eighteen inches of water, while Steven's body was under four or five feet and was snagged in brush.

Officers checked on down the creek a little farther, and Williams took off southward as far as he could go. He came upon a log jam just past the railroad bridge that he felt would have been impossible for a body to have gotten through. He was then satisfied there were no other bodies.

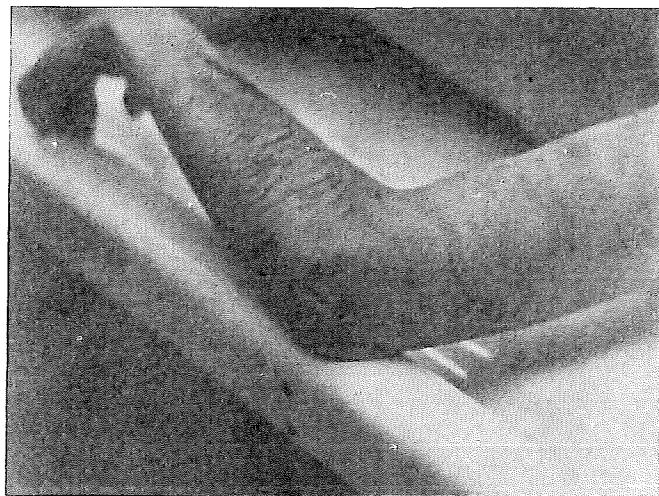
Civil Defense equipment was used to remove Mrs.



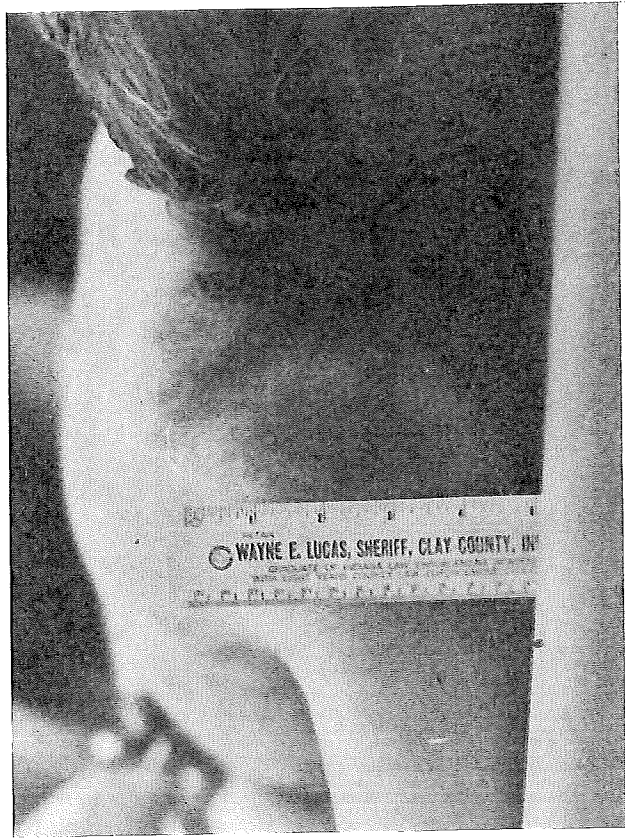
**THE WAY THE ligature  
was tied through her  
mouth, around her head  
and under her chin.**



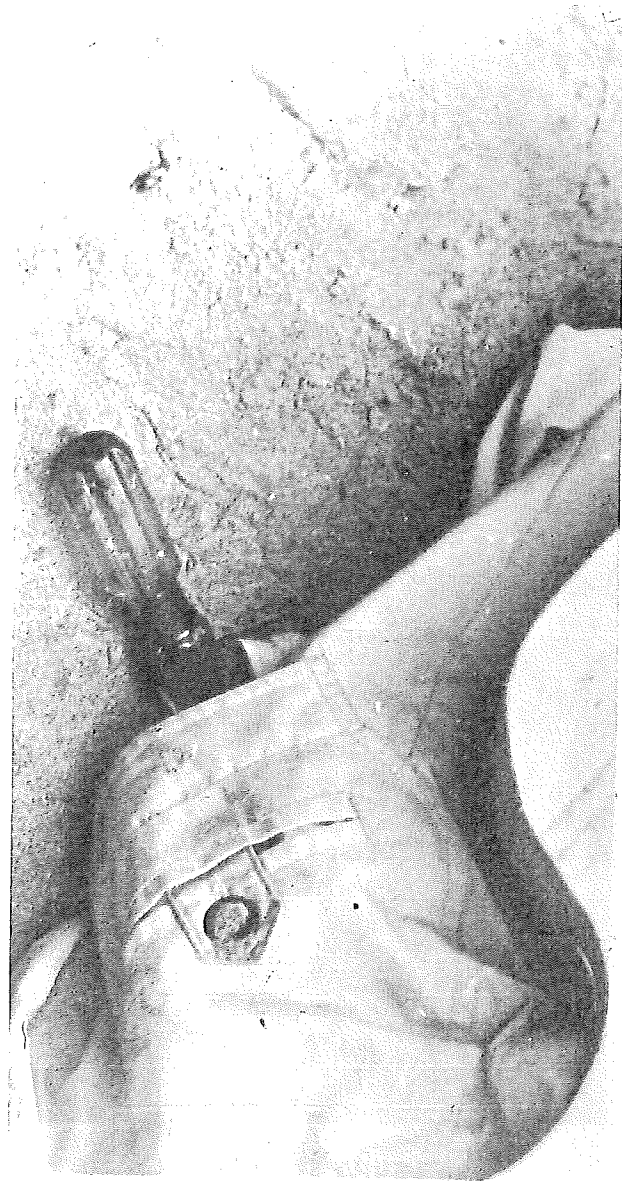
**MARKINGS ON the front  
of Terry's thighs looked  
like she had been dragged.**



**OPEN WOUND on Terry's  
elbow.**



**A BRUISE ON Terry's shoulder.**



**TERRY'S COAT, WHERE the rape occurred. Notice the screwdriver.**





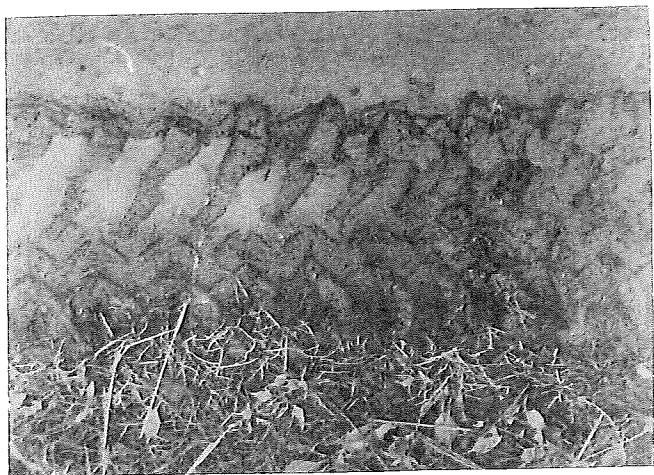
**TERRY'S SHOES and  
panties on the creek bank.**



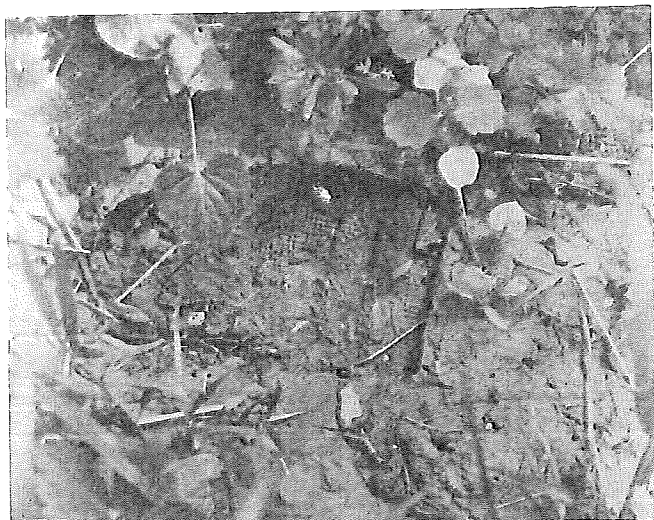
**TERRY'S brassiere.**



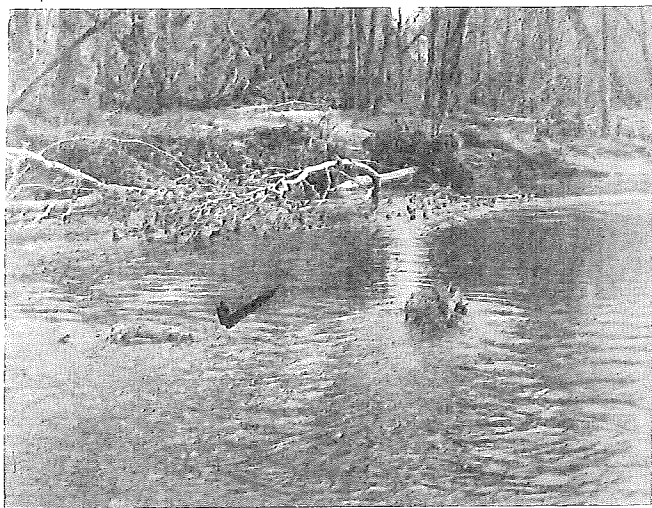
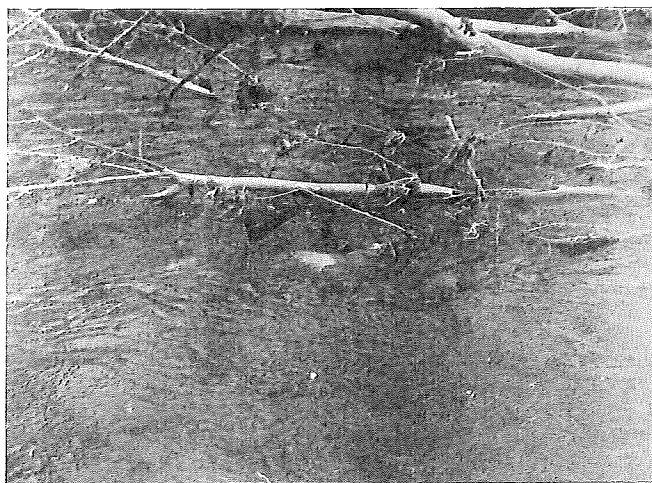
**WHAT WAS left of Terry's torn Marsh Supermarket smock.**



**OFFICERS MADE** plaster casts of these tire tracks in the pull-off area of the creek.

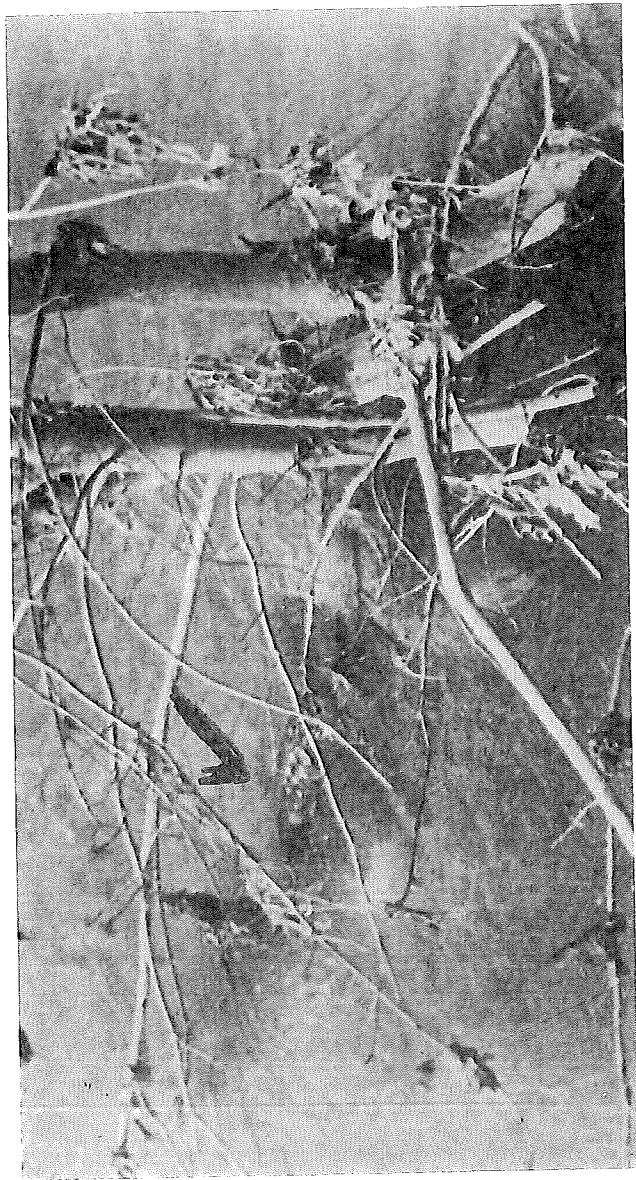


**A PLASTER** mold was made of this footprint at the scene.



**THESE PHOTOS** show where the two boys' bodies were discovered by officers.

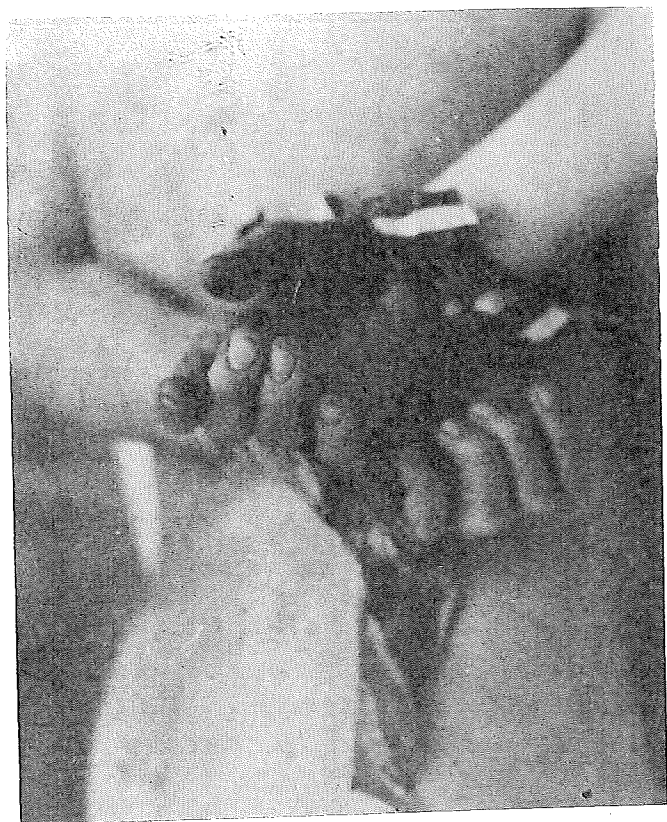




THE AREA WHERE Misty's body was found.



MISTY AS she was placed on a sheet on the creek bank.



**THIS PHOTO** indicates the way Terry's hands were tied behind her back with strips of her red and white striped smock.



**MARK'S BODY** at the morgue.



**STEVEN'S BODY** at the  
morgue during autopsy.



**TERRY'S LEGS** below her knees were also cut and  
scratched.



Chasteen's body from the water, and Trooper Conner lifted Misty's body out.

At about 12:30, the diver removed the boys' bodies from the creek. He also retrieved a savings account book and a photo section from a wallet with some pictures in it. These were about five or six feet off the bank. He handed them to State Police Lt. Merle McKinney, who was area coordinator and would soon take charge of the investigation. The items were found near the boys' bodies.

The diver also recovered a purse across the creek that was lodged in some tree limbs. He had to go under water to get it, and it was in the same area.

Investigators sacked all the clothing, tools and other items at the scene. They made plaster casts of tire prints and footprints. They measured distances concerning the bodies, depth of water, etc.

By this time, newspaper and television reporters were on the scene and were being run out of the area by officers to prevent destruction of any possible evidence.

The bodies were wrapped in sheets and plastic squares. They were loaded into a Civil Defense ambulance at the pulloff.

Hicks, the diver, felt the water was flowing fast enough for a child to have fallen in and drowned, perhaps even an adult. The temperature was 51 degrees, and the water was cold enough to affect a child's ability to survive, he thought.

Hicks was the one who later notified Mrs. Chasteen's former mother-in-law and grandparents about the deaths.

Detective Craig saw footprints he believed were made by Terry Chasteen's shoes. He felt the prints were indicative of a struggle. Because of what he believed to be a child's tracks going down the path into the creek and back up, he concluded that a child (likely the little girl) had been thrown in the creek and had once made her way back to the bank.

One officer at the scene, Mooresville Chief Marshal Harold Kojak Martin, said the creek was quite swift as there had been a good deal of rain. He said: "As soon

as I seen her in there with her hands tied, I knew it was foul play."

It was the most horrible crime in Morgan County's history. As soon as officers were able to leave the scene, Trooper Conner and Sheriff Allen sought help from newspapers, radio and television to assist with obtaining information. They asked that a plea be made for information from anyone passing by that area that morning. Some of the first responses came from broadcasts of Martinsville's radio station, WCBK.

The bodies were taken to Neal and Summers Mortuary in Martinsville, where an autopsy was performed and bodies were identified.

Dr. Harley Palmer, pathologist, performed the autopsies and Troopers Daniel Moore and Gary Hood took photographs of the bodies. Mrs. Chasteen's body was nude, but the children were fully clothed. Photos were taken, however, with and without clothing to show all marks and bruises on the bodies.

Means of identification at the scene led police to Jack Lane, the man with whom Terry and her children lived. Detectives Frank Love and Jack Hanlon were assigned to talk with Lane, who was working at the Howard Johnson Restaurant on Washington Street, Indianapolis.

Officers found a tall, nice looking, broad shouldered young man when they called for Lane. He was pleasant and polite as he answered questions about Terry after the detectives identified themselves, though he didn't understand why they were asking such questions as: "Are you the man with whom Terry Chasteen and her children live?"

Lane wanted to know why they were questioning him. When told that Terry and her three children had been murdered that morning in Morgan County, he could hardly believe his ears. Lane was very upset and at one point became sick to his stomach.

The detectives told him they should go back and check the apartment to see that everything was all right there, since Lane had left before Terry and the children that morning.

They left the restaurant to return to his home, where they found that nothing had been bothered. The detectives asked about the vehicle Terry would have been driving, and Lane told them she had his 1978 red Ford Granada. They decided to get in the detectives' vehicle and retrace the route she would have taken to transport the children to the baby sitter before she went to work in the produce department of Marsh Foodliner.

Within a few minutes, just after they got on Interstate 465, Lane spotted his vehicle. They pulled off behind it and looked around. Then Detective Love contacted Sheriff Allen and Lt. McKinney, who drove to the location. They ordered the car removed to Allen's Body Shop in Mooresville, where other officers were called in to examine it for fingerprints and any other possible evidence.

The detectives then returned Lane to his work.

On the way back to the restaurant, Lane told the men about Terry and her children. He said he had been living with her for about two and a half years, that she had been married to Mark Chasteen, the father of the two boys, and that Terry had given birth to the little girl before she was married.

After dropping off Lane, the detectives returned to Morgan County to continue investigating.

Meanwhile, back at the Carr home at 5303 Seerley Road, Steve Judy was experiencing a new burst of energy. He had promised to clean the garage a few days before and he talked the Carrs' two young sons, Randy, 10, and Bobby, 12, into helping him. They loaded up all the trash and hauled it off to the dump. They swept and cleaned out the truck and returned home.

By this time, Steve was tired and the boys were a little tuckered too, so they decided to take a nap. While they were in the sack, Mary's mother, who lived near Mooresville off Landersdale Road, arrived at the Carr home, and Mary got up. That was about 3 o'clock. Mary's mother told her about the murders that had taken place that morning, and she was more upset about them than most murders as they were very close to her home. She was frightened and nervous



**MISTY LOOKED** like she was praying, but she actually was concentrating on blowing out the candles on her last birthday cake. Once she and her great-grandmother, Irene Linder, passed a funeral home where a service was in progress, and many cars were outside. Misty asked her grandmother about the cars being there. Her grandmother told her about everyone getting old and having to die. Misty studied a minute and then said to her granny: "That won't happen to us, will it, Grandma, 'cause we're new!"





**MISTY AND STEVEN** in earlier years when they were all dressed up.



**STEVE AND MISTY** during younger, happier days.

about returning to her home, fearing the murderer was in the area. (Little did she know that the man she feared so desperately was in the next room asleep and had been living under the same roof with her daughter and grandchildren.) The women listened to the evening TV news together, and the four murders were the number one story.

Bob and Mary had made plans for the evening and were going out to a concert. Steve stayed at the Carr home. After Bob and Mary left, he decided to cut off his beard, and he solicited the help of the Carrs' young daughter. She and her mother had hated the looks of it anyway and wanted him to get rid of it.

During the afternoon, people heard the requests for information from anyone passing by the White Lick bridge that morning at about 7 o'clock. Several people contacted police, but one young boy, Eddie Williams, 15, Mooresville, proved to be of a great deal of assistance. He had traveled by the bridge after 7 a.m. with his father Willard and others on their way to a prayer breakfast.

Eddie called the sheriff Saturday after hearing the plea for help. He said that he and others in the same vehicle saw a silver truck parked at the bridge pulloff, but Eddie said he had seen the truck before. The previous year, he had watched out of his classroom window at a building site across the street, and the truck was there two or three days. Eddie went to Mooresville Police Station and gave his statement to Trooper Steve King.

Sheriff Allen, Lt. McKinney and Detectives Love and Hanlon contacted the owner of the property, Robert Yarnell, who had contracted to have a house built on the ground across from the school. Officers asked Yarnell, who was a detective himself with Marion County, about the truck and its owner. Yarnell said that such a truck had been to his home. He said he didn't remember the name of the man who did the masonry work and owned the truck, but he thought it was Carr. He said he would check his canceled checks and tell them the next morning.

McKinney and Allen set up a command post at Mooresville Police Department. Since one other man

had mentioned that he had seen the silver truck parked near Lynhurst, which connects to Seerley Road, and since there was a Carr family living in that neighborhood, Indiana State Police Sgt. Ronnie Miller and Trooper Lance Seever were sent to the Carr home Saturday evening to watch the house in case they could get a lead on the crime.

However, the Carrs left early, and Steve decided that he would go out again after he was shaved and cleaned up. He called Patty Whitesell and asked her for a date. He said she would have to drive over and pick him up, which she did. He left a note behind for the Carrs saying that he had gone to some broad's house.

Patty arrived shortly after 10 p.m., and she and Steve went out drinking. They stayed at the Fountain Inn until closing and then went to her apartment, where they spent the night.

The state policemen at the Carr house, meanwhile, decided to give up their "stakeout" and return home.

The next morning, Sunday, April 29, Yarnell met with the officers at Allen's Body Shop, where the red Granada Terry Chasteen had been driving was being examined.

Yarnell told McKinney and Allen the name of the man who owned the silver truck was Bob Carr and that he lived on Lynhurst Street.

On the same Sunday, Sgt. Miller and Trooper Seever picked up Eddie Williams and Charles Zipoff and son David and drove them to the Carr home, where the boys identified the truck as the one they had seen at the bridge and also the same as the one Eddie had seen at the construction site across from his school.

Eddie and David noticed the wide white spoke rims, and they were sure it was the same truck, but David's father wasn't positive.

The officers returned the three to their homes and then went back to the Carr home to ask questions later in the morning.

Meanwhile, Steve and Patty were getting out of bed about now. They had slept in because they engaged in sex three or four times after they had gotten home from the tavern early Sunday morning.

When officers returned to the Carr home, they approached the family and identified themselves, showing their badges.

The conversation went something like this:

"We'd like to know who owns that truck," said Detective Love.

"I do," said Bob Carr.

"Were you driving it about 7 o'clock Saturday morning?" asked the detective.

"No. My foster son, Steve Judy, had it," answered Bob.

"How can you be sure he was driving it?" asked Love.

"Because he had it all Friday night and didn't get home until about 8 o'clock Saturday morning and was late for work," said Bob. "Why do you ask? Is something wrong, has Steve done something wrong?"

"We don't know that yet, but we'd like to talk to him. A woman and her three children have been murdered in Morgan County, and a truck fitting the description of that one was seen at the scene of the murders," said the detective.

The Carrs were shocked with what they had heard. They couldn't believe it.

"I'm afraid we'll have to talk to Steve," said Love. "Is he home now?"

The Carrs replied that he was not, that he had left a note while they were gone on Saturday night and said he had gone to some broad's house.

About 11 a.m., the phone rang. It was Steve wanting to speak to Bob. The officers were still at the house, and Bob told them Steve said he would be home in about an hour to mow the grass.

While the officers waited, Love radioed back to Lt. McKinney and told him what he had learned so far. McKinney had a computer check run on Steve immediately to learn something of his background and any possible criminal activity. One of the first things McKinney checked was to see where Steve was on Sept. 12, 1977, the day Ann Harmeler, a 20-year-old Indiana University coed from Cambridge City, Indiana, was killed north of Martinsville. She had been raped and strangled. McKinney found, however, that

Steve was in Marion County Jail at that time and was probably in isolation for trying to escape on Sept. 12.

The detectives back at the Carr home were talking with Bob about his tools, since some tools were found at the murder scene. They asked if there was a screwdriver in the truck and about any line pins he may have had.

The officers asked where Steve had been on April 27 and 28. The Carrs said he had stayed with Jannie Barnes until about 3 a.m. Saturday morning. They said Steve told them he went out driving and pulled off the road to sleep after that. He got home around 8 a.m. on Saturday, April 28.

Detective Love asked them what Steve was wearing when he came in. Mrs. Carr said that he had on a brown plaid shirt made of flannel and jeans. She said he always wore jeans. She said he was carrying a blue sweatshirt and his red and white cap in his hand and he was holding onto an orange Fago. She gave officers some of the clothing.

Mrs. Carr said that after Steve got home, her husband decided to go to the race track at Churchill Downs and that he had asked Steve to ride down town with him to get a Racing Form, which he did.

The detective asked if Steve was acting peculiar or if he had been drinking.

The Carrs said he was full of pep and that Steve had said he had been drinking when he came home. Mrs. Carr said he acted as if he had been taking speed again. She thought he had taken some Friday night, because he was so talkative he made her late for work, and she felt he was acting the same way Saturday morning.

Sgt. Miller and Trooper Seever returned to the Carr home after taking home Eddie Williams and the Zipoffs. They asked the two boys if they would take them to the dump where trash had been deposited from the truck on Saturday, and they asked the Carrs' permission to take their sons. They hoped to find some evidence in the discarded material.

Since Steve hadn't returned yet, the detectives left for a while.

The youngsters guided the officers to where they thought they had been at the landfill, and they said they had dumped the trash off and that Steve cleaned out the interior of the truck. A mention was made by one of the boys about a wire which was taken out from underneath the seat and thrown away.

The officers were having a hard time trying to get a good description of what kind of wire the boys were talking about. It was thicker than the wire that is connected to a recorder, they said, and it was a single wire. One of the two boys indicated by holding his hands in the air that the wire was maybe two to three feet long.

The officers took the boys back home and later picked up a man by the name of Larry Eicher, who lived in Mooresville, a Mr. Hopkins and a man by the name of Dyke and drove them to the Carr residence to identify the truck. They had passed by the bridge on Saturday morning and thought they would recognize the truck again, but by that time, the truck had been towed to Zorres Wrecker Service, where they all headed. Eicher and Hopkins later told officers they thought the truck was the one they had seen, and officers returned them to their homes.

About 2:30 Sunday afternoon, April 29, Steve Judy arrived back at the Carr home. He had driven Patty's car. He immediately went to the garage and fired up the lawn mower. He was running it in the back yard when the officers returned.

Detectives Love and Hanlon approached Steve and identified themselves. The Carrs had not explained that the officers had been there earlier to question him.

Love asked Steve his name and told him why they had come to question him. He denied any knowledge of the murders. They took him to their vehicle, where they read him his rights.

Following the reading of the Miranda rights, Steve said he would still answer their questions. They asked him his whereabouts early Saturday morning. He told them he had stayed all night with Patty Whitesell.

Steve had already taken Patty to work at one of the shops in the Indianapolis airport, and officers decided

to go there to question her concerning Steve's "alibi."

Detective Love walked inside to talk to Patty, leaving Steve and Detective Hanlon in the car. He told Patty his name and showed his identification. He asked Patty if she had spent Saturday morning with Steve, and at first she said she had. Later, she admitted she had her days mixed up and said she had spent Saturday night and Sunday morning with Steve and not Saturday morning.

When Love returned to the car and told Steve that Patty denied being with him Saturday morning, Steve said Patty was crazy.

Steve continued to answer questions and supplied detectives with information about his life, although insisting he had nothing to do with the murders. He asked for truth serum and a lie detector test to prove his innocence.

Arrangements were made for the polygraph test in Indianapolis, where it was administered by a state policeman. Steve "flunked" the test, and officers decided to book him for the murders. He was taken to Morgan County Jail at Martinsville by Sheriff Allen, Lt. McKinney and Trooper King late Sunday night, arriving there about 11 p.m.

The next day, April 30, Monday, the Martinsville newspaper, the Reporter, said that Morgan County Prosecutor G. Thomas Gray said indications were that Mrs. Chasteen had left her home early Saturday morning to go to work at the Marsh Supermarket. She was taking her children to a baby sitter when she evidently had a flat tire on the highway.

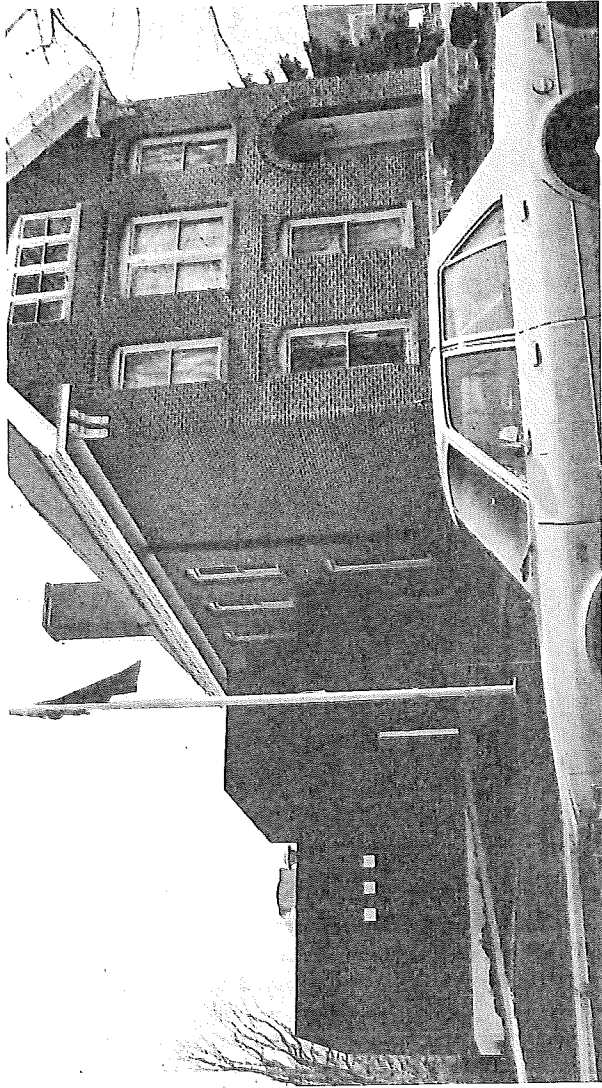
The prosecutor said that someone in a pickup truck stopped to "assist" her and she and her children got into the truck. The prosecutor, who had learned after police checked that the car she had been driving had no coil wire, said that "more than likely" the car's engine was disabled deliberately by the man who was pretending to be of help.

Officials suspected that the woman was strangled and that the three children, believed to have at first been left in the truck, were later taken to the creek and thrown in. The woman had been bound by her own

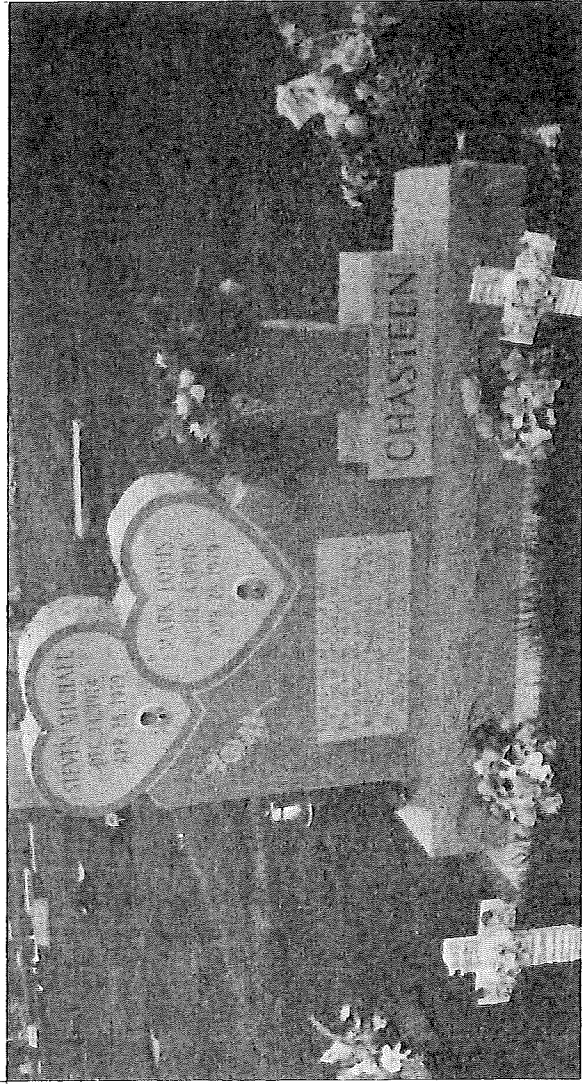








THE MORGAN COUNTY JAIL, where Judy spent 10 months.



STEVEN AND MARK CHASTEEN were buried together at Fairfield Friends Church Cemetery on Camby Road. Easter baskets were placed at the gravesites in April 1980.



TERRY CHASTEEN and daughter Misty were buried together at Brownsburg Cemetery.

clothing, and authorities assumed a sex crime had been committed.

Immediately, the prosecutor planned to ask the death penalty and thought his case was good enough to go to court. Steve was to be arraigned within a couple of days.

The bodies of Mrs. Chasteen and her children were taken to the Weaver Funeral Home in Brownsburg, the town in which her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Zollars, lived, after the autopsy at a Martinsville mortuary. Mrs. Chasteen's little girl, Misty, was named Zollars.

The Zollars and Chasteen families were unable to reach agreement on combined funeral and burial arrangements.

At the Weaver Funeral Home in Brownsburg, there were joint funeral services for Terry and daughter Misty. They were buried in Brownsburg Cemetery Inc.

The funerals for the two boys, Steven and Mark, were at the Farley Funeral Home on Mann Road, Indianapolis. They were buried in Fairfield Friends Cemetery on Camby Road.

Their caskets were open.

On Monday, Detective Love and Mrs. Carr were on hand at the jail when Steve made a partial confession. He told them he thought he had killed "them," but then swore he didn't kill any children. Steve cried and Mrs. Carr cried, and the detective was very sympathetic. Questioning stopped when Steve asked for an attorney in the detective's presence.

Steve was also "mugged" and fingerprinted on this day. He was feeling very low and had repeatedly commented that he knew he didn't kill any kids — "I love kids," he said.

Sgt. Miller and Trooper Seever traveled to Indianapolis on the same date to interview a gal by the name of Sylvia Inez Peel. They talked to her about her relationship to Steve and her relationship with the Chasteen woman. Her statement was taped.

One reason for questioning Inez was that she had been a girlfriend of Steve's, but she also worked at the

same store as Terry Chasteen, and officers wanted to know if Steve and Terry knew each other.

While at Marsh, officers also talked to the assistant manager. He told them Terry was hired in October of 1978 and that she had worked in the produce and plant section. He said she was punctual and a good worker and that he had last seen her on April 27 between four and five in the evening. He also showed and described a smock to officers that female employees wore at the store. He said Sylvia Inez was still employed there.

Officers also talked to Eugene Crowder, head of the produce department. He was Mrs. Chasteen's immediate supervisor. He said that she was always on time and that when she had not arrived at the store by 7:30 on April 28, he called her house to try to find out why she wasn't at work.

The policemen left for the Morgan County Jail. They were present when the hair samples were taken from Steve Judy. Steve frowned when strands were pulled from his head and other parts of his body, but he offered no resistance.

On the same Monday, Officer Daniel Moore arrived at the Carr home to take evidence from the construction truck. He also was given the blue sweatshirt Steve had been wearing on April 28.

For his first trip to the courthouse, Steve was wearing a blue Adidas T-shirt and blue jeans. His blond hair was below his ears and he had sideburns.

About 100 people were gathered to especially get a look at the man accused of murdering children. Television crews and newspaper photographers were also outside to snap his picture.

Some people kept a sharp eye out on vehicles surrounding the area, fearing that someone with a gun might open fire in an attempt to get the defendant.

The accused murderer wasn't a large man. He weighed about 160 pounds and was about 5 feet 6 inches tall. His eyes were blue, and a tattoo (Barbara) appeared on his arm.

Judy first appeared before Morgan Superior Court Judge James Harris, on May 1, 1979. Steve sniffed and sobbed during the 15-minute appearance on a preliminary affidavit as he learned he could get 60

years in prison for each of the four murders. However, the prosecutor said he would submit the case to a Morgan County Grand Jury and that those serving on it would decide whether to ask for the death penalty. (Meanwhile, Charles and Thelma Dye, Indianapolis, circulated a petition and got hundreds of names asking death for Judy).

Steve's arraignment was continued until May 14.

The wire services carried a story on May 2 concerning the disagreement of officials on whether Steve Judy should have been released on bond at the time the murders were committed.

Steve had been released on bond pending trial April 23, five days before the Chasteen family was killed, for an Indianapolis armed robbery (Majik Market). The robbery was committed two months after Illinois correction officials released him on parole. The officials said the matter was difficult because of dealing with two states.

Indiana correction records showed Judy was originally released to Indianapolis on parole on the Illinois charge in early 1977, then almost immediately arrested for abducting an Indianapolis woman.

After spending nearly a year in prison and undergoing one trial that ended in a hung jury, Judy pleaded guilty to a reduced charge of theft and was sentenced to a year in prison. However, he was given credit for his jail time and was almost immediately returned to Illinois as a parole violator.

In September 1978, Illinois let him return to Indiana, saying it was his legal release time. However, when Indiana called for his discharge papers, officials were told he would not be discharged under his Illinois sentence until September of 1979. Then when Steve got into trouble over the armed robbery charge, Illinois did not ask to have him held as a parole violator when he was released April 23, 1979, from Marion County Jail. Indiana did not request it. He had also been released on a bond from the family instead of a bonding company.

Somebody somewhere had slipped up, but nobody was taking the blame.

The prosecutor called in a grand jury on May 5, 1979.

By that time, an extradition warrant had arrived from Stateville Penitentiary, Joliet, Illinois, and a new \$50,000 bond was set by Marion County. (Stateville Prison had decided that Steven Judy's sentence there didn't expire until Sept. 13, 1979, and warned it would extradite.)

But the grand jury in Morgan County came in with four murder indictments against Judy and a recommendation for the death penalty. Judy heard the indictments read on May 14.

When Steven Judy appeared to hear the charges against him, he declared himself a pauper, and Judge Harris appointed Attorney John Boren as his counsel.

Boren, an energetic and dedicated attorney, spent many hours researching a new Indiana law on insanity and the constitutionality of the death penalty statute. Boren planned to say both statutes were not constitutional. However, before the case came to trial, Judy asked for a change of venue, realizing that most Morgan County people wanted him lynched. But after a Martinsville fireman pleaded not guilty by reason of insanity to his wife's shooting death and a Morgan County jury acquitted him, Judy changed his mind. He asked that the case remain in Morgan County. However, he requested a change of judge.

Judge Jeffrey Boles, a 37-year-old Hendricks County Circuit Court judge, was selected. The judge was about six feet tall, blue eyed and of slender build. His hair was brown, and his courtroom manner was strict. Occasionally, he would refer to himself as "the one-eyed judge" and then would laugh.

Boren continued on the case after speaking to the defendant at the jail. He filed a writ of habeas corpus requiring the prosecutor to show probable cause, and this ended in a probable cause hearing.

When two psychiatrists appointed by Judge Harris testified in a competency hearing on July 9 before Judge Boles in regard to Judy's competency to stand trial, the defendant found that one of them, Dr. David Crane, was on friendly terms with his lawyer. This upset Judy. He was also angered that Boren had not given him a copy of all proceedings in the case. Both



**JUDGE JEFFREY Boles**, Hendricks Circuit Court, was special judge in the Judy murder trial. He laughingly called himself the "one-eyed judge," as he suffered an injury to his right eye when a boy, and it had an opaque look.

psychiatrists, Crane and Dr. Ronald Hull, found Judy competent to stand trial.

On July 13, a plea of innocent was entered for Judy and later, the insanity plea was added.

Judy was still angry over Crane's testimony, and also because he wasn't being kept up to date on filings in the case. On July 31, he asked the court to remove Boren as his attorney and appoint another for him. The court named Steve Harris as pauper attorney to represent Judy, whose trial was set for Jan. 7, 1980. Judy's plea was formally innocent and not responsible by reason of insanity.

Because of the Chasteen family murders and because of other recent mass murders in Indiana, an organization called Protect the Innocent was started by Treva Richer and some other Mooresville people. The group planned a strong stand in support of stricter laws to deal with criminals and protect innocent people. The group paid close attention to the Judy case.

Dr. Crane was named to the PTI Advisory Board, and this too was an objection of the defense, which implied Crane was prejudiced. This was the main reason Judy resented Boren's friendship with Crane.

Since Dr. Hull had examined Judy for a previous



criminal case and found him competent to stand trial then too, the defense objected to Hull rendering an opinion in this case.

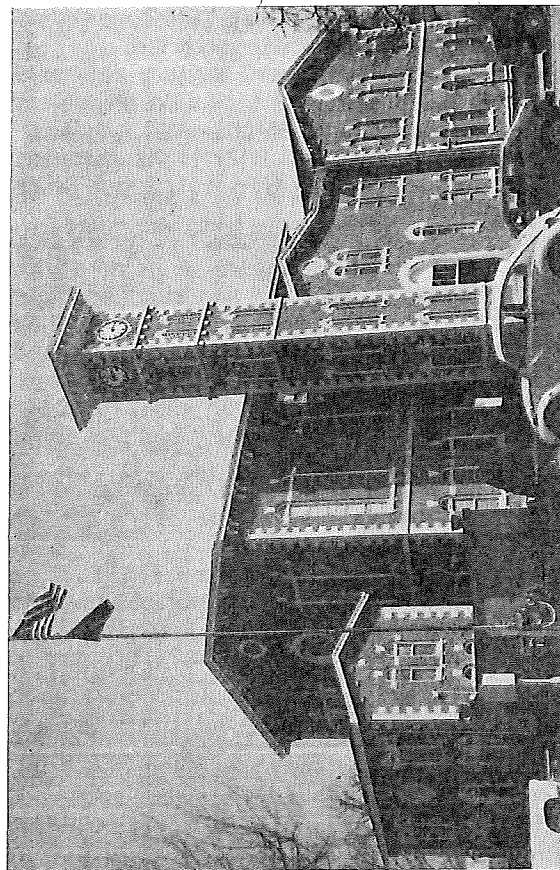
Since the community feeling was so bitter against Judy, Sheriff Allen asked officials to move Judy from the jail for safe keeping, as the sheriff was afraid the public might harm Judy, but permission was denied.

Along about the same time, Harris filed a motion to suppress a statement taken from Detective Frank Love and one by the defendant's foster mother, Mary Carr. (The sections Harris wanted suppressed were the ones where the detective and Mrs. Carr were repeating what Steve Judy had told them about the murders at the jail.) In a closed hearing, the judge ruled that Mrs. Carr's statement would be suppressed, but said that the admissibility of the detective's statement would be considered at the time evidence was being presented. (The closed hearing drew some major objections from the news media.)

Because a large crowd of spectators was expected and because 750 prospective jurors had been sent forms for serving on the jury, the trial was moved to the largest courtroom in the Morgan County Courthouse.

The second-story courtroom, used as a county court for small claims and mostly minor offenses, had seating for about 100, counting the jury. It had been beautifully decorated when the 1859 Italianate style structure was remodeled and added onto in 1976-77. One pink and blue circular, stained glass window was located in the center of the room at the top of the very high ceilings, right over the judge's bench. The jury was seated at the north end, and space was reserved for the news media at the south end.

The old courthouse itself was a landmark and was the pride of county residents. Its picturesque slender clock tower and broad overhanging cornice roof were just two of its outstanding features. When the addition was constructed, architects tried to match the bricks in the original structure. Since then, electronic chimes were installed in the tower, and music was played for all occasions. The chimes sounded each hour of the day during the trial.



THE BEAUTIFUL VICTORIAN era courthouse in Martinsville was the location of the Judy trial. The door seen here was the one most used by the defendant.



## Chapter IV—Trial

One hundred prospective jurors were present to be interviewed on the trial's opening day, January 7, 1980. The judge had already decided that there should be twelve jurors and four alternates selected.

When one man being questioned for jury duty said he would believe anything that a certain physician, listed as a possible witness, might say, Judy's attorney asked for a mistrial. (Harris had wanted prospective jurors separated.) However, Judge Boles overruled Harris.

First the judge interviewed prospective jurors as a group. He asked if any of them were acquainted with any of the witnesses on a list he had supplied them with. At least two dozen said on the first day that they knew enough about the case from news coverage and talking to others to have already formed an opinion.

They also were questioned about their views regarding the insanity defense and of their feelings about the death penalty.

Because of the nature of the case, Judge Boles ordered that all persons entering the courtroom be searched with metal detectors.

The prosecutor and defense counsel continued to question the prospective panelists on Tuesday and Wednesday, January 8 and 9. On Wednesday afternoon, the tightly guarded courtroom erupted in chaos as a woman's voice was heard from the corridor shouting: "Sheriff, sheriff, sheriff!"

Thinking there was a threat to the defendant or the court, the judge immediately recessed the trial. Several ran out in the hall to see what was happening. There they found that an elderly man was pounding the county court judge, Fred Engle, on the head with his cane, because Judge Engle had just suspended his driver's license. When a deputy sheriff rushed to the judge's rescue, the old fellow whacked him on the head too.

Defense Attorney Harris asked the court to sequester the jury for the duration of the trial, which

was expected to last from six to eight weeks and to cost Morgan County about \$200,000.

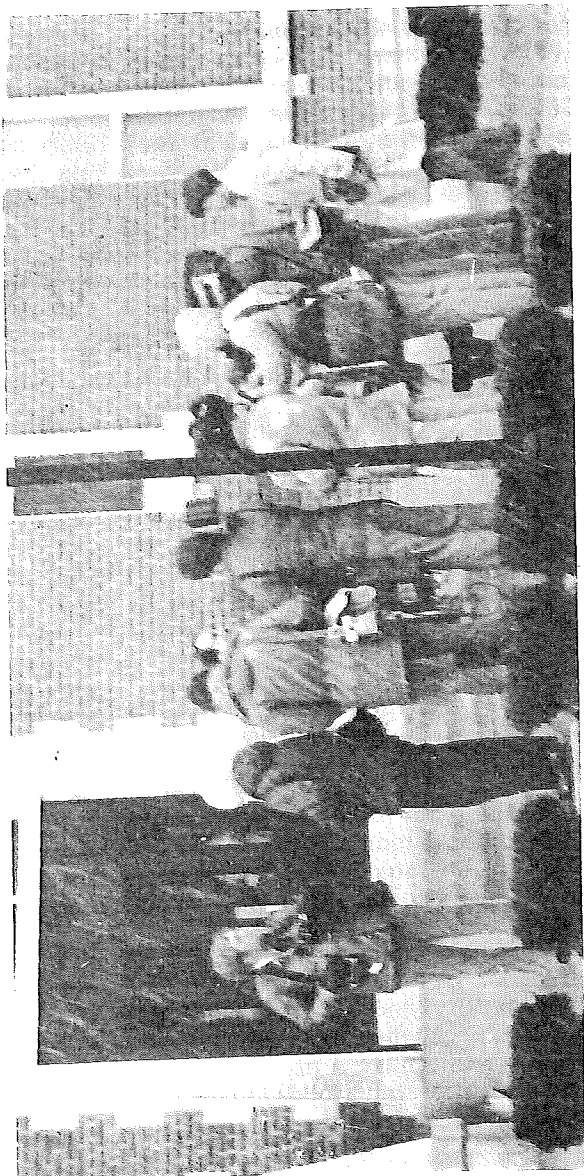
By Friday, January 11, twelve jurors had been selected out of about 100 who had been questioned. Many of the 750 sent forms were ruled out for various causes listed on the questionnaires they returned. Many questioned in the courtroom were excused because of prejudice in the case or over opinions toward the death penalty or the insanity plea. Several were also rejected because they said they would face a financial hardship by being sequestered during the long trial.

The judge also ordered separation of witnesses, meaning that none could be in the courtroom while the trial proceeded. Judge Boles was not only taking precautions to see that no one entered with a weapon, but he also would not permit talking, whispering or anything distracting in the courtroom. One popular Martinsville attorney, Sam Blue, was ordered to leave the room for whispering, which was funny to others but was terribly embarrassing to him. One female television artist, who was making a scratching noise on her sketching pad with her marking pens, was halted by the judge. He frowned at her and motioned her to stop.

On Saturday, January 12, the jury needed only two alternates. The judge explained to prospective panelists that the court was planning everything for the jury — food, shelter, necessary medical attention, activities and entertainment. He said each juror would have his own motel room and that bailiffs would be university law students. Security officers would accompany them, and their families could see them on visiting days.

One woman asked the judge what would happen to the defendant if the jury found him not guilty by reason of insanity, and the judge said that the jury's job would be done when members reached a verdict and that he would have a hearing to determine the defendant's mental status following the trial.

One man was ruled out as a juror by the defense attorney after he admitted he would have to consult



NEWS PEOPLE assembled outside the doors waiting for Judy as he entered and left the courthouse.

with God before making a decision. The attorney wanted him to make up his own mind.

During the questioning, Judy was seated so that prospective jurors could look him right in the eyes. Though when he was arrested he was wearing blue jeans and a T-shirt and had hair below his ears, before the prospective jurors he wore a dress shirt, tie, dress trousers and black shiny shoes. His blond hair was neatly cut and his sideburns were trimmed.

Since there were problems controlling the heating system for the courtroom, on some days it became so hot that those inside began fanning or got drowsy. Before the day was over on Saturday, the panel was filled.

If there were any doubts about the attention this trial would get, the doubts were all gone by now. Detective magazines had already been around to take pictures before the trial started, and the courtroom was filled with newsmen before the jury was even seated.

Camera crews followed Judy into and out of the courthouse, although Judge Boles allowed no picture taking on the second floor. By agreement of the news media, and at the request of the jury, judge and prosecutor, there would be no pictures taken of the jury. The jurors were afraid that one of Judy's friends or his father might harm them.

The judge and prosecutor, in a news media meeting they called, said that after the trial ended, the jury list would be released. They promised this because there were no laws actually preventing the taking of the jurors' pictures outside the courthouse, and they needed the news people's cooperation. (When the trial was over, the judge ordered that the jury list not be released, as jurors were still frightened. However, the Martinsville Reporter was able to get a list, and the names were published. This did not make the newspaper popular with the judge and with some of the jurors. However, not all jurors felt that way.)

The opening arguments began on Monday, January 14, 1980.

Almost every seat was filled and people lined up early to get in. The spectators were mostly angry

county people crying for Judy's blood. Some were relatives of Terry Chasteen and her children. Terry's parents seated themselves right behind the defendant almost every day.

Prosecutor Gray was first to address the jury, which started out with four women and eight men. A female and three males made up the alternates. Since their names were not to be released, they were referred to by number when being addressed by a court official.

As Gray began to hit upon the state's main points, Harris asked the court again to suppress information given by Judy's foster mother and by Detective Frank Love in which they spoke of a statement Judy made to them. This was argued outside the jury.

Harris said the statement he wanted kept out was "I think I killed them." The attorney said he had new case laws to back up his request. The judge sustained his motion, but ordered him to get his decision of law before him quickly.

Gray told the jurors they were not to consider the death penalty during the trial. He said: "You are to decide on guilt or innocence, sanity or insanity."

The judge read the grand jury indictments charging Judy with the strangulation death and rape of Terry Lee Chasteen and the drowning deaths of her three children, Misty Zollars and Steven and Mark Chasteen.

Gray said the state would call about fifty witnesses, while the defense was expected to call only a half-dozen or so.

Each attorney gave his case in brief, and Harris told the jurors they would probably hate the defendant by the time they heard all the case. He said Steven Judy came from a broken home, where there were pornography, incest, alcohol, violence, crime and sex, and that these things were all Judy had ever known. He said Judy didn't know where his mother was and that his father was an escapee from prison with no known whereabouts. He asked that jurors not let their hatred or fear of Steven Judy affect their decision.

First person called to the stand by the prosecution on Tuesday afternoon, January 15, was Jack Lane, the

man with whom Terry Lee Chasteen and her three children lived.

Earlier in the year, within a short time after the murders, all those expected to be witnesses in the case were called in to give depositions. (One reason for taking depositions is to insure that there will be statements from these people at trial time, in case they have died or skipped out. Another reason is for discovery purposes for both sides in the case.)

Lane told the courtroom he had lived with Terry Chasteen for two and a half years. Their home was at 5808 Portsmouth Ave. He said he had met her while she was a waitress at the Howard Johnson Restaurant, where he was employed. He said they went together for about eight months or so before deciding to live together in September 1976. He had moved since Terry's death to 3814 Bennett Drive.

When the prosecutor handed Lane the photographs of the dead bodies of Terry and her three kiddies, it was almost as if he had been stabbed with a knife. He could hardly bear to look.

Terry's photo showed her with a garrot-type ligature, a binding which was wrapped through her mouth, around the back of her head and back in front across her throat. There were knots in front and in back of her head. Her face was bruised, and she had a puncture-type wound on her chin. Her body was nude. It was a gory sight!

Lane nodded his head that this was a picture of Terry. "I'm sorry, Mr. Lane, the recording being made for trial can't hear your nod. You'll have to answer yes or no," said Prosecutor Gray.

"Yes," said Lane. "That is Terry Lee Chasteen."

Although some of the first stories released indicated that the children had been undressed, photos taken at the scene showed them to be fully clothed. A white frothy substance appeared at their noses and mouths in the pictures of their lifeless bodies. They upset the witness so much that his identification of one of the boys was wrong, and he had to look again.

Without the jury present, blowups of the photos were shown by slide presentation in the courtroom, and the

defendant looked away when the children's pictures appeared, although showing no emotion.

Lane answered questions about the car Terry had been driving on April 28 and about the tools inside it. He was then dismissed as a witness.

+ + +

In his statement to officers earlier, Lane had said that he was 27 years old and was born at Lebanon. He said he had been married once in 1972 when he was 21 and stayed married for four years. He had one son by that marriage, and the boy lived with his mother in New Jersey at that time. The child's name was Christopher Charles.

Lane had lived at Advance, Indiana, and graduated from Granville-Wells High School in the northern part of the state. Later he attended schooling for computers. He had worked as a cook at a truck stop and later at another eating establishment. He said he was the chef at the Howard Johnson Restaurant and earned about \$5 an hour. His shift on April 28 was 6 a.m. until 3 p.m. He worked that morning and had left shortly before 6 o'clock.

Lane said he lived with Terry in an apartment rented in her name through government subsidized housing, based on a minimum income. He said Terry was 21 years old and that she had graduated from Ben Davis High School. She had been married to Mark Chasteen from about 1974 to 1977. Terry's working hours at Marsh Supermarket were from 7 a.m. until 4 p.m. She worked in the produce department. She was usually off on Sundays and one day through the week.

Lane owned two cars, the Granada Terry had been driving and an older one. He hadn't had the Granada too long and had not had any trouble with it. He had been told that Terry stopped along the highway because of a flat tire. When he got the car back from police, there was no tire in the trunk. He thought it had been impounded along with the hubcap and jack, possibly for fingerprint checks. The spare tire was the original trunk spare. He had brought one retread to put on the front recently, because the tire it replaced was not fixable. He said the Granada had just been inspected the month before.

Lane said that when the detective called on him at the restaurant where he worked, it was decided they should check the apartment to see if it had been entered or if anything had been stolen, since he left before Terry. They found the apartment was untouched.

Lane also mentioned that Terry's former husband had joined the Navy and was stationed in another state and that he hadn't seen the family since Christmas. Lane told about the usual routine around the house of a morning. He said he and Terry would get up with the children and she would usually give them orange juice or cookies. She would take them to the day care center or sitter's on her way to work, or if she were running late, he would drop them off.

The last time Lane saw Terry alive, she was wearing a housecoat. She had the ironing board out and was pressing a pair of brown slacks and a dark blouse with designs in it. Just as he readied to leave, she told him she was going to her sister's house after she got off work to pick up her sister's little boy and that he should pick up his little boy because they all planned to go to church together on Sunday morning. Those were her last words to him.

(Lane's ex-wife and his son lived in Indianapolis at the time of Terry's death, but by the time he gave his statement, she had moved to the East.)

(While he was giving his deposition, he appeared very broken up. He looked away as he spoke, trying not to be overcome by his feelings against Steven Judy, who was reported as cockily smiling at the other end of the table in the Martinsville office of Words Unlimited, owned by Talue Watkins, who took all depositions in the case.)

Lane said Terry was a member of the Baptist Church at Brownsburg, where she attended regularly. A church bus came by to pick up the children on Sundays when Terry didn't go. She had been seeing a doctor about a weight problem. She had been taking birth control pills and they added some extra pounds. He said he could not recall the last time he and Terry had sexual relations, but it had not been the morning of April 28. They didn't have sex of a morning. On



Friday evening, April 27, they had stayed home and watched television. He admitted that they usually had sex twice or three times a week, but Friday, April 27, was not one of those times either.

Lane said when officers returned him to the restaurant the day they questioned him about the murders, he called his ex-wife to say that he wouldn't be able to pick up his son. He explained about the murders, and his ex-wife and her husband came after him at the restaurant and transported him to the Neal and Summers Mortuary in Martinsville, where the four bodies had been taken. He didn't observe the bodies, but he waited for Terry's parents and sisters to arrive.

Lane said that some of Terry's ex-relatives had identified the bodies earlier. When her parents showed up, Ed and Maxine Zollars of Brownsburg, one of the officers tried to explain what had happened to the victims. Later Lane was called to testify before the grand jury that indicted Steven Judy.

Lane was a handsome fellow, about 6 feet 2 inches tall, 200 pounds, with dark hair, broad shoulders and a near handlebar mustache. It was evident that he cared for Terry a great deal. At points, he wept. He said he and Terry planned to be married, but that was off the record of the court.

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The next witness was Robert Acton, Mooresville, who said he thought he saw a truck pulled off of Interstate 465 with a man in it and a car in front of the truck with women and children. That was about 6:30 a.m. on April 28.

Arthur Rhodes, Camby resident, was called next. He said there were a man and woman looking at the engine of a car in about the same location shortly after 6:30.

A Jasper truck driver named Ernest Matthias testified that he saw a man in front of a car with the hood up alongside the same highway. A truck with utility boxes at the sides was parked behind. Matthias pointed out the defendant as the man he saw.

A gray utility truck with red stripes was seen by Charles Hargis, Camby, who also spotted a woman

and children in the truck along with a male driver. The truck turned in front of him onto Highway 67 and passed him. The woman was waving at him, and he didn't understand this. He said he almost followed the truck but changed his mind. He saw a picture of the truck later in a newspaper and contacted police after the murders, he testified.

On Tuesday, January 15, the courtroom was packed again for the second day of the trial. John Evans, Mooresville, was first to take the stand. He was traveling to work at Overton Tool and Die south of Mooresville and passed the White Lick Creek bridge about 6:45 a.m. There was no truck parked in the pulloff at that time, he said.

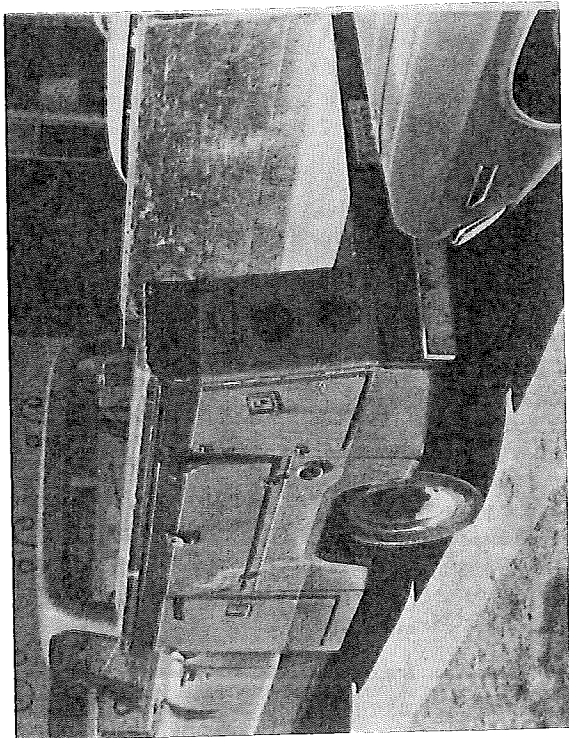
A reserve Morgan County deputy, Arvin M. Hopkins, who owned a gravel pit south of Mooresville, said that near 7 a.m. on April 28 he saw a silver and red pickup truck with utility boxes parked there. It looked like it had a prime coat of paint, the color was so terrible.

David Hunter, Mooresville, saw a truck there on his way to work, and Robert Utley, Indianapolis, employee of Overton, saw two people standing by the gray truck. One of them appeared to be stooped over. Utley, who was somewhat uncertain of the truck's color, positively identified it from a photo. He said it stood out because "it was ugly." He passed the bridge about 6:53 a.m.

Rick Overton, another Overton employee, lived at Mooresville. He saw a truck at the bridge that morning, but couldn't identify the photograph of the Carr truck.

Charles Zipoff testified that he saw a gray and red truck parked at the bridge while traveling by on his way to a prayer meeting on April 28. Officers later took him to Indianapolis to the Carr residence to identify the truck.

During Tuesday's afternoon testimony, witness Richard A. Dyke, who lived at Martinsville, held the attention of the jury and the courtroom as he told what he saw on his way to work past the bridge at almost 7 a.m. on April 28. "I saw a man walking toward the creek. He had one child under his right arm. He had



**THE CONSTRUCTION TRUCK owned by Robert Carr, Steven Judy's foster father, and the one Judy drove on the day of the Chasteen murders.**

something under his left arm — It could have been a blanket wrapped around another child." He said one child, believed to be a girl who was wearing something red, was standing on a clump of dirt about 15 feet in front of the man. The man was wearing work clothes and a red hat, had light hair and was of small build.

Dyke said: "I can't say for sure the man I saw was the defendant, but the view of the man I saw looked exactly like him," and Dyke pointed to Steven Judy in the courtroom.

Then came the testimony that actually led police to the Carr home where Judy lived. When 15-year-old Eddie Williams, who had been in a car with his father, a minister, spoke, it was clear how Judy had been singled out.

Eddie said that he saw the truck at the bridge on the morning of April 28, but he remembered seeing it earlier at a construction site across the street from his school in Mooresville, where a house was being built. He knew the name of the owner of the property, Robert Yarnell.

Yarnell's testimony followed. He said that the truck in question was owned by Bob Carr, who was doing some masonry work on his property. Yarnell had never seen the defendant before.

Two men, Daniel Wagner and George Fox, Camby area farmers, testified they saw a man running to the truck at the bridge, but could not identify him.

On the third day of the trial, Wednesday, Jan. 16, a bomb threat held up proceedings. After the trial had dismissed for the day on Tuesday, Sheriff Allen received a telephone warning at the courthouse from a man who said: "I'm going to blow up the courthouse at 10 o'clock in the morning."

"Who's this?" asked the sheriff.

The voice answered: "Just call me the bomber."

While authorities told news people they thought it might be a hoax, they said they couldn't take chances, so the jury wasn't called in until 10:30 a.m. on Wednesday. That was after the Indiana State Police sent a bomb detection unit, headed by Rod Katter, and the sheriff and his men spent all night searching and protecting the building.

One of the rumors that circulated, however, was that the officials really thought the threat had come from the irate husband of one of the jurors. Apparently one had made it known that he was unhappy because his wife wasn't home to cook his meals. The prosecutor's staff was asked about this by news people, but the rumor was never confirmed.

Nonetheless, the matter was treated with all seriousness, and the judge would not allow the jury to be told that a bomb threat had been received. Instead, the jurors were told that necessary court work was responsible for the delay.

A Linton truck driver named Terry West was first witness on the trial's third day. He said he had to slow down his truck because a gray construction truck had backed out on Highway 67 in front of him near the White Lick Creek bridge. That was about 7:30 a.m. on April 28. He described the driver as a male in probably his 20s. Another passerby, Larry Eicher, Mooresville, saw the truck backing and also gave testimony on this.

Next came the mushroom hunters who found Terry's body.

Richard Mundy, a former Mooresville resident, told the jury of finding a woman's nude body face down in White Lick Creek, while he, his son Ricky and friend, Paul Reed, were looking for mushrooms. He had once lived in the area and knew the big yellow sponges could be found along the creek bottom, but he never got to find any on April 28. On his way to the bank, he noticed strips of clothing scattered around and hanging in small trees, but he thought fishermen must have had a party there. He first thought the body was a dummy, but later realized it was a dead woman, with her head down and feet tied together. He said he was shocked by the sight and his first thought was to keep his young son from seeing the body. He called to his friend, who came running.

Following lunch recess, Mundy returned to the stand briefly before his friend Reed testified. Reed said he asked Mundy: "Do you have any idea what we've stumbled on?" Reed said Mundy answered that he did and commented: "C'mon, we've got to get out of here!" They left in search of police.

Mooresville Police Department was just a short distance up the highway, and Reed said he and Mundy went there to report what they had seen. County and state officers responded to a radio dispatch from Mooresville, and soon the place was crawling with cops. The officers asked the two hunters to return to the creek with them and point out the body, Reed said, which they did.

Reed said that when they went back to the bank, officers found a coat, slacks, panties, bra, shoes and parts of a red and white striped top scattered about. Reed volunteered testimony about tracking and said that shoe prints on the bank indicated the woman had run up the bank in an effort to get away.

Defense Attorney Steve Harris objected. He questioned Reed's qualifications for testifying on tracks.

Reed, who was in his 50s, was argumentative. He said he'd been interested in tracks since he was a kid and had hunted often to put food on the table. He accused the defense attorney of nit-picking, and he objected to having to answer Harris' questions over and over. He asked the judge if he had to do this, and the judge had the prosecutor instruct him to answer.

"Have you read any books on tracking?" asked Harris.

"I haven't read any on buildin' a house neither, but I bet I can build one fer ye," said Reed. The jury laughed, and the attorney gave up his argument and let Reed's testimony stand.

Indiana State Police Investigator Jerry Conner, who was assisting the prosecutor on the case and was staying in the courtroom beside Gray, was next on the stand. His testimony was very grim.

Conner said he heard about the case over his car radio, and he hurried to the location. He took photographs of the woman's body and discovered a screwdriver under her coat on the bank.

He searched further down the creek, and about 100 feet from the woman's body, he found the body of a little girl, earlier identified as Misty's body. After photographs were taken, he reached into the water and lifted the small body out. It was snagged on a tree

limb in a foot or so of water, just a short distance from the bank, he said.

Since the room was exceedingly hot and one of the attorneys noticed that one of the jurors was beginning to nod, a recess was called.

When the trial resumed, Conner talked about Sheriff Allen and Deputy Williams going further downstream and finding the bodies of the two young boys, Steve and Mark. Sheriff Allen yelled back: "We've found two more bodies down here," and Williams helped relay the message. One of the bodies was hung up in a fallen tree, while the other was partly on a sandbar.

About this time, the jury was noticed with notebooks and pens. They were being allowed by Judge Boles so jurors could take notes for themselves. The jurors were not allowed to share their notes or discuss them.

When the trial began on Thursday, January 17, the defense attorney asked that pictures taken during the autopsy of the bodies of the children not be shown to the jury. "They would be highly inflammatory and prejudicial to my client," Harris told the judge.

The bodies had already been shown for identification purposes to witnesses, but not for the eyes of the jurors.

Judge Boles ruled against Harris, saying that the court would have to look at the purpose of each piece of evidence as it was presented in the case and a ruling made during those presentations.

While Conner continued to testify, photos taken from a distance were shown by way of color slides on a screen in the courtroom, and the jury was present. However, bodies were not recognizable. Slides of the scene, and evidence there, including a semen-stained coat, shoes and footprints, were also shown.

A closeup of Terry Chasteen's nude body was viewed by the jury. It showed a pair of brown slacks over her shoulders, like they had been tossed there while she was in the water. Her head was under water, and her bottom was plainly visible as she was face down. Her hands were tied behind her back, and her feet were tied together.

Terry's body had been removed from the water with a metal apparatus used by rescue organizations,

specifically the Civil Defense, Conner said as he concluded his testimony.

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In his earlier statement, Conner said that a red toboggan, which belonged to one of the boys, was found in the brush about halfway between Terry's body and the body of Misty. A purse was recovered later. He thought it had been hanging in part of a tree where the two boys' bodies were, along with other articles from the purse. He also said a fellow found a set of car keys near the bridge later on. He said following the check at the murder scene, officers gathered at Kelly's Grandview Restaurant south of Mooresville to get their heads together. Later, Conner left and made his way to the funeral home. He said a man by the name of Paul Sprague, a cousin by marriage to the father of the boys, and a Louis Linder, also related by marriage, identified the bodies.

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Sheriff Richard Allen was called next. He said it was through the Mooresville police dispatch that he learned of the finding of the body, and he rushed to the creek. He first closed off the area to the public. He was the one who found the boys' bodies, and he later went with another officer to check the car Terry had been driving. Allen ordered the vehicle towed from Interstate 465 to Allen's Body Shop in Mooresville, where state police technicians went over it thoroughly.

The sheriff testified that it was the report from Eddie Williams that really put officers onto Steve Judy. He said the defendant was picked up for questioning the day after the murders, April 29, 1979, at the Carr home. Judy was put in the Morgan County Jail that day, and the sheriff said Judy had been "a model prisoner."

(As Judy was brought to the courtroom each day, he was not wearing handcuffs, and no armed or uniformed officers accompanied him. The laws prevented the jury from seeing him handcuffed or shackled.)

During recess, one of Martinsville's senior citizens, Bill Schepp, who always sat in on interesting trials in the county, became ill and was believed to have suffered a stroke from becoming over excited in the



courtroom. He was taken by an emergency rescue unit to the Morgan County Memorial Hospital.

Shortly before noon on Thursday, state police diver Kenneth Hicks testified it would have been possible for a child to have fallen in the creek and drowned. It was not a plus statement for the prosecution, though he was testifying for the state, which was trying to prove Judy drowned the children. Hicks gave information regarding the depth, current and temperature of the water, and about plaster molds of tire tracks and footprints.

When Harris asked Hicks: "Do you think it would be possible, in your opinion, for a child to fall in water such as you described and drown?" Hicks answered: "In my opinion, I'd have to say yes."

During afternoon testimony, Sgt. Gary Hood, Indiana State Police technician, was on hand to tell of his findings at the scene. Another attempt was made by the prosecutor to show closeup photos of the dead children while Hood was on the stand.

Defense Attorney Harris said his client would stipulate that the children died of drowning and therefore it would not be necessary to show the pictures of the children. Harris, however, pointed out that he was not stipulating that the defendant killed the children, just that they died of drowning.

The trial got another delay on its fifth day, Friday, January 18, because the judge got a report from the bailiff that some of the jurors had been exposed to some portion of a television newscast. Each day, the judge ordered the jurors not to listen to any facts about the case on radio or television, not to discuss it or read about it. Their television viewing was supposed to be censored, but somehow a short report about the trial being featured on the evening news was heard.

Three or four jurors were questioned about it, but the judge ruled they had not heard any information that could be damaging to the case.

While the jury was out of the courtroom, Prosecutor Gray was making another attempt to get the testimony of the first court-appointed psychiatrists admitted or to get the judge to make the defendant

submit to examinations by two more psychiatrists. The judge would not agree.

When the trial restarted, Hood talked about being the taker and keeper of evidence. He identified color slides of the bodies of Terry and her three children which had been taken during an autopsy at a local mortuary.

Steven Judy looked away as the closeups of the children were viewed. The screen was set up near the edge of the table where he was seated between a sexy blond assistant named Judy McKinsey and Defense Attorney Harris. The jurors watched Judy's expressions to see his reactions. There were none.

Hood spoke of the locations of the body in relation to the water, bank and one another. He said Misty's body was recovered about 100 feet downstream from the mother and that the boys were about 750 feet downstream from the mother.

Some of the evidence he took at the scene included pills, papers, nail polish, lipstick and a Marsh store name tag with the name Terry on it.

During another break, Prosecutor Gray said there would be about seventy state's exhibits presented in the case. The judge was concerned about the amount of time being taken to enter the evidence, but the two attorneys said they knew of no faster method.

Indiana State Trooper Ron Miller was next to testify. He talked about soil samples taken at the scene of the murders, at the pulloff area near the bridge and from the tires of the gray truck and bottom's of Judy's shoes.

On Friday afternoon, Trooper Daniel Moore took the stand. He talked about going to the Carr home and taking evidence from the gray and red construction truck. He gathered up a cloth, which had been covering a hole in the front seat, and several other items.

The piece of cloth was brought into the courtroom in a brown paper sack, but the trooper said something about using a plastic bag to take evidence. This indicated to the defense attorney that the cloth, which Harris said was extremely important, could have been tampered with after the trooper took it.

So that the trooper wouldn't know how to change his testimony, Harris asked the judge to remove the trooper from the room while the issue was discussed. He also asked that the trooper's recorded testimony be played back while he was out of the room.

When the trooper left the courtroom, Investigator Jerry Conner followed right behind him. Harris noticed that and figured that the two would go into the hallway and discuss the very thing the defense was trying to keep the witness from hearing.

Before the trooper had been dismissed from the witness stand, Judge Boles had admonished him not to discuss the trial with anyone except "attorneys" in the case. Trooper Moore said he understood.

When the trooper resumed the stand minutes later, Harris asked him if he had talked with anyone when he was out of the courtroom about the case. He said he hadn't spoken with anyone except Conner, and he admitted they had discussed the container carrying the cloth from the truck. Harris immediately called for a mistrial, and the jury was removed for argument.

The prosecutor said the investigator was acting as an agent for the state and therefore should have been considered like an attorney in the case. But the judge didn't agree. He was upset that the trooper had disobeyed his instructions. The judge had the court recording of Moore's testimony played. It showed that the judge had told the trooper not to discuss his testimony with anyone except attorneys in the case and that the trooper had answered that he understood the order.

Judge Boles called a short recess to talk to the parties involved. When he returned and court was called to order again, the judge ordered that the sheriff's department arrest Trooper Moore and incarcerate him in the Morgan County Jail. He set Moore's term at 30 days and placed his fine at \$250. A member of the sheriff's department took Moore into custody from the witness stand, and while the jury wasn't present, those in the courtroom were shocked at the judge's orders.

Judge Boles further ordered that Investigator Conner be removed from the case, and he instructed Prosecutor Gray to have a new assistant in the courtroom.

The judge said he made the rulings because he wanted to insure a fair trial and one without errors. He said a special attempt had to be made to give the defendant a fair trial since the death penalty was being sought. Then he overruled Harris' motion for a mistrial.

At this point, the jury was recalled. They did not know that the investigator was removed from the case and that the trooper had been sent from the stand to jail.

(However, some close to the case suspected that Sheriff Allen did not actually incarcerate the trooper, but took him into his own quarters in the jail and made a place for him to sleep there.)

On Saturday morning, January 19, the sixth day of testimony, the wrath of the entire state police organization descended on the courtroom, and the prosecutor was accompanied by Attorney Larry Furnace, who made argument on behalf of the state police officers. He said that Trooper Moore did not intend to violate a court order. He said the state police organization had its own methods of disciplining officers and asked that the trooper be released from his fine and term and be turned over to the state police.

The "head honcho" of the state police, Superintendent John T. Shettle, also made a plea on Moore's behalf and said a fact-finding group would look into the case to see what disciplinary measures needed to be taken by state police.

The judge had created a bit of a hornet's nest by his ruling, and he backed down from his hard stand and allowed the trooper released to remedies by the Indiana State Police, but the removal of Conner as case assistant still stood.

(It was announced later by the Indiana State Police that Moore would take additional training as a disciplinary measure.)

On Monday, January 21, the prosecutor had a new face beside him in the courtroom. Jack Trowbridge,

an investigator on his own staff, was selected to replace Conner as case assistant.

Back from the jailhouse was Trooper Moore, whose testimony had been interrupted when he was shuffled off to jail.

Moore said he placed a piece of white cloth, which barely showed a faded floral design, into a paper bag. He submitted his evidence to the state police lab. A blue hooded sweatshirt was among the items. It was given to him by the Carrs as the one Steven Judy was carrying when he returned to their home the morning of April 28.

Moore was excused from the stand, and Sgt. Gary Hood was recalled. He said there were a red and white thread and some hair on the faded cloth taken from the truck seat. He said the sweatshirt also had a thread of the same color on it and it also had soil stains and hairs over it. He said a pop bottle that was taken from the truck appeared to have been wiped free of prints.

On this day, the usually hot courtroom was cold, and a brief recess was called to warm it up as the jury was showing signs of shivering. Back in the courtroom this day was Bill Schepp, the elderly citizen who had been taken to the hospital after he became ill in the courtroom.

When Hood began to testify again, he said that none of the fingerprints taken from the truck or the vehicle Terry Chasteen drove were legible.

On Tuesday, January 22, Judy's foster parents, Bob and Mary Carr, were called by the state. They were told that they could not refer to a statement made by the defendant to Mrs. Carr at the jail and about previous arrests or convictions.

Bob Carr took the stand first. He said he was a brick layer and that he was the father of four children. He said his foster son was employed by him as a hod carrier. (A hod carrier carries mortar and other materials to set bricks or concrete blocks.)

Carr said that he saw Steven Judy about 7 p.m. at his home on Friday, April 27. He had allowed Judy to borrow his construction truck for the evening to go out on a date. Judy left that evening, and the next time

Carr saw him was at 8 a.m. Saturday, April 28, when he returned the truck. Carr said Judy told him he had been out drinking and that he and his girlfriend Jannie had a falling out. Carr said Judy told him he left Jannie and later fell asleep in the truck. The foster father said Judy's conversation appeared normal to him on the morning of April 28.

Carr identified a red and white baseball cap shown in the courtroom as one that belonged to Judy. Carr said that when Judy left the house Saturday night, he and his wife were gone, and Judy left a note for them saying he was going to "some broad's house." The "broad" was Patty Whitesell. Judy got home about 2 o'clock the next afternoon and started to mow the lawn before police officers came to question and arrest him, Carr said.

The witness also talked about being questioned by officers on Sunday morning, April 29. He also said his truck was the one that had been parked at the building site across from a school in Mooresville, as identified by Eddie Williams.

Carr was shown the faded cloth, and he admitted that it had been in his truck covering a hole on the driver's seat. He also identified a line pin and said a similar one had been in his truck, he thought. There were two tires in the courtroom, and Carr said he thought they had been taken from the front of his truck.

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In a statement made earlier to attorneys in the case, Carr said that he quit school while a junior. He had been married to Mary for more than a dozen years. He first met Steve Judy at his own mother's home in about 1970. Steve had come to her house with her son, Tony Colvin, Carr's half brother. They were on weekend passes from Central State Hospital. The Carrs took the boys, then about 13 or 14, with them to basketball games. Carr said his mother was older and lived in a black neighborhood. He didn't think she wanted to be bothered with the boys all the time. As the Carr family became acquainted with Judy, they got to liking him and finally helped him get out of the hospital.

At that time, Steve was about 14. Carr described Judy as a normal person and said they had no trouble with him. He wasn't arrested and he went to school. Steve lived with them about four years, until he was 18, Carr said. Since then, he moved in and out.

When Steve was about 16, he took the Carrs' new car and wrecked it. He had left because he and Mrs. Carr had an argument over Steve making an obscene phone call. Except for that, Steve hadn't been in any real trouble, Carr said. He said that Steve acted "real good" around the children and "they all love him a lot."

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After a brief court recess, the judge talked about a flu that was running rampant in the area and said that a doctor would be coming to check some of the jurors who were feeling ill. About a thousand students were absent from Martinsville schools because of the same influenza.

Mrs. Carr was next to testify. She said she had graduated from high school and had taken college courses. She listed her age as 30. She said she was employed as a drill operator at Allison's plant, Indianapolis. On the afternoon of April 27, when Steve came home from work, Mrs. Carr said he acted like he was bursting with energy. He had been drinking beer and was picking up things around the house. He was so talkative, he made her late for her night shift. She said she had called for him at Jannie's house on that evening after she got to work and she also called for him at Jannie's house on the morning of April 28. She talked to him Friday night, but Jannie told her he had left her about 3 a.m. on Saturday, so Mrs. Carr couldn't reach him by phone that morning.

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In her earlier statement to officers, Mrs. Carr said she had met Steve at the bar treatment center of the state hospital. She described it as a place where teenagers in trouble are kept. Some have emotional problems and are on their way to a detention home.

Mrs. Carr said Steve was always quick-witted and kept her on her toes. He quit school when he was 16, she said. She spoke of her visit to Steve in the Morgan County Jail after his arrest. She said he told her that he couldn't remember everything, that it was just like he had awakened while driving the truck at an Indianapolis intersection. He said he didn't remember how he got there. Steve told her about the murders: "I don't know if I did this. I think that I did this. I know that I didn't kill no kids. I can't believe that I killed them. They can't make me believe that I hurt any kids. You know how I love kids." Mrs. Carr said Judy started really crying. He asked that Detective Love speak with him, and Steve told the detective about the same thing.

Mrs. Carr talked about Steve's explanation of an attack against a young woman in Illinois. He told her that he met a young girl in a bar and that they had been out drinking together. They got into an argument and he smacked her. He said that he had been charged with assaulting a woman, resulting in his being sent to prison. (This story didn't resemble what really happened.)

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In her testimony in court, Mrs. Carr indicated that Steve was an habitual liar.

On Wednesday, January 23, Mrs. Carr was recalled as first witness. She said Steve told her on the morning of April 28 that he had been out drinking, got mad at his girlfriend and fell asleep in the truck. He was carrying a sweatshirt, orange Fago and a red and white cap.

The foster mother said she had called him at Jannie's house after she got to work Friday night and, on the phone, Steve told her he was getting ready to light up a joint with Paula Morgan, as Jannie and Mrs. Farris had already gone. Mrs. Carr felt Steve was trying "to hit on" Paula. He told Mrs. Carr if he wasn't



home when she got off work Saturday morning to call him at Jannie's house, which she did. At that time, Jannie said he had left early, about 3 a.m., and that he had been acting strange or moody, but that they had not been arguing before he left.

Mrs. Carr said Steve was evasive concerning his whereabouts the morning of April 28. She thought his attitude was fine and that he appeared to be full of pep. Steve and her two sons started to clean the garage before noon, and she went to bed as she had worked the night shift. When she awakened, they were taking a nap, and she heard from her mother about the murders and from the television news, but she didn't discuss them with Steve for she didn't have any reason to at the time.

Mrs. Carr testified that her daughter helped Steve cut his beard while she and her husband attended a concert Saturday night. The kids didn't like the beard and neither did she. She said it looked really nasty.

On Sunday morning, April 29, officers were at the house asking questions when Steve called the Carrs to tell them he would be there later to mow the lawn. He said he had been with Patty Whitesell.

When he came home in the afternoon, he had just started mowing the lawn when officers returned to question him. Later that same day, they charged Judy with the four murders. It was a great shock to the Carrs.

The Carrs' two young sons, Bobby, 12, and Randy, 10, were to be called next. Although there was separation of witnesses and none were allowed in the courtroom except to testify, the Carrs asked that they be allowed to remain in the room while their young sons gave testimony. The attorneys didn't object, and the judge granted the request.

Bobby Carr, a Decatur Junior High student, said he had known Steve for about four years. He talked about cleaning out the garage on April 28 and of loading trash into the truck and hauling it to a dump. He said that on the way home, Steve stopped to buy ice cream shakes for them and he also bought some for the kids at home. Bobby said Steve didn't act drunk on that morning. He felt he was normal acting. When Randy

was called, the defense attorney objected on the grounds the child was too young to understand the proceedings. The assistant prosecutor (Steve Oliver, who was also helping with the case) volunteered to question the boy since the judge's questions appeared to be confusing the child. Judge Boles had asked him to explain the difference between the truth and a lie. The child could not do this.

However, Oliver took a simple approach. He held up the blue sweatshirt in the courtroom and said: "If I were to ask you what color this sweatshirt is and instructed you to tell the truth, what color would you say it is?"

"Blue," answered Randy.

"Now, if I were to tell you to give me the color of the sweatshirt and tell me a lie, what color would you say that it is?"

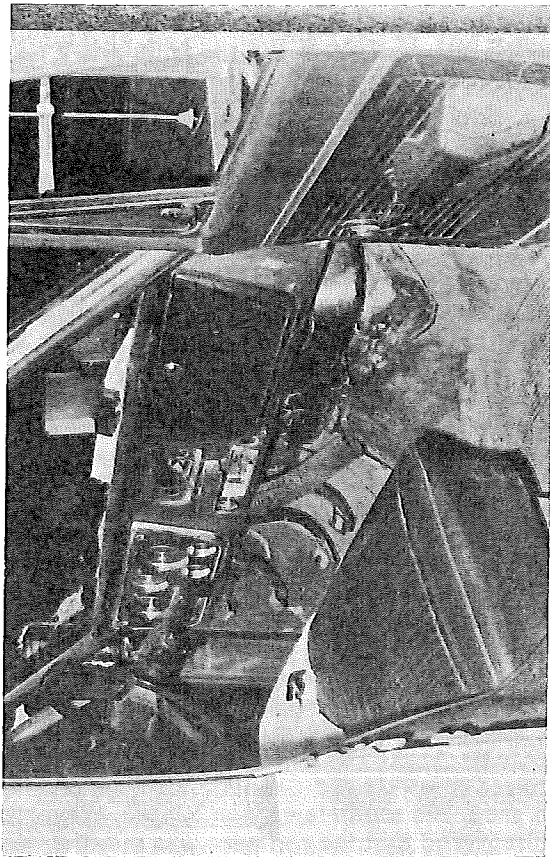
"Green," Randy said.

The judge smiled and ruled that the child understood, and questioning of him was allowed.

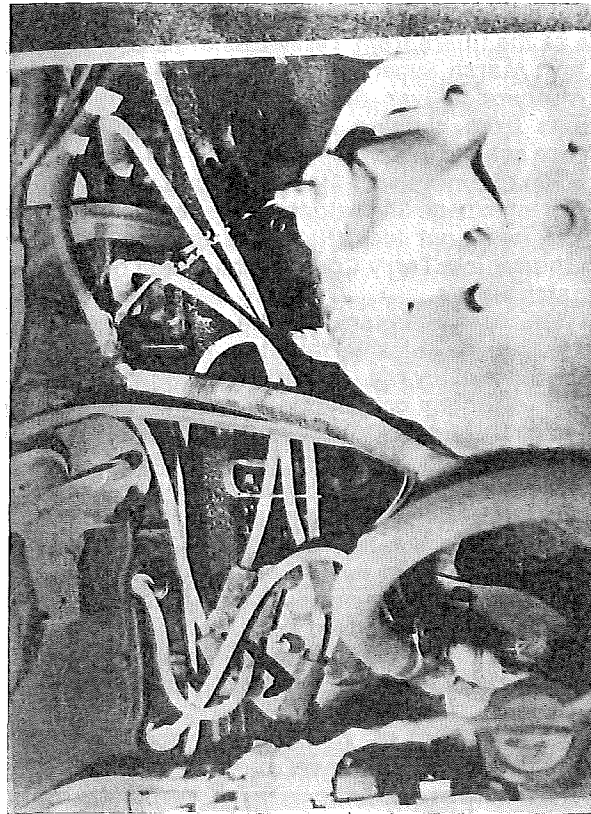
Prosecutor Gray questioned the boy about seeing a wire in the truck, and he did mention some radio wires, but the prosecutor hoped he would describe a coil wire. When shown a coil wire from a vehicle (since the state was contending that Steve Judy took Terry Chasteen's car's coil wire to render it inoperable), the boy said he did not see any wire that looked like that.

Richard Allen, a man who had the same first and last name as the sheriff but who was actually the owner of the body shop where Terry Chasteen's car was taken to be checked by police, testified next. Allen said he towed in a 1978 red Granada from Interstate 465 to his shop. His son-in-law, Stan Ringer, Waverly Woods, discovered that the coil wire was missing. He testified after Allen and said he felt the wire had been jerked off. He showed how a coil wire connects.

Indiana State Police chemist George Smith was called next. He had analyzed pills and found them to contain a stimulant. They had been given to him by Sgt. Hood, who earlier testified he found pills at the murder scene.



INTERIOR OF Carr truck was cleaned up, but some evidence remained. Note the cloth covering the seat. It had threads on it from Terry's smock.



ENGINE from car Terry Chasteen drove shows missing coil wire.

Sgt. Michael T. Oliver, an investigator for the Indiana State Police, was an important witness in the case. He was the one who would "tie the threads together."

Oliver said that cotton and polyester, red and white threads found on a piece of cloth taken from the Carr truck and from Steven Judy's blue sweatshirt were the same as the fibers from Terry Lee Chasteen's ripped and torn Marsh Supermarket smock at the scene of the murders. Oliver also testified that hair comparisons from clothing in the truck turned up no evidence against Judy.

The next witness was Stella Hanley, a state police fingerprint expert. She said that most of the prints she checked were not identifiable. A palm print taken from the vehicle Terry Chasteen had been driving did not match Judy's.

On Thursday, January 24, the trial was delayed. Witnesses were not able to get to the courthouse on time because of icy road conditions.

When testimony got rolling, one of the defendant's former girlfriends, Sylvia Inez Peel, was first on the stand.

She entered the courtroom wearing a black satin pantsuit, high-heeled shoes and white blouse. Her light brown hair was cut and styled in a modern, short fashion. She spoke of living with Steven Judy and of working at Marsh Supermarket, the same store where Terry Lee Chasteen had worked. She knew Terry, but didn't think that the defendant did, although she admitted they could have seen each other at the store.

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In her statement she had given authorities earlier, Inez said she was 26 years old and was married, although she was not living with her husband. She had been separated from him for nearly two years. She had also been married once before, and that marriage lasted about five years. She had two children by her first marriage. In 1975, she remarried and that husband fathered one of her children.

Inez had completed her freshman year in high school before quitting. She soon married after quitting

at about age 16. She had never been arrested. Her first husband was once charged with burglary, but wasn't convicted.

Inez met Steve Judy in 1978 after he got out of prison. She met him through Bob Carr and his half-brother Tony. She also knew two of Steve's other girlfriends, Jannie Barnes and Patty Whitesell. Inez said she lived with Steve a month or more in about September 1978. She said she kicked him out before he was charged with the armed robbery because he wasn't working. It was a short time after that when he was arrested for holding up the grocery store.

Inez said that she really didn't know Terry Chasteen except for seeing her at work. She had never done anything with her socially, but they had talked together. Inez said she tried to visit Steve while he was in jail on the armed robbery charge, but officers wouldn't let her see him because she wasn't a relative, and he already had three names on his visitor list.

Inez said she and Steve argued over money and because he didn't have a job. She was supporting him and wasn't too happy about it. She said he never did anything that would make her believe he was crazy—he didn't use drugs nor smoke "grass." She said Steve loved her children—"he played with them." She described him as being good with kids. She stated that they never actually fought and that he never mistreated her. He never exhibited any type of behavior that would make her believe he was a vicious person, she said.

The woman also said that she knew that Steve had been in prison in Illinois and in a state mental hospital but didn't know why. Inez said she and Steve had intercourse "all the time." They engaged in sex every day, usually just once. Sometimes they had sex early of a morning and again of an evening, but she didn't feel Steve liked sex any better than other men she had known. She didn't think he was oversexed.

Inez and Steve were living together when the body of Linda Unverzagt, 26, was found in a vacant house at 2900 Cold Springs Road on November 4, 1978. Linda was an Indiana Bell billing clerk and taught disco dancing for the Free University at the Arrangement

Lounge. She had been strangled and raped. (Judy was a suspect in this murder, and Indianapolis Police Detective Sgt. Donald Patterson, who was heading up the investigation, tried to question Judy about Linda's murder while he was in jail in Morgan County for the Chasteen murders. However, he was discouraged by local officials and by Indianapolis officials because of the Morgan County trial.)

Inez said she didn't know Linda Unverzagt, but she said Judy Farris had called her after the body was found and accused her of introducing Steve Judy to Linda, though Inez continued to deny that she even knew her. Inez said Mrs. Farris knew the dead girl, that she had gone to school with her. Inez said she had first learned of that murder in the newspapers. She and Steve had been to the vacant house where the girl's body was found. They were there three days before that murder, as there was a for sale sign in the yard, and she and Steve were looking at the house. They got inside by just walking through the doorway, as there was no door up.

When asked her feelings about Steve, Inez said: "I still care." She added: "We started out as friends and neither one had anybody and were somebody that we had." She said she did not wish to see him hurt. She said she never really knew very much about his past.

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When Inez was released from the stand, she was told that she might be recalled as a witness and was told not to discuss her testimony.

Next to be called was Patty Whitesell. Both she and Inez were limited on their testimony in that they could not talk about any previous criminal record of Judy.

Patty appeared in a shoulder length, kinky hair style, blue jeans and red jacket. She was a rather small girl. She said she had lived with Steve toward the end of 1978, for about a month. She had seen him at the home of Mrs. Farris on Friday morning, April 27. She also saw him on the night of Saturday, April 28. On the latter, they went to a bar, stayed there till closing and then went to her apartment for the night. She first told police that Steve had spent the night of April 27

with her, but later she said she was confused about which night they were together.

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In her statement to officers earlier, she said she had moved in with Judy Farris. She said she was the mother of one son, Wade Gibson, and that he was 3 years old. She had never been married, but the boy's father had been established in court. She had filed a paternity suit. She worked as a part-time bartender at Triangle Inn and for Mrs. Farris, who operated a house-cleaning business. She said Jannie Barnes had been working for Mrs. Farris earlier, and she took Jannie's place.

At the time of her statement, Patty admitted that she was about five months' pregnant. She had been to a doctor to verify this. She said she thought Steve Judy was the father of the unborn child. However, she admitted the baby could have belonged to another fellow she was seeing about the same time. She had met Steve about a year before when he was with Jannie and Tony Colvin. She started going out with him about a week after that. They almost immediately began living together and did so until he was put in jail for armed robbery, altogether, about a month's time. After he was released from jail, Patty said she saw him with Jannie and Mrs. Farris and he asked her why she was going out on him. She said that she was still his girlfriend. She said she and Steve were engaged before he went to jail and still were, although she had been going out with someone else since he was arrested. (While Steve was in Morgan County Jail on the murder charges, rumors were that Patty sent him word that the child she was carrying was not his and that she said her doctor had figured that this would have been impossible according to the conception date he established, as Steve was in jail at that time.)

Patty saw Steve on Friday morning, April 27, before he went to work. She had brought Mrs. Farris home from the tavern at 7 o'clock in the morning. Mrs. Farris had passed out and couldn't tell Patty where she lived at first, so they drove around for a long time after the tavern closed until Mrs. Farris awakened.

When Patty got to Mrs. Farris' house, she found that



Steve had spent the night with Jannie. Patty walked up to the house with Mrs. Farris and Steve walked her back to the car. He asked her if she was coming back that evening, and she told him she didn't know, she doubted it. Then she went home to get ready for work. When she got off that afternoon at 4 o'clock, she went home because her little boy was sick. She lived in an apartment with her mother, and she was taking care of the apartment because her mother was in jail for arson. When her mother got out on bond, she skipped out. Her mom had been charged with setting fire to her ex-husband's house. She had been married five times.

Patty said she herself had been arrested for contributing and malicious trespass. She and three guys had torn up somebody's vacant house. They were all under age except her, and she was only 18 at the time. Her mother, however, had been arrested for several things—drunken driving, assault and battery, attempt to kill, breaking and entering, and others, Patty said. But her mother was never convicted, just arrested. Her mother had been arrested once for trying to kill her ex-husband's girlfriend. (He was not Patty's father but was the father of Patty's younger sister.)

Patty said she didn't know her father, but he wasn't her mother's first husband.

When Patty got home from work on April 27, she found her little boy having an asthmatic attack. She took him to the hospital at about 7 p.m. They stayed until about 10:30 p.m., stopped off to get medicine and returned home. She went to bed about 11:30. She didn't talk to Steve again until Saturday night, April 28. He called her and asked her to pick him up, which she did. They went to a tavern until closing. Back at her apartment, they had sex Sunday morning. She did not know anything about the murders that had occurred around 7 a.m. on April 28. She found out from the newspaper on April 29. She and Steve later discussed the murders, and she said that whoever had done it had to be crazy, and Steve agreed. She said she had no idea he would be charged at that time.

Patty and Steve had sexual relations again before she went to work, and he dropped her off at the airport

and kept her car, which he drove back to the Carr house. When a detective came to where she worked at the airport Sunday afternoon to question her, she said she became confused over which night the detective was asking her about, and she first said Steve was with her the morning the murders were committed. Later she said this wasn't true, and that she was mixed up.

During the time they lived together, Steve and Patty often had sex, she said, sometimes four or five times in one day. She felt this was normal for a man and that he was not oversexed. Sometimes, it would take him an hour or two hours to reach a climax.

Steve had never beaten or hurt her, "he never laid a hand on me," Patty said. She also said he never mistreated her young son. "My son loved him to death," she said, and she added that Steve treated the boy great, "he wouldn't even let me whip him."

She was asked her reaction when she had heard that he had been charged with killing the children, and Patty answered: "I wouldn't believe it, and I still don't!"

Patty didn't know about Steve's arrests when he was younger and of his attacks on women. She read that in the newspapers after his arrest on April 29. She said when they lived together, Steve sometimes drank liquor, but not very much. She said both of them took drugs once in a while, specifically naming "T," something that could be "snorted" in powder form. They also smoked marijuana.

When asked her opinion about the murders, she said: "I don't think he done it. He's too good around kids, and he's too good to me." She didn't believe he was capable of killing a girl. He had been mad at her too many times and had never hit her.

When the prosecutor asked her "how do you really feel about Judy?" she answered: "I love him." She really felt they were going to get married. She said it had bothered her a little bit that he was going out with Jannie Barnes.

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Next to take the witness stand was Detective Frank Love, but statements made by Judy to him after Judy

was incarcerated in the Morgan County Jail were ruled inadmissible because the defense counsel said Judy had asked for an attorney prior to that and wasn't given one. The judge said that after an attorney is requested, no further statements can be taken from a defendant without an attorney.

The detective was the one to pick up Judy and arrest him on April 29. He also questioned Patty Whitesell about the case and Jack Lane.

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In earlier meetings with officials, Love said that Judy had told him he was with Patty Whitesell on Saturday morning, April 28, Saturday night and Sunday morning. Judy told him he and Patty went over to her house about 4 a.m. Saturday, April 28, the morning of the murders. He said he was with her up until he arrived back at the Carr home at 8 a.m. Love said when he questioned Patty about it, she was upset and nervous. She first said she had been with Judy Saturday morning, but later changed her story and said she was not. When he told Judy what Patty had said, Judy said: "She is crazy." After being taken to the Mooresville Police Station for questioning, Judy insisted that he be given a lie detector test. He was adamant about his not being guilty. Arrangements were made for the test, and he took it Sunday evening at the Indiana State Police Lab, Indianapolis. The result showed deceptions in all three tests taken, and questions had been asked about the four murders.

On the way back to Mooresville, the detective told Judy he had failed all three tests and was being placed under arrest for the murders. Judy became emotional. Love told him: "You know, I got kids your age, and I feel sorry for you." Judy hadn't eaten anything, and the officers took him to a Burger Chef and got him a couple of sandwiches and cup of coffee before returning him to the police station. Sheriff Allen and Lt. McKinney put him in the county jail at Martinsville.

Judy had been crying in the car. He said he couldn't remember what had happened.

Love told how he felt about Judy: "I think that he was in an emotional state. Like I told him, and I am

sincere about this, you know he really don't have anybody, and he never did have anybody all of his life; and about the only friends that he had was the Carrs. I felt like at that time—this is a personal feeling and I am not a doctor or anything—but I felt like at that particular time that if he could have remembered, he would have told me."

The day after Judy was arrested, the Carrs came to visit him, at the detective's request. Mrs. Carr said she would like to be alone with Steve, but Love said that Judy was under arrest for murder and if he started to confess, he wanted to be present. After she talked with Steve for about 15 minutes, Judy sent for the detective.

The detective said he advised him of his rights again. He said Judy repeated that he didn't remember. The first thing he recollected was going north on State Road 67 and looking in the front seat and seeing a coloring book. Judy told the detective he just threw the book out the window. He said he would be glad to take a sodium pentothal (truth serum) or hypnosis or anything like that.

Love had talked to doctors at the Central State Hospital, who told him Judy was a sexual social psychopath. To him that meant someone who can't control his sexual desires and isn't 100 percent mentally stable.

The detective said that while in the room with Mrs. Carr and Judy, the defendant said: "I think that I killed them, but I don't remember. I can't imagine doing this to kids, I love kids." Judy and Mrs. Carr were both crying.

Love said that he did not feel Judy was able to conform his conduct to the requirements of the law at the time the murders occurred. Neither did he feel Judy could appreciate the wrongfulness of his acts. Basically, he was saying he thought Judy was legally insane at the time.

Love admitted he had a somewhat fatherly sympathy for Judy.

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Indiana State Police laboratory specialist William Kuhn was next on the stand. He said tests he made on

a semen stain found on a coat at the murder scene indicated the semen came from a male with type O blood. The specialist said saliva and blood tests from the defendant showed his blood type was also O. (O is the commonest of all the blood groups.)

The specialist said there was no semen found inside the body of Mrs. Chasteen, as there should be in cases of rape, but he said the water from the creek could have washed it away. The stain on the coat was rather large.

(When Kuhn was giving his deposition earlier, Judy became angered with Kuhn because he reported a small sperm count from the large amount of semen. Steve thought his masculinity was being questioned, and he didn't like it one iota. It was about the only time he lost his "cool" during deposition taking.)

Chemist Bruce Boaz testified that soil samples taken from the Carr truck and Judy's shoes were of the same common origin as soil in the pulloff area of White Lick Creek.

Andy Ozolins, assistant manager of the Marsh Foodliner where Terry had worked, described her as a prompt and good employee from the witness stand. The defense objected, saying Terry's character was not a question in the trial.

On Thursday afternoon, January 24, Jannie Barnes took the stand. She had long curly brown hair, a good figure and a pretty face. She wore faded jeans and had on a red jacket.

Jannie said Steve had been living with her the week of April 23-28, at the home of Judy Farris. She said they had sex about four times each night, smoked pot and drank beer. On the night of April 27, Steve met her and Mrs. Farris at a tavern at about 10:30 p.m. He was driving the Carrs' truck, which he took back to the women's home, and they picked him up. They went to other taverns, drank and returned to the house before 3 a.m. on April 28. Steve said he wanted to check the toolboxes on the truck and never came back inside.

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In her earlier statement to attorneys, Jannie said she was 23 years old and divorced. She had three children; one had died. One daughter was 7 and a son

was adopted out. He was nearly 2 years old. She went to her freshman year in high school before quitting. She had never been in jail. She had been working for Mrs. Farris, who operated a house-cleaning business. She hadn't worked for six weeks and was living with Steve's friend Tony. She had no source of income and they were staying at a friend's house. She had lived with Tony on and off for about four years. She had lived in Martinsville when she was an elementary student and she had also lived at Monrovia and Mooresville. She had to quit school because she became pregnant.

Jannie's natural mother was dead and had been for quite a few years. She died when Jannie was 5. A year later, her father married another woman. Jannie spent some time living with her aunt and her grandmother. Her father was a truck driver. He had never been arrested.

Jannie had known Steve for about four years. She met him when she was living with Tony at the Carr home. She baby-sat and cleaned house for the Carrs, who then owned a tavern. She and Steve were just friends then. She had never had sex with Steve before he was released on bond on the armed robbery charge on April 23, 1979. Steve had been staying with Tony and Jannie when the armed robbery occurred. Steve got along real fine with her children. He went outside and played baseball with the kids, and they went for walks.

Jannie didn't think Steve's sex drives were more than average. She thought three or four times a night for sex was normal. The week before the murders, they drank every night, stayed up late every night, smoked marijuana every night and engaged in sex every night except Friday, April 27. That night she figured she had about 20 mixed drinks and felt like she was drunk. She had been staggering. Jannie figured Steve went back to Patty after he left her on the morning of April 28. She said he acted like he wanted to. She described another thing that happened in a tavern the night of April 27. There was a guy who walked up to their table and she thought he was gay. He started talking to Jannie and Steve, and Steve told

him to get away from the table. The guy reached over like he was going to shake Steve's hand, and it made Steve mad. He was going to punch the guy. Steve stood up in his chair and shouted at the guy. She said Steve could have been high on speed as she had given him diet pills.

On the way home the morning of April 28, Jannie said Steve was driving kind of crazy, fast and pulling over like he was going to hit other cars. Mrs. Farris told him if he couldn't do better, she would drive. Steve got sort of upset about this too. When they got home, Jannie headed for the bathroom and Mrs. Farris for the icebox. Steve asked Jannie if she remembered him locking the toolboxes on the truck. She said she didn't, and he went out to check. That was the last she saw of him that morning, about four hours before the murders were committed.

Tony had served time too, Jannie said, for burglary and possession of marijuana. He was about the same age as Steve. His mother couldn't handle him, and his dad had been in a bad car wreck. Jannie said the mother was told he would either have to go to the state hospital or to boys' school, and she didn't want him to have to go to boys' school, so she sent him to the hospital.

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Jannie, like the Carrs and Steve's other girlfriends, was not released as a witness. The defense planned to call her.

(Paula Morgan, who also lived with Mrs. Farris, did not testify, though she visited with Steve Judy on the night of April 27, when he came by to see if Jannie and Mrs. Farris had left.

(In her statement to attorneys earlier in the year, she said she had been married twice to Dennis Morgan and was divorced. She had no children. She was 23 years old and had been arrested when she was 12 for shoplifting. She was placed on probation. She quit school when she was 16. This was in the middle of her junior year. She went back to night school for a semester and went to take her GED (General Education Development) test for an equivalency diploma. She passed the test. She said there were 10

members in her immediate family and that her parents were divorced when she was a year old. Her mother had been married about five times and her dad three. She said she vaguely knew Steve Judy. She met Jannie Barnes after her first divorce and said: "I kind of picked her up as a stray. She was on drugs real bad, and I dried her out, or I helped her." She said she took her home with her to her mother's house where she was living at the time, and they came to depend on each other. She met Mrs. Farris through Jannie and she met Steve through Jannie and Mrs. Farris.

(Paula said that she knew about Steve being released from jail, and she said she was the only one home when he came by one evening. "I was the only one there and it scared the hell out of me," she said. She said he didn't try to "put the make" on her, that all he talked about was Jannie. On the Friday night before the murders, she was waiting for her boyfriend to pick her up when Steve came by.

(Paula said she talked with Jannie and Mrs. Farris about the murders on Sunday evening. She said the two women had a lot to say about it after it came out in the papers that Steve had been charged, but she couldn't remember exactly what, except to say that they could possibly see Steve killing a lady, but "as far as Steve ever harming kids in any way, they couldn't accept it.")

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Next to testify was Dr. Harley Palmer, pathologist and lab director at Morgan County Memorial Hospital.

Dr. Palmer said that he had performed an autopsy on all four victims to determine the causes of death. That was the afternoon of April 28. He said the victims had been dead several hours before autopsy at the Neal and Summers Mortuary in Martinsville.

A large projector screen was situated at the end of the table where Judy and his defense lawyers were sitting, and slides were shown of the dead bodies as the doctor explained causes of death for each one.

As to Steven Chasteen, 4, the slides showed a white frothy substance at the end of his nose and around his mouth. His eyes were shut, and his face was almost



colorless white. His little body was fully clothed, and the slides were so depressing, they almost made some in the courtroom ill. Terry Chasteen's parents sat quietly during the testimony, as they did during the entire trial. (In the hallway one day, Mrs. Zollars said: "I don't always show everything I'm feeling.")

Dr. Palmer said Steve died of drowning. He said there were nine or ten inches of water and a white foamy liquid in the child's stomach. His lungs were also wet.

The body of Mark Chasteen, 2, was in much the same condition, except he was much smaller. His death was also attributed to drowning by the doctor.

Misty Zollars' death was also caused by drowning. She had a recent bruise on her right arm, which the doctor referred to as a "pattern bruise." He said it was caused by pressure against the body or by being hit. In his opinion, it was the result of someone holding onto her arm and pressing against it.

Mrs. Chasteen's nude body had turned blue in areas where the ligature had cut off circulation. The doctor said she died of strangulation. Her body was badly bruised. There was a bruise on her elbow and scratches on her right leg. A long scratch and bruise appeared on her back and hip. These were all made shortly before her death, the doctor said.

Mrs. Chasteen's shoulders were bruised, and her left arm also had fresh bruises. A small bruise appeared on her left cheekbone and there were others underneath her breasts. A half-inch bruise was on her chin, and the area around it was swollen. Blood and fluid were coming from her nose. Her mouth was bruised, probably by the binding, the doctor said, and she had many tiny pinpoint hemorrhages.

The prosecutor implied that a screwdriver hurt her face and arms and that a fist probably hit her cheek.

The doctor's testimony was the last for this day.

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Some information obtained from Dr. Palmer during deposition taking follows:

The doctor said Mrs. Chasteen died from asphyxia or the lack of oxygen due to ligature strangulation. She

had a tight ligature tied twice around the neck, ending in a knot in the oral cavity, and above the ligature there were many, many skin hemorrhages (in the eyes) and a bluish purple discoloration of the face, and he described hemorrhage as loss of blood. He said the hemorrhages of the head and neck were tiny and are called petechial hemorrhages, that is to say they were due to the rupture of blood vessels. He felt the tight ligature had caused this.

Dr. Palmer said there were hemorrhages in the lining of her eyelids, which is characteristic of strangulation by any means.

In a drowning victim, he said, the white frothy substance around the mouth and nose is characteristic of a massive pulmonary edema or water in the lungs due to the inhalation of the water in all lobes of the lungs.

The doctor said there was an examination done on Terry Chasteen to determine whether she had intercourse or been raped prior to her death. She had no injury to her sexual organs or her breasts, other than contusions or bruises already mention below the breast. Swabs were taken from the oral cavity, rectal cavity and vaginal cavity and given to Sgt. Hood.

Dr. Palmer said a similar examination was done on 5-year-old Misty, and there was no evidence of sexual activity.

Sgt. Hood removed the ligature from around the neck of Terry Chasteen, the doctor said, and there were red and white cloths about her wrists and ankles and a multicolored, bluish-black cloth tied around her neck and into her mouth. (Part of this was the tie from her blouse.)

The doctor said that Terry had died slowly, not instantaneously. He estimated it took at least two or three minutes. He determined this because of the hemorrhages within her eyes, the large hemorrhages and the hemorrhages in the skin of the face and head. He said this type of hemorrhaging takes some time and stops when someone dies.

The only bruise with sufficient change to indicate a significant blow would have been the one on the chin,

said the doctor. He thought it was consistent with someone striking an individual with his fist.

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On Friday, January 25, women who had been attacked by Steven Judy and lived to tell it were called to testify. Their words were expected to be shocking, and they proved to be even worse than that. Some of the most damaging evidence of the trial would be given today.

As the jury was called in, Defense Attorney Harris asked that a deputy sheriff be placed behind the defendant in the courtroom today. (Jail Commander Gene Groves moved there.) Harris was afraid for the defendant, his assistant and himself, as one of the people accompanying a witness had made threats against them.

A woman 27 years of age took the stand. She had short, bobbed hair that appeared to have been bleached blond. She was well built and plainly dressed in black top and slacks. She seemed very nervous and frightened. Her voice was noticeably shaky as she gave her name as Pamela Barger. She lived in Indianapolis, but she had formerly lived in Martinsville. She was not married.

Miss Barger told the jury she was trying to get in a post office early on April 19, 1977, and found it didn't open until 7:30 a.m. She was waiting in her station wagon on the post office parking lot when Judy jumped into her vehicle, put a knife in her ribs and said: "Do what I tell you or I'll kill you!"

"He grabbed ahold of my hair and put a knife in my ribs," she said. He told her he had been in prison and had killed before and would do it again. When she tried to get out of the car, he pulled her hair and repeated the same threats. He told her to climb over him, grab his belt and put her face into his lap. He started the car and drove away with her.

The witness said the defendant asked her name, where she lived and other such things. She said she kept begging him to "Let me go." As he continued driving, he reached down and unfastened her bra. He asked her if she thought he was going to rape her. She answered to him: "I hope not."

She said Judy told her: "I don't get my kicks out of raping chicks." She testified she was tremendously scared, and the way she spoke, everyone could tell she was still scared. She cried as she said he got hostile to her and told her to shut her mouth. He told her he would cut her throat if she didn't do his bidding. He grabbed her breast, and asked: "Do you like it?" She told him "No," she said.

As the car picked up speed, she grabbed his hand which held the knife and threw the car out of control by jerking the steering wheel. They fought and the car started spinning around. She thought he might have been cut by the knife and that he dropped it. Somehow, he managed to get her hand between his teeth. He was holding onto her hair and beating her head against the door, she said, and then she fell out of the vehicle. He yelled at her: "You're dead!"

Miss Barger said she flagged down a motorist and he took her to Five Points, where she called police. She said the defendant drove away in her station wagon and it was later found in White River. She had never seen him before, but she was positive as to his identity in the courtroom.

Miss Barger said that Judy smelled of alcohol that morning, but she didn't think he was drunk. (She was not allowed to tell the results of the court trial. It had resulted in a hung jury, 11 for conviction and one holdout for acquittal. The prosecutor at that time agreed to a bargaining arrangement that allowed Judy to plead guilty to a vehicle theft, and he got off for the time already served in jail, about a year. A charge of kidnapping was dismissed.)

The witness thought Judy was acting crazy at the time he attacked her, especially when he laughed his strange laugh. He seemed to enjoy frightening and hurting her, she said. She thought he knew, however, that he was doing wrong.

In a statement she gave attorneys earlier, Miss Barger said she was employed at Mercer Machine Co. as a quality control technician. She went to her junior year in high school, which she attended at Martinsville. Her parents were Millard Barger, Paragon, and Laura Barger, Mooresville. They were divorced.

Miss Barger said she lived in Martinsville until she was 19. She moved to Indianapolis and lived there ever since. She was 16 when she left home. She rented an apartment and lived by herself.

Relating the attack by Steve Judy, she said that he did not have his trousers unzipped when he forced her to put her head in his lap, but he said to her more than once, because she was pleading with him to let her go, to "shut your mouth or I'm going to cut your f - - ing throat." He threatened to kill her several times. She said she didn't know how fast they were going when she threw the car out of control. "I didn't care that I was going to die, but he wasn't going to touch me."

Miss Barger said that Steve Judy had bitten her hand pretty hard and she still had a little trouble with it. She said he hit her several times in the face and that she received a fractured facial bone on her left cheek. She suffered a cut across the finger, bite marks on her wrist and black and blue marks all over her face.

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The defense objected to the testimony of the next witness. The heavyset lady didn't appear scared. In fact, her sense of humor was felt by the jury, who laughed at several of her comments. Her name was Mary Teeters.

Mrs. Teeters said that on October 25, 1978, she was held up by Steven Judy, and she pointed out the defendant in the courtroom. (She actually was robbed on November 25, 1978.) She was a clerk in the Majik Market, Indianapolis, and Judy and another guy came in while a half dozen other people were in the store, including a policeman. Judy bought a little cake and Cokes and walked out. When the store cleared out, Judy returned. He laid a Zinger cake on the counter and told her to put all the money in a paper bag. He had a gun he was pointing at her and he was telling her to hurry, she testified. He told her if she had money in a cigar box under the counter and didn't give it to him, he was going to blow her head off. He ordered her to lie down on the floor. When the prosecutor asked her if she followed Judy's instructions, she remarked with a smile: "Absolutely, I've been robbed before."

Within 45 minutes to an hour, she said the sheriff had stopped Judy and the others with him. Mrs. Teeters was called to identify him. She recognized his face, but she had also slipped in two \$2 bills in his sack so that she was sure to be able to identify the money taken.

"He was in a hurry," Mrs. Teeters said about Judy, "robbers always are." She said it had been hard for her to lie down on the floor because of her size, but she knew not to argue with a gun. She didn't smell any alcoholic beverages on him, and she thought he had been close enough for her to notice if he had been drinking. She felt he definitely had been aware of what he was doing.

(Judy was out on bond for this armed robbery charge when the murders of Terry Chasteen and her three children were committed. The case had never come to trial.)

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In a statement given to attorneys earlier, Mrs. Teeters said she was 56 years old and that Majik Market was located at 3905 Meridian St. She had worked there two years. She was a widow and her husband died of a heart attack in 1962. She had three children, her oldest girl was 34. She had a daughter 27 and a son 18.

Mrs. Teeters said she hadn't read all the articles about Steven Judy because they made her nervous. She had high blood pressure and didn't like things like that.

Mrs. Teeters said she had the telephone on the floor and called the sheriff as Judy was fleeing. She heard an awful pounding on the window, and she thought Judy could see her. But it was her son coming to the store. He asked her what she was doing on the floor. When told the fellow who had just left had robbed her, he ran out and got the color and make of the car. It drove off without the lights on, so he couldn't see the license plate. It was about 12:30 a.m. when the police stopped them. Her son was robbed at a store out on Rockville Road the night before the deposition was taken. Her daughter managed a store on Mann Road and her store had been robbed the last two Monday nights in a row.

Mrs. Teeters said that two others were with Judy the night he robbed her. One, she said, who was charged was Anthony Colvin.

She said she thought the one who was a juvenile had made a bargain with police and that he might have been in boys' school.

Mrs. Teeters said she "lied good" when she told Judy that she had put all the money she had into the sack. "I had more money in my pocket than he got out of the register," she said, and she added that he never said a thing about the safe. As to the cigar box comment made by Judy, Mrs. Teeters said she hadn't seen a cigar box for 25 years. "Cigars are not delivered in cigar boxes anymore."

She didn't know Steven Judy, but found out after the robbery that he had attended Public School 35 once, the same one where her son went. One of the teachers, a Mr. Cunningham, had discussed with her a time that Steve supposedly tried to cut a girl's breast, and Mr. Cunningham and Mr. Tex, then principal, had tried to get help for him.

Describing the gun Judy held on her, Mrs. Teeters said: "It looked this big and the hole looked that big around (She demonstrated), but it was just a little gun and it was lying right on the counter."

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Another of Judy's victims took the stand next. She was an attractive young girl with sandy, shoulder-length hair. She gave her name as Susan McFadgen, Naperville, Ill. She said she was a bank employee.

Miss McFadgen said that on July 23, 1975, while she was waiting in her car on a downtown parking lot in Naperville for her boyfriend to get off work at about 10:20 p.m., she saw Steven Judy standing by a truck.

Susan testified that he walked up to her and asked about the time. She gave it to him and turned her head away. He walked up closer and asked her where the good bars were. She said she told him she was 17 and didn't know as she didn't drink. He appeared to take a quick look around before jerking open her car door and ordering her to move over. He said he would stab her if she didn't.

Somehow, though she didn't know how, she managed to get out of the car. The next thing she remembered was him bent down over her with his hands around her throat as she lay on the pavement. "He just kept hitting me with his fist," she said. "He hit me at least 50 times," she added. She said she was screaming and yelled all the louder when she saw a vehicle with a red light approaching.

A man jumped from the vehicle and was running across the parking lot toward her. Judy saw him coming, but he took time to hit Susan one more time, she said, before he ran away. Police didn't catch him there, but did a short time later in that city, and he was arrested and charged with assaulting her.

The witness said that she didn't smell any alcoholic beverages. She described his attack as violent, but she didn't feel it was sex related. She had bruises, two black eyes, a fractured nose and a cut on her head, she testified.

Under cross-examination, she said Judy served 37 months for the assault. (This included the time he served as a parole violator.) Defense Attorney Harris asked: "Do you think he would have killed you if someone hadn't stopped him?" Susan answered: "Yes, I do." She added: "He was acting crazy!"

At a break for lunch, relatives of the Carrs were there to visit Judy. None of Judy's natural relatives attended the trial or visited with him during it. His brother Danny had come to see him right after he was arrested at the jail. He left the state before the trial started, however.

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In Susan's statement to lawyers earlier, she said she was now 21 years old and had lived in Naperville all her life. She said she had been on the newspaper company's parking lot for about 10 minutes when Judy came up to her. Her boyfriend was to get off work at the newspaper office within a few minutes. She said she told Judy she was waiting for her boyfriend because he had asked if she was waiting for anybody. She said she thought he had knocked her unconscious at one point, and she remembered yelling, "Oh, my God, help me." She didn't recall him saying anything

at all while he was beating her. He never threatened to rape her and didn't attempt to rip off her clothes. He never felt her breasts or tried to make sexual advances. She said she knew if no one came to help her, he would knock her out and drive away with her and kill her. She said she kept thinking: I was never going to make it. It was the end of my life right there. Susan said he was really beating her. She said he kept repeatedly hitting her in the face. "I remember a few times trying to stop him from hitting me in the face, and he would pull my hands away. It was just like he was crazy, going nuts—like he wasn't in his right mind."

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The courtroom was filled as Carol Emig took the stand Friday afternoon. The most brutal attack of all for any of the living victims was waged on her.

Mrs. Emig was tall and slender, with shoulder-length dark hair. She moved very carefully as she entered the room to take her oath to tell the truth. She spoke very slowly and softly, as if she had to think out every word in advance. At times, it appeared to be an effort for her to talk.

Mrs. Emig gave her name and listed her occupation as being a medical technologist at Evansville. After she identified Judy as her attacker, Defense Counsel Harris rose to ask the court's permission for the defendant to leave the room during her testimony. He said that Judy didn't feel he could stand to hear her testimony. (The truth was that the defendant, his attorney and the attorney's assistant, Judy McKinsey, were afraid of her husband, who came to court with her.)

The state offered no objection, and the judge asked Judy if he wished to waive his rights of hearing this testimony against him. Judy said that he did. The defendant did not look at the witness while in the same room. The story she told happened when Steven Judy was 13 years of age on April 17, 1970.

Mrs. Emig said that when she lived in Indianapolis, she was employed at General Hospital and worked days. On April 17, she got off about 3:30 and it took her roughly 10 minutes to get home.

No sooner had she gotten there than a knock sounded at her door. When she opened it, Judy was standing there. He said he was selling Boy Scout tickets. He told her he had to sell them to her husband and asked if he was home. When she told him her husband was not there, Judy entered the living room, pulled out a pocket knife and told her he was going to rape her. He ordered her to go to the bedroom. When they got to the bedroom, he told her to undress and to get into bed. Then he raped her. Afterwards, she asked him to leave. Then, she told the court, he started stabbing her, first on the chest and arms and then all over. She was screaming and begging for him to stop, she said, but he wouldn't quit until his knife blade broke.

Judy left the room, and she was afraid he would return. She tried to lock the door, which she couldn't do, and she scooted a chest in front of it to keep him from getting back to her. He pushed the door open and was standing there with a kitchen knife. Mrs. Emig said she got out a hatchet which she and her husband used for camping and held it up like she would hit him. He grabbed it away from her and struck her. Four times he brought the sharp end down against her head. As she was trying to protect herself with her hands, once his whack cut off her little finger of her left hand. He had knocked her to the floor and she was almost unconscious. The blood was flowing. Somehow she realized he had run to the bathroom to care for one of his own cuts before running away.

When she lifted her hand to touch her head in the courtroom, a juror almost fainted when noticing the finger missing. Officers tried to cover this up by saying the juror had become too warm, and a recess was called.

Mrs. Emig later testified that since the attack, she had to undergo brain surgery, abdominal surgery and even open heart surgery, as one wound was in the heart. She temporarily lost her speech and forgot how to talk. Her right hand became paralyzed.

While she thought Steven Judy knew what he was



doing, she also believed he was acting as if he were insane.

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In a statement given to attorneys earlier, Mrs. Emig said that Judy looked older than 13 at the time. She said she didn't physically resist because he was blocking the doorway and she feared he would use the knife on her.

While he had made her undress, he did not remove his clothes. He did not force her into any other kinds of sex acts, but after the stabbing, she was in critical condition near death. She was in the hospital two weeks. She felt that the defendant was trying to kill her. (She had 40 wounds over various parts of her body after his attack.)

Mrs. Emig said the brain surgery was to relieve the pressure that the wounds had caused, and the hatchet blows fractured her skull. She said she had fully recovered from her injuries.

Mrs. Emig had never been called to testify in any kind of court proceedings against Judy until this trial.

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Following Mrs. Emig's testimony, Prosecutor Gray rested the state's case. He had given the jury something to remember, something they would actually never forget, not even after the trial was over.

It was apparent the testimony of these women had a great impact on the jury. Though it took a tremendous amount of guts and courage to testify and relate their horrible truths, these victims realized that perhaps they could help some other innocent female escape the hurt they had suffered by assisting the state to get a conviction against the defendant.

When the jury was removed, the defense attorney called for a directed verdict and asked the judge to dismiss the case. He said the state had failed to prove that Steven Judy had murdered anyone. He said that the state showed that Judy had Terry Chasteen and her children in the truck, that the truck had been seen at the White Lick Creek bridge and that a man fitting Judy's general description was seen at the bridge. The state also proved that threads found in the truck and

on Judy's sweatshirt matched the material in Terry Chasteen's Marsh store smock, found at the murder scene, and that Judy had the opportunity to commit the murders, but Harris said this was insufficient. He said there was no evidence of rape, no evidence that the three children had been killed by anyone and there were no eyeball witnesses. He, in fact, said that evidence indicated the children had drowned. Harris asked the judge to take the decision away from the jury and make it in favor of the defendant.

The prosecutor argued that he had shown the victim and the defendant at a vehicle on Interstate 465, in the truck and the defendant carrying the children at the murder scene. He said Judy was also connected by soil samples, threads, blood and semen tests to the crime. "In the children's cases," said Prosecutor Gray, "the instrument of death was the creek, and I cannot bring a creek into the courtroom."

Gray asked the judge to deny the motion.

After Judge Boles read laws pertaining to the arguments, he denied the defense motion and said the trial would resume on Monday. The first witness for the defense on Monday, January 28, was Jannie Barnes, one of Judy's girlfriends who had testified earlier. Nearly 100 people lined up in the corridor expecting the defendant himself to take the stand this morning.

Jannie said she was a housekeeper by trade. An order limiting her testimony about Judy's previous arrests and convictions was lifted at this time at the request of Attorney Harris.

Judge Boles had a report that someone had cussed at Judy in the hallway. He warned from his bench he would not tolerate such action. He said anyone making threats at the defendant or speaking obscenities at him would not only be excluded from the trial but would be thrown in jail.

Mrs. Barnes, who lived in Indianapolis, said she was the mother of a 7-year-old daughter. She said the girl lived with her father. Jannie said she lived with a girlfriend and the girlfriend's husband. She said she met Judy about two years before through a relative of his foster parents. "He had just got out of prison or

somewhere," she said. Judy had lived with her and her boyfriend, Tony Colvin, prior to his arrest for armed robbery. Her boyfriend was also charged with that armed robbery. Tony and Judy met while at Central State Hospital, she said.

After Steve got out of jail on the armed robbery charge, he came to live with her at the home of Mrs. Farris. That was on Monday, April 23, 1979. They all went out drinking that night and every other night in the week except once. She and Judy smoked marijuana, drank beer and engaged in sexual relations three or four times a night.

When asked if Steve had ever hurt her or scared her, Jannie said they were joking around in the bathroom one evening, and she became scared when he turned out the light, held her against the tub and put his hand around her throat.

Jannie testified that Steve was involved in a number of burglaries for which he'd never been charged. She said he stole televisions, radios, stereos, CB radios and anything else he could turn into quick cash. Some he sold, some he gave away and sometimes he split the money with Tony.

The defendant owned a .38-caliber handgun, she said. One time he fired it from the window of a car in which she and others were riding in Indianapolis. He frightened them all by pointing the gun at them.

"Me and Judy were friends," Jannie testified. She said they started living together to anger a previous girlfriend of his and boyfriend of hers.

Next to be called was Judy Farris. She was a stout-looking, heavyset woman, rather tall and dark headed. She said she lived with her three children and with Patty Whitesell and that she operated a cleaning business. She met the defendant in late 1978. He was dating Patty at that time. She said: "I've seen a lot of marijuana smoking and drinking out of Judy." He never mistreated her children though, and he never acted violently around her, she said. She said she saw him try to scare a friend by pointing a gun at him once.

Mrs. Farris described Judy as quiet and withdrawn on April 27. She said Judy told her he had drunk about a case of beer before meeting her and Jannie that

night. He had also smoked some marijuana before meeting them.

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In earlier statements given to lawyers, Mrs. Farris said she was 31 years old and had been married twice. When asked if she had ever been arrested for anything, she said that she had "for running a massage parlor in 1969." She was charged and went to court. She was found guilty and got a suspended sentence. She said she wasn't guilty, however, as her ex-husband got the job for her and she didn't know what it was until two days later "when we were busted." When asked if it was a whore house, Mrs. Farris answered "yes." The attorney told her "that is really bad luck," and she responded: "You telling me."

Mrs. Farris said she was in jail once for "the beverage act." She was 20 at the time and was arrested for being in a tavern. She spent the night in jail.

Mrs. Farris said she had gone to her sophomore year in school. She said Patty had been working for her but that she had to let her go because she was pregnant. She said Jannie was supposed to start working for her again.

Mrs. Farris said she had known Patty since she was 11. She had found the girl sleeping on her doorstep at that age. "She didn't have nowhere to go, and she had been around the neighborhood, and I guess she had just fell asleep. I really don't know what she was doing there."

Mrs. Farris said people came to live with her because she was big hearted. She couldn't turn them away. She also said she knew another one of Judy's girlfriends, Inez Peel. The last time she had talked to her was after the sheriff came to question her (Mrs. Farris) about the body of an Indiana Bell employee and disco dance teacher, Linda Unverzagt. The sheriff asked if Mrs. Farris knew the dead girl. She said that she did; she had grown up with her. It had been about a year since she had seen her and talked to her. She said a detective told her that Inez had introduced Judy to the disco dancer, but Inez had said she

didn't know her. Mrs. Farris said she had seen Judy party a lot at different times but never saw him get violent or mean. He acted "really great around the kids — he loves kids, and I never seen him mistreat a child," she said. She said that all kids loved him too.

Mrs. Farris said it took about 15 beers to make her drunk. She said she enjoyed smoking pot.

On the night of April 27, Judy was acting strange and moody, Mrs. Farris said. She figured it was because he had seen Patty earlier that day and that he really wanted to be with her. He didn't act like he wanted to talk to anyone else. Mrs. Farris figured that is where he went—to see Patty—when he left her and Jannie at 3 a.m. on April 28.

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The next witness was Sylvia Inez Peel, one of Judy's girlfriends who was being recalled by the defense. She said she was 27 years old, was married but had been separated for two years. She lived in Indianapolis and had three children. She met Steve Judy in about September 1978, after he had been released from prison. She lived with him for about two months, and he worked at a machine shop for three days. Then he watched her children while she worked evenings at Marsh Supermarket. She said he treated her fine, never hit nor beat her and he treated her children well. "They loved him," she told the court. She described Judy as good with kids and said he played with them.

The defense lawyer asked her: "Do you think his actions indicated that he was capable of killing four people?"

Mrs. Peel answered: "No, I do not."

Under cross-examination, she said that Judy denied assaulting the young woman in Illinois and said she really did not know much about his past.

Judy's foster family testified for the defense Monday afternoon.

Ten-year-old Randy Carr, Judy's foster brother, said that the defendant had never done anything mean to him. He commented: "I like him. He's been like a brother to me."

Bobby, Randy's 12-year-old brother, said he had

never seen the defendant mistreat anyone — "I think he's nice; I love him."

Mary Carr, 30, Judy's foster mother, who came to the courtroom on crutches due to a broken leg, said she had been married 13 years and had four children. She met Steve at Central State Hospital in 1970. Steve and Tony Colvin spent weekends at her home.

Mrs. Carr said she didn't know why Judy was a patient at Central State. A hospital official told her that Steve attacked a woman, tried to rape her and hit her with a hatchet. The official said Steve's hostilities were directed at his mother, and that he later had a nervous breakdown. She didn't know he actually had raped the woman.

The witness broke into tears: "We didn't know she was hurt so bad." (She was referring to Carol Emig.)

Mrs. Carr said Steve visited the Carr home often as he was allowed off the hospital grounds as long as he returned by 8 p.m. She said he acted glad to be around them and she described him as being very intelligent. He didn't do anything to make them feel he was crazy.

Steve started living with the Carrs in January 1972. During his first year with them, Steve gave them the most problems by refusing to get home at the proper time. They weren't comfortable leaving him around a baby sitter, for fear he would proposition her. At 14, he was found drunk at a girl's home. He argued with Mrs. Carr often and challenged her authority. He was often grounded.

Mrs. Carr admitted Steve was a terrible liar. He lied about sneaking girls into the house and about drinking.

Steve was treated like one of the kids, and "he was really good to the kids," she said. He had helped to change diapers for two of them.

Mrs. Carr talked about the time when Judy ran off with their new car and wrecked it in Illinois after she had caught him making an obscene phone call and scolded him. He ended up in Marion County Jail over that. Later they agreed to take him back. He moved out when he became 18.

After he was released from prison in March 1977, he came back to live with the Carrs. After serving a year

in jail for auto theft, he lived with the Carrs and with girlfriends. From November 1978 to April 1979, he was in Marion County Jail on an armed robbery charge. The Carrs put up the money for his release, the witness said.

Mrs. Carr talked about Steve's mother bringing him to the bar she and her husband had bought right after he was released from prison in Illinois in March 1977. The witness said Steve's mother Myrtle was angry over Steve's visiting with her and her husband. Myrtle accused Mrs. Carr of having an affair with her son and she called Mrs. Carr names. Mrs. Carr denied that she and Steve ever had an affair. The witness said his mother left after police threatened her.

Mrs. Carr told about her visit to Steve at the Morgan County Jail after he was arrested. "Steve started crying—we both were. He said: 'I think I did it but I know I didn't kill any kids. You know I wouldn't hurt any kids—I love kids'." He told the same thing to Detective Love, Mrs. Carr said.

In 10 years of knowing Steve, Mrs. Carr said: "I don't think Steve—in his right mind—would hurt anybody, especially children." She felt he should have been helped and not released the first time he attacked a woman at age 13.

"They (the Chasteens) didn't deserve to die, but that doesn't make it right for him to be killed," she sobbed.

When asked if the defendant had good qualities, she said: "We're probably the only ones in the room—we know that he's good and we love him." She added: "He just couldn't be 'right'."

It was the first time Steven Judy had shown any particular emotion during the trial. As Mrs. Carr sobbed, he wiped tears away from his eyes.

Under cross-examination, she said she gained custody of Judy in 1971. She did not receive welfare payments for keeping him.

Mrs. Carr said that Steve had lied to her about beating the young girl in Illinois and said he didn't attack the woman at the post office in Indianapolis. She believed him then, but not at the time of the trial. She described him as being like two different types of

people. She thought he should have been helped as a child.

Sheriff Richard Allen was recalled to the stand. Again he stated that Judy had been confined in a 6x6 cell since April and had caused no problems. He described Judy as "a normal prisoner." Allen was the last witness for the day.

Today was the day that the jury would listen to every single word. The courtroom would be exceedingly quiet, for it was the day Steven Timothy Judy would take the stand in his own defense.

The first witness called on Tuesday, January 29, was Bob Carr, the defendant's 34-year-old foster father.

Carr said he met Steve at his own mother's house in 1970. "He could be as good as he wanted to be," said the witness. "Me and Steve were kinda close—we got along good," Carr said. There was not a father-son relationship because of the closeness of their ages, but the witness said: "He (Steve) knew who was boss." Carr said he didn't spank Steve, as he was too big for that.

The defendant was called to the stand by Defense Attorney Harris at 10:20 a.m. Judy started out by saying he'd been a liar all his life, most of which was spent in Indianapolis, where he was born May 24, 1956.

He recollected his childhood. His mom and dad fought, separated and drank often. He referred to them as alcoholics. He watched his mother try to shoot his father, and his father often beat his mother. He said his dad was arrested 72 times for assault, some of them against his mother, and he was also arrested for rape. He was an escapee from prison, where he was sent for trying to swindle an insurance company, the defendant said.

Judy talked about his parents' stormy marriage, his mother's sexual relations with other men and his father's fights. He talked about the booze kept in the house and of the books with dirty pictures about the house.

Judy said he was breaking into cars at 10 years old and said he ran away many times, sleeping at the home of friends or in the garage. He sampled whiskey at that age and got drunk at home when he was 11. He

burglarized a neighbor's house, shoplifted and became a peeping tom at about age 12.

Judy explained his attacks on young girls when he was 12. He had jumped into a car with one, kissed her and run his hand up her leg. He also stole her wallet. Another he saw walking, threw her down on the ground and felt of her breast. He ran by a woman one morning and pulled up her dress as he passed her. These incidents led to him being placed in the Indianapolis Juvenile Center and later the Methodist Children's Home.

At the Methodist Home, Judy attended Lebanon Junior High School. He said he received no counseling or therapy. He first started smoking marijuana while at the home. He drank booze and made obscene phone calls to house mothers and administrators and ran away after being busted in the girls' section. He and some of the others decided to run away together. They first stole from stores and cars and stayed in the streets of Fort Wayne. Later they went on to Richmond or Anderson to the home of a friend of one of them and later to a farmhouse. They all ended up calling their folks to come after them. When Steve's mom and dad arrived, she slapped him around and call him names, he said.

The court tried to place Steve in out-of-state homes, as it had been recommended by investigators and doctors that he never return to his parents. But no one would accept Steve. He moved back with his mother in February 1970. On April 17 of the same year, he attacked Carol Emig, raped her, knifed and hatcheted her.

Judy told about what he had done to Mrs. Emig. He said after he raped her, he just stabbed her. When asked why, he answered: "I don't know." He talked about telling police someone else had attacked her and about beginning to believe his own story.

After his abuse of Mrs. Emig, he went to the juvenile center again and was there for about six months. He said he received no therapy and no tests. After that, the court had him placed in Central State Hospital, where he was diagnosed as a sexual psychopath. Doctors didn't think he could be helped and the

possibility of institutionalizing Judy at Westfield was given thought. He stayed at the hospital from October 20, 1970, until January 12, 1972, when he was released to the Carrs. Formal release and discharge came in January 1973.

While he was in the hospital, he burglarized homes, broke into cars and committed five or six robberies, he said.

After a break for lunch, Judy was recalled to the stand. He said he attended ninth and tenth grades at Washington High School while he resided at Central State. There were some group therapy sessions there.

The defendant talked about being put in a padded cell for getting into an argument with a hospital teacher and about other punishments for breaking the rules. He said he had sexual relations with just about all the girls in the ward and on weekend leaves, he engaged in sex with girlfriends.

Judy said he was kicked out of Washington High and later out of Manual High. He returned to Washington, only to be asked to leave again after cutting off a girl's halter top.

The defendant said he had been under suspicion for some of the approximate 200 burglaries he'd committed, but was never charged. Twenty robberies resulted in one arrest, and he had no idea how many cars he had broken into or stolen. He admitted to twelve or fifteen rapes, but he didn't know his victims.

Judy said since 1975, he had been out of jail three or four months. In eleven years, his freedom covered three years and eight months. He also said he was the father of a 2-year-old boy, but did not name the youngster or the mother.

The defendant said he had no reason for beating up Susan McFadgen in Illinois. He didn't know her. Neither did he know Pam Barger when he jumped in her car on an Indianapolis post office parking lot.

Security tightened as even more people lined up to hear the defendant. The icy road conditions were not enough to keep spectators away and as two or three left the room, others scurried for their seats.

The crowd was of mixed ages and sexes, and during breaks, spectators could catch a glimpse of the



defendant laughing and talking with his attorneys or chomping away on his gum.

Steve was unhappy that the state was making the Carrs testify against him. He told the court the Carrs were his only really friends "and it's kinda hard too when you want to use them against me."

Judy said he had never pleaded insanity before. His first contact with a psychiatrist or psychologist was at a child guidance clinic twelve years before. He had been examined by about twenty since then.

Judy said that he didn't feel raping was wrong. He said a girl usually puts herself in that position, and "you can't rape a girl if she's not willing."

Judy described himself as "street smart" and defined that as being able to survive on the streets and break the law in many ways without getting caught.

When asked if he got the same type of emotional high from robberies as rapes, as he had said robberies excited him, the defendant stated that rape was of greater magnitude.

(Because the defendant had been disturbed the day before by a look he got from a relative of Terry Chasteen, Judge Boles warned the gallery that any attempt to communicate with the parties in the cause could bring punishment.)

Judy described some of his rapes as violent, but he said he didn't plan them and didn't know the women. Sometimes he beat them up, but he said he didn't know why.

"Did it give you satisfaction to beat them up?" asked Judy's lawyer.

"It must have—I kept doing it," Judy answered.

"Do you know it is wrong to rape a woman?" Harris asked.

"Sure it is," said Judy.

"Do you know it is wrong to kill a woman?" the defense attorney questioned.

"Really wrong," said Judy.

The defendant spoke of the number of women with whom he had lived and had sexual relations, listing about fifteen in four months. He lived with seven of them, two at the Carr home.

The defendant went back over the events of the week of April 23. He made it clear he had been drinking heavy and having sex every night, taking speed, smoking pot and losing sleep.

On Friday, April 27, he worked for his foster father. About noontime, he took a blue booster. He took a yellow jacket to give him energy about 5 p.m. After he got off work, he picked up an eight pack of Millers (he liked the small bottles). He drank four on the way to the Carr home. When he got there, he had four or five more. The pill had given him energy and he began cleaning up around the house. He left there about 10 p.m., went to Jannie Barnes' home and found that she and Mrs. Farris had already left.

Paula Morgan was there, and he and Paula smoked marijuana and he had a few more beers, about five. He drove to a tavern to meet Jannie and Mrs. Farris and had two or three more beers. They returned to the women's home, where he left the truck and joined them in Mrs. Farris' car. They went out drinking some more, returned to the women's home at about 3 a.m. He went out to check the tool boxes on the truck and decided to drive around. He traveled around the east side of Indianapolis three or four hours.

## Chapter V—Judy's Confession

Steven T. Judy was getting ready to relate the morning of the murders of Terry Lee Chasteen and her three children. His voice was rather quiet, and this time he did not face the jury. He did not even choose to look up, instead his eyes turned toward the floor, and his words showed no emotions. All other eyes and ears were on him, and there was a feeling of tenseness and silent horror.

Following are the exact words of Defense Attorney Steve Harris as he questioned the defendant and the answers by Steven T. Judy:

Question: "Did you see Terry Chasteen on Saturday morning, April 28, of '79?"

Answer: "Yes, yes."

Question: "Where did you first see her?"

Answer: "465 and 70."

Question: "And would you describe to the jury what, what you saw and what you did?"

Answer: "I saw, well, she was coming around uh, 465. I pulled up beside her and uh, motioned to the back of her car and uh, she pulled off on the berm of the road."

Question: "You were driving down 465?"

Answer: "Yes."

Question: "She's driving down 465?"

Answer: "Yes."

Question: "What kind of car was she in, if you recall?"

Answer: "A red uh, '78 Ford Granada."

Question: "Is it the one that you've seen the pictures of here in court?"

Answer: "Yes."

Question: "What did you do?"

Answer: "Well, she got out of the car, well, I pulled in behind her and uh, she got out of the car and uh, I was talking to her. I told her..."

Question: "Wait, wait. Let's go back. What — was she moving when you saw her?"

Answer: "Yes."

Question: "Driving down the highway?"

Answer: "Yes."

Question: "Now what did you do?"

Answer: "I pulled up beside her and uh, motioned to the back of her car."

Question: "Motioned in what way?"

Answer: "Just pointed to the back of her car."

Question: "And did you say anything?"

Answer: "No, we — I was in my car and she was in hers."

Question: "And what happened?"

Answer: "Well, when she pulled off the road, I pulled in behind her."

Question: "And what sort of feelings did you have in your mind at that time?"

Answer: "I don't..."

Question: "What were you thinking about?"

Answer: "Nothing really. You know, I was — nothing. I don't — I don't know what I was thinking."

Question: "What happened then?"

Answer: "Well, she got out of her car and I got out of mine and uh, I told her it looked like her tire was ready to fall off and uh, we got, we was talking about it and uh, she, I told her I could try to tighten it up if she wanted me to and uh, she got in her trunk and got a lug wrench out and uh, you know, I — I told her I'd follow her off uh, to the next exit or something and uh, she got back in her car and uh, a few seconds later she got back out and uh, said she couldn't get her emergency brake off."

Question: "When did you first see the children were in her car?"

Answer: "When I walked around the side of the car and uh, lifted up the hood."

Question: "Were the children in the car?"

Answer: "Yes."

Question: "And she was driving the car?"

Answer: "Yes."

Question: "Was anyone else in the car?"

Answer: "No."

Harris: "Go ahead."

Answer: "Well, when uh, she, she uh, undid the hood and I raised it up and uh, that's when I pulled the coil wire off of it."

Question: "What happened after that?"

Answer: "Then I closed the hood and uh, walked back to my truck and uh, she tried to start her car and it wouldn't start and uh, she got out of the car again and told me her car wouldn't start and uh, I told her I'd give her a ride."

Question: "Then what happened?"

Answer: "Well, uh, she got the kids out and got them into my truck and uh, then she slid in my truck and uh, we drove off."

Question: "Where did you go?"

Answer: "Went off, uh, 465, got off the 67 exit and uh, straight down 67 to uh, White Lick Creek."

Question: "What did you do when you got there?"

Answer: "I had uh, she got out of the truck with me and uh, I took her down to the creek."

Question: "Who went first down to the creek? You or her or you or her or the kids?"

Answer: "We all went down together. The kids went in front of us."

Question: "Did you have any of the kids under your arms?"

Answer: "No."

Question: "At any point in time?"

Answer: "No."

Question: "Then what happened?"

Answer: "That's when I raped her."

Question: "Where were the children when that happened?"

Answer: "She had sent them on down that path."

Question: "Down what path?"

Answer: "Uh, it goes along the creek back there."

Question: "They were further downstream from where you were?"

Answer: "Yes."

Question: "You made her take off her clothes?"

Answer: "Yes."

Question: "Then, what happened then?"

Answer: "Well, I had intercourse with her. Uh, I — I don't know. We, we got through uh, I started to tie her up uh,..."

Question: "What'd you tie her up with?"

Answer: "Parts of that red cloth. And uh, I tied her

hands and her feet together and uh, there's a big long piece of cloth then uh, I took that and made a knot in the middle of it and was going to, going to put in in her mouth as a gag."

Question: "What happened then?"

Answer: "Uh, that's when she started hollering about, you know, don't leave me here, she, she'd never get out. You know, she couldn't, she couldn't ever get undone and uh, about that time the kids started walking back up and they started hollering and screaming."

Question: "And what happened then?"

Answer: "I was, I had that gag in her mouth and uh, I tied it behind her head and with the ends of it that were down, that were hanging down, I wrapped it around her throat and strangled her."

Question: "And then what happened?"

Answer: "Uh, uh, all that time these kids were right there uh, I grabbed her. I, I don't know. I just picked her up and threw her down that hill into the creek. Grabbed Misty and threw her down in the creek. I grabbed them two boys, threw them in the creek."

Question: "Why did you do that?"

Answer: "I don't know."

Question: "Did the throwing the kids in the creek happen immediately after you tied the thing around Terry's neck?"

Answer: "Yes."

Question: "Would you describe what was going on and what was happening when the kids came back up the creek to where you were?"

Answer: "Well, when they come back, I, you know, she was laying there tied up and I was trying to put that gag in her mouth and she was hollering and screaming. They come up and started hollering and screaming. They were all right there under my feet."

Question: "Did you feel like you had control over what you were doing at that point in time?"

Answer: "I didn't even realize I threw them in the water."

Question: "When did you realize what had happened?"

Answer: "Oh, I don't know. I looked back and seen

that one little boy standing up in the water."

Question: "After you had thrown him in?"

Answer: (Pause) "Yeah."

Question: "What was going through your head at that time? The time it happened?"

Answer: "I don't know."

Question: "Did you have any sensations that you can describe to the jury about the way you felt?"

Answer: "Just nervous and hyped up. (Pause) It, you know, it seemed like everything, I don't know, the sound, it sounded like you was in some kind of a barrel in what you could hear and what you could see."

Question: "What sounded like you were in a barrel?"

Answer: "Just, just the sound. Uh, the only thing I, I can really remember is, is hearing that river."

Question: "Did you intend to kill the kids?"

Answer: "No."

Question: "Did you intend to kill Terry Chasteen?"

Answer: "No, I didn't."

Question: "Would you describe what sort of feeling you have when you rape someone?"

Answer: "I don't know. Uh, nervous feeling uh, I get excited. Uh, uh, I just start speeding."

Question: "Pardon?"

Answer: "I just start speeding. I get, get a high feeling."

Question: "Does it affect your speech?"

Answer: "Yes. I get to stuttering. I get to talking real fast, uh, I get real nervous."

Question: "Could you describe it as something that's very exciting to you?"

Answer: "Yeah."

Question: "Are you able to control what you're doing once you get started in this type of behavior?"

Answer: "Once that gets started, there, there could be an army standing around and I don't think I'd stop."

Question: "Have you felt the same way with the other girls you raped?"

Answer: "Yes."

As Harris continued to question the defendant, Judy said he didn't have any moral feelings that rape was

wrong while he was doing it. He said he had no feelings of guilt for rapes, but did have guilty feelings over the murders of the kids. He said he didn't have a conscience about the criminal acts he had committed, and he never considered possible punishments.

Judy said when he returned to Indianapolis after the murders, he stopped for an orange pop at a station and threw away the coil wire in the trash. Though he admitted he didn't like being in jail, he said he made no effort to keep from being caught. He did not tell his foster parents about the murders when he returned to the Carr home about 8 o'clock that morning.

That same night, he went out drinking and had sex again with Patty Whitesell. When he came back to the Carr home on Sunday and saw police, his first thought was: "Those punks are going to charge me with another robbery." He was arrested that day and charged with the four murders.

His attorney asked him: "Do you feel you're a dangerous person?"

Judy answered: "Yes."

When Harris asked: "Do you think you're insane?"

Judy replied: "I don't know."

After a recess, the state began its cross-examination of the defendant.

Judy said that it was getting light when he saw Terry Chasteen and motioned her off the road. He claimed he didn't know her and said there was really nothing wrong with her car, though he told her she had a problem.

The defendant said Mrs. Chasteen released the hood of her car so he could check the reason her emergency brake wasn't working, and he removed the coil wire instead. Then he offered her a ride when her car wouldn't start.

Judy said Terry sat next to him. He didn't remember why he drove down 67 and said he and Terry did not have a fight in the truck. He testified that when he pulled off at the creek, he said to her: "You know what's going to happen now." He said she replied that she did.

He didn't remember if he forced her to take off her clothes. He admitted slapping her around. He shredded up her smock after he raped her once or twice, and he didn't remember if he had performed sodomy on her. Neither did he remember why he tied her up.

Judy said they had intercourse on the brown coat and that the kids were far enough away he couldn't hear them. He said when she started screaming "untie me," he told her the kids would let her loose.

Prosecutor Gray asked Judy how Terry Chasteen reacted to being strangled, and Judy replied: "I don't know." He said the children were yelling for their mommie, and after he had tied up Terry, strangled her and tossed her down the bank, he said he grabbed Misty and tossed her as far as he could. Then he tossed in the boys. He said he didn't know what he was doing at the time. Later, he recalled that he had tried to cover up the tracks.

The defendant said he didn't remember killing before, but he admitted to the prosecutor that he had left women tied up before and never went back to check on them.

"Will this incident happen again?" asked the prosecutor.

Judy responded: "It's possible."

"You knew you were killing Terry Chasteen by putting that ligature around her head, didn't you?" asked Gray.

"It wasn't my thought, no," said Judy.

(After the defendant's testimony, everything else in the trial became rather anti-climactic.)

## Chapter VI—Doctors' Opinions, Testimony

Next to take the stand was Dr. Cathy Widom, a criminal psychologist and head of the forensic study department at Indiana University. She was the last witness for the defense.

Ms. Widom referred to herself as "the chair" of the IU department. She had a curly hairdo, a medium build, was fairly young and no doubt had a brilliant mind. However, she was the only one in whom Steven Judy said he had really confided, and it took so long for her to present her evidence that jurors became restless, perhaps even bored.

Ms. Widom said psychopathic persons don't get their kicks the way the rest of the people do, and she labeled Judy as a psychopath. She did not feel he had the capacity to appreciate the wrongfulness of his acts or to conform his conduct to the law.

Ms. Widom's opinion was that after Judy had raped Mrs. Chasteen and while she and the children were screaming, "he just went berserk at that point." She didn't feel he thought he was doing wrong at the time.

"The acts of a psychopath are sometimes totally uncomprehensible to us," she said. "No punishment can discourage a psychopath," the witness said. She felt Judy's anti-social personality disorder had an onset early in life and continued into adulthood.

Ms. Widom said she had asked the defendant if there was anything a woman could say to stop him when he was ready to rape, and he told her that there wasn't anything that could be said to stop a guy like him.

Judy wasn't mentally retarded, she said, and with a different environment, she felt he might have been a different person.

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In her deposition to attorneys earlier, Ms. Widom said that Steve Judy didn't have any kind of a sense what it was like when he was growing up. He said he had to grow up hard and fast. She tried to get him to



remember incidents about his early childhood, but he was not able to do that.

The psychologist said she spoke with Judy about the women with whom he had had relationships. They were generally divorced with children and had more problems than he did. He tried to sum up the number by making out a list; he stopped at 75. She didn't know whether she believed him or not.

Steve explained to her certain moods of his. Sometimes he had feelings like he was looking down a tunnel or in a tunnel looking down, or in a vacuum where the sound was magnified. It was like half sleep, half dreaming. He had some drug related hallucinations as a result of drinking and taking mescaline and "T."

Ms. Widom took a family history to get a sense of the extent of psychopathology in his family, and she said there appeared to be an extensive amount. They dropped out of school before their friends, frequently broke the rules at home, lied a lot, tried alcohol a lot sooner than other boys and girls, stole things, started having sex long before other boys or girls.

She asked Steve about his hobbies. He had wrestled, was active in gym, and played on the basketball team at Central State. He played softball and said he won two trophies. He bowled a lot and liked going hunting. He enjoyed being out in the woods alone, deer hunting and rabbit hunting and had hunted four-point buck when he was in the South. He particularly liked driving. He hated to let somebody drive him around. He liked to keep going, and the thrill of going someplace new, and he seemed to stop only when he couldn't go on.

Ms. Widom asked about his drinking habits. He said he would drink anything, and that he had drunk whiskey real heavy but he had made a promise to his foster parents to give up whiskey the last time he was on bond. Her impression was that he kept that promise.

As to drugs he had taken, Judy told her he had taken speed, any kind of diet pills — black beauties, yellow jackets, boosters, mescaline, THC, acid, quaaludes, and a bunch of different kinds of downers. He said that

he never messed around with heroin and that he had had "coke" once. He started smoking marijuana at 13. His preference was for speed. He said it tightened him up and gave him get-up-and-go. It made him talkative, and he often took speed trips for two or three weeks at a time. He would get so strung out that he would need to take downers to get this kind of uppity feeling. He said when he took speed, he always drank to keep it going; alcohol was not a depressant for him.

Judy told Ms. Widom about a relationship with a girl named Jeannie. He didn't give her last name. He said he lived with her on and off between the end of 1973 until some time in 1975. They moved to Texas together with her brother and sister-in-law. He said Jeannie had her own little girl. Steve thought that Jeannie was one of the few girls who really cared for him. He said he would do stupid things to mess up that relationship. Just when things were beginning to get good between them, he would do something dumb like going out with her best girlfriend.

Steve said he never hurt the girls he had lived with. Sometimes he would holler and scream or bust something else, but he didn't hurt them. He said that he would move in with a girl and end up being a baby sitter, house cleaner and provider of the money, and he couldn't recall any of them without kids or without a messed up life. He said he supplied the finances by working and by doing robberies other times.

Ms. Widom asked Steve about his physical condition, if he was bothered by any aches and pains or any problems with the functioning of his body. He said he suffered headaches, unconsciousness, hallucinations, lump in the throat, fatigue, fainting spells, visual blurring, weakness, anxiety attacks, weight loss, marked fluctuation in weight, nausea, food intolerance, constipation, abdominal pain, back pain, joint pain, nervousness, fears, depressed feelings, feelings about life being hopeless, thinking a good deal about death and wanting to die and thinking about suicide.

Judy told Ms. Widom that he had gone by a different last name. He hated the name of Timmy, which he was called when he was younger. He also had a lot of

problems with his last name. He had a fake identification that he bought from someone at a carnival. The fake identification name was Ricky Kelly.

In regard to his mother, Steve said he was real close to her — they kissed on the lips. He admitted to himself in prison that he wanted to engage in sex with her. He fantasized sleeping with her. But this was a story Judy had not chosen to share with other people.

When asked about his sex life, Judy told her he didn't think he got enough. He said he was ready to go all the time. He could sleep with one girl one night and then the next day he was ready to go out with another. He also confessed to Ms. Widom that he had been raped by a big black guy with a knife while in prison in Illinois. Judy said that a couple of times he had sort of group sex with five people all in one water bed. He even had gone to prostitutes. In fact, he lived with a prostitute for about a week, but he said he usually didn't have to pay prostitutes.

The psychologist talked to Judy about his rapes. He said he usually caught someone in a bad situation, like needing help. Some of them, a few, he would degrade. He would smack them around and tie them up. He said his moods were hard to describe, that his mind sort of went on one track. He said he didn't understand why he would have to rape someone when he was living with someone, and there were always a dozen girls he could go to. He said he was always drinking, and that sometimes he could be in a car and something came over him. He would take a woman out to a field and have sex with her and not worry about getting caught. Sometimes he would take a woman he had raped back to her car, or if he had jumped in her vehicle, he might make her take him back to his car, making no attempt to disguise himself. Most of the women were in their 20s. He said that one of the women he had lived with liked being roughed up, but she was the only one.

In one rape incident he related, a girl was standing on a street corner near a tavern and he was going by. He asked her if she wanted a ride and he picked her up. He said something clicked in his head and he got this kind of speeding feeling. He drove to a pulloff and though she probably would have been willing to go to

bed with him, he said, he grabbed her shirt, "took her" a couple of times and demanded her telephone number. When she said: "We don't have to do it this way," he told her to shut up. He drove her back to where he had picked her up.

Steve talked about the girls he had been attracted to. Most of them had kids, some illegitimate. Most of them would go out and would leave the kids anywhere, he said. There was one he remembered who didn't fit that pattern. Her name was Barbara. He used to date her down South. He had a tattoo of her name on his arm. She was somewhat different from the others. She had lived with her mother and she did take care of her kids.

Ms. Widom said that one of the things that psychologists observe is that psychopaths in prison have a lot of tattoos. One of the notions about this is that they do it to themselves to get stimulation.

One time when he was sitting home and drinking by himself, Steve got the idea that he would cover up one of his tattoos. He went down to the drugstore and got a bottle of India ink and started. Then at the same time, he put another tattoo on his chest that said: "I belong to Jeannie," Steve told Ms. Widom.

When a lawyer asked her if the tattoo was still there, Judy herself pulled up his shirt and showed the tattoo, which was still on his chest.

Steve told Ms. Widom about an incident where he cut himself with a razor and got three gashes in his stomach. He was separated from Jeannie, and he got this crazy sort of idea to just do something to get attention from someone. It took eleven stitches to close up the wound.

Ms. Widom said it is very common among psychopaths to try to get attention.

Steve told Ms. Widom about his attempt to commit suicide while in Marion County Jail in 1978. She thought this was another try to get attention, but then he became fascinated and overwhelmed with the experience. He slashed his wrist three times, and the blood shot out. He laid down on the bunk with his arm over it and he just watched the blood coming out of his arm. Then he passed out. The guy in the next bunk saw

the blood, and he started yelling. Steve told her they gave him a shot or something to bring him back and really worked over him.

While he was lying there, he had sort of decided that he wasn't going to call the guard. He was essentially fed up with life and himself and he was going to end it. He wanted them to leave him alone and let him die. This is what Steve told the doctor, and he also said that officers had just begun to make up death papers for him when he came to.

The doctor asked him about the age, color, race and sex of those he had raped. He said they were about his age or older, and white. But he had slept with a Puerto Rican and with blacks, though he hadn't raped any. He said he raped complete strangers, usually hitchhikers or women in cars, and all good looking.

When asked how he achieved control over these women, Steve told Ms. Widom he made them helpless and then used grabbing and threatening techniques. He said that people don't argue when they have a knife or a pistol in their face. He used degrading remarks — swearing, cursing and obscenities — at the victims, telling them what to do. He said he felt no guilt for rapes.

Ms. Widom said that to people like Steve, guilt is a court word. She said that Steve didn't know what others considered to be a feeling of guilt, which is typical of psychopaths — "they really don't have those feelings. The psychopath knows the words, but not the music." She said she felt that Steve was experiencing sadness, but for being in the predicament he was in — for getting caught, not for the actual crime.

The doctor asked Steve if there were anything a person like her could do in this situation to stop the man, and Steve said: "About the only thing you could do would be to try to think what the rapist was going to do and do it faster." He said a woman could save herself a bit of physical violence that way, but there was really nothing anybody could do.

They talked together about Steve's having exhibitionistic tendencies, and he said that he would like to take pictures or be photographed having in-

tercourse. He'd never done that, and he thought that would be exciting.

Steve told her he thought about the possibility of something being wrong in his head, and he wondered what he would be like if he was changed. When asked what he would like to be different, Steve said that he would like to erase everything. He said he told psychiatrists that if he had three wishes, he wanted health, wealth and happiness, because that's something his mother had told him. But if he really had three wishes, he said he'd probably want a new car, a new home and a lot of money in the bank.

Steve related to the doctor the events of the morning of April 28, 1979. He told her about seeing Terry Chasteen's car on the road and pulling up beside her and motioning that her wheel was going to fall off. She stopped the car and he didn't see any kids at first, but when he pulled behind her, he noticed the kids. At that point, he said, it didn't matter. He felt like his heart was going to jump out of his chest, and he couldn't understand how no one else wouldn't notice, it seemed so loud. He took the coil wire out from under the hood and told her that he would follow her. She tried to start her car, and, of course, it wouldn't start. They all got into the truck, and he told her that he would take her to the baby sitter's. He started to drive around again and she said that he could let her off anywhere. He pulled into the bridge area and grabbed hold of her arm, and she did not put up a fight at this point; she was calm. He made her get undressed and had intercourse with her. She had sent the kids down the road to be out of the way. He said he was feeling really weird and his hearing was affected, like someone had put a can over his head. He raped her a couple of times and the kids were still down the path and couldn't see them. Then, he said, he started to make her s - - k his d - - k, and one of the kids came running up the path. He stopped and she hollered at them. He grabbed her blouse and ripped it up and he told her that he was going to tie her up and leave her. She was hollering at the kids to help try to get her undone, and he tied her hands and feet and left her lying on the coat. She started yelling at Steve and the kids started coming back up the path.

They all started hollering and it was at that point that he strangled her. Then he threw her off the embankment into the water. The kids were still under him screaming, and he started picking them up and just throwing them in the water.

When asked why he strangled Mrs. Chasteen, he told the doctor: "I don't know why I strangled her. Things were racing through my head. It was like putting a tape recorder on fast. Everything went wrong. I don't know what I was doing. I don't know why I killed that girl." Afterwards, he said he just took off running. He tried covering up footprints and threw everything out of her purse. He later stopped at the store and got an orange Fago and got home a little after 8 o'clock.

Ms. Widom said she didn't believe Steve was thinking clearly at the time. She didn't believe that when he got like that there was any kind of rational conscience. She felt he couldn't control his sex drive, that it overwhelmed him and compelled him to do what he did.

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When Deputy Prosecutor Steve Oliver cross examined her, he implied she had suggested to the defendant that he might be a psychopath and explained to him the characteristics of one. She denied this.

When asked if Judy would conform to the law if there were a policeman at his elbow, she answered: "Generally, yes."

"He knew before he took the coil wire off he was going to rape her, didn't he?" Oliver asked.

"I would guess yes," she said.

When asked if refraining from raping Mrs. Chasteen on I-465 and traveling to a secluded spot before he did indicated Judy could conform his conduct, the witness said that "it shows minimal control."

(When Judy was committed to Central State Hospital in 1970, one doctor's report was said to have indicated that Judy might need to be sent to an institution for the criminally insane as a sexual psychopath. Some reports described him as sadistic.) Ms. Widom herself felt Judy had a mental defect for which there was no hope for improvement.

Following the psychologist's testimony, the defense rested its case. She spoke mostly without answering questions, and her testimony covered Wednesday afternoon, January 30, and Thursday, January 31.

Next to be heard by the jury were the court-appointed psychiatrists, Dr. John Kooiker and Dr. Larry Davis, who said that they believed Judy to be sane at the time Terry Lee Chasteen was raped and strangled and her three children were drowned.

Davis stated that he maintained Judy had a clean sense of right and wrong and that he was "perfectly aware" of his wrong behavior. He described Judy's anti-social behavior as being related to a character disorder and not a mental disorder. He said that the defendant had moved through society smoothly, understanding how to avoid punishment that comes from his actions. The doctor felt Judy's actions were consistent with a person who would get rid of anyone who could witness against him.

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In his deposition taken earlier, Davis, a physician specializing in psychiatry and having a private practice, gave other information relating to the defendant.

To Dr. Davis, Judy claimed amnesia concerning all details surrounding the events of the murders. It was the doctor's impression Judy was not telling all he knew. The reason for his disbelief was an observation that Steven Judy was an excellent historian overall and generally had good recall with a good average to above average intelligence of events in his life history.

Judy's character disorder resulted in the doctor's terming him a sociopathic personality. He described the latter as an individual who has developed personality characteristics in life that are marked by social smoothness in dealing with others, and an ability to manipulate other people, which again in a sense is a part of social skill, a marked tendency to do things impulsively without thinking them through carefully. This type of person has an altered sense of appropriate behavior or morality and usually does not show a great deal of traditional remorse, at least for

some behaviors which are antagonistic to general social morals.

When asked if this type of personality is developed because of a person's past and upbringing or if it is something a person is born with, the doctor said this was a very debatable issue. He said that generally psychiatry doesn't have a clear idea of what creates the so-called personality disorders, but it is usually evidenced in childhood, and there is some support that the individual came into life with some of these characteristics. He said this could be argued and that on the other hand, unpleasant, unfortunate negative life experiences probably were an influence. The doctor added that the childhood experiences and the personality characteristics of the parents seem to have a strong influence on the tendencies of a child to develop the same kinds of characteristics, and he felt environment is a part of the factor. Once it develops, it is not something that comes and goes, but is rather a consistent way of dealing with the world and life stresses.

Dr. Davis said a person would have to be inside the mental processes at a particular instance in time to know if a person understands when he's committing these acts that there is a probability he may be caught and put in jail. Davis said these behaviors tend to be highly impulsive, not very rational, not well thought out and in that sense, probably not very much aware of the consequences until after the event. Davis felt that it was very likely that Steve didn't consider the pros and cons of his behavior, although he felt Steve knew right from wrong.

The psychiatrist said that these individuals have a diminished disability to consider the consequences of their acts, and for immediate gratification of some pleasure, they act impulsively. He said, if a person stopped and questioned them — it is wrong to rape a woman — they will stop and ponder the question and say yes.

His personal thoughts in regard to Steve were: "If you stopped Steve, grabbed him by the shoulders and said — is this good behavior — is this right behavior —

and you could get his attention, he would say — well, no, it is not."

The doctor said the difference between the type of person who doesn't stop to make that decision and someone who is insane by legal definition could best be explained by example. If an individual decided through a delusional or profoundly disturbed thought process that women were all inhabited by the devil, and that it was important to exorcise the devil from them by a violent sexual act and that he was doing this in order to chase away the evil spirits, that person, if asked about right or wrong, would decide he was performing the right behavior, even though considered by society to be wrong.

Davis said when psychiatrists think of insanity, they tend to think more in terms of psychotic or non-psychotic, of the delusional or the individual with severe hallucinations, an individual who is misinterpreting reality.

An attorney said: "I have read in several reports written by other psychiatrists about Steve in the past, the fact that he has a hatred for women, which they believe was manifested because of his relationship with his mother. I don't understand myself how someone could transfer the hatred of a mother to other people." He asked the doctor to explain this.

Davis commented that he thinks there is quite a bit to that theory. He said people tend to identify in other people characteristics that they either love and tend to appreciate a great deal or despise and dislike, and this is one of the ways that humans learn. As they grow emotionally, over the years they begin to have special people — mother, father, friends — that they identify as having influenced them, having positive or negative characteristics. Then when they run across somebody that behaves in a similar kind of fashion or has similar characteristics, they bring back into memory how they felt about the earlier model of that characteristic. He said some things are more specific, in the case of anger towards women. He said if Steve were enraged by some of the behavior in his mother, he might very well see in the behavior of other women, either attempts to control him or finds simply that a



woman in some vague way reminded him of his mother, those things could trigger the old recollections of anger and fury that he experienced from the relationship with his mother. Steve had told the psychiatrist that he had a lot of very negative recollections about his mother.

One question posed to Davis was: Is it possible because of his terrible relationship with his mother, assuming that he had one, and his bad feelings toward her that he might lose his ability to conform his behavior to the requirements of law and kill someone or rape someone or degrade a woman?

Davis answered: "It is possible." The doctor also said that he felt Steve's hatred for his mother was a likely factor in his attacks because Davis was impressed by the degree of the anger and intense frustration that Steve felt in relationship to her. Davis said Steve was aware of a part of him which was enraged at women under some circumstances, and at the same time, Judy had been socially smooth, physically an attractive man and from Steve's description to the doctor, sexually rather comfortable, experienced and had no real difficulty in making the traditional social sexual contact with a woman.

Davis said that to his way of thinking, Steve's experiences and anger toward his own mother had become generalized and was psychologically a contributing factor, perhaps the major contributing factor, to his rage toward other women at other places and times

When asked by the defense lawyer: "Would the type of hatred that you have testified about make it possible under certain circumstances for a person not to be able to conform his behavior to the requirements of law?", the doctor answered: "Phrased as you just did, it is certainly possible. In other words, when you put that much room to maneuver, I would have to say — yes, it is possible."

Kooiker, an Indiana University professor of adult services, Department of Psychiatry, Indianapolis, diagnosed Judy as having an anti-social personality. He said it is not considered to be a mental illness. From his point of view, it is a distortion of the way that

a person grows up and how he handles himself and how he relates to the world.

Kooiker described characteristics of an anti-social personality. He said these types of people are impulsive; they are kind of alienated from society, don't have the same values that the rest of the people do and that they are self-centered, pretty much doing as they please. He said most of them get into at least minor difficulties by breaking this or that rule or law.

The doctor said that getting to be an anti-social personality is the result of lifelong, bad experiences during the developmental years — poor discipline, exposure to violence and other kinds of things in the formative years.

In his court testimony, Kooiker said his findings were consistent with several other doctors who had previously examined Judy. He said that Judy had not internalized a conscience and that he had poor control over his impulses, but "he has an intellectual grasp of what is acceptable behavior."

Though Kooiker said a personality disorder is not a mental disorder, he admitted the American Psychiatric Association did not agree with his opinion. Kooiker thought Judy had the capacity to control himself but didn't exert that control.

The defense attorney asked Kooiker if he were a defendant pleading insanity and were going to tell a lie, could he not make up a better lie than to admit what Judy had confessed to. Kooiker smiled, shook his head and said: "I'd claim amnesia." This brought chuckles from the jury.

Boles would not allow Davis and Kooiker to refer to reports by Dr. David Crane and Dr. Ronald Hull, and he would not allow Crane and Hull to be called by the state as witnesses. The judge said that the state had an opportunity to call the psychiatrists on its own and had not opted to do so.

During the doctors' testimony, the courtroom crowd slimmed down.

Before the trial had gotten under way on this day, the judge told the jurors that through their attendance they had helped bring the Indiana University Hoosiers victory over Illinois this week. He smiled, and they

smiled. It was just one of the planned group activities during the sequestration.

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Two other psychiatrists had examined the defendant when he was arrested in Illinois after the attack on Susan McFadgen. During the Chasteen murder trial, they gave depositions, but they did not examine Steven Judy again. Prosecutor Gray had asked that they be allowed to evaluate him, but the judge said he would not allow the trial to turn into a psychiatrists' circus, and he refused to appoint any more psychiatrists. The psychiatrists, Dr. Werner Tuteur, a specialist in diseases of the mind, residing in Elgin, Ill., and Dr. Lyle Rossiter, in private practice in Glen Ellyn, Ill., were not heard by the jury.

In Tuteur's deposition, he described what a sociopathic personality meant to him. He said these names were synonymous with anti-social and psychopathic personality. He said such a person places his personal pleasure above requirements of society and the law and reportedly does not learn by experience.

Tuteur gave Judy a neurological examination. He tested his reflexes and his eyes and pupils with a flashlight. He tested his gait and his station and basically did not find any kind of neurological disturbance.

He said that in as much as the brain is the seat of human emotions and behavior and is the regulator for the nervous system, it is a good practice to do a neurological exam in connection with a case like the one at hand.

Dr. Rossiter had said in his deposition that there is no established consensus among researchers as to whether it is nature or nurture or a combination of the two that causes a person to become an anti-social personality. He said there are some who believe that anti-social individuals are born with an innate tendency toward aggression greater than the average or normal individual. He said that on the other hand, there are theorists who believe that early parental and other influences dramatize these individuals at certain stages in their development, which interferes

developmentally with their complete internalization of restraints and prohibitions and also causes them to be more reactive aggressively and destructively toward others, so that these later theorists would not necessarily say that the increased aggression is inherited, but rather acquired.

The doctor said that some people have reported increased incidents of electroencephalographic abnormalities in anti-social and sociopathic personalities. He said all of the theories are in dispute, none of them proven.

Rossiter said that with this type of personality, there is often a history of broken homes, divorce, alcoholism, brutality in the home, a variety of disruptions that would be disturbing to any child. He had no opinion on Steve's relationship with his mother, as he had not covered this at length. However, he said there is a theory that if one develops a lot of hatred or aggression toward the first and most important female in his life, it is likely to get transferred and generalized to other females later in life. He said: "It is a simple enough idea, and attractive, but remains to be proven."

The doctor said that he had examined people who did not have a conscience or guilt feeling for having committed horrible criminal acts. He said people who have no conscience would be more likely to commit criminal acts if they were drinking alcohol or taking drugs and that drugs could reduce what little conscience they have.

As to Steve Judy's anti-social personality, Rossiter said that psychotherapy is rarely, if ever, a value in this type of disorder.

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At the close of testimony on Friday, February 1, Prosecutor Gray said he would begin arguments on instructions at 1 p.m., and the jury was released until Saturday morning. In the meantime, a second bomb threat was received. This time a terrorist said he was bombing the cars of Gray and Boles. A check turned up no bombs, and people wondered why Harris wasn't threatened.

On Friday afternoon, February 1, Defense Attorney Harris objected to some of the instructions. A new Indiana law put the burden of proof in an insanity pleading on the defendant, but Harris said the statute was unconstitutional. He said it would deny due process of law to the defendant. He also objected to the definition of insanity in the instructions, stating that it denied equal protection of the law to those with mental illnesses shown by repeated criminal offenses. He didn't want the jurors to be able to use the notes that they had taken during deliberations, as he said this might give undue weight to those things they had personally recorded.

Judge Boles overruled his objections.

Even stronger objections were raised by Harris over the instructions dealing with the felony murder rule. He cited the Judy case as the exception. "I don't believe it's a felony murder situation," he said. He said this sort of ruling would take away the insanity defense, and he felt a decision on Judy's sanity at the time of the murders should have been left to the jury. He said the instruction meant that all the state had to do was prove that Judy attempted rape or raped Mrs. Chasteen in order to get a murder conviction.

Deputy Prosecutor Steve Oliver argued for the state. He said the defendant was put on notice when the indictment contained the felony murder situation and words such as "causing her to die by raping or attempting to rape."

The defense counsel indicated that the chain of events for Judy was the rape, then the insanity and then the murders. He gave this sequence of events as reason that this case was the exception to the felony murder rule. He asked that no instruction be given on felony murder, just one on murder. He stated: "You can't put someone to death if you prove he intended to rape." He said: "I feel that this trial is basically free of error, and if allowed, this would be a reversible error."

When the judge was asked by the press about the lesser included offenses the jury might decide on instead of murder, he commented: "The state has not

tendered instruction for lesser included offenses." For that reason, the jury's choices would be innocent, guilty, or not responsible by reason of insanity on all four charges of murder.

On February 2, 1980, attorneys gave final summations to the jury. Prosecutor Gray started at 10:15 a.m. He defined murder as a crime that is knowingly or intentionally committed or as being committed during the act of a felony, stressing rape as a felony.

The prosecutor said the state was not trying Vernon and Myrtle Judy or Central State Hospital, but the defendant. He contended that a very "court smart" defendant had not told the truth, and then the prosecutor told of the murders and the events leading up to them the way the state figured they had happened.

Prosecutor Gray said Judy was not drunk on April 27, the night before the murders, but he agreed Judy had taken a couple of diet pills that day.

Mrs. Chasteen stopped her car because she had a flat tire, Gray said, and Judy jammed the emergency brake on her vehicle before he took the car's coil wire off to prevent her from leaving.

After Terry accepted his ride, he drove toward her turnoff for her baby sitter. When he passed it, she began fighting, causing the car to swerve as one witness had testified.

Judy drove to White Lick Creek pulloff, where the truck was recognized by a Mooresville boy. Gray contended Judy grabbed hold of her arm, threatened her or the kids, took her down the creek bank, where he raped and killed her. Then he returned for the children, the prosecutor said.

"It was not an insane impulse — that's his pattern," said Gray. He figured Mrs. Chasteen fought and threatened Judy with arrest before he tied her up and strangled her.

The prosecutor said evidence indicated that Judy first threw in the boys and then Misty. Then he threw in Mrs. Chasteen's purse and her car keys were thrown on the bank near the bridge.

Misty became caught in tree limbs and started

screaming, the prosecutor said, and Judy slid down the bank, grabbed her arm and held her under water. "He was cold and calculating," said Gray.

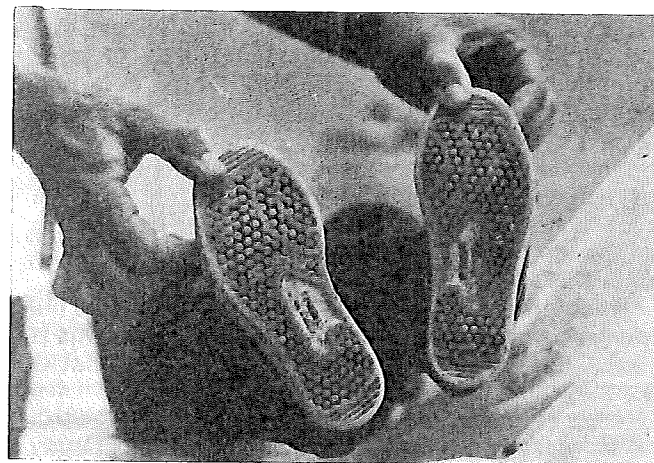
As Gray emphasized his case, his voice became stronger, and the defense attorney objected. Gray toned down then. He went on to say that the defendant had admitted guilt in such a way as to make jurors think he was insane, but the prosecutor insisted: "But Judy hasn't told the truth."

"The law presumes the defendant sane until proven insane," said Gray, and the prosecutor remarked that psychiatrists found Judy to be sane. He said Judy had the substantial capacity to conform his conduct to the law, and that he wouldn't have committed the murders if a policeman had been standing at his elbow. He remarked that this was the test of legal sanity.

In a bit of dramatics, the prosecutor held up the little shoes of the children right in front of the jurors and said: "These shoes will never be filled again. You must find him sane." He concluded his first argument at 10:45.

When Defense Attorney Harris stood to address the jury, he said: "I'm not sure Mr. Gray and I heard the same evidence." He said there was no evidence Mrs. Chasteen had a flat tire. Neither was there any evidence that Judy killed Mrs. Chasteen before getting the kids, or that Misty was stuck in a tree limb and screaming. Harris said that Gray's remarks were "pure speculation."

The American Psychiatric Association's definition of anti-social personality was pointed out by Harris. He said anti-social personality or psychopathic personality was considered a mental disorder, not just a personality disorder. He said the real test of insanity was what was going on in Judy's head at the time when the murders occurred. He said all the doctors had agreed on their diagnosis of Judy, that he was an anti-social or psychopathic personality. He said only the psychologist testifying for the defense was an expert on psychopaths and that she spent much more time with the defendant than the court-appointed psychiatrists.



**THESE ARE PHOTOS of the shoes of Mark and Steven in the morgue. Prosecutor Tom Gray held these shoes before the jury in his final summation, as he said: "These shoes will never be filled again..."**

Harris listed what he termed was prior evidence of insanity on a drawing board that he placed directly in front of the jurors. As he explained his reasoning, Harris entered notes by number on the drawing board showing what Steve had done that would indicate he was insane: (1) Tried to set his sister on fire; (2) tried to burn his brother with a screwdriver; (3) had intercourse with his sister at 10 or 11; (4) burned his neighbor's garage for no reason; (5) was a peeping tom at a young age; (6) he lifted up girls' skirts; (7) at 11, he jumped in a car with a girl and kissed her; (8) at 11 or 12, he stabbed a boy in the rear with a compass; (9) he thought his most serious offense to that point was smoking; (10) made obscene phone calls when young; (11) at 13, he viciously attacked, raped and about killed Carol Emig; (12) he made obscene calls at the Bob Carr home; (13) series of violent, unprovoked rapes; (14) the ridiculous attack on a young woman in Illinois; (15) the attack on Pam Barger in a post office lot in Indianapolis; (16) acts of self-mutilation, including tattoos, self-inflicted cuts and suicide attempt; (17) lack of guilt for all crimes; and (18) his beliefs that he could do what he chose to a female hitchhiker without fear of the law. (He thought any female hitchhiker who got into his car was his property, and he could rape or assault her as he chose and the law could do nothing to him. He told his foster father this story, and Carr repeated it for the jury.)

"He obviously doesn't think the way we do," said the defense counselor. "This is not kid-type stuff — this is crazy," Harris added. Three victims of Judy's attacks said they thought he acted crazy.

Harris repeated the events in the week leading up to the murders and talked about the two diet pills Judy had taken on April 27 and about the 15 or so beers he drank that night.

Again at the drawing board, Harris outlined reasons that could indicate Judy was insane at the time of the murders: (1) It started out to be a rape, though Judy had sex all week; (2) the excited feeling that came over Judy while at the Chasteen car; (3) bad judgment to park in a conspicuous area; (4) rape occurred while children on down path, but they

returned as she was being tied and screaming, and the children began screaming and he lost control and killed them; (5) he had no history of being vicious to children; (6) no history of trying to kill witnesses or conceal his identity; and (7) afterward he bought orange pop and returned home like nothing had happened.

Gray's last comments to the jury were not lengthy but stressed the cruelty of the murders and the defendant's sanity. He used the same little shoes to leave the jury with a lasting impression to carry into the jury room.

The trial had been delayed for more than an hour this morning, as attorneys still hadn't agreed on instructions. Finally Judge Boles disallowed the instruction on felony murder, which was causing the main hangup.

Until today, witnesses were not allowed in the courtroom, and some entered today. Security was really beefed up. Three officers were seated behind the defendant, and most of the spectator seats were filled. Even Investigator Jerry Conner, who had been ordered off the case by the judge, was among the officers present.

It was afternoon before attorneys had finished with final summations. After the judge read the final instructions to the jurors, he said they would deliberate on a schedule from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

It was not like the usual murder trial, as generally when the jury gets the case for deliberation, everyone goes home and waits until there is some kind of word that jurors have reached a decision. This time, almost everyone stayed and lined the second story hallway outside the courtroom. Some were taking bets that the jury would decide quickly on a conviction.

The prosecutor said that if the jurors brought back in a guilty verdict, then he would ask them to consider the death penalty. (At this point, the jury was made up of three women and nine men, as one woman became ill and an alternate replaced her.)

In about two hours, word was passed along that the jury's verdict was in, and even more tension began to



mount. News people scurried for the best seats, since there was some difficulty in hearing witnesses from the south end of the courtroom. There were representatives of the four major television stations, Channel 8, 6, 4 and 13, the state's largest circulated newspapers (Star and News) had staffers present, as well as reporters from Martinsville Reporter, Mooresville Times and Bloomington Herald-Telephone; and representatives of radio, including Martinsville's WCBK, which had a wife of a juror taking notes.

Judge Boles had given orders that there were to be no outbursts from anyone. He demanded that strict order be kept in the courtroom and that all present remain quiet.

## Chapter VII—Verdicts, Sentencing

At about 5 o'clock, jury foreman John Sappington handed the verdicts to Bailiff Minnie Finchum, who immediately passed them on to Judge Boles.

It appeared at first that Judy was going to brace himself for the reading of the verdicts. He held onto the table for a minute, then tilted himself back in his chair, but he returned to normal position as the judge got the verdicts. He was still and almost stone-faced as the judge read the jury's verdicts as guilty of felony murder on all four counts. Judy's foster mother, Mary Carr, left the room in tears, but Judy gave the assistant defense attorney, Judy McKinsey, a wink and smile to let her and everyone else know he could take it.

There was a brief recess, and the defendant was taken across the hallway to an office room. While waiting for court to resume, Gray and Harris stood in the hallway to answer questions.

Harris admitted that he didn't feel there was much chance for winning the case. While he hadn't proved Steve insane, the fact that Judy refused to move the trial out of Morgan County was an indication to his lawyer that he was insane.

Gray was asked about the story he told the jury during final summation, and he said he hadn't changed his story — this is what the state thought happened from the beginning.

Harris, on the other hand, said he preferred to believe the story the defendant had told him regarding the murders. It made more sense to him that Judy would kill all of the Chasteens in the way Judy had claimed. When he heard his client laughing and cutting up in the next room, he said: "He's crazy. I tell you, he's crazy." He said he truly believed that Judy suffered a form of insanity.

(This writer and a few others shared the thought that neither story as told in court was right. They felt that the defendant had taken Terry Chasteen and her daughter Misty down first and used the threat of harming the child to make the mother do his bidding

and that this was the reason Mrs. Chasteen appeared to be going along with Judy's demands. They thought he killed these two before going back to the truck for the boys, perhaps explaining the great distance between them in the water.)

While the crowd reassembled in the courtroom, rumors were running wild. Every newsman thought he was the only one in on the real scoop — Judy was going to ask for the death penalty himself — but almost every news person present was aware of this plan and only the way Judy made the request came as any shock.

Judy had said during the trial that he did not like being in jail and he had told his lawyer that if convicted he would ask to be put to death.

When Prosecutor Tom Gray called for the electric chair, Harris told the court that Judy did not wish any argument on his behalf. He said the defendant wished to make a statement himself.

Judy had stopped standing in respect to the entering of the jury after the verdicts were returned. He sat as he gave his statement: "You know, at this time, I know that all you people really feel that you did the right thing, all of you. And I know ten years ago, I cried out for help and never got it. I'm telling each one of you now, you'd better vote for the death penalty for me, because I will get out, one way or another, and it may be one of you next or one of your family." He looked straight at the judge and said: "That goes for you, too, judge. That's it."

(This statement was taken as a personal threat against the jury and judge, but the defendant meant for it to be more of a warning that if he did get out, he would probably kill again and it might be them or a member of their family.)

Harris asked his client: "Are you recommending the death penalty be imposed?"

Judy answered: "Right."

Gray went ahead with his request to the jury, telling members they must first find an aggravating circumstance, such as rape or more than one murder. He said: "Mr. Judy's own words are my best argument.

Short of the death penalty, how can we keep this from happening again?"

Gray told jurors to retire to the jury room and that they should be able to reach a decision in five minutes. Judy blurted out: "You should be back in less than five minutes. Get it over with, I'm tired." (Harris objected, however, that the same jury was deciding on the death penalty that rendered the murder convictions, but he was overruled.)

It was about 7 o'clock on Saturday, February 2, 1980, when the jury returned, but jurors had actually taken only about thirty minutes to reach their decision. It was unanimous for the death penalty from the beginning, just as it had been for the murder convictions.

After Judge Boles read the jury's decision, he commended the members for their efforts. He called the verdict "true and just." He praised Gray, Harris and Oliver for their work and courtroom practices and said they were "the best in the business."

Boles commented: "The only way to protect the innocent is by trial in court. You have seen the innocent protected in this court."

After excusing the jury, the judge ordered the courtroom locked, and no one, including the news media, was allowed to leave until the jurors were safely away from the building.

This time, Bob Carr's mother, Mary Colvin, left the room in tears. It was a highly emotional time, even for spectators, for most of them had strong feelings about the case, and some of them were relatives of the victims.

Gray thanked the judge for the way he handled the case, but he did not choose to address the jury. Harris thanked the jury for giving his client consideration during the trial.

Judy was never brought to court in handcuffs or shackles, because law wouldn't allow him to be seen that way by the jury. However, before he was taken from the courtroom this day, officers put handcuffs on him in front of the spectators. It appeared to embarrass him, though he managed to muster up a smile.

He remarked to some in the audience on his way out: "You just love to see this, you s---k asses."

There was no doubt as to the feelings of Mr. and Mrs. Ed Zollars, the parents of Terry Chasteen, for he made his way to Gray, Oliver and Conner to publicly thank them, shake their hands and actually hug them. They were smiles from ear-to-ear, as was Jack Trowbridge, who had assisted Gray.

Mark Chasteen, father of the two boys who were drowned by Judy, wasn't allowed into the courtroom until this day. His name was on the witness list, although he was never called. Some thought his name had purposely been placed on the list to prevent him from attending the trial because of his strong feelings against the defendant. He was also grateful for the verdicts. His grandmother, Irene Linder, had been in the courtroom for most of the trial, and his mother Shirley attended sometimes, as did his aunt, Dixie Sprague, who had been baby sitter for the Chasteen children.

Terry Chasteen's sisters Jodi and Kim were also there on several occasions and on this day. They were accompanied by Jack Lane, the man with whom Terry and her children had lived. (Terry also had two brothers, Eddie, the youngest, and Gregg, who was married. The latter and his wife came to the trial sometimes.)

Harris announced plans to file a motion to correct errors and to make an appeal to the Indiana Supreme Court.

As Judy departed the courthouse, he was greeted by television cameras. One crewman asked how he felt about the verdict, and Judy answered: "I'm happy with it." Then he was asked about his goal, and Judy said: "The electric chair."

Judy was returned to the Morgan County Jail to await formal sentencing on February 25 at 9 a.m., following a pre-sentence investigation ordered by the judge. Boles was not forced by law to accept the jury's recommendation concerning the death penalty. If he ruled it out, Judy's terms would have ranged from 120 to 240 years.

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In the Monday, Feb. 4, 1980, issue of The Reporter, the editor, Robert Kendall, known as the Scribbler, wrote:

"...It may have been that Judy and his lawyers knew the jig was up after Gray had finished the state's case; for not only did he proclaim that he'd killed Mrs. Chasteen and her children; he told the judge and jury he'd likely kill them if they didn't burn him.

"The judge believes the jury needs protection from the public, but it isn't the public who know a remarkable lot about their identities, residences, and personal habits. It's Judy himself; and if he has any friends out to avenge him, he'll have plenty of time and opportunity to pass the data along.

"The judge's protection of the jurors is not unlike the defenses of Singapore, which had all its heavy artillery pointed out to sea, while the Japs attacked from the land.

"Pastor told us yesterday that while we should rejoice that justice was done, we should mourn the prospective loss of a soul; and I pledged that I'd stop campaigning to get Judy appointed county rope tester. "We must, said Pastor, not presume to judge anybody, but instead pray that we do not fall into sin.

"The strangled and drowned voices of the mother and children cried out from the ground, as did Abel's blood. Somebody heard, and so retribution has been done. Now a mortal soul stands at the brink of destruction...."

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The same day, the United Press International carried a story on Mark Chasteen, father of the two dead boys, who was attending a Protect the Innocent meeting in Indianapolis.

Chasteen said: "I am satisfied with the verdict, although it doesn't replace the emptiness left inside by the deaths of my former wife and three children."

Chasteen said that Judy complained that the system had failed him, but Chasteen felt he was the one who was failed. He said it was a known fact that Steven

Judy shouldn't have been left out on the street — that he was a hazard to society.

Asked if he thought that Judy would be executed, Chasteen said: "I certainly hope so...He's taken the life of my family and I feel that, in return, his life should be taken."

On this day, PTI organization was talking to the state legislature in regard to keeping capital punishment, as there was some support for doing away with it in Indiana.

When Chasteen gave a statement to lawyers before the trial started, he said he lived in Indianapolis at the home of his mother. He was employed at Lewis Linder and Son and he did carpenter work. He said he was in the Navy and had started on his way home on the day of the murders. He had been discharged since then. He said he and Terry were married in 1975, and she had one child, Misty, at that time. He had been divorced from Terry since about August 1978. He had spoken with her about a week before she was murdered.

Chasteen graduated from Brownsburg High School. He attended school at Plainfield and Decatur also. (After he and Terry were married, she completed high school.)

When Chasteen's deposition was taken before the trial, he appeared in good control of his emotions, even though Judy was also present. Extra deputies had been asked to be present for the occasion, fearing that something might happen with the two in the same room at once, but all was peaceful.

(One rumor that circulated was that Terry had thoughts about going back with Mark, but no facts were presented concerning this in the trial.)

## Chapter VIII — Community Feelings, Trial Expenses

The sentiment of the people of Morgan County, where the murders were committed, was evident. Several letters were written to the editor of the newspaper at Martinsville, the county seat.

The editor took a strong stand on the Judy case, insisting that justice be carried out. One man wrote in that "your paper tends to make one think you can only sell papers by playing prosecutor and judge and seeing that people who are not residents of your county get the worst deal possible, if they deserve it or not....Because of your paper, it is impossible for Judy to have one of the most precious rights given to an American, who happens to be a defendant in a trial, and that right is trial by a just and impartial jury." It went on to say the defense should ask for a mistrial for the newspaper's printing a statement that the defense wanted suppressed while the jury was still being seated.

This was about the only letter showing any sympathy for Judy. It was answered by several, and some people were very angry with the person who submitted it for print.

One woman wrote: "...I don't know a thing about this case only what I've read, and I don't know this guy that's on trial. But there's one thing I know for certain. Apparently, the Chasteen lady didn't have much of a chance fighting for her life, but she was a grownup and knew, horrible as it was, what was going on, even though there wasn't anything she could do about it. Those three little babies didn't know what was happening, only that they were being hurt, and not knowing why, and nobody to help them...."

Another person wrote: "...I see where Steve Harris is Judy's defense lawyer and is trying to get Judy off without any penalty or on the insanity plea, but if it had been Steve Harris' children he would have already killed Judy some way or asked for the death penalty....He should be castrated just like you do male

hogs and cattle and one thing sure, he would not rape anyone else..."

A woman wrote: "...After learning that dear old Morgan County has to pay the big bill for the killing spree of Mr. Judy, now we also learn we have to pay another whopper to try to get him off from the sentence that we had to pay the big bill to have him sentenced in the first place...."

"...Why not release him into the custody of his attorney and assistant, and let him go live with them, for they're about the only ones that I know who believe in him...."

"Instead of making the taxpayers of Morgan County pay and pay and pay to uphold this smirking, publicity-loving killer, why not let the ones who want him off the hook foot the bill?...."

"If anyone of these people who has been fighting so hard to get Mr. Judy off the hook would have to walk up and look at one of their little ones that he had held under water, or maybe their wife or sister or mother that he had raped and strangled, do you suppose they would still be calm and collected and work real hard trying to get the little angel to flap his wings again?...."

And then there came the clincher, a preacher who supported capital punishment and wrote his letter during the Judy trial. He said: "...God calls for capital punishment for certain crimes (i.e., murder, rape, kidnap, etc.) God alone can give life and God alone has the right to take life...He calls upon civil authorities to carry out His sentence on, for instance, murders (cf. Gen. 9:5,6; Lev. 24:17; 20:10; Ex. 21:10). All the civil courts have to determine is guilt or innocence. Capital punishment among other things is a symbol. It symbolizes ultimate judgment...hell...."

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In another item written by Reporter Editor Robert Kendall, there was some indication of community disgust for all the attention Judy was getting, or perhaps a better word, "publicity."

Kendall wrote: "I missed three press conferences today. Protect the Innocent had one on law enforcement, U.S. Senator Birch Bayh one on alcohol —

both in Indianapolis at the same time — and Steve Judy had one here...."

"Press conference!" exploded Assemblyman (Richard) Bray (R-Indiana) at the Judy effrontery. "Why don't we throw him a ticker tape parade?"

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Clubs and organizations started calling on the parties involved in a legal way with the Judy case to give talks. Prosecutor Investigator Jack Trowbridge talked to the Martinsville Kiwanis Club. He said the jury didn't hear all the evidence the prosecution had on Judy's wickedness.

Although it couldn't be submitted during the trial, Trowbridge said, the likelihood that Judy deliberately and with malice aforethought murdered three children was referred to by Prosecutor Tom Gray during his final argument and rebuttal.

Trowbridge said Judy tried to portray himself as a deranged, excited, fearful man who'd killed Terry Lee Chasteen's three children out of irritation and confusion. The prosecution believed that Judy took Mrs. Chasteen to the bank, raped and strangled her and then returned to the truck, carried two children back to the bank while he directed the third one down to the place of their deaths.

The investigator said there was also good evidence to show that Mrs. Chasteen's 5-year-old daughter, Misty Zollars, was struggling to save herself by grabbing some overhanging branches, when Judy seized her and held her under the water until she drowned.

However, Trowbridge admitted there was something to say for Judy's contention that his "cry for help" was ignored by the authorities when he was a child. Trowbridge remarked: "Where were they when Dr. Saperstein said: 'This boy is dangerous!'" (Saperstein was a doctor at the Indiana State Central Hospital, where Judy was taken after he had raped, knifed and hatcheted Carol Emig when he was 13).

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About a week after the jury verdicts, officials elsewhere decided that Judy would still have to face charges of armed robbery in connection with the



Majik Market holdup in Indianapolis on November 25, 1978. The case had been venued to Vincennes from Indianapolis, but Marion County had also filed an habitual offender charge against Judy.

Knox County Sheriff Casper J. Memering released a statement saying that he was concerned about the security because of the condition of his 78-year-old jail at Vincennes. Seven prisoners had escaped in the past year, though all were recaptured but one.

Memering admitted that the old jail didn't meet any of Indiana's regulations. "I'm surprised the case was venued here due to the condition of the jail," Memering said, "but, hopefully, we can hold him." He said he planned to keep Judy in a second-floor juvenile area that was pretty secure.

Morgan County Sheriff thought Judy's appearance in Vincennes would be postponed until after he was sentenced on the Chasteen murder convictions on February 25, but that wasn't the case. He was taken to Knox County on February 12.

When Judy appeared before Knox Circuit Judge Ernest Tilly Jr., he did not enter a guilty plea as he had said he would, but asked for a postponement.

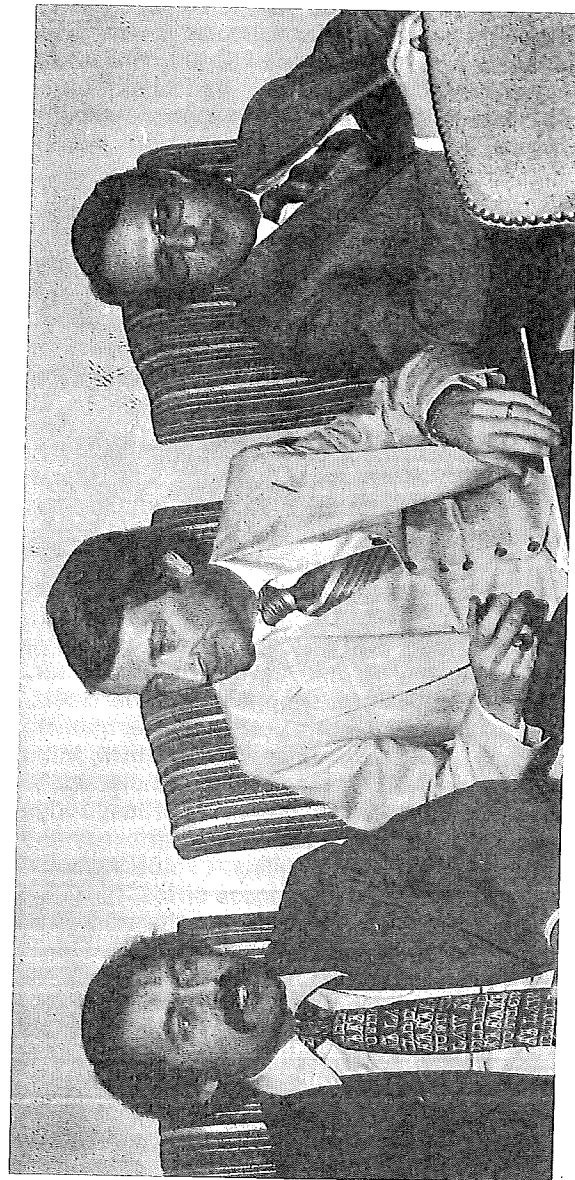
Drew Young, a Marion County deputy prosecutor, had said that Judy could have spent 50 years in prison if convicted at Vincennes before any possible death penalty might have been carried out for the murders.

However, Judge Tilly granted Judy an indefinite postponement, at the request of the prosecution and Judy was immediately returned to Morgan County Jail. Officials figured if Judy weren't executed or if he ever stood a chance of being released, they then could try him on the armed robbery charge. If he were executed, the robbery charge wouldn't matter.

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On the next evening, Wednesday, February 13, Judge Boles, Prosecutor Gray and Defense Attorney Harris appeared before the Morgan County Council to explain the costs of the trial, already at \$77,591.

Some taxpayers in the county were complaining about the trial's expenses, since the county was to bear the burden because the murders were committed in Morgan County. The biggest complaints were over



PROSECUTOR TOM GRAY, Judge Jeffrey Boles and Defense Attorney Steve Harris went together to explain trial costs to the Morgan County Council.

the expensive restaurants and whopping food costs. But a few people were angered because money had been spent to buy toys for children of jurors on visiting days, for the cost of an exercycle, hairdos and entertainment. They didn't want their tax money spent for these things.

It was really a courtesy for the judge, prosecutor and defense attorney to appear to explain the costs, for once the judge ordered that they be paid, the county was forced to abide, with or without the county council's consent.

Boles told the council and also a gathering of about 100 county law enforcement officers and supporters that between 75 and 100 were involved in putting the case through to its conclusion.

Various law enforcement officers, including state, Indianapolis and Mooresville, were: Lt. Merle McKinney and Investigator Jerry Conner, who headed up the investigation along with Sheriff Richard Allen; John Clark, Jerry Kaufman, Linda Visser, Mooresville Chief Harold Martin, Emerson Allen, Bruce Boaz, G.T. Boaz, Donald Gastineau, Stella Hanley, Jack Hanlon, Gary Hood, Keith Gill, Steve King, William Kuhn, Frank Love, Ronnie Miller, Daniel S. Moore, David M. Stephens, Barrie Goetz, Jerry Warman, (Indianapolis Police Department); Michael Oliver, Lance Seever, George E. Smith, Mike Templeton, Kenneth Hicks, Linda Leske (Indianapolis Airport Security); the county coroner's office, Judge Boles, the prosecutor's staff, the defense attorney and his assistant, doctors, psychiatrists. (Talue Watkins, who took depositions in her business office, typed up thousands of pages of information from the more than 100 on the witness list.)

Assisting with the jury and court procedure were: Beverly Farr, court reporter; Martin Guy Ross, night bailiff; Lori Tsang, night bailiff; Minnie Finchum, day bailiff; Joe Russell, judge's bailiff from Hendricks County; Carmella Hacker, bailiffs' assistant; John Hamilton, jury bus driver; and Vernon Henry, Indiana state trooper on security assignment. Jurors

called him "McCloud" because of his size, character and his big Texas hat.

Sheriff's department members involved with Allen were Chief Deputy Bob Williams, Detectives Bob Craig and Robert Betts, Arvin Hopkins, Bud Aders, Janet Roe, Sarolta Loudermilk, Gene Groves, Ed Garner, Fred Walls, Bob Wall, Jim Hicks, Sheila Reavis, Charles Beaver, Jesse Martin, Bob Bauer, David Loudermilk and Don Fogleman.

There were probably a few in the various departments who helped but did not have their names recorded. Martinsville city officers also assisted some with security.

The officers at the meeting, however, were not there in support of the judge, prosecutor and defense attorney. They wanted a raise in pay. Some of them had written a letter to the Martinsville newspaper saying that while court officials attended the council meeting to ask money for the Steven Judy trial, the sheriff's department would make a request to fight crime. It stated: "Your tax dollars have a way of being found for criminal protection. Will you help us find some for 'your' protection?" It encouraged citizens to attend the meeting to support the department, and many did.

Judge Boles sang the praises of the prosecutor, defense attorney and the sheriff's department. He said Judy would have the automatic right to an appeal to the state supreme court if he imposed the death penalty as recommended by the jury. If so, Morgan County would also have to pay that cost, estimated at between \$15,000 and \$25,000.

Gray told the council that he realized the trial had been expensive, but he said it was defendant Steven Judy's right to ask for a sequestered jury. He commented that keeping a jury happy is much better for a case, and while some quibbled over some of the items, he felt that the taxpayers' money hadn't been wasted on unnecessary expenses. (Some local people agreed with this thinking, as they felt nothing was too good for the sequestered jurors. Some said they wouldn't have served on this jury for anything.)

The judge said there had been a good chance of a

mistrial because of the nature of the case. There were some problems which were mainly caused by outsiders too. He worried about it and said: "Night after night, I woke up in a cold sweat."

Gray said there had actually been about 60 witnesses, though the witness list had many more names. He felt the only possible error in the trial might have been in the law concerning the death penalty and insanity.

Harris stood to say some complimentary things about the judge, even though his client had lost his case. He talked about the judge's pushing to get a jury seated and about his insistence that the letter of the law be followed. He said he didn't know of any errors in the trial, and he and Gray gave much credit to the judge for keeping the trial's cost down. (It was originally estimated at \$200,000.)

Even though the trial would cost less than what had been expected, it still was enough to drain all extra money held for it, plus extra money the county had for emergencies.

County Auditor Dan Bastin had totaled trial expenses to February 13, 1980. An itemized list follows:

Special Judge, \$832.60.

Jury expenses: Juror examination by Dr. Larry Ratts, \$19; Hoosier Appliance TV Center, two video recorders, \$120; Ayr-Way, video cassettes, games, magazines, \$144.72; Indiana University, 26 tickets for January 30 performance, \$130; Service Merchandise, supplies, \$13.94; Ayr-Way, supplies, \$209.56; Yellow Cab, transportation for prescription refill, \$7; Windfall Dancers, dance class and demonstration, \$50; Puck Players, puppet show, \$50; Indiana Daily Student, advertisement for baby sitter, \$13.55; Craft Center, craft supplies, \$56.20; Hook's Drugs, prescriptions, \$5.85; Hook's Drugs, \$29.54; Holiday Inn (Bloomington), lodging, \$8,021.95; Domino's Pizza, meals, \$76.72; Hayes Pharmacy, supplies, \$60.59; Minnie Finchum, supplies, \$7.43; Butterfields, meals, \$320.16; Hoosier Appliance TV Center, video recorder rental, two weeks, \$120; Holiday Inn (Bloomington), lodging, \$13,766.99; Butterfields,

meals, \$237.75; Hayes, prescription, \$4.95; Taylor Rental Center, projector and exercise bike (this was for an alternate juror with heart ailment), \$54.72; Kentucky Fried Chicken, meals, \$63.83; Sully's Oaken Bucket, meals, \$388.13; Whimples, meals, \$348.33; Poe's, meals, \$73.45, \$84.64, \$73.74, and \$89.34; Maggie Horn, meals, \$50.30; Gold Rush, \$269.54; Poor Richard's, meals, \$165.43; River Boat Gambler, meals, \$351.48; Poe's, meals, \$303.39; McDonald's, meals, \$33.80; Greek's Pizzeria, meals, \$59.98; Minnie Finchum, supplies, \$8.64; Schwab's Foods, supplies, \$9.15; Schwab's Foods, supplies, \$12.44; IGA South, supplies, \$172.45; Poe's, meals, \$72.04; Dragon Inn, meals, \$183.37; Greek's Pizzeria, \$58.07; Whimples, meals, \$318.05; Poe's, \$52.92, \$72.42, \$59.13; Schwab's, supplies, \$12.73; IGA South, supplies, \$21.15; Kroger, supplies, \$360.13; Dr. C.W. McClary, jurors' examinations, \$50; Poor Richard's, meals, \$199.53; Indiana University, February 8 performance, \$168; Dr. Larry Ratts, examination and injury, \$27; Eastland Beauty Salon, hair cuts, shampoos, sets, \$61; Dr. Norman E. Whitney, examinations for six jurors, \$90; Haag Drug Store, supplies, \$26.88; Staggs Drug Store, supplies, \$9.53, for a total of \$28,214.29.

Jury transportation: Driver, \$35; bus rental, \$805; driver, \$175, \$245, \$245 and \$215, for a total of \$1,720.

Personal services, superior court: Bailiffs — Lori Tsang, \$850; Guy Ross, \$1,536; Minnie Finchum, overtime, \$140.18 and \$155.75; Guy Ross, \$300; Lori Tsang, \$1,150; Guy Ross, \$1,150; Richard Davis, \$28; Pattle Parchem, \$148; and Minnie Finchum for overtime, \$87.22, for a total of \$5,545.15.

Reporter — Beverly Farr, overtime, \$328.76.

Pauper attorney — \$14,505.35; his assistant, \$2,427.50, for a total of \$16,932.85. (Harris said this was figured on the basis of \$25 an hour and that attorneys working elsewhere on similar cases made double that.)

Legal intern — Indiana University work study, \$400; per diem jury, \$8,593.88; psychiatric examinations, \$6,696; and transcripts, \$5,802.60. Of the latter, \$782 went to Beverly Farr, \$186 to Minnie Finchum and the

remainder to Talue Watkins, owner Words Unlimited, for depositions.

Sheriff's expenses — \$3,668.91; and metal detector, \$69.23.

Prosecutor's expenses — Travel, \$13.12; transcripts, \$450; witness fees, \$587.90.

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As for the sheriff's department raises, the council said there was no money available, as the fat had been eaten out of the budget by the Judy case.

+ + +

When the court transcript was completed, court reporter Beverly Farr said that it contained about 5,000 pages.

It appeared that everything had quieted down a little. Judy was tucked away in his cell and Morgan County residents were secure in a feeling he would be sentenced February 25 and taken away to Michigan City State Prison. But Steven T. Judy wouldn't be forgotten so easily.

At about 2:30 in the morning of February 16, Judy made an attempt to escape but was caught before he got out of his cell.

Deputy Robert Bauer just happened to be at the county jail in Martinsville at that time, and he and Harold Vogel heard an unusually loud noise coming from the cell block area. Dispatcher Jim Bolin also heard it.

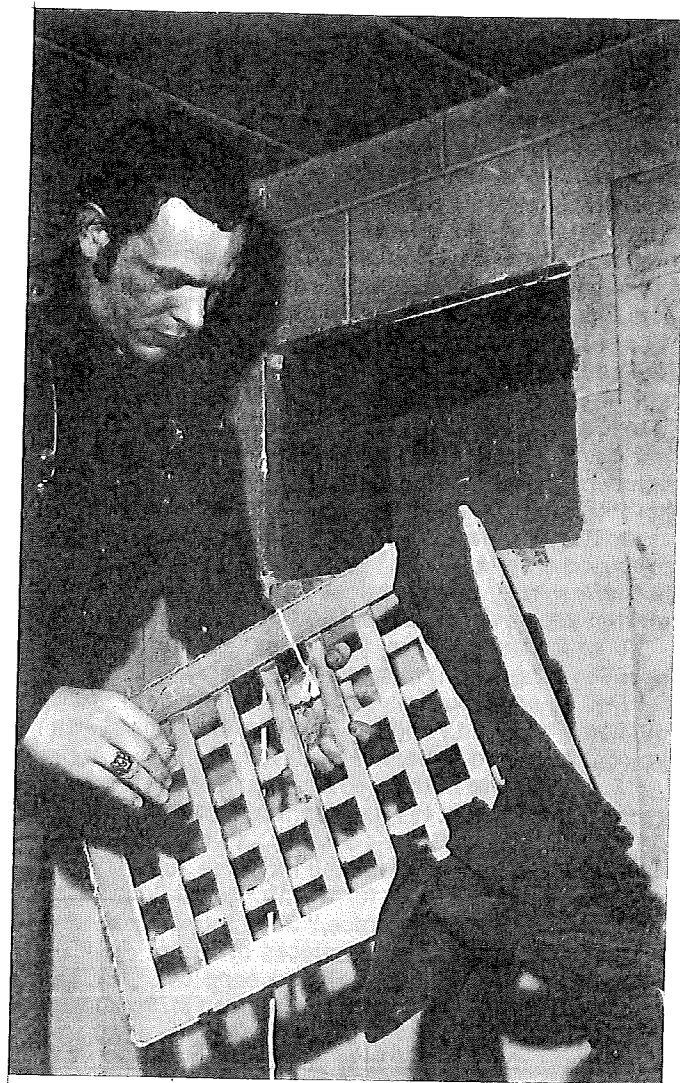
When Bauer went charging to Judy's cell door, he found the convicted murderer standing on his bed and holding a blanket over the window, more or less used for ventilation purposes, since it was on a wall inside the jail.

"Are you the one who's making all the noise," Bauer asked Judy. His answer was "No."

Bauer ordered him to get down off the bed. When Judy stepped down with the blanket, a hole was visible in the cell where the barred window was supposed to be.

"You caught me," Judy told the deputy.

Bauer moved Judy to the next cell and searched him. He had two pieces of metal, probably taken from



**MORGAN COUNTY Deputy Sheriff Robert Bauer, who later became sheriff, shows the window removed by Steven Judy during his escape attempt.**

a register. While Judy didn't tell Bauer where he aimed to go or how he planned to get there, it was evident he did plan to get outside the jail. He had on two pairs of trousers and two shirts in preparation for the cold winter weather.

To remove his window, Judy was sort of ingenious. He tied one end of his blanket to a window bar and the other end to the cell door. He put something (no one knew what) in the middle and turned it like a tourniquet or come-along tool until the pressure forced out the window. (These methods are used in construction, and Judy had worked some in that field.)

Sheriff Allen said that it was one of the windows in the addition constructed in 1974, and he said they weren't too strong. Two other prisoners, Howard Showecker and Rocky Neville had escaped from the jail by removing the same type of window the year before. Another inmate, Jim Kindred, escaped from his cell and left the jail through a kitchen window.

Judy gave the deputy a note telling about his proposed escape. It said: "I'm sorry I had to do this — but now mabey you'll reliaze with no reservations at all that you have to kill me if you wont help me.

"I could have left a long time ago but I didn't because I don't want to hurt anybody else.

"Mabey now you'll no Im serious when I said Id get out some how and I will again if I go to prison so when you get me you'd better kill me.

"P.S. I'll try to make it as easy as possible for you to catch me this time. If you havent gotten me within (3) days I'll give Gene Groves a call to make arrangements and turn myself in. Steve Judy"

"You can't blame me for trying. You'd do the same thing if you were in my place," Judy told Bauer.

Bauer said that the two pieces of metal Judy had weren't heavy enough to hit someone over the head and escape, but "they might have been strong enough to stab someone."

The deputy figured that if Judy managed to get outside the cell, he probably would have jumped the turnkey when he later entered the area for a cell check.

Judy said he waited for Jail Commander Gene

IM SORRY I HAD TO  
DO THIS — BUT NOW MABEY  
YOU'LL RELIAZE WITH NO  
~~NO~~ RESERVATIONS AT ALL  
THAT YOU HAVE TO KILL  
ME IF YOU WONT HELP  
ME.

I COULD HAVE LEFT A  
LONG TIME AGO BUT I DIDNT  
BECAUSE I DONT WANT TO  
HURT ANYBODY ELSE.

MABEY NOW YOU'LL NO  
IM SERIOUS WHEN I SAID  
ID GET OUT SOME HOW  
AND I WILL AGAIN IF  
I GO TO PRISON SO WHEN  
YOU GET ME YOU'D BETTER  
KILL ME

P.S. I'LL TRY TO MAKE  
IT AS EASY AS POSSIBLE  
FOR YOU TO CATCH ME THIS  
TIME. IF YOU HAVENT  
GOTTEN ME WITHIN THREE (3)  
DAYS I'LL GIVE GENE GROVES  
A CALL TO MAKE ARRANGEMEN  
TS TO TURN MYSELF IN. Steve Judy

JUDY'S ESCAPE LETTER IN HIS OWN HAND  
WRITING:



Groves to go home at midnight before making an attempt to escape. He told Bauer that next time he would wait until the deputy was gone too.

A reporter-photographer arrived to take pictures of the cell where Judy had been. She was a little hesitant about going in the cell block area for fear Judy might shout some obscenities at her because he did not like some of the stories The Reporter had printed about him. Instead, Judy was friendly and polite. He laughed and told her to come back and take his picture as he jumped out of the window some night. When she asked him "when?" he said he couldn't divulge his secrets.

Judy said he thought Bauer was too smart to let him escape, and Bauer said he thought Judy was lying when he wrote in his note that he would turn himself in. "He lies a lot," said the deputy.

Sheriff Allen contacted Judge Boles to see if he could hold his sentencing earlier than February 25. He didn't want the responsibility of keeping Judy any longer at the county jail.

When the judge learned that Judy was almost out of his cell, he ordered an around-the-clock watch on him, an order which the sheriff carried out.

Judy wasn't down in the dumps about being caught. He really didn't appear to be too discouraged.

After Judy was convicted, the jail commander would no longer allow him to go into a private room at the sheriff's office to speak with his foster mother and others. The officer demanded Judy speak to visitors from an area especially for that purpose, where contact was kept at a distance by a wall, and conversation was through an opening.

Judy did not like this restriction. He rebelled somewhat. One day he threw a bucket of soapy water on Randy Leitzman, who was not one of Judy's favorite people around the jail.

For the most part, however, he was orderly, as the 24-hour watch prevented him from any rule infringements.

At 8:15 a.m. on February 25, 1980, he was brought into the courthouse through the south door and up to

the second story courtroom. On some previous occasions, he had been brought through the underground entry on the east side and up the prisoner's elevator to the second floor.

For his sentencing, he had dropped his fancy dress habits and had returned to a dark, plaid green flannel shirt, T-shirt and blue jeans.

Most of the seats were occupied in the county courtroom, except for the jury area, but a couple of jurors were present in the courtroom to see if their recommendations were carried out.

Some of the people closest to the victims were also on hand, including Mr. and Mrs. Zollars, parents of Mrs. Chasteen; Mark Chasteen, father of the two young boys who were drowned; and also the children's great-grandmother. Mr. and Mrs. Bob Carr, Judy's foster parents; Mr. Carr's mother, Mrs. Mary Colvin; and Jack Lane, the man with whom Terry Chasteen lived, were also in the courtroom.

As Steven T. Judy was brought into the courtroom, about twelve officers surrounded him.

After the judge called for order, he asked Judy if he were Steven T. Judy, and Judy answered "No," and laughed. Then he almost immediately said, "yes." (He later explained it was a standing joke between him and the judge as he had been asked so many times during the trial if he were Steven T. Judy.) The judge laughed too.

Prosecutor Tom Gray again called for the death penalty as he spoke to the court, saying it would be a miscarriage of justice if the judge did not arrive at this decision.

Defense Attorney Harris said his client did not wish any argument on his behalf, as Judy himself had asked for the death penalty. However, Harris stood firm on his belief that the death penalty was unconstitutional, and he said that the Indiana Supreme Court had adopted no rules to review the death penalty as decreed by the U.S. Supreme Court.

If the death penalty were not given, the term for Judy would total up to 240 years for the four murders, Harris said, and the earliest Judy could get out of prison would have been 120, meaning that he would be

there for life. Harris appeared sincere as he said he had gotten to know Steve Judy as a human being and hated to see him executed.

Judy himself asked to make a statement and was allowed to do so. He told the judge: "Mr. Boles, I really feel you understand my point..but I honestly want you to give me the death penalty, because one day I may get out...I think I showed that about a week ago. If you don't want another death hanging over your head, I think that's the only thing you can do."

Before pronouncing the sentence, the judge said he could find no mitigating circumstances in the case. He spoke of Judy's past criminal behavior and listed the murders as a wanton and freakish offense. He said Judy's conduct showed a total disregard for life, that he committed the murders while out on bond and that to release him would take a great risk of further bodily harm. There was no provocation for the crimes, the judge found, and no excuse. He felt Judy had not sought to get help for himself.

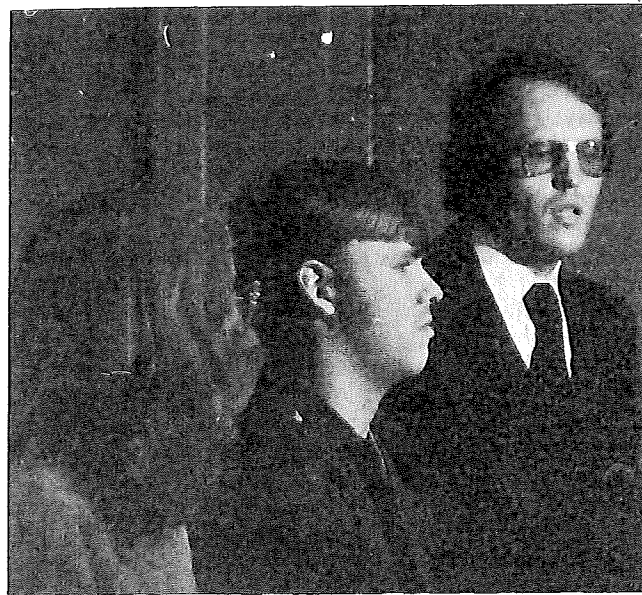
While the judge said that Judy attempted to justify his behavior, he could not do so. He said Judy blamed others for his own acts.

The record showed that Judy's victims were particularly defenseless and vulnerable, the judge said. The murders were not only an unwarranted destruction of human life for an adult but also for the defenseless children.

With these thoughts in mind, Judge Boles ordered Judy's death by the electric chair before sunrise on May 15, 1980. Since when the death penalty is given a case is automatically reviewed through the appeals system, no one actually expected Judy to be electrocuted on this date. A motion to correct errors would be filed, and an appeal would be perfected. Judy himself showed no signs of emotion.

Defense Attorney Harris asked that Kenneth Stroud, professor of criminal law at Indiana University, Indianapolis, be named to work on the appeal with him.

After the judge determined that Judy had no money and no way of raising funds, he appointed the two as pauper attorneys. This was to be added expenses for



**JUDY'S PRESS CONFERENCE** after his sentencing and immediately before he was transported to Indiana State Prison, Michigan City, Feb. 25, 1980. Judy McKinsey, assistant defense attorney, stands left of Judy and Defense Attorney Steve Harris is on the right.

Morgan County. (Stroud and Harris agreed to do this for \$6,000.)

Judy waived his right to remain in the Morgan County Jail for the next fourteen days while papers were prepared for his transportation. He was taken directly from the courtroom to the Indiana State Prison at Michigan City.

Before he left, though, he decided that he would speak with newsmen in the courtroom. Judy admitted he was a ham, as he talked to newspaper, radio and television reporters. He admitted to about thirty of the media that he enjoyed the attention the quadruple murder trial had brought him. He watched the television replays and searched the papers from cover to cover for stories about himself.

One newsman asked Judy why he would appeal the verdicts to the supreme court if he really wanted the death penalty. Judy answered: "Oh, it's just for those guys — the attorneys. They love this stuff." Since he appeared so calm, one person asked Judy about his nail biting. "It's just a habit," he said, as he held his hand steady.

When asked if he really wanted to die, Judy said: "It isn't so much that I want to die; it's just that I'd rather do that than be in prison for 240 years."

Harris' pleas for Judy's life were sometimes personal and sometimes just the expected lawyer jargon. When he said that to electrocute Judy would be cruel and inhuman treatment, some news people and spectators retaliated with: "It was no Sunday school picnic for Mrs. Chasteen on the creek bank that day."

Judy was scheduled to join five other prisoners on death row, all males. One had been placed there in September 1976, the year the state of Indiana enacted a new law on the death penalty, and the three others came after that. In 1972, the U.S. Supreme Court referred to the death penalty as cruel and inhuman treatment. Indiana adopted a new law in 1973, allowing the penalty for specific crimes. The U.S. Court handed down five landmark decisions in 1976 on the constitutionality of the death penalty. Indiana's 1976 law became effective in 1977 and said the state supreme court had to review a case when it was given.

The state commuted death sentences up until 1976 to life after Richard Kieffer was electrocuted in 1961 for murdering his wife. Those with sentences commuted were returned to the prison population.

On death row, Judy would be separated from the rest of the inmates, and that suited him just fine. He didn't want to be in fear of a convict's shiv being stuck between his ribs, and the convicts might not take too kindly to a child killer, he thought.

All four of the men on death row had stays of execution, as appeals had been filed in their cases.

Warden Jack Duckworth said that people on death row are let out of their cells for recreation, but he added that they have their own recreation area, and are not allowed with the rest of the inmates.

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While he had been in the Morgan County Jail, a request for information about Steven Judy was made by authorities seeking the killer of four people, a mother and her children, in Minnesota.

+ + +

During the month-long trial, Defense Attorney Harris had managed to keep a sense of humor about him when talking to reporters and at points when addressing the jury or questioning the witnesses. Considering the seriousness of the case and the strong feelings against the defendant, that wasn't an easy accomplishment.

Harris, however, was a friendly and soft-spoken 34-year-old lawyer whose courtroom manner appealed to the jury. He was nice looking and showed tact and good taste.

While his cost to the county for his pauper services was considered reasonable, the price tag on the publicity he got for handling the case couldn't be set. On various television interviews with Judy, Harris was also featured. He was the subject of articles written by the press and some aired on radio. He held press conferences and made statements along with Judy. There were even writeups in defective magazines, and Harris planned to write his own book on the Judy case.

Not all of Harris' publicity was good, however. While the trial may have gained him notoriety in other parts of the state, in Morgan County, he may have considered it a black eye. Some people were angry with Harris for defending Judy, and they turned on him even more for sympathizing with him.

Harris didn't reap all the benefits from the highly publicized case. Prosecutor Tom Gray, an ambitious 31-year-old man with a well-known name in Republican politics and with much higher aspirations than prosecutor, saw his courtroom victory not only as a feather in his cap, but perhaps as a stepping stone to another cap. It was no secret that he had his eye on a county court judge's seat, and rumor had it that the governor's mansion wasn't out of the question.

Steve Oliver, 28-year-old assistant prosecutor, showed what a brilliant elocutionist he was and hoped his impressive legal phrases and knowledge of the law would give him an opportunity to introduce and advance himself. He planned to start his own law practice, which he later did.

Judge Boles made some pretty big headlines for himself and set himself apart from other judges with some of the decisions in the case. As a university law school teacher, he also saw in the case a possibility of it becoming a matter of case law and students of the future studying it.

As for one reporter, she decided to write this book.

There was another person at the trial almost daily who not only maintained a sense of humor but kept everyone else in stitches. She was Evelyn Jordan, an elderly woman of the Camby area.

In the hallway, Mrs. Jordan was heard on occasion acting out the phrases of "Harper Valley PTA." She tried to get into the courtroom wearing her Protect the Innocent button, but she was told to remove it at orders said to be from the judge. (Rumor had it that she had vowed to wear it faithfully and when forced to take it off her coat, she pinned it to her petticoat.)

Mrs. Jordan had a pocketbook full of goodies, too. In some of her first visits to the courtroom, she ate some of the sweets and cracker type food; but when she was

caught, she was warned not to eat again in the courtroom.

Prosecutor Gray appeared before a meeting of the PTI after the trial concluded, and he told members that a law the group was supporting would have prevented Judy from receiving the death sentence.

The guilty but insane plea law that was passed in the Indiana General Assembly in the spring of 1980, mostly through PTI's efforts, would have stopped Judy from getting the chair, the prosecutor said.

Gray, who had achieved his greatest legal victory in obtaining Judy's conviction, said he didn't realize that result when he recommended the bill to PTI's legal counsel, Ros Stovall. (Stovall gained much recognition through lobbying for PTI and decided himself to run for congress.)

Gray said that when Judge Boles sentenced Judy to the electric chair, the judge found no mitigating circumstances to withhold that punishment. But the prosecutor believed that if Judy had been able to use the new law and been allowed a plea of guilty but insane, it would have created enough of a mitigating circumstance to prevent the death penalty.

A conviction under the new law would provide that a person be committed to an institution, and if he ever became able to be discharged, he would go to prison.

Treva Richer, founder of PTI, said members were aware that it could stop some death penalty sentences, but the members thought the law was well worth the gamble, since the death penalty hadn't been given often or carried out all the time.

Gray told PTI members: "You impressed everybody in the state with the power you wielded," and he urged them to use the power constructively.

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Judge Boles had promised jurors that after the trial was behind them, all the parties would get together for a meal and evening of enjoyment.

When they had their reunion at Holiday Inn in Bloomington, which had been their home away from home for the duration of the trial, the jurors acted like they were glad to see each other.

While the members of the jury didn't feel like discussing the trial all evening, they did comment that they would have had a difficult time convicting Judy if he hadn't taken the stand, as some of the significant evidence seemed to escape some of them. A few did not get the full connection between the threads found in the Carr construction truck and on Judy's blue sweatshirt with the red and white Marsh smock of Terry Lee Chasteen.

They talked about all the things they had done during their three weeks of being sequestered. Besides attending plays and basketball games, one night they all chipped in for a keg of beer. They also had some enjoyable moments listening to one of the male members play his guitar and sing, and they joined in for some of the old favorites.

They spoke of arriving at a unanimous vote on the first round for both the murder convictions and the death penalty, and at least one juror cried after the verdict was given.

The dinner made for a pleasant evening of eating, joking and exchanging words of appreciation. Prosecutor Tom Gray and members of his staff and Defense Attorney Steven Harris were among some of those present. In fact, the whole gang involved with the legal aspect of the case and with the jury was present, everyone except Steven T. Judy himself.

One juror said Steven Judy was like two different people — one she heard about in court and one that she saw. She said she kept wanting to ask: "Will the real Steven Judy please stand up?"

The day Judy confessed was the worst day of all for her. She went into a deep depression.

One question the state raised was telling the jury that Judy had held Misty under water to drown her. Jurors wondered if that had been so. Judy himself denied this.

It wasn't hard for the jury to find Judy guilty of the four murders, and they really didn't question that he deserved the death penalty. But some jurors found it difficult to vote on the death penalty. They didn't realize they would have to do that.

"It was hard putting your OK on taking another human being's life," one juror told this writer. It was a taxing thing to deal with, and she decided that perhaps she should consider that she had maybe saved some innocent woman's life instead.

The twelve jurors who reached the verdict were Alphons C. (Skip) Eberhardt, Al Elstner, John R. Sappington (foreman), James L. Tannehill, Don K. Dailey, O. Frank Bock, Kathy Pace, Delores Day, Bob Massey, Leon Eugene Flory, Kenneth Horton and Vicki Lynn Schweiferman. Rita Lynch had been one of the 12 but was replaced by Tannehill after she became ill. Three of the four alternates were Wayne Baker, Richard Dotson and Dorothy Williams.

One Martinsville lawyer said after the trial that if three women Judy attacked before the murders — Carol Emig, Susan McFadgen and Pamela Barger — had been prevented from testifying and if Judy hadn't taken the stand, he might have walked from the court a free man. The comments from some of the jurors supported this theory. One woman said she was glad she hadn't been faced with such a decision.

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After the conviction, further information was revealed concerning the murder of Linda Unverzagt in Indianapolis in November 1978.

Sgt. Don Patton, investigating the murder for the Indianapolis Police Department, said that Steve Judy was still a major suspect in the case. He said he planned to take a trip to Michigan City State Prison to question him about it.

Miss Unverzagt's nearly nude body was found in a vacant house at 2900 Cold Spring Road on November 4, 1979. She was strangled tourniquet fashion by strips of cloth around her neck and a stick being turned under the material at the back. She had also been raped once or twice.

The 28-year-old Indiana Bell billing clerk had been dressed only in a coat and high-heeled shoes. She had been gagged and had received a blow to her head. Patton said it wasn't a heavy blow, but it was "hard enough to scare the hell out of her." There were bruises on her face and it appeared that she had been



grabbed by her chin. Her hands were tied behind her back with the tops of stockings. The bottoms were missing, and this puzzled the sergeant.

Patton believed Miss Unverzagt was made to walk into the house wearing only her coat and shoes. He thought that after she was murdered, the man went back out to his vehicle and got her clothes and threw them into the basement.

There was a semen stain on the coat, but no sperm. The strips with which she was tied had been made from a Lilly's lab coat, which had been left lying in the vacant house. Two strips were used, one to tie her up and one to strangle her. Two pages from a book were stuffed in her mouth, and a piece of the coat was stuffed on top of that.

(The sergeant said that one of Judy's "MOs" was to leave a pile of human waste in the middle of a dining room table after he had robbed a home.)

Human waste was found in the vacant house basement. Some appeared to have been on her hands, although the waste was not believed to have come from her body. Patton thought that perhaps the killer had made her hold it to degrade her. Some of the papers in her mouth had smears of the same on them.

Miss Unverzagt, who was also a teacher for a disco dancing course for the Free University, had been seen at 30th and Kessler Boulevard, where she pulled into a parking lot with another vehicle behind her. This was a short time before her death. She got out and appeared to be looking at her right tire.

Patton had some information indicating that Judy may have met Miss Unverzagt. Patton's investigation already had turned up that Judy had been to the abandoned house three days before the woman was murdered there. (Judy went there with Inez Peel.)

The sergeant said he had stopped his investigation while Judy was on trial in Morgan County at the request of local and Indianapolis authorities. He had visited Judy at the Morgan County Jail, but Judy refused to talk with him about the case.

Judy was asked about this case later while in prison, but said he didn't know anything about it.

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## Chapter IX — Trip to Prison, Court Action Following

The Morgan County sheriff's station wagon hauled Steven T. Judy to what was meant to be his "final resting place," Michigan City State Prison. Jail Commander Gene Groves was the driver and Sheriff Richard Allen was the other officer accompanying Judy.

Making the trip with them were County Commissioner Byron Gus Gray and Mike Ellis, reporter for the Indianapolis News.

Defense Attorney Steve Harris followed behind in his vehicle.

The transporting of Judy started immediately after he was sentenced on Feb. 25 shortly after 9 a.m. by Judge Jeffrey Boles. It was a bad winter's day, and the snow was falling. Before the officers got to Michigan City with their prisoner, a blinding snowstorm developed, and the trip took hours.

By the time they had reached Wolcott, driving conditions were so terrible that Harris decided to turn back. Originally, the party had planned a tour of the prison facilities.

All the way to the prison, Judy laughed and joked. He continued to insist he wanted the death penalty, and the fact that death was staring him right in the eyes seemed of little importance to him. But Judy didn't really believe the death penalty would ever be carried out. He felt society didn't sincerely choose to execute him. That's what he told officers.

Judy was allowed to travel without handcuffs, although the sheriff saw to it that he was chained at the feet.

Judy talked about the funny incidents at the Morgan County Jail, where he said he had received some of the best treatment of his life. He acted like the regular friendly guy going on a hunting trip or weekend outing.

Judy had just left the excitement of the television cameras and flashing of newspaper pictures. The



**ANOTHER PHOTO after the sentencing**

magic hadn't completely worn off. He loved being the center of attention and called himself a ham. He knew he was good subject matter for radio, newspapers and television, since his life was so messed up and he himself was totally unpredictable.

Judy puffed away on cigarettes, chomped on chocolate bars and drank Cokes as they traveled along. He had been accused of being afraid of going to prison, but he denied that. However, he knew that on death row he wouldn't have the same privileges as the other inmates, so he brought along a portable TV and some personal things.

Judy told his traveling "companions" that he had received letters from the inmates at Marion County Jail which threatened him. He also got some anonymous mail, including some from people worried about his mortal soul. Some sent him Bibles; some even sent him money.

Some preachers had come to visit with him while he was in Morgan County Jail, and Judy talked about them. He said he had run some of them away. Judy said he believed in God, but it was not something he wanted to spend a great deal of time talking or thinking about.

One thing he thought was funny and related as they traveled was about a black prisoner who had been booked in and locked in the "tank" beside Judy. He was raising a fuss, and Judy told him to knock it off. When the man was led from his cell past Judy's, Steve tried to stab him with a pencil.

The black man wouldn't go back in a cell near Judy, he was afraid, and the sheriff had to put him upstairs.

Judy also laughed about throwing a bucket of water on Randy Leitzman, turnkey. He felt Randy hassled him all the time, and it was Steve's way of getting even. Judy also chuckled about his escape attempt.

Judy spoke about being separated from the rest of the prisoners at the jail and about there being even more separation at the prison where he was going. (Some of the prisoners at the Morgan County Jail had asked the sheriff to put Judy in their cell with them — they wanted to kill him. The sheriff thought that some

of them might be capable of doing just that, so Judy was kept to himself. While the sheriff said that Judy's personality had been likable while he was an inmate for the most part, deep down, he was "mean and 'onery'," the sheriff thought.)

As they neared the prison, Judy was not quite so talkative. When they arrived there, the handcuffs were placed on him and Allen and Groves took him to the receiving area.

**MORGAN COUNTY**  
Sheriff Dick Allen was happy to get Judy away from his custody.



The sheriff felt relieved that Judy was no longer his responsibility. The convicted murderer had been in his care for nearly 10 months. He was glad that he wouldn't have to worry about any more attempts to escape from his jail. He had been nervous about that all along. His first fear had been that citizens riled up over the four murders, especially the children, would break in or try to get at Judy in some way. Allen had tried to get him moved away from the jail on a couple

of occasions without success, but this time, Judy's move was permanent, and the sheriff, who lived at the jail, and the other prisoners could rest easy.

As a matter of curiosity, someone asked Steven T. Judy what he would miss most from the outside as the officers prepared to bid him goodbye.

It came as no surprise to anyone that his answer and last remark was: "Women!"

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On Friday, April 11, 1980, Defense Attorney Harris and Kenneth Stroud, attorney for appeal, filed a motion for a stay of execution for Steven Judy, whose death by electric chair had been set for May 15, 1980, before sunrise.

A motion to correct errors was filed with Judge Boles in April.

The execution stay was filed with Morgan Superior Court, but Harris said there was a question of jurisdiction and that it might be necessary to file the motion with the Indiana Supreme Court instead. The hearing on the motion was on Wednesday, April 16.

Harris said that if there were no errors found in the trial by Judge Jeffrey Boles, then the appeal would be filed over the convictions with the Indiana Supreme Court. If that failed, the case would be taken before the U. S. Supreme Court, which had a right to hear it or to refuse to hear it. Harris said that the state appeal could take a year from the time of the convictions.

On April 16, Boles set a new hearing date on the question of errors and stay of execution. It was May 6, primary election day. Harris commented that Judy couldn't be electrocuted until an appeal was heard by the state supreme court. Boles said the supreme court would have no jurisdiction until there was an adverse ruling on the errors' motion or on the execution stay.

Prosecutor Tom Gray asked that both motions be denied.

Harris and Stroud listed 12 errors by the court in the trial, and they called for the court to reverse and set

aside the judgment of conviction and sentence of death and asked that the defendant be given a new trial.

The errors, as listed by Judy's attorneys, included, in brief:

1) Imposing the death penalty when the state had no valid statute empowering the court to do so since the Indiana Supreme Court had adopted no rules for review as required by law on Feb. 25, 1980, and therefore statute not in effect. To put the death penalty into effect without adoption of such rules would render statute invalid under U.S. Constitution's amendment forbidding cruel and unusual punishments. State had no mechanism to define "similar cases" as the law considers.

2) Putting the burden on the defendant to prove he was not sane by jury instructions four and 13 and refusing to accept the defendant's tendered instruction stating the state must prove the defendant was sane. (Harris and Stroud contended the state's insanity law was unconstitutional as the federal and state constitutions required that the state had the burden of proof on every fact necessary to constitute the crime.)

3) Not setting aside the finding of competency and appointing two "disinterested" psychiatrists. The attorneys claimed that both Dr. David Crane, a member of Protect the Innocent Advisory Board; and Dr. Ronald Hull, who examined Judy on another case in 1977 and found him competent, were not disinterested. The attorneys called the competency hearing unlawful.

4) For refusing to deny a mistrial when Trooper Daniel Moore testified about a container in which he placed evidence and for his talking to a state trooper about his testimony against the orders of the judge.

5) For allowing the prosecutor to take an oral deposition from Dr. Kathy Widom prior to the witness testifying for the defendant, as she was an agent of the defense attorney and should have had the attorney-client privilege.

6) Questioning prospective jurors on the death penalty and excluding those against it denied the

defendant's rights to an impartial jury from a cross-section of the community.

7) Denying the defense request to sequester jurors resulted in denial of the defendant's right to an impartial jury.

8) Denying the defendant's challenge of a prospective juror who said he would have to consult with God also denied his right to an impartial jury. (Harris had to use one of his strikes to get the man off the jury.)

9) Denying defendant's request to make the first closing argument and rebuttal after the state closed. (Harris and Stroud contended that the party with the burden of proof had the right to argue first and last and that the major issue was the insanity defense.)

10) Allowing the jury to consider the death penalty within an hour of the guilty verdicts and while jurors were in an emotional state was prejudicial to the defendant.

11) Ordering the defense attorney not to tell the jury of sentence alternatives other than the death penalty violated the defendant's rights.

12) Finding that the aggravating circumstances outweighed the mitigating circumstances and imposing the death penalty. (This must be proved to give the death penalty.)

The defense contended that the only aggravating circumstance was that the defendant committed the murder by intentionally killing the victim while committing or attempting to commit "...rape..."

The attorneys said the mitigating factors were:

1) The defendant was under the influence of extreme mental or emotional disturbance when he committed the murder.

2) The defendant's capacity to appreciate the criminality of his conduct or to conform his conduct to the requirements of law was substantially impaired as a result of mental disease or of intoxication.

Harris and Stroud said the evidence supporting these factors came from Dr. Widom.

Boles' options on the motions included ordering that Judy not be executed, ordering that the execution

proceed, granting a new trial, or ordering four, 60-year terms on the murder convictions. If he ruled that the execution was to proceed, the state supreme court would have to review the sentence.

On May 6, Boles denied the motions on behalf of Judy. The week Judy was to be electrocuted, his lawyers filed an appeal with the Indiana Supreme Court, which granted an indefinite stay of execution, while the death sentence was reviewed as required by law.

In October 1980, Judy told Harris he didn't want to appeal. He said: "I would rather be dead than live this way."

Harris filed a motion with the court expressing Judy's wishes. The court, however, would not allow Judy's wish to drop the appeal. On Oct. 27, the court decided to grant Judy's request after he made an unprecedented appearance before the five justices. After Judy said he had been treated more than fairly, the court accepted his request.

Chief Justice Richard Givan explained that the court would still have to review the sentence, the law, and the jury's verdict, but said it would not take long. He cautioned those in the courtroom about outbursts after the victim's divorced husband, Mark Chasteen, tried to attack Judy as he was marched into the Statehouse and up to a wide stone staircase.

A dozen security guards fended off Chasteen, who shouted: "You murderer" and "You son of a bitch." Later officers said that Judy had winked at Chasteen, and Chasteen was not charged with any offense.

Judy appeared in prison clothing. He rubbed his wrists where handcuffs had made lines. His foster mother was present, and she wept quietly during the hearing. She told reporters that the only concern Judy had expressed was that he not be buried at the Michigan City prison. "Just make sure I'm not buried out back," he said.

Judy made his last appearance in the Morgan County Courthouse, where he was sentenced, on Feb. 10. Judge Boles set his date of execution for before

sunrise on March 9, 1981. Judy told the court several times he did not want anybody to interfere with the execution. As in every other appearance, news media representatives, spectators and law officers crowded in. Judy gave his usual smile for cameras, and he looked as if he had gained some weight since leaving Morgan County.

Another death row inmate, Larry Williams, asked for a delay of the March 9 execution because he wanted to appeal his own death sentence. He felt Judy's case might influence his. But the Indiana Supreme Court rejected the request on Feb. 27, stating that Williams or his lawyer had no standing in the Judy case.

Williams, 23, had been convicted in August 1980 of the February 1979 stabbing and beating death of Jesse Hubbard in Plymouth, Ind. He was also convicted of slaying Claude Yarian, a Bourbon shop keeper, during an apparent robbery attempt. Jere L. Humphrey, Williams' lawyer, said that the death penalty statute should have been argued before any defendant was put to death.

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When Attorney John Boren, Judy's first court-appointed counsel, was interviewed after the trial, he was glad that Judy removed him from the case.

Some members of Boren's family, at the time he was named pauper counsel, were praying that he would not take the case, and it was a difficult decision for him to reach. He wrestled with it for some time.

Boren said he realized after a probable cause hearing that Judy had committed the murders, though Judy hadn't admitted it. Boren felt his client's only chance was to plead insanity.

Boren had to prepare himself mentally to be Judy's lawyer. Personally, he didn't like Judy, but he intended to win the case. He didn't plan to allow Judy to "run the show," because he didn't really want Judy



active in his own case. In fact, Boren didn't want too much personal contact with Judy.

The attorney was establishing an army-style task force utilizing computers for Judy's defense. First, the computer would determine the average education in each county in Indiana. This would help in deciding where a jury should be picked. It was just after his task force had met and mapped out a plan that Judy removed Boren.

In a way, Boren was relieved, though disappointed. He asked himself, what if he had continued on the case and gotten Judy off. Could he have lived with that? He didn't know, but he decided his "firing" was not an act of Judy, but one of God.

## Chapter X—Judy Awaits Electrocution

The Rev. Mary Ferrand of Pentecost faith was one of those who visited the Morgan County Jail and talked to Judy before he was moved to prison. She was accompanied by Sister Wanda Wingler.

Mrs. Ferrand was one of the ministers Judy didn't turn away. At Christmas time, he asked her to bring him some hard Christmas candy, citing it as his favorite. She did get some for him, but Sheriff Dick Allen said that he could not permit her to give him the candy or anything edible. She thought denial had something to do with health regulations, but it was a policy to keep drugs from being smuggled in.

At first, Judy acted withdrawn, but later he opened up to the women.

One day, Judy showed Mrs. Ferrand a picture of his little boy. The child, 2 years, looked like Judy, she said. He had blond hair and was intelligent in appearance. "He looked like a sweet baby," she said. Judy had told her he thought a lot of the boy and would love to have seen him, but he thought it best not.

Steve told her if he had been born to parents like his foster parents, he probably wouldn't ever have been in a jail. "He seemed to love them — he was always bragging on them and what they had done for him," Mrs. Ferrand said. Steve showed her all of his Christmas presents they had brought him — pretty shirts, ties and a suit; stereo tape recorder and a TV.

"Mary," he said, "I think I done all right," and she agreed. He also showed her photos of his foster family and of his attorneys.

Steve never said unclean things, cussed or said anything bad while the two women prayed, sang, preached, gave testimony or read God's word, Mrs. Ferrand said. Sometimes Steve would bow his head as they prayed, she said.

If Steve had his shirt off when they came to call, he always put it back on, she said.

One day, Steve laughed "real hard" at Sister Wingler. It was when she started to run away from a

drunk prisoner being brought in. Steve thought it was funny, and he teased her.

Once Steve told her that nobody knows what it's like to come from a broken home unless he had experienced it. He said a person feels rejected and unwanted.

After his attempted jail break, Steve told her: "Mary, I've been a bad boy." He told her he knew he would get caught, even if he got away, but he said at least he would be free for a little while.

The day he confessed, Steve told her: "Mary, I got a big load off my mind. I confessed and I feel better." He told her he looked forward to her and Sister Wingler's weekly visits. When Mary went to Florida, he missed her and told her: "You were gone too long." She said Steve never wanted her to go away and stay very long.

Once Steve told her: "Mary, them men preachers are too pushy with me, but you're not. I don't want them around my cell and I told them to stay away from me or I would slap them. Mary, I would have too. I tried to talk to them to show respect to any minister of God who came."

Mrs. Ferrand said that Steve took notes on the trial and sort of acted in his own behalf. He also liked to read The Reporters and wanted her to bring them to him, which she did.

Steve told Mrs. Ferrand about having migraine headaches for years. He said they about drove him crazy sometimes.

Mrs. Ferrand said that Steve was always saying something to encourage her in her jail ministry, "sometimes when I needed it most."

Before Steve was sentenced, he said he probably would get the electric chair. He said he asked for it and that it would be best because he didn't want to hurt anyone else. He didn't seem to fear his death sentence, Mrs. Ferrand said.

Once Steve told her: "No matter how bad a person is, there is some good in him somewhere." He asked the women to pray for him, especially when he was on his way to "the chair." She told him to get with God,

and then he could face anything. She believed that if he had stayed a while longer, he would have been baptized. He told her once: "You've really helped me. I do feel better when you talk to me."

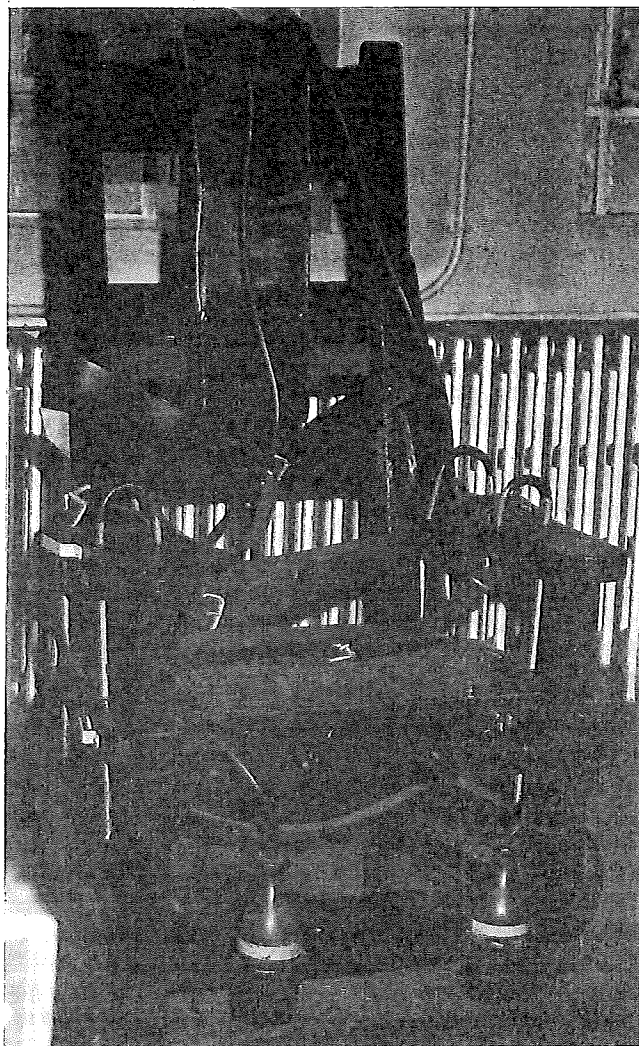
Before he left the Morgan County Jail, Steve Judy gave Mrs. Ferrand a little Bible. He said: "Well, Mary, I guess this will be the last time I will get to see you two girls."

Mrs. Ferrand told him he should keep his Bible with him, and he told her he had one that he was taking with him to death row.

It was the last time the two women were to see Steve Judy face-to-face, but they would never forget him. They would remember, as they had promised, to pray for him, and especially on the day he would have to muster up the courage to take his last walk and be strapped into a chair that would send thousands of volts of electricity into his body and his soul to a place beyond.

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From 1897 to 1961, 72 men were executed for capital offenses in Indiana. Of these, 13 were hanged during the period of 1897-1907. The remaining were electrocuted.



**INDIANA'S ELECTRIC CHAIR** was built from "scraps" by two convicts. Judy was the 73rd person to receive the death penalty in Indiana, but not all died in the electric chair.

The present electric chair at the state prison was made out of parts from the defunct hangman's scaffold. The back and legs of the chair were formed from braces and uprights of the scaffold, while the seat and arms were constructed from the platform.

Two prisoners, who worked under the supervision of the prison foreman of more than five decades ago, constructed the chair.

The Ohio State Prison and New York's famous Sing Sing Prison were both visited and sketches were made of the electric chairs in those institutions. The one in Indiana is patterned after the one in Ohio, with one exception. Ohio's official executioner suggested that something else other than leather straps be found to secure the condemned man in the chair, since on several occasions in his experience the condemned man jerked loose from the straps when the electricity hit him. Indiana was the first state to adopt "iron rods" in place of leather straps to hold the condemned man in place.

Of those executed, the majority (21) were native Hoosiers, while the second highest number came from Kentucky births, 12.

Three of the 72 were in their teens. One was 15, was colored, had no previous record and had robbed and assaulted a woman. That was in 1920. Most of the condemned men were in their twenties (32), while 24 were in their thirties. Forty-seven were white, 24 were black, and one had no race listed. Fifteen were alcoholics and two were both alcoholics and drug addicts.

A total of 104 stays of executions were granted for the 72 men before they were finally put to death. The Indiana Supreme Court granted 87, the governor of the state, 15, the circuit trial court, one; and the U. S. Supreme Court, one.

Eleven were committed from Lake County for the largest number, while eight were committed from Marion. Until Steven T. Judy, Morgan County had committed none.

Thirty-two had previous felony convictions; 12 had previous misdemeanor convictions; four were listed as unknown and 24 had no previous criminal record.

Most of the death sentences were given to men who murdered while committing a robbery or burglary, 31; second in line were men who killed their wives, 11. Seven were put to death for killings committed in connection with sex, and 11 were for unknown circumstances. Two murders were committed in drunken arguments; three for arguments with details unknown; three for those committed in resisting arrest other than during robberies or burglaries; two committed during family quarrels (other than uxoricides); and one each over quarrels concerning money and jealousy.

Fourteen received no formal education; 14 attended grade school (quit before fifth grade); five attended grade school (quit before seventh grade); 13 attended grade school (quit before ninth grade); 16 attended high school; four graduated from high school; four attended college (none over one and one-half years) and six unknown.

Most of the condemned men were single, 24; 21 were married. Most were protestants, 36; 14 were Catholics; and most were laborers and semi-skilled workers, 48. (One was a minister.)

The last man executed in Indiana (before Judy) was Richard Kiefer, 37, in 1961. He was sentenced to death in Allen County for killing his wife in a family argument over money. He had no previous record, was white and was Indiana born.

Judy joined five male inmates on death row. All of them had appealed their convictions. One had been there since September 1976; and the others were sentenced after that. Prior to 1976, death sentences were commuted to life after the U.S. Supreme Court issued decisions on the death penalty. Later, the Indiana Legislature voted in a new death penalty law and the five men were convicted since that time.

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During the last weeks for Judy, several groups, including churches and the American Civil Liberties Union, asked that the sentence be commuted. They approached the Indiana Supreme Court, the Indiana Parole Board and the governor of Indiana, Robert Orr. None would commute the sentence or even stay the execution without the request coming from Judy, and Judy stood firm on not wanting this.

When Morgan County Prosecutor Tom Gray heard of the request to the parole board, he issued a statement and wrote a letter. In the letter, he said: "It is my opinion that Mr. Judy needs to be executed in the electric chair on March 9, 1981, for the crimes that he has committed. I know of no more serious or heinous crime that has been committed in Morgan County since its creation and with very few exceptions no more heinous crime within the state of Indiana. It is my opinion that the death penalty was created for just such people as Steven Judy. He has no purpose or use within society. Society can only be harmed by his continued existence. He is a potential threat to all the citizens within this state. . . ."

After Judy's electrocution was set for March 9, it was expected to be carried out.

On the day established finally by the judicial system, before sunrise, law provided that the warden of the Indiana State Prison at Michigan City, Jack Duckworth, was to be the executioner. In event of the warden's death, disability or absence, his deputy could throw the switch. The current of electricity was to be of sufficient intensity to cause death, and the application and continuance of such current was to pass through the condemned convict's body until he was dead, according to the law.

In Indiana, after a condemned person is received by the warden, the convict is to be confined in the prison until time for his execution. All persons outside of the prison are denied access to the condemned man, except his physician and lawyers, who may see him when necessary to his health or the transaction of business. Relatives, friends and spiritual advisers as

approved by the warden and directors of the prison may see and talk with him at the proper times.

Those allowed to witness the execution are the warden and persons deemed necessary to assist him in carrying out the death sentence; the prison directors; two physicians, including the prison physician; the spiritual adviser of the condemned; the chaplain of the prison and any of the relatives or friends of the condemned man, not exceeding 10, that he may request.

The warden conducting the execution is to be allowed the sum of \$50. This is to be paid out of the treasury of the county in which the death penalty was rendered. (This is Morgan County in Judy's case.)

When Judy's foster mother, Mary Carr, went to visit him the weekend of March 1-2 at the prison, he told her he wanted an open casket at his funeral if he could be fitted for a wig. That was because it was necessary to shave his head for execution. (It was rumored that he also requested a half-pint bottle of bourbon be put inside the casket and that he wanted bright spring floral arrangements.)

A week before Judy was to be put to death, his natural mother, Myrtle Louella, made an appearance at the state prison, along with her son Danny, 22. She had married a successful Roanoke, Va., businessman, but didn't reveal her new married name to reporters. She wanted to keep her new life a secret.

Myrtle (Judy), 46, sold most of her possessions and departed Indianapolis soon after her son was arrested for the Chasteen murders in 1979.

There were conflicting reports about the reunion after about four years of separation, but Danny told reporters that Steve still loved his mother.

Myrtle told reporters she didn't want her son to die, but said she would not sleep well if he were out on the street again in 20 years. She had mixed emotions about his death sentence, feeling that there should have been some purpose for Steve on one hand, and like he shouldn't "get off" on the other. She spoke of great sympathy for the Chasteen family.

Myrtle said that stories Steve told in court about a "hellish childhood" were exaggerated. She said he had never said a harsh word to her, and about his upbringing, she said: "I gave it my best shot." She said she had been alone a lot, "Gene was a heavy drinker, an irresponsible parent." She said that he (Gene) had been a good father in younger years, but had an alcoholic problem.

Steve's mother said Steve might not have committed such terrible crimes if mental hospitals and the legal system had treated him adequately when he was younger. She talked like her visit to the prison might help bring her peace of mind because she was "hurting so bad."

Throughout his days on death row, Steve kept a sense of humor, at least outwardly. At times, he joked about the electric chair, saying: "They're firing up 'Old Betsy' (sometime 'Old Sparky') for me."

On March 6, the U. S. Supreme Court refused to block the scheduled execution as requested by death row inmate Larry Williams. Besides Judy's opposition to stopping the execution, the Indiana Supreme Court's ruling upholding the death penalty for convicted murderer James Brewer of Gary influenced the justices.

Meanwhile, 21 state religious leaders issued a statement through the Indiana Council of Churches saying the death penalty is wrong no matter what Judy's feelings were. But the cries hit deaf ears.



## Chapter XI—Death Finally Comes

Time was running out for Steven T. Judy, and his lawyer had a direct telephone line installed to the governor, just in case Judy changed his mind. Though the governor was quoted as saying he didn't know if he would stop the execution even if the request from Judy came. It was "ify."

On Sunday, March 8, Mrs. Carr, his foster mother, visited with him. They said their goodbyes, and she told reporters they hugged each other like families do when saying farewell. She told him she loved him, and Judy told her he loved her and said he was sorry for putting them (the family) through so much. They both cried. She told newsmen that while the public hadn't seen Steve cry, she frequently had.

Judy's foster father, Bob Carr, and Judy's attorney, Steve Harris, spoke with Judy. When they left, Judy was crying. Harris commented: "He (Judy) was not the ice person he has been portrayed."

Judy's last words to Harris were: "Thank you for everything you have done," but he promised to leave behind a letter telling of his involvement in other crimes. The letter said, however: "I am sorry Steve. I have decided to handle it this way. Because of my foster parents, I have to handle it this way. . . ." and six blank pages were added. Harris was quoted as saying that he laughed to himself and said: "The little SOB has outmaneuvered authorities again."

Carr also said, that despite the icy, remorseless posture Judy took toward the killings, he believed Steve wanted death partly because he was haunted by the children's deaths. Judy didn't really break down until the Carrs and their children came to visit him for the last time.

Judy had told reporters from time-to-time that he felt no remorse and that he was losing no sleep over the murders. In the trial, he admitted that the children's deaths had bothered him, and before time ran out, he confessed to Warden Jack Duckworth, who was an ordained minister, that he was sorry for the

killings. Some quoted Judy as saying he didn't believe in God but did in reincarnation, and he wanted his next life to be a better one. Some reports indicated Judy wanted to go through with the execution "to prove he was crazy."

On the outside of the prison, a crowd of mixed sentiments assembled until reaching about 350. Some strongly supported the carrying out of the death penalty and included members and leaders of Protect the Innocent and Mark Chasteen, father of the murdered young boys. Church leaders and members of the American Civil Liberties Union carried signs asking that capital punishment be abolished. They planned to continue their cause even if the execution was carried out. Attorney Ros Stovall and Chasteen were scheduled to carry PTI's anti-crime program to national television after the execution.

Some religious people gathered for a prayer vigil, while some of those outside were spectators interested in the excitement and activity.

Hundreds of telegrams were sent to Judy, asking that he request a stay of execution, or that he repent his sins. While some who had strong feelings about the case or were friendly toward Judy wept for him and many prayed for him, many more people and headlines cried out: "Burn, Judy, Burn."

A fleet of television and radio broadcasting trucks from national networks and stations filled up the parking area. News gatherers and photographers assembled inside the prison administration building not far from death row. Only a select group of eight reporters had been allowed to interview the condemned man in an unusual press conference on the evening of March 6.

Judy designated only two persons to witness his execution, his lawyer and his foster father. Mrs. Carr did not choose to attend. Others to be permitted in were state correction officials, an elite squad of prison guards with the rank of captain or above and two physicians (to pronounce death). At Judy's request, no clergyman would be present except for the warden.

During one visit with the Carrs, Judy talked about funeral arrangements. Again he joked, "Don't get me a headstone, just drive a wooden stake into the ground."

At about 3:30 p.m. Sunday, March 8, Judy showered, received new institutional clothing and was prepared for his death. At about 4:30, officials led him from his cell on death row to a holding cell in the execution room, a few steps from the electric chair.

Then it came dinner time, and the old adage — the condemned man ate a hearty meal — came true. Judy ordered and received prime rib, lobster, baked potatoes, salad and dinner rolls. His request for four beers had been denied, as no alcoholic beverages are allowed by law. He ate at about 9 p.m.

Judy left letters for his foster family and a will. In writing the will, he joked about "being of sound mind," since insanity had been his plea in the trial. He left possessions in his cell, including a radio-tape deck, hot plate and television, to James Lowery, a fellow death row inmate he had gotten to know. A prison guard, named Roger Gast, was to receive a model of a gallows, which Judy made while waiting for his execution. He authorized the donation of his body to research or for use in organ transplants. (However, Mrs. William Carlisle said she knew for a fact nothing was removed from the body, as the family made no such request to the funeral home, owned by her husband, at Michigan City. Judy's body was first taken there.)

Judy held up his execution for a few minutes while he had pictures taken of himself with his shaved head, playing to the end the role of a ham. He wanted people to see him that way, and he left the photographs to the Carrs.

A telegram was delivered to Judy about 11:45. When Harris was summoned to Judy's cell, the lawyer thought Judy was asking for a reprieve. Instead, he wanted Harris to put through a telephone call to a former girlfriend — Jeannie, who lived someplace in Texas. The telegram had been from her.

Judy hadn't seen Jeannie, described by those close to him as "the only girl he really ever loved," for about five or six years. After he spoke with her, he broke down and wept, composing himself minutes later for his last walk.

Shortly before 1 a.m. on March 9, Judy, at his own request, was given a shot (rumored to be valium, like a tranquilizer) because his muscles were tightening. He was said to be getting a little hyper, though not nervous about the execution. His foster father said Judy was very relaxed as he awaited death.

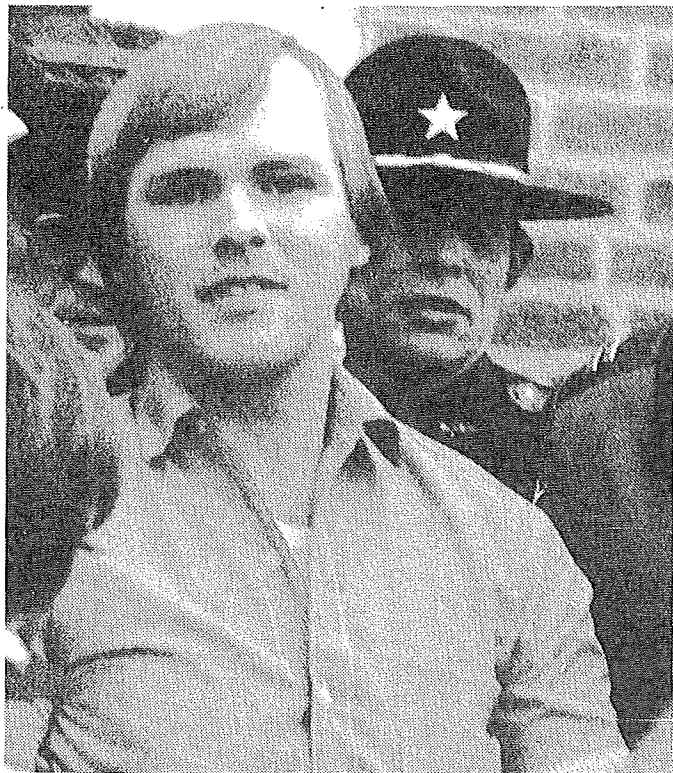
About 12:45 a.m., a man claiming to be Judy's natural father called the prison from New Orleans, where Judy's brother Danny lived. Prison officials could not verify that he was in fact Vernon (Gene) Judy, 54, an escapee in 1971 from an Indianapolis work-release project administered from the same prison, and he was not allowed to speak with Steven. The man contacted the Indianapolis Star about the same time and told the newspaper to "give Steve a message goodbye. I love him."

After eating his last meal, Judy had his head and one of his legs shaved to accept the chair's electrodes. Moments before the execution, he was manacled and fitted with a black hood.

When the clock edged past 1 a.m., areas of the prison became quieter, even in the area where about 60 newsmen and cameramen were located.

Earlier, Judy made cracks about wearing his watch to the execution to "charge it up." As he started his last walk, he gave it to Lowery. He told officials: "I don't hold no grudges. This is my doing. I'm sorry it happened."

Judy joked with prison guards as he was led to the electric chair about a slit ripped into his trousers so the electrode could be attached to his leg. He quipped: "I'm going to send the state of Indiana a bill for \$15."



**STEVEN JUDY** looked heavier when he appeared for his final sentencing and last time in Martinsville on Feb. 10, 1981, and he was still smiling for cameras after he'd been given a month to live. The Morgan County Courthouse was filled with law officers. Here Sheriff Robert Bauer, who once foiled Judy's escape attempt, stands behind him. Bauer was elected sheriff after Richard Allen got into trouble over bail bond money and resigned.

Judy was moved out of his holding cell about 1:10 a.m., and he was strapped in the electric chair. At 1:11, the initial, 10-second charge of 2,300 volts passed through his body. (Law dictates that the warden is to throw the switch.) Judy received a second charge of 500 volts for 20 seconds. He was pronounced dead at 1:12 a.m., March 9, 1981, nearly two years after the Chasteens were murdered.

Reports indicated that his body did not move violently and he was not outwardly disfigured. Watchers said Judy's body did jerk slightly during the jolts of electricity, and there was some smoke that came from the top of his head between blasts.

Judy was the 73rd person to be executed in the state's history, the first person in Indiana since 1961 and the fourth in the United States to die through the death penalty since the United States Supreme Court ended a moratorium on the death penalty in 1976. His body was removed by Carlisle Funeral Home at Michigan City and picked up by Conkle Lynhurst Funeral Home, Speedway. Calling was set for Wednesday, March 11, with private family funeral and burial set for Thursday in Floral Park Cemetery, Indianapolis; and, yes, there was to be a headstone. The grave was to be located on property adjacent to the mental hospital where he was held when he was 13, and Judy had already written his obituary, in which he listed the Carrs as his family.

Mrs. Carr called the execution "a horrible way to kill someone" and said it would have been more humane to take him to a dog pound. Even dogs are not blindfolded, she said. She added that she didn't believe anyone has the right to kill another person. She was upset with Judy's father trying to get a message to him at the last minute, saying he was "just a little late." She was unhappy with Mark Chasteen for calling for Judy's death, and she accused him of "putting on a veneer as the grieving father and grieving husband." Mrs. Carr accused members of Protect the Innocent of hiding under a cross. At a prayer service outside the prison, she accused PTI members of religious hypocrisy.

After the execution, Mrs. Carr said she might file a lawsuit against the state for not forewarning her of the brutal nature of Judy when he was released to the Carrs' custody as a teen-ager. She also charged state hospital officials with being negligent in allowing his release.

Robert Carr said he was convinced Judy felt nothing after three or four seconds. He said Judy flinched when current hit him. He had stiffened himself in preparation. There was movement in his fingers after the first jolt. Smoke came off his head, said Carr to reporters, but Judy's head didn't drop as it was held with a strap. His shoulder dropped a little.

Carr thought the execution was carried out as painlessly as possible, but Judy's lawyer, Harris, described the execution as "barbaric."

The two men agreed that "he took it like a man."

Outside, some of the crowd was angered when the announcement of death came, and some yelled "the warden is a murderer." Others felt that the execution was the only way to serve justice. Some said the death was too easy, too good for Judy.

On March 12, an open casket wake was given for Judy at the Conkle Funeral Home. The wig he requested was on his shaven head. Calling was limited to a few private friends, about 200.

The Carrs had been harassed all through the ordeal, but more at the end. There were security guards for the funeral, attended by only a handful, about 25 family members and a few others.

Harris said he had come to know Steven Judy as "two-sided" — a violent person and a likable one who knew something was wrong with him but didn't know what to do about it. But in speaking at Judy's service, Harris didn't avoid what he thought had to be said about the murders.

Rev. David Felton of the Indiana Council of Churches prayed during the funeral, not only for Judy, but for the Chasteens and their families. He told the Carrs that they gave Judy a kind of love described as "second mile." He also said that God created Steve,

would understand him and forgive him. The minister also spoke out against capital punishment.

One of the funeral bouquets came from a Jeannie Timms, believed to be the mysterious former girlfriend who had lived with Judy for about two years near Houston, Texas, in the mid-1970s. Her parents were reported to have expressed shock and sympathy.

As Judy requested, a bottle of bourbon was placed in the gray casket just before it was lowered in the ground. The Carr family knelt at the graveside briefly as scripture was read by the minister. Then they walked away.

Judy, when executed, was 24 years of age. He would have been 25 on May 24, 1981, and he still appeared youthful enough to have been a teen-ager.

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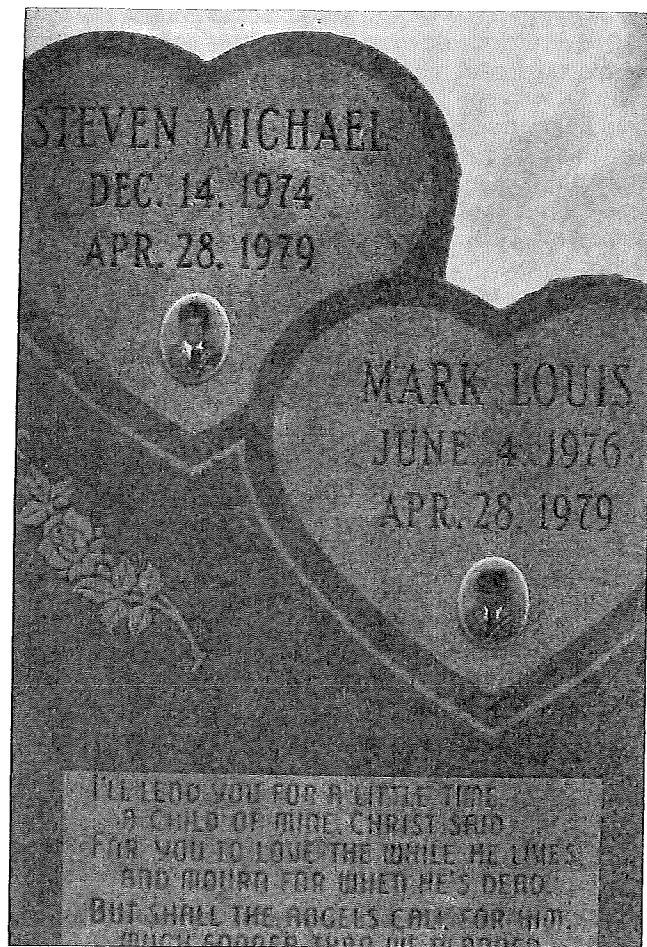
How many murders Steven T. Judy actually committed may never be known, but before he was executed, he confessed to at least four more in Indiana, Texas and Louisiana, and he related the possibility of others. On Oct. 5 and 7, Judy told his foster mother of the way he tricked, raped and murdered Linda Unverzagt in Indianapolis in November 1978, although he denied any knowledge of the killing earlier. He said he tricked her into helping him with his car and then held a gun on her before she was raped and strangled to death. He also confessed to raping and killing two women at New Orleans and throwing their bodies in a swamp while he was living in the area in 1973 and to the murder of a woman in Texas. He talked about raping and tying up some other Indianapolis and New Orleans women, but couldn't say for sure if there were any more dead. He didn't return to check, and he didn't hear about them after that.

Mrs. Carr told reporters that her conscience would not allow her to keep Judy's secrets, as she was not able to sleep. On March 24, 1981, she released the information to the news media while Attorney Steve Harris stood beside her. Mrs. Carr said that she feared someone might be imprisoned or scheduled to die for one of the murders Judy had committed, and she felt compelled to tell what she knew.

As for Judy, he didn't want his execution delayed, and he feared any admissions would lead to investigations and trials that might hold up his execution. He even said he had planned for his own murder if his execution had been stayed.

Reports indicated that Judy had almost lost track of his rapes and killings, but he knew his victims had been women in trouble or stranded. He referred to them as stupid and gullible, and he admitted degrading them and roughing them up before killing them.

+ + +



A CLOSEUP OF the tombstone of Steven and Mark.



Was death too good for Judy? Some people thought so. One Martinsville man felt so bitter about him that he said the death sentence was not a punishment. He said: "Everyone is going to die." He thought Judy should have had to remain in prison and allow his body to be used for a human parts bank. He said a criminal might think a long time before killing someone if he were forced to give up some of the things he so easily took away. This, to him, was the true meaning of "an eye for an eye."

But death, as decreed by Indiana law, was Judy's punishment. The "hottest seat" on earth was "reserved" for him.

Though some people prayed that God have mercy on his soul, many in Morgan County felt that even death by the electric chair would not pay Judy's "final installment." They were convinced that the seemingly merciless child killer would be eternally damned to the hottest seat in hell.

Since Judy was only the fourth man to be executed in the United States in five years, the case gained national attention, with both supporters and opposers of capital punishment taking strong stands. One editorial letter on the subject perhaps was consistent with the thoughts of many folks in Morgan County, which had to bear the expense of the trial and appeals and where several murders over a 15-year period remained unsolved.

The letter said:

"There are those who say that capital punishment does not deter crime. I'll bet my next paycheck that Steven Judy doesn't kill anyone else."

The End

## Author's Note

This story is only as true as Steven T. Judy and other witnesses wished to tell it and follows testimony from the witness stand. Most of the facts about Judy's life and about his family came from his own mouth, and some have already said his tales were exaggerated.

Though covering this case was almost unbearable at times, I am glad to have written this story, as I feel that being made aware of the acts of this type of person may save some innocent woman or young girl in the future.

Readers will note that the faces of the deceased victims have been blanked out by the author. This is in keeping with respect for and promises to relatives of the Chasteens.

The facts about the murder case presented in this book are true to the best knowledge of the author, the same as it is true that this type of person is always walking among us, looking for his next victim.

I feel that the supreme test for release of such a person as Judy by prison or mental hospital officials would be whether the warden, parole board chairman or head psychiatrist would be willing to first take the "cured or rehabilitated" person home among his (the official's) own family for a period of time. If he would not be willing to take a patient or prisoner home, then the same consideration should be given the unsuspecting public.

While I feel it would be terribly hard to carry out an execution, I also feel I do not want the Steven Judys of this world out walking the streets, and testimony in the trial indicated there was no cure for Steven Judy. From his own lips came the threat that if he were allowed to live, he would kill again, and I believe this.

By Bette Nunn

## About the Author

Bette Nunn is assistant editor for the Martinsville Reporter, where she has worked for nearly 20 years. One of her assignments was to report on the Steven Judy murder trial. She has been active in many programs and organizations in Morgan County and is especially interested in city-county government. She is married and is the mother of three children.

## Order Form

(Extra copies of this book are available by mailing \$4.95 plus 50 cents mailing and handling for a total to \$5.45 to Judy Book, P.O. Box 1223, Martinsville, Ind., 46151.)

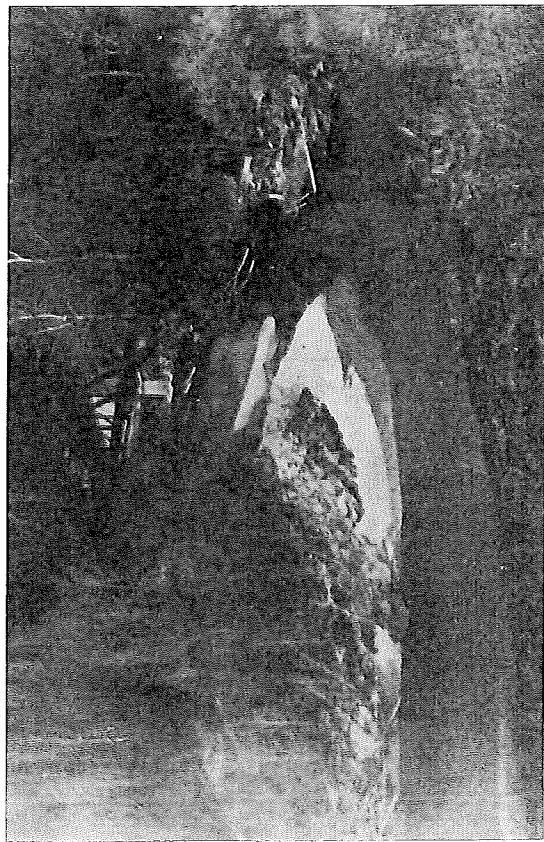
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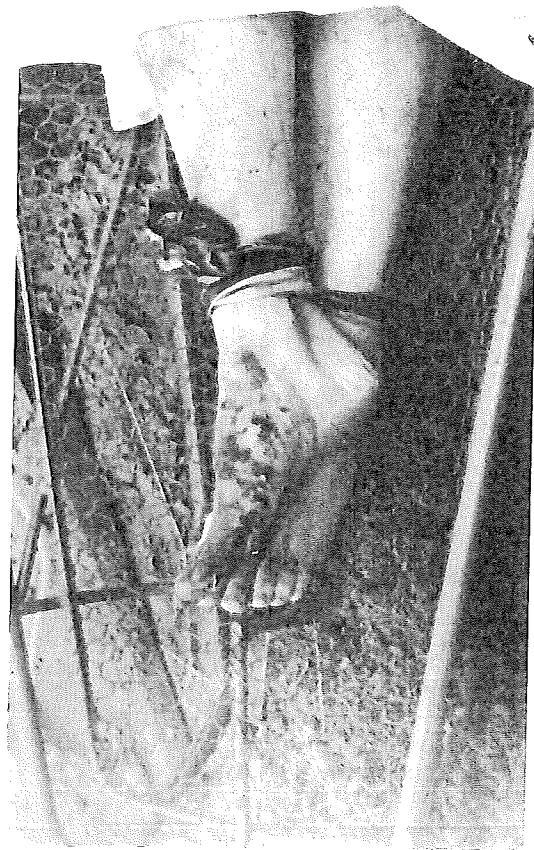
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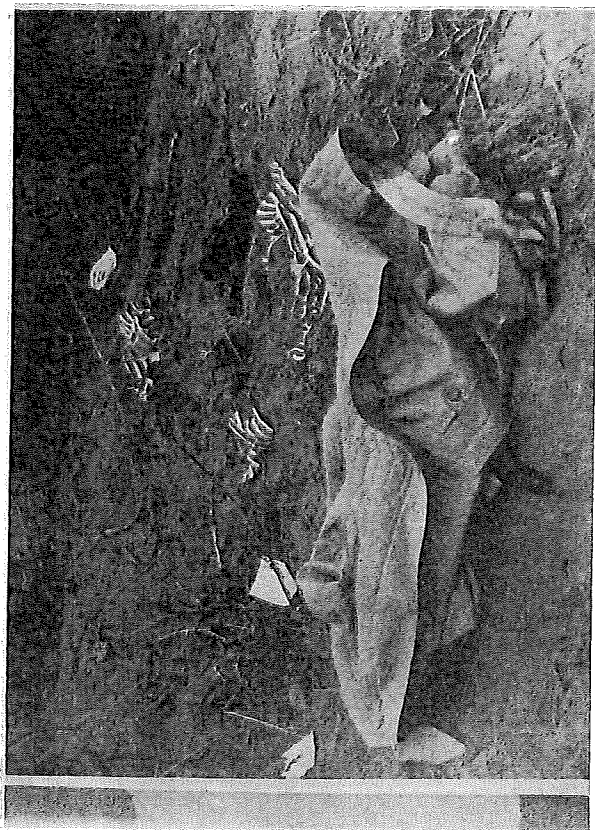


**WHITE LICK CREEK bridge and bank off State Road 67 in Morgan County, Indiana, where the murders were committed.**



**A METAL carrier was used to carry the body of Terry Chasteen from the creek bank.**

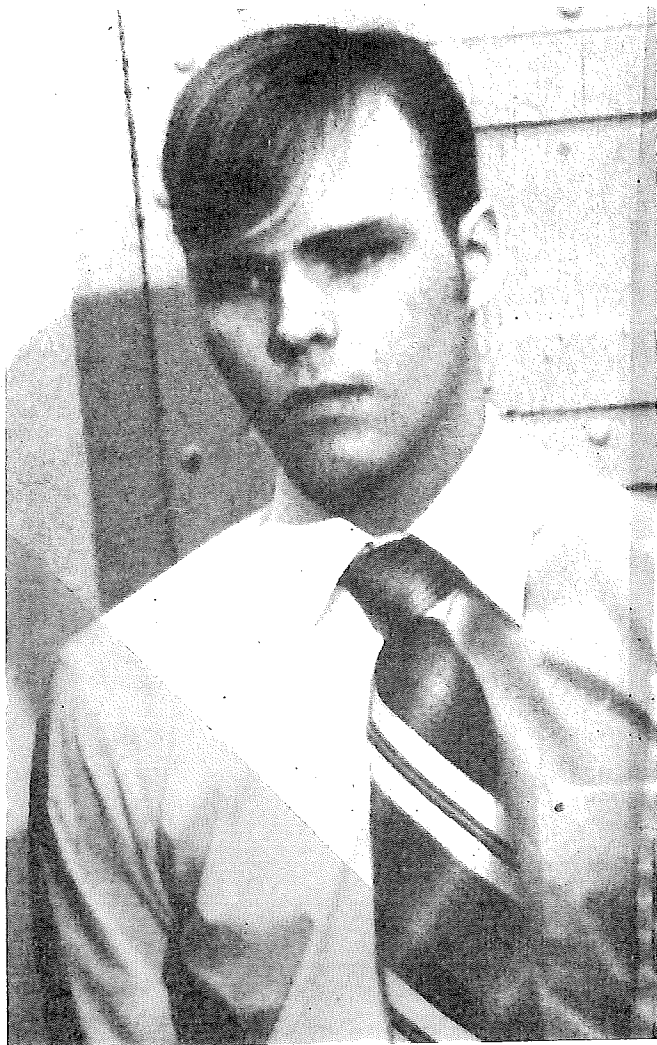
**THIS SHOT shows how Terry's feet were tied with strips from her own smock.**



THE MURDER SCENE looking from behind it toward the creek.



SOME IN THE courtroom wondered how assistant defense Attorney Judy McKinsey felt about Steven Judy's crimes against women, especially blond women, since she herself was young, attractive and blond. It appeared in the courtroom, he found her pleasant to talk to.



**STEVEN JUDY** had a boyish look about him. He dressed neatly during his trial, with white shirt and tie. Before the trial and after, he wore T-shirts, plaid shirts and blue jeans.



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