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Mr. David A. Schulman
P.O Box 783
Austin, Texas 78767

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

Re: Thomas Bart Whitaker; Criminal Trial Cause No. 42,969; The State of Texas vs. Thomas Bartlett Whitaker; In the District Court of Fort Bend County, Texas 400th Judicial District; Summary of Findings of Forensic Psychological Examination.

Dear Mr. Schulman:

This is a brief summary of the findings arising out of my review of the documents provided, including my forensic evaluation of defendant as noted. Mr. Whitaker had asked for my opinion, if possible, as to why the murders occurred and this encapsulates my response to him and addresses each of the 17 mitigating circumstances I had addressed with counsel at our lunch meeting. Mr. Kent Whitaker and Thomas Whitaker executed releases authorizing this information to be forwarded to you, but I do not have such a release yet to forward the information to other co-counsel or to other entities. Please obtain additional authorization from the patient and Mr. Whitaker before re-releasing this information in that I have not reviewed all of these findings with either of them.

Thomas Whitaker is a 29 year old male who was evaluated January 9, 2009 while housed at the Texas Dept. of Criminal Justice Polunsky facility in Livingston, Texas. He received a clinical interview of approximately 4 hours, mental status examination, and a battery of neuropsychological testing consisting of the Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale-Third Ed. (WAIS-III), Eye-Hand Dominance Test, Finger to Nose Test, Boston Dyspraxia Test, Speech Rating Scales, Reitan Aphasia Screening Test, Trails A & B, Motor Programming, Motor Inhibition, Stroop Color-Word Test, Rey's 15-Item Memory Test, Timed Sustained Attention Test (TSAT), Seashore Rhythm Test, Bender Gestalt, Validity Indicator Profile, Rorschach Test, Thematic Apperception Test (TAT), projective drawings, and the Millon Clinical Multiaxial Inventory 3rd Ed. (MCMI-III). Testing took approximately 3 hours to complete. The following is a summary of findings from the evaluation. His father, Mr. Kent Whitaker, was interviewed on November 14,

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2008 for approximately 3 hours with a telephone .5 hour follow-up interview on February 23, 2009. was interviewed for two hours on February 11, 2009.

There were many remarkable findings relative to the forensic history and evaluation of this young man. Most prominent in the clinical picture was a tormented irrational self-concept and personal self-identity dating back to early childhood. Likely demonstrating early manifestations of social impairments most resembling several features suggestive of early Asperger's Disorder, Thomas was bright intellectually but absorbed in excessive reading (hyperlexia) and had very thin boundaries between fantasy and reality, a problem which exists to this day. He would assume the identities of fictional characters in elementary school, many of them dark misfits, a persona which rang resonant with his emerging social anxieties and adjustment problems. He had trouble with eye-to-eye gaze, hypersensitivity to tactile stimulation and was uncomfortable with reciprocal expressions and affection. Laughter was often inappropriate. His childhood prominently lacked an inner identity of an integrated, competent, and loved child. Thomas had the unusual and restricted range of interests which accompanies aspects of the autism spectrum, and was primarily subjectively out of social context, but also objectively out of context with family and peers. He was drawn to a rich inner fantasy world and became increasingly feminine in his interests, speech, and behavior when he was 6 or 7 years old he had a romantic interest in a male peer and one day kissed him in secret. In the meantime, Thomas perceived that he resided in an affluent and image-oriented family and community—he simply did not fit into an upscale suburban polo-shirt community, he said. His father would put a spray of dollar bills on his bedroom door so that if he talked like a boy that day he would get one dollar. There was intolerable pressure, both internally and externally, to be something he was not.

Thomas' younger brother, Kevin, was macho, athletic, seemed to strive to entire mainstream school life but academics and intellectualism were a struggle for him. Thomas resented his brother for many reasons, but his brother was a boy in all ways, and Thomas liked to read. He liked to shop, primp, and was very socially anxious, but was sarcastic, negativistic, and angry at the same time. Engaging in intense social comparison, Thomas realized he could act like his brother, act the way his parents wanted him to be, and that he could experience a dual life.

Another reason Kevin was not like him was because there had been an increasingly deepening fracture in the nuclear and extended family between the Whitaker side of the family (father) and the mother's side of the family, the B Thomas was acutely aware of open conflict and acrimony of long duration between his father and his mother's parents, in all aspects of life. Dualism became a family trait as underlying resentments and polarization of family identity culminated in Thomas witnessing his parents investing more and more time and money in concealing family issues. As the first born and oldest offspring to that family feud, much of the psychological angst became infused and internalized in him. Even his birth name was a vain attempt to achieve continuity and unity between the two families, he believed. Thomas . Whitaker—even his name

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was a lie, he concluded. He so hated that he was also a E inside and shared his mother's and brother's genetic curse, much more like a Whitaker (his father) in many ways, and so much unlike his brother and mother (B.), that he lacked any ability to nullify the conflict, make peace with his inner self, or rationalize or intellectualize the problem away. Thomas became increasingly enthralled with the delusional idea that if you became someone else, acted like someone else, he could achieve inner fulfillment and self-acceptance. Disavowing his B. genes, he began informing peers in high school that he was adopted. Increasingly out of touch with reality, paranoid, and delusional he began informing closer friends that he was in training for military intelligence operations and was in training for a unique government program which identified gifted children for training as a spy. He started having ideas of reference that he would never be free to be himself in the Sugarland, Texas as a B. or a Whitaker in an expanding culture of narcissism. He began hating his brother, mother, and to a lesser degree, his father. Father seemed oblivious to his deepening feelings of alienation, psychotic thinking, and oppositional behavior. Conformity to the family image was the only important value left in his family, he perceived. No one really understood him at that time in high school. He dated a few girls, including a love interest, , in high school who personally observed Thomas' decline in functioning. Affectionate and romantic at first, Thomas attended to her needs while simultaneously experiencing grandiose and delusional thinking. She loved him and thought he could provide a future, both financially and emotionally. Thomas' mother did not like because she was not feminine enough, was not socialite material, and did not like to wear make up. She was not a prom queen.

After high school he became more reclusive, bizarre, and reckless. He started affiliating with unusually dark misfits, "computer nerds, and weird people." She evidenced an increasing relegation to the social fringes accompanied by frank lying and latent interests in homosexual relationships, she stated. She confronted him about cheating on her with both men and women. He had a certain charisma about him which attracted men and women, she said. Thomas noted that while taking methamphetamine he felt more competent and socially adept. Thomas' sexual performance significantly declined as he was increasingly involved with in college and afterwards, culminating in erectile dysfunction. As Thomas became increasingly disorganized within, his parents provided more of the unearned trappings of wealth: A condominium on Lake Conroe, expensive cars, and a Rolex for "graduation" from Sam Houston State University, which was a also ruse, on the night of the killings.

One persona was superficially appropriate and the other dark, confused, and conflicted. Never realizing such could ever work for him, he experienced increasing inner turmoil and upheaval, self-loathing, and increasingly desperate attempts to appear normal. In the meantime he experienced increasing paranoia fearing the ridicule, hating the perceived rejection he encountered at every life's turn.

In college Thomas made "scgues" to party in Dallas under an alter ego, "Sebastian Cole,"

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and further assumed a dual lifestyle in response to faltering adult functioning and tormenting conflicts about identity, both personal and sexual. Cole was a fictional character he had read about as a child who was a con artist and could manipulate others easily. During this period of time he was deepening a problem with substance abuse, which exacerbated his delusional thinking, which consisted of the belief that if he was never born from his family, he would have a normal and happy life. He concluded if he had not been born, or could otherwise erase his genetic past, he could at least have a chance of happiness someday. The added benefit would be that if his family was eliminated he would also inherit a lot of money. The accumulative net result of this type of thinking amounts to "autistic cleansing" of two decades of dysfunctional intrapsychic, intrafamilial, and interfamilial acrimony.

He had many discussions with

about eliminating his family for psychological and economic benefits. During this time a romantic issue emerged in the relationship with which caused some panic and distress for Thomas around the time of the murders. There were later allegations that Thomas was possibly in a sexual liaison with

His fiancé confronted Thomas about this after she saw significant changes in his behavior and intimate relations with her.

There is ample evidence that insurmountable and intra-punitive personality dynamics became psychotically projected onto his family of origin. Thomas' described the home as compulsive, unloving, and lacking nurturance, and was instead focused on external trappings. She reported after Thomas had burglarized the school, Ms. Whitaker refused to grocery shop in the entire Sugarland region out of humiliation.

Additionally, with regard to problem-solving and executive functioning, Thomas demonstrates many problems, both social and psychological, associated with being affiliated with third-generation wealth.

Although Thomas had many of the benefits of a rather homogeneous suburban community during the formative years, the lack of many aspects of an urban environment with its relatively widely diverse cultural and socioeconomic demographics contributed to his perception of a ubiquitous culture of narcissism. Thus, he lacked outlets to alternative demographics which may have diffused many of his early social and psychosexual problems and provided a greater inner cohesion, reducing subjective panic.

The public school system had many opportunities to identify Thomas as an at-risk child and assemble a special educational program, or alternative services under Sec. 504 of the Texas Education Agency (TEA), to address his insidious social and defiant attitudes and behaviors. A psychological evaluation conducted by the school would have revealed many of his emerging issues with delusional content of thought and diminishing coping. Instead, the school system expelled Thomas absent an assessment of his needs,

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potentially depriving him of his rights to a free and appropriate public education.

While attempting in vain to keep Thomas in Clements High School, the parents engaged the services of a psychologist who evaluated him and his needs. A psychological test of Thomas, performed by a retained psychologist on September 17, 1997, revealed "this man is experiencing the clinical symptoms of a delusional (paranoid) disorder." The report narrative discussed the benefits of medication which would "modulate the threshold and intensity of reactivity." Thomas never received any benefit from antipsychotic medications which are well known for their efficacy in managing such symptoms. The doctor testified at the time of trial that the test was designed for adults and Thomas was 17 years of age at the time, thus the validity was questionable. In my opinion, the test had typical accuracy for which the test is well-known and describes with uncanny detail, Thomas' state of mind at that time. Had the school performed appropriate testing they would have likely found the same details or they already knew of his problems and failed to address them with any number of appropriate eligibilities for services, such as "student with an emotional disturbance," or any other number of eligibilities. Instead, he got no diagnostic help or treatment. It is public policy to identify at-risk children as early in the educational process as possible.

Although there was much concern for Kevin and his history of attention-deficits, including a thorough treatment program through the Tarnow Center in Houston, Texas, the psychotic brother escaped scrutiny, perhaps because he got good grades in school. That Thomas attended a more strict religious educational program at Fort Bend Baptist Academy was like jumping from the pot into the fire for him psychosocially, encountering a tighter spectrum of oppressive and non-responsive culture there than he had experienced at Clements High School.

Thomas sustained two closed head injuries, one in 1999 with no loss of consciousness and the other in 1995 while playing sports with loss of consciousness. There is a poverty of information about what impact these mild brain injuries had on Thomas, although there is no significant evidence of organic impairment on present testing. He had peripheral nerve damage on the left arm due to an injury while working out in the prison. He was otherwise reported to be in good health.

Formal Diagnostic Impressions

AXIS I	Delusional Disorder, Mixed Type Mood Disorder NOS
AXIS II	Personality Disorder NOS With Paranoid, Narcissistic, and Antisocial Features

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AXIS III Peripheral Neuropathy (Traumatic)
 Serial Concussion-TBI

AXIS IV Problems with Primary Support, Incarceration
 Medical and Psychiatric Oversight; R/O Educational Neglect

AXIS V Global Assessment of Functioning (GAF)

Current	40
Past Year	35
Offense	25

Thomas is in his 29th year of life demonstrating a psychotic disorder and has yet to obtain appropriate medical management. Treatment is immediately indicated with a combination of antipsychotic medication and mood elevators as recommended by his psychiatric physician. That these murders were motivated solely by greed is not supported whatsoever.

Individual and group psychotherapy would be the indicated treatment for psychological manifestations of the diagnosis in order to achieve integration of core self-identity and reversal of distorted reality and chronic thinking errors.

This information is of the type that a jury typically requires and relies upon while opining on punishment phase after a violent crime.

If you have any questions concerning this narrative please do not hesitate to ask. Thank you for allowing me the opportunity to participate in this interesting review.

Sincerely,



Kit W. Harrison, Ph.D.