APPENDICES

APPENDIX I

SUMMARY OF THE MINDS OF BILLY MILLIGAN

On October 11, 1977, Chief John Kleberg of the Ohio State University police department has increased patrols and issued alerts on campus after two women were attacked, raped, and robbed. The attacker has been dubbed the "campus rapist" by the media. The two victims, Carrie Dryer and Donna West, are both in medical training. When a third victim, Polly Newton, is attacked, police step up the investigation and West chooses William Milligan from mug shots. He is arrested and subsequently charged with the rapes and robberies of the two women. His attorney, Judy Stevenson, insists on a mental evaluation and Dorothy Turner agrees to talk to Billy. She soon discovers that the person she is talking to is Danny, one of Billy's personalities and that there are several others. After only a brief time, she is convinced he's telling the truth and begins pleading with the personalities she'd met up to that point for permission to share the news with Judy.

Judy is quickly convinced as well and begins working on an insanity plea along with trying to arrange for the best possible treatment program. The various personalities take "the spot" or spotlight, with Billy now acting as a completely different person. As Billy begins treatment, he becomes "fused" with most of the personalities and tells his story. His father committed suicide when Billy was a toddler. His mother eventually married a man named Chalmers who physically and mentally abused Billy. Billy had already known imaginary playmates but then he split fully. He lost great blocks of time and Danny was created to handle the episodes that involved pain. Arthur, an English gentleman with a high IQ, becomes the leader who helps keep the chaos to a minimum, though he never has full control. Ragen becomes the keeper of the rage, powerful and able to defend the body whenever threats appeared. Baby Christene, only three years old, was the younger sister of Christopher and was the child who could play with Billy's younger sister, Kathy.

Over the years, some of the personalities create problems, deal with and take drugs, and commit robberies and other crimes. Once, Billy plans to kill himself and Ragen takes over. Arthur and Ragen come to the conclusion that Billy is a danger to himself and they put him to sleep. Eventually, Ragen plans to rob a college student in order to pay some bills, but Adalana, a lesbian who craves physical attention, takes over the role and the woman declares that she's been raped. Arthur takes the spot and pays some bills. Ragen returns to find the money gone and fearing the bills haven't been paid, robs again. By the third time, Billy is captured and charged, though he later says his arrest was a rescue because it put him in touch with those who could help him. The legal battle rages on for years with media attention and public opinion forcing courts and doctors to take steps that were not in Billy's best interest. After fighting the system for months, the writer working with Billy on a book of his story receives a letter, indicating that Billy has again gone to sleep.
The writer offers up an epilogue and afterword, explaining that Billy eventually returns to the care of a psychiatrist who has experience with multiple personality disorder.
APPENDIX II

WILLIAM STANLEY MILLIGAN'S BIOGRAPHY

William Stanley Milligan (February 14, 1955 – December 12, 2014), known as Billy Milligan, was an American citizen who was the subject of a highly publicized court case in Ohio in the late 1970s. After having committed several felonies including armed robbery, he was arrested for three rapes on the Ohio State University campus. In the course of preparing his defense, psychologists diagnosed Milligan with multiple personality disorder. His lawyers pleaded insanity, claiming that two of his alternate personalities committed the crimes without Milligan's being aware of it. He was the first person diagnosed with multiple personality disorder to raise such a defense, and the first acquitted of a major crime by this reason, instead spending a decade in mental hospitals. Milligan's life story was popularized by Daniel Keyes's award-winning non-fiction novel *The Minds of Billy Milligan* (1981, available in fourteen languages) and in the upcoming film *The Crowded Room* starring Leonardo DiCaprio as Milligan.

**Childhood**

Milligan's mother, Dorothy Milligan, grew up in Ohio farm country, and lived in Circleville, with her husband, Dick Jonas. They divorced, and Dorothy eventually moved to the Miami, Florida area, where she worked as a singer. There she began living with Johnny Morrison, a Jewish comedian who was still married.

Dorothy and Johnny had a son, Jim Milligan, in October 1953. In February 1955, in Miami Beach, they had a second son, William Stanley Milligan, later known as Billy Milligan. Dorothy and Johnny had a third child together, Kathy Jo Milligan, born in December 1956.

At this time, Johnny was 36 years old. According to biographer Daniel Keyes, "Meeting the medical expenses overwhelmed Johnny. He borrowed more, gambled more, drank more. He was hospitalized for acute alcoholism and depression in 1958." In what appeared to be an unsuccessful suicide attempt, according to Keyes, "Dorothy found him slumped over the table, half a bottle of Scotch and an empty bottle of sleeping pills on the floor." A few months after this attempt, on January 17, 1959, Johnny committed suicide by carbon monoxide poisoning.

Dorothy took her children and moved away from Miami, eventually returning to Circleville, Ohio, where she remarried her ex-husband Dick Jonas. This marriage lasted about a year. In 1962, she met Chalmer Milligan (1927–1988). Chalmer's first wife Bernice divorced him on "grounds of gross neglect". He had a daughter, Challa,
the same age as Billy, and another daughter who was a nurse. Dorothy and Chalmer married in Circleville, Ohio on October 27, 1963.

At his later trial, Chalmer was blamed for abusing Billy. Keyes claimed that Billy had multiple personalities from a much earlier age, however; his first three (no-name boy, Christene, and Shawn) appearing by the time he was five years old.

**Arrest**

In 1975, Milligan was imprisoned at Lebanon Correctional Institution in Ohio, for rape and armed robbery. He was released on parole in early 1977. He was also forced to register as a sex offender. In October 1977, Milligan was arrested for raping three women on the Ohio State University campus. He was identified by one of his victims, from existing police mug shots of sex offenders, and from fingerprints lifted from another victim's car. One of the victims said that he was quite nice and that he acted like a 3 year old girl.

Since he had used a gun and guns were found in a search of his residence, he had violated his parole as well. He was indicted on “three counts of kidnapping, three counts of aggravated robbery and four counts of rape”. He then stayed in the Ohio State Penitentiary.

In the course of preparing his defense, he underwent a psychological examination by Dr. Willis C. Driscoll, who diagnosed Milligan with acute schizophrenia. He was then examined by psychologist Dorothy Turner of Southwest Community Mental Health Center in Columbus, Ohio. During this examination, Turner concluded that Milligan suffered from multiple personality disorder. Milligan's public defenders, Gary Schweickart and Judy Stevenson, pleaded an insanity defense, and he was committed "until such time as he regains sanity".

**Incarceration**

Milligan was sent to a series of state-run mental hospitals, such as the Athens State Hospital, where, by his report, he received very little help. While he was in these hospitals, Milligan reported having ten different personalities. These ten were the only ones known to psychologists. Later on an additional 14 personalities, labeled "The Undesirables", were discovered. Among the first ten were: Arthur, a prim and proper Englishman; Allen, a manipulator; Tommy, a con artist; Ragen Vadascovinich, a Yugoslavian communist who Milligan claimed had committed the robberies in a kind of Robin Hood spirit; and Adalana, a 19-year-old lesbian who craved affection and who had allegedly committed the rapes.

Milligan received treatment from psychiatrist David Caul, who diagnosed the additional fourteen personalities.
Release

Milligan was released in 1988 after a decade in mental hospitals, and discharged from the Ohio mental health system and the Ohio courts on August 1, 1991. In 1996 he lived in California where he owned Stormy Life Productions and was going to make a short film (which apparently has never been made). His location thereafter remained for a long time unknown, his former acquaintances having lost contact with him.

Death

Milligan died of cancer at a nursing home in Columbus, Ohio on December 12, 2014. He was 59.

Books

Daniel Keyes authored a biographical non-fiction novel called *The Minds of Billy Milligan* (1981, available in fourteen languages). His follow-up book, *The Milligan Wars*, was published in Japan in 1994, in Taiwan in 2000, in France in 2009, but not yet in the United States, first owing to Milligan's ongoing lawsuit against the State of Ohio for the allegedly inadequate treatment he received in Ohio facilities, then to the desire to tie its release to an in-development film.

Film

Several attempts had been made by Hollywood to adapt Keyes' book. In the early 1990s, James Cameron co-wrote a screenplay with Todd Graff for a film version he was to direct then-titled *A Crowded Room* (with 'A'). This adaptation never came into fruition because Cameron was sued by adaptation rightsholder Sandy Arcara, demanding "her salary should be raised from $250,000 to $1.5 million"; seeing the project stalled, Milligan also sued Cameron in 1993.[10] After Cameron left the project, Warner Bros. continued to develop it now slightly retitled *The Crowded Room* (with 'The'), with directors Joel Schumacher and David Fincher attached at various points. Actors courted for the role of Milligan included Matthew McConaughey, Johnny Depp, Brad Pitt, Sean Penn and John Cusack. As of August 2014, the film remains in limbo and its IMDb entry has been deleted. In February 2015, it was confirmed that Leonardo DiCaprio would star as Milligan, with Jason Smilovic set to pen the script.

Billy Miligan had a number of personalities.
The Ten

These ten are the alters whom personalities "Ragen" and "Arthur" decided were not "undesirable." They freely shared consciousness, and doctors quickly learned of their existences.

1. Billy Milligan (William Stanley Milligan) is the core personality.
2. Arthur is an extremely sophisticated and educated Englishman. An expert in science and medicine, with a focus on hematology. He is in "the spot" – that is, in charge of the shared body – during times that required intellectual thinking. Arthur is one of only two personalities who could classify a person in the group as an undesirable.
3. Ragen Vadascovinich is the "keeper of hate". His name comes from the words "rage again". Ragen describes himself as Yugoslavian, has a Slavic accent and can write and speak in Serbian. He controls the spot in dangerous times and can designate group members as "undesirable". He admitted committing robbery in order to support "the family", but had no knowledge of the rapes.
4. Allen is a con man and a manipulator. He is the most common person to talk to the outside world. He plays the drums and paints portraits. Also the only right-handed self. He is the only personality that smokes cigarettes.
5. Tommy is the escape artist; he is often confused with Allen. He plays the tenor sax and is an electronics expert. He is also a painter, specializing in landscapes.
6. Danny is afraid of people, especially men. He only paints still lifes, saying that this was because Chalmer made him dig his own grave and buried him in it.
7. David, age eight, is the "keeper of pain". He comes to the spot to take the pain of the others.
8. Christene, age three, was the one who would stand in the corner in school when "Billy" would get in trouble. She has dyslexia, but Arthur taught her to read and write. Ragen has a special bond with her.
9. Christopher, Christene's brother, plays the harmonica.
10. Adalana, a lesbian, cooks and cleans house for the others, and writes poetry. Milligan's attorney claimed that Adalana had admitted to committing the rapes without the knowledge of Milligan or the other alters.

The Undesirables

These people were labeled "undesirable" after breaking the rules laid down by Ragen and Arthur. These alters were no longer allowed "on the spot" (that is, to hold consciousness) and only revealed themselves after Milligan was sent to the hospital.

11. Phil is a thug and took part in planning some small time crimes. Has a Brooklyn accent. Marked due to him being a criminal.
12. Kevin is a criminal planner; he helped devise a plan to rob a drug store. Labeled also because he is a criminal.
13. Walter is Australian. He calls himself a big-game hunter and has an excellent sense of direction. Was often used as a spotter. He was labeled because he shot and killed a crow.

14. April only has thoughts about destroying Billy's stepfather. Declared an Undesirable when she convinced Ragen to kill Chalmer. Luckily though Arthur was able to talk him out of it at the last second.

15. Samuel is the Jewish person. He is the only one who believes in God. Was marked because he sold some of the other people's personal paintings.

16. Mark is the workhorse. He is often referred to as the zombie because he does nothing unless he is told, and will stare at walls when bored.

17. Steve is the impostor. He uses imitations for comedy. Steve never accepted that he was an MP. He was made to be undesirable because his comedy caused the family problems.

18. Lee is the prankster and his practical jokes normally get the family into trouble. He does not care about consequences for his actions. He was made an undesirable because one of his jokes put them into solitary confinement.

19. Jason is the pressure valve. He was used at the beginning to release tension for the family, but he caused them to get into too much trouble and was marked as an undesirable.

20. Bobby always dreams of leading some adventure or fixing some global crisis, but he has no ambitions and was labeled due to that fact.

21. Shawn, who is four and deaf, makes buzzing sounds so he can feel the vibration in his head. He was labeled an undesirable because there was no benefit from being deaf later on in life. (Even though he is an undesirable he was never cast into the shadows beyond the spot; he was just never allowed to take the spot.)

22. Martin is a snob, from New York. He wants things just handed over to him without earning them.

23. Timothy worked in a florist shop until he encountered a gay man who flirted with him. He went into his own world after that.

**The Teacher**

(Not an Undesirable)

24. The Teacher, was by far the greatest milestone to helping Billy achieve fusion. He is the sum of all 24 people put together, and has almost total recall of all the other people's actions and thoughts.
APPENDIX III

DANIEL KEYES’S BIOGRAPHY

Daniel Keyes is a resident of Southern Florida. Born in New York, he joined the U.S. Maritime Service at seventeen and went to sea as ship's purser. After Keyes left the sea, he resumed his studies at Brooklyn College (now CUNY) where he received his B.A. Degree in psychology.

He was subsequently employed as an associate fiction editor, then left editing to enter the fashion photography business. Keyes later earned a license to teach English in the New York City schools and was granted tenure. While teaching days and writing weekends, Keyes returned to Brooklyn College at night for post-graduate study in English and American literature. After receiving his M.A. degree, he left New York to teach creative writing at Wayne State University. He joined the faculty of Ohio University in 1966, was appointed Professor of English and Creative Writing, and in 2000 was honored with Professor emeritus status. Brooklyn College awarded Keyes its 1988, "Distinguished Alumnus Medal of Honor."

Keyes' award-winning first novel *Flowers for Algernon* has never gone out of print in hard covers and in paperback (Harcourt, 1966; Bantam, 1968). It has been widely translated and is studied in schools and colleges around the world. In April 1995, Harcourt Brace re-published it in the Harcourt Brace Modern Classic series. At the same time it was released by Parrot Audio Books, narrated by Keyes on cassette tapes.

Cliff Robertson won an "Oscar" for his performance in the movie version, "CHARLY."

The novel was also adapted as a stage play, and after productions in France, Poland and in Japan, it was adapted with Japanese background for a Japanese production, and televised by NHK. Developed as a dramatic musical, "Charlie and Algernon" was performed at the Queen's Theater in London's West End (starring Michael Crawford), at the Terrace and Eisenhower theaters in Washington, D.C. and at the Helen Hayes on Broadway.

Keyes has published four more novels: *The Touch* (Harcourt, 1968) dealing with the human tragedy connected with a radiation accident, and *The Fifth Sally* (Houghton Mifflin, 1980), the first novel to deal with the multiple personality disorder, *Until Death...*, a novel dealing with a double homicide in Florida and the issue of competency for execution, which was published in Japan on February 18,

In addition, Keyes has published three nonfiction books:

The Minds of Billy Milligan (Random House, 1981; Bantam 1982 & 1992) -- about the first person in history to be acquitted of major crimes because he suffers from multiple personality. It was selected by American Circle, Bertlesmann Book Club, a Main Selection of the Preferred Choice Bookplan, and an Alternate of the Book-of-the-Month Club. It won Germany's Kurd Lasswitz Award for "Best Book by a Foreign Author" and was nominated for the "Edgar Award" by the Mystery Writers of America.

The Milligan Wars: A True-Story Sequel, (already published in Japan in 1994, where both books were highly acclaimed million-copy best sellers), will be issued in the US by Bantam Books, in both hardcover and paperback editions, during the theatrical release of the movie version of The Minds of Billy Milligan which has been bought by Warners for a movie entitled "The Crowded Room."

In Unveiling Claudia, (Bantam, 1986, 1987), Keyes solves the mystery behind a woman's knowledge and false confession to three of the ten "22-Caliber Murders."

In his memoir, Algernon, Charlie and I: A Writer's Journey Daniel Keyes retraces his steps through the life experiences and events that led to his creation of Flowers for Algernon. February of 2000 saw not only the publication of Algernon, Charlie and I, but also the airing of a new, made for TV movie adaptation of Flowers for Algernon on CBS-TV starring Matthew Modine and Kelli Williams.

Keyes has done four book tours (including one in Tokyo) and has appeared on "The Today Show," "Regis and Kathy," "20/20," "Sonya," and "Larry King Live" (twice), and has lectured at more than sixty universities across the country. For a schedule of his appearances check the "Appearances and Book Signings"page. He is represented by Mel Berger at the William Morris Agency in New York.