

Defendant tricked, detective testifies

Story changed in jogger trial

N.Y. Times News Service

NEW YORK — A New York City police detective testified Monday that he tricked one of the defendants in the Central Park jogger trial into confessing.

The detective, Thomas W. McKenna, said the defendant, 18-year-old Yusuf Salama, at first denied he was in the park on April 19, 1989, when the police said at least nine people were attacked, including a 30-year-old jogger who was beaten and raped.

But we have fingerprints from the woman's pants, which are satiny and smooth, and if they match yours, you're going for rape."

At that point, he said, Salama changed his story and admitted to taking part in the attack on the woman, striking her twice with a pipe and grabbing her breasts.

The detective's testimony was the first time that a prosecution witness said that doesn't want to gain a statement from a defendant. Courts have generally upheld the use of such devices in getting suspects to confess, provided that the suspects have not been threatened or coerced and that the suspects were warned against self-incrimination.

Under cross-examination later in state Supreme Court in Manhattan, the detective said the night after the attack on the woman.

"No, I want," he quoted Salama saying at least four times. "Look, you don't have to tell me anything," McKenna said he

Deaths

Continued from A1 Wells was hesitant Monday to be too specific on the theory, explaining anyone with a gun could be considered an authority figure as well.

"That would get a great deal of compliance," he said. McKenna said the time lag between the killings does not necessarily mean the killer comes into and leaves the area on a regular basis.

"It could be a building process, then a release of stress when he kills," he said.

Wells said the FBI and State Police have found no solid evidence linking the cases, but the National Center for the Analysis of Violent Crime has concluded there could be a connection.

The FBI and State Police began separate investigations, but now share office space in Hampton to consolidate their work.

Tom Stanley, special agent in charge of the State Police Bureau of Criminal Investigation in Richmond, said the two agencies have submitted all their evidence to an FBI lab in Quantico where it is being analyzed for possible connections.

The cases date back to October 1986, when Cathleen M. Thomas, 27, and Rebecca A. Dowski, 21, were found strangled with their throats cut in the

Cases on TV

The cases involving the murders and disappearances of four couples on or near the Peninsula will be featured on "Crime Line Chronicle" on WTVZ-TV, Channel 33 for five consecutive weeks.

The series will begin at midnight Sunday and be repeated at 1 p.m. Aug. 3. Successing programs will air on the same schedule on Aug. 5 and 10, Aug. 12 and 17, Aug. 19 and 24, Aug. 28 and 31.

latchback of Thomas' car. The car was parked off the side of the Colonial Parkway adjacent to the York River near Yorktown.

Dowski was a senior at the College of William and Mary. Thomas was a stockbroker in Virginia Beach.

In September 1987, David Knobling, 20, and Robin M. Edwards, 14, were shot to death while at Ragged Island Wildlife Refuge at the foot of the James River Bridge in Isle of Wight County.

In April 1988, Richard Keith Call, 20, and Sandra Halley, 19, classmates at Christopher Newport College, disappeared while on their first date and have not been found.

They were last seen at a party in Newport News, but Call's car was found in a pullover on the Colonial Parkway.

On Labor Day weekend last year, 21-year-old Daniel Lauer and his brother's 18-year-old girlfriend, Annamarie Phelps, disappeared while en route from their parents' home in Amelia County to Virginia Beach, where the three young people shared an apartment.

Lauer's car was found in an interstate 64 rest area in New Kent County. His and Phelps' bodies were found in woods a few miles away six weeks later.

Extensive tests on the badly decomposed bodies revealed that Phelps died of cutting wounds, but the cause of Lauer's death remains unknown.

McKenna said the fact that the victims died from different types of wounds does not rule out a serial killer or killers.

Following the Labor Day killings, McKenna said he did not see a connection to the other three cases.

After Monday's press conference, however, he said new psychological evidence has convinced him to add the New Kent case to the list.

"You just learn things," he said. "You learn how the bad guys think. You have to walk in the bad guys' shoes. When you do that in this case, it is what you get."

Unsolved murders

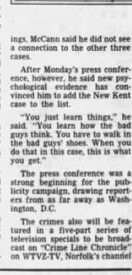
The FBI and State Police, which are jointly investigating the crimes, issued an urgent appeal for information Monday. Anyone with information about the cases or any suspicious incidents that could be related to them is encouraged to call the joint investigative unit in Hampton at 706-3127, the Norfolk office of the FBI at 623-3111, or the Virginia State Police Bureau of Criminal Investigation in Chesapeake at 424-4006.

1. Dowski and Thomas found in Thomas' car just off the Colonial Parkway near Yorktown, October 1986.

2. Edwards and Knobling found at Ragged Island Wildlife Refuge at the foot of the James River Bridge in Isle of Wight County, September 1987.

3. Call's car found in a pullover on the Colonial Parkway, April 1988. He and Halley are still missing.

4. Lauer's car found in a west-bound rest area off Interstate 64 in New Kent County, September 1989. His and Phelps' bodies found in October.



Baby

Continued from A1 just enough to use the baby's head and then come inside and told Phil to call the police.

Phil Crockett said it is not unusual to find items in the dumpster that didn't come from the store. "It seems like everybody on the street uses it."

"It's downright upsetting," he said. "A lot of people carry have babies who want to go home, but they're not for adoption."

Joana and a friend, Marcello Robertson, agreed that it was unlikely someone in the neighborhood discarded an infant. "I think someone brought it from far away," Robertson said. "If it's someone around here, people would have seen the mother and been asking, 'How are you doing?' and 'Where's the baby?'"

Middlebrook said interviews beside the store, also facing Richmond Road but backing onto Mooretown Road, could get by the railroad tracks. A cluster of about a dozen homes form a small neighborhood beside the store, also facing Richmond Road but backing onto Mooretown Road.

One couple, who asked not to be named, said their neighbors had been talking about the dead baby since the police came through and interviewed people to find clues to her identity.

It makes me sick to think about it," the woman said. "I think someone brought it from the store on Saturday and thinks it was the bag there. He said he doesn't know for sure because he doesn't take care of the trash, just the lawn."

The store is on the right side of Route 60, coming from Williamsburg, just before the traffic light at Centerville Road in Lightfoot. It backs onto the dead-end section of Mooretown Road cut off by the railroad tracks.

One couple, who asked not to be named, said their neighbors had been talking about the dead baby since the police came through and interviewed people to find clues to her identity.

Lotto

Continued from A1 Carol A. Johnson, the other winner who came forward Monday, purchased the winning ticket Saturday night at a Richmond convenience store.

Johnson, 41, walked through the doors unexpectedly about noon to claim the winnings, said Lottery spokeswoman Paula Otis.

Johnson said she was playing Lotto for the first time, although she has played the instant games and the Pick 3 daily numbers.

She said she didn't think about the game until Monday morning when she called a friend to find out the winning combination.

"I was emotional. I cried," Johnson said.

Then she tried to drive to lottery headquarters to collect her winnings but her 1978 Pontiac wouldn't start.

So Johnson said a new car probably will be her first major purchase. She's thinking Mercedes Benz.

She said she may work awhile longer. "I haven't really had a chance to think of what I'll do."

"It's scary," she said. "I never had this much money before. I'll take care of my family and a few of my friends and invest."

Gap

Continued from A1 Between 1980 and 1990, the average inflation-adjusted, before-tax income of the poorest fifth of the nation's households fell 5.2 percent, from \$7,207 to a projected \$6,773. Meanwhile, the household income of the wealthiest fifth grew 32.4 percent, from \$28,860 to \$38,052.

Incomes for the middle fifth grew only 2.7 percent, from \$24,031 to \$24,691, during the decade, the report said.

The "share" of national income going to middle-income Americans has fallen to the lowest level since the end of World War II, said the 17-page report.

"Disparities have also widened significantly between the wealthy and the middle class," said Robert Greenstein, director of the Center, a liberal non-

profit research organization funded by foundations.

Indeed, the inflation-adjusted, after-tax income of the richest one percent of the nation's households grew 9 percent during the past decade, from \$213,675 to \$239,697, the report said.

The report said the richest 2.5 million people have nearly as much total income as the 100 million Americans with the lowest incomes. Income of the wealthiest one percent will nearly equal the total income of the poorest 40 percent, the report said.

The findings are an analysis of data from the Congressional Budget Office.

"CBO figures show that in 1990, the top fifth will receive as much after-tax income as the other 80 percent of the population combined," said Greenstein.

The report said the widening income gap is a relatively recent trend.

The disparities narrowed during the 1950s and 1960s, but widened in the 1970s. The gap grew fastest during the past decade, the report said.

Greenstein said the income patch would grow even wider if Congress accepts President Bush's proposal to cut the tax on capital gains.

"The bulk of capital gains income accrues to the very wealthy," the report said. "As a result, very affluent individuals would receive most of the benefits from a reduction in taxes on capital gains income."

Under recent tax reforms, capital gains are taxed as ordinary income.

However, supporters of a lower tax rate for capital gains argue that the cut would encourage investment and create new jobs.

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