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NEW YORK AP - The language used by the psychologist in the Sirhan B. Sirhan trial bears a striking similarity to a case study found in a book written by a New York criminal psychiatrist, the New York Times reported in a Los Angeles dispatch today.

The psychologist, Dr. Martin M. Schorr of San Diego County Hospital, was quoted as saying he was familiar with the book, "Casebook of a Crime Psychiatrist," by Dr. James A. Brussel.

Dr. Brussel, who retired last month, is a former assistant commissioner of mental hygiene for New York State. He has been involved in such celebrated crime cases as the Boston Strangler and the Mad Bomber of New York City.

"I know I read the book," Dr. Schorr was quoted as saying, "but I know it was prior to the trial. You use pretty much the same language when you talk about cases."

The Times said the similarities were noticed by one of its readers who called the newspaper saying she had borrowed the Brussel book from a library Wednesday and was struck by the familiar wording when she read an account of the trial Thursday.

The Times said the reader asked that she not be identified.

Dr. Schorr's report on Sirhan's mental condition came in testimony for the defense on Wednesday. He read excerpts from a report he prepared on Sirhan after administering tests to the admitted killer of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

The book was published in October, 1968, by Bernard Geis Associates. The Times quoted Dr. Brussel and Geis as indicating they might sue.

Dr. Brussel's case study concerned the hypothetical mental state of a person who stabbed and killed a Mary Nerich in Queens Village, N.Y., on Dec. 23, 1957.

Here are excerpts from the testimony and from the book:

Dr. Schorr:

Essentially, the more he Sirhan railed and stormed, the more the mother protected Sirhan from his father and the more he withdrew into her protection.

Dr. Brussel:

And the more he stormed, the more the mother protected her boy and the more he withdrew into her protecting arms.

Dr. Schorr:

He hated his father and feared him. He would never consciously entertain the idea of doing away with him. But somewhere along the line, the protecting mother fails her son.

Dr. Brussel:

The boy hated his father, yes—and, more important, feared him. Therefore, he would never entertain the idea of doing away with the man Then, somewhere along the line, the protecting mother may have "failed" her boy.

Dr. Schorr:

She, whom he loved, never kept her pledge, and how his pain had to be repaid with pain. Since the unconscious always demands maximum penalties, the pain has to be death.

Dr. Brussel:

She whom he loved never kept her pledge, and he began to feel that she really didn't love him. Pain had to be repaid with pain, and since the unconscious always demands the maximum, the pain had to be death.

Dr. Schorr: Sirhan's prime problem becomes a conflict between instinctual demands for his father's death and the realization that killing his father is not socially acceptable.

Dr. Brussel:

Now his prime problem was the conflict between instinctual demand for her death and the realization, through his conscience, that killing one's mother is not socially acceptable.

Dr. Schorr:

The only real solution is to look for a compromise. He does. He finds a symbolic replica of his father in the form of Kennedy, kills him and also reverses the relationship that stands between him and his most precious possession—his mother's love.

Dr. Brussel:

The only solution was to look for a compromise. He did. He found a symbolic replica of his mother, killed her, and took valuables that stood for her most precious possession—the thing she had denied him: her love.

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