



**Luzerner  
Psychiatrie** *lups.ch*

*ambulant · stationär · kinder- und jugendpsychiatrie*

**The psychological autopsy as means to analyse cases of mass-  
murder and homicide-suicide**

**8th AETAP Conference Lucerne, 13th – 17 of April 2015**

Dr. med. A. Frei

Head forensic-psychiatric services of the Lucerne Psychiatry

andreas.frei@lups.ch



1. **Final report of the CID of the canton of Lucerne from 18<sup>th</sup> of October 2013**
2. **Biography of Victor B. †**
3. **Psychological Autopsy**
4. **Amok, Mass-Murder and Homicide-Suicide**
5. **Own Investigation**
6. **Psychiatric Diagnosis**
7. **Suicide versus non intended Self-Killing**
8. **Legal capacity Victor B. † and predictability of the event**
9. **Closing Remarks**

- On Wednesday 27th February 2013 at 9.14 a. m., alert of the emergency number of the Lucerne Police
- Shooting in the canteen of the Kronospan in Menznau, a factory of medium size producing clamping plates.
- At 09.29 the first patrol car of the police at the place; the perpetrator had been overpowered.
- In the entrance of the cantina several people who care for some injured.
- In the canteen the perpetrator, Victor B. †, 42 y, Swiss citizen with so called migration background, is lying on his stomach; his hands had been bound with some cable straps on his back.
- Some more injured were laying on the floor.



This morning the supervisor of Victor † asks him on telephone whether he could come working outside his usual shift. Victor B. † sais it was impossible since he had an appointment with his G. P., as a matter of fact he is supposed to bring his younger son at 8.30 a. m. for desensibilisation.

Victor B. † drives with his Mini Cooper S from his home the 5 km to the factory and parks in front of it instead of driving it in the parking lot of the employees. The car is parked backward as if it should be ready for a quick flight; his wife would, however, stated her late husband would always park this way to show to the public which nice car he would possess.





Victor B. † is registered by the video-cameras at the entrance; arrival at 8.41 a. m.; the attack begins after 9.40. It is not known what he did during this time since he had left the range of the cameras. Several employees saw him busy with his smart phone; as a matter of fact he posted on Facebook a “Renault”-advertisement with a beautiful woman and a man quite resembling Victor B†.

facebook®



- Profil
- Pinnwand**
- Fotos
- Videos
- Freunde
- Nachrichten



27. Februar 2013 um 9:06





- Victor B. † enters the entrance corridor of the canteen.
- First shoots at Mr St. who stands in the entrance corridor, waiting for his food before the shelter and is hit at his arm and sinks to the ground.
- Then Benno S., a well-known and popular Swiss wrestler is lethally hit and sinks to the floor.
- Mr St. hears Ms N., the waitress scream and a third shot and losses consciousness. Before entering the canteen itself, Victor B. † had shot four times.



- Entering the canteen, Victor B. † holds in one hand his pistol and in the other a magazine.
- Immediately starts shooting at the people having their second breakfast.
- Hits one of the employees in the head; the others look for shelter behind the boards of the overturned tables.
- Shoots another man in his face and upper part of his body, another in his head.
- Changes during the action the magazine and makes a loading movement.
- Approaches the last table and aims at the behind a table-board covering Thomas A. This one apprehends a chair with his right hand and got up; Victor B. † shoots in his face and injures his jaw.
- Thomas A. proceeds towards Victor B. † , puts his left arm around the right shoulder of Victor B. † and flings his left arm around Victor B. †'s waist.
- Hears two shots very short time one after the other: One of them penetrates his jacket without injuring him, the second hits Victor B. † in his head behind his right ear; the outlet on his left temple. Victor B. † and Thomas A. stagger down in their clinch to the floor.

## Reflections of the CID about the kind of death of Victor B. †

- It is quite impossible for Thomas A. to apprehend Victor B. † gun the way he keeps hugging him.
- Victor B. † was right-handed. Close to the entrance of the lethal shot on the right ear there were burns signifying that it was a relative pot-shot.
- Traces of gun smoke on the left sleeve of Thomas A.'s jacket, most probably from the same shot which caused the burns on the ear of Victor B. † .
- From a coroners point of view there are no arguments against the hypothesis that Victor himself was the one who shot last; suicide seems quite plausible but an involuntary act could in the sense of an accident could not be ruled out.

- Victor B. † waits almost one hour before the canteen until his former shift mates have finished their second breakfast.
- One member of that crew still in the canteen when Victor B. † starts his attack.
- Victor B. † aims at him, when Beat A. hides behind a turned table but aims at somebody else when Beat A. says something to Victor B. † .
- It seems, that Victor B. † quite consciously would spare the former mates from his shift.
- The balance of the incidence are five dead, one slightly, one moderately and three seriously injured employees; one among the latter is still not fit to be questioned.
- Victor B. † shot 18 bullets. When stopped by Thomas A., he still had four bullets in the magazine. In his right pocket he still had a pistol with five bullets. In his Jacket, there were 28 bullets for the pistol and 90 bullets for the revolver. If he would not have been stopped he probably would have injured or killed quite some more people.

## Weapons of Victor B. †

Luzerner  
Psychiatrie [lups.ch](http://lups.ch)





- Born as third of seven children of his parents in Gjakove in the west of the former autonomic region Kosovo of the former federal republic of Yugoslavia.
- Childhood and youth quite normal, attends ordinary school for eight years and then for 1.5 years the public school.
- 1990/1991 compulsory military service in the federal Yugoslavian army, deserts to Switzerland after at the beginning of the Yugoslavian war in Croatia.
- Demands Asylum, which was not granted, but due to the on-going Yugoslavian crisis a provisional permit and would work as a waiter in Lucerne.
- 1986 after having lost money with gambling robs from the cashier of a gambling house her bag containing some 1000.—Fr. One year of prison on probation and a provisional expulsion from Switzerland.
- One year later, there was a minor case of shoplifting.

## Biography of Victor B. † II

- 1997 marries Valbona K., a Swiss citizen, whose parents come from the same region of Kosovo as Victor B. †
- 1999 Victor B. † engaged by Kronospan.
- Marriage which had been not arranged fine until birth of the first son; the couple has three children of whom the latest is suffering from a chronic disease. Marital relationship deteriorates, since Victor B. † neglects his spousal duties.
- In general, however, he is told to be a jolly and helpful man and gifted craftsman.
- In the middle of the last decennium starts to engage in lending quite big sums of money of dubious origin, provided by his brothers, to former fellow countrymen for interests up to 15% per month.
- In 2010 he gets a warning in his firm because of lack of diligence and non-compliance to some rules.
- In the same year affair with the wife of a colleague; for the wife, however, it means a final damage to their marriage. Since some time she undergoes psychotherapy with a psychologist.

Since 2012 even for people outside the family there were behavioural changes of Victor B. † to be noticed :

- Compulsory using Internet and Facebook, feeling that pictures about him were published. Dialogues with celebrities like Barak Obama.
- Feels his private thoughts were broadcasted by means of his mobile.
- Identifies himself literally with the so called “Problematic Bear” M13, which is later shot for he had become a threat for the public.
- is the main protagonist of the French campaign in Mali at the same time.
- Complains several times to be victim of mobbing in Kronospan, to be spied at and clandestinely photographed.
- In December 2012 accident and treatment in a emergency unit, sees every where cameras, but no medical files about this episode.
- At the beginning of 2013 supervisor of Victor B.’s † addresses wife, whether Victor B. † would suffer from a “burn-out”: He has troubles with his concentration at work, talks to himself and is constantly occupied with his mobile.
- When addressed at he often would answer in a strange way as if he had not understood the question.

## The Psychological Autopsy

Short time after the event of Menznau mandate to create an expertise about the mental state of the perpetrator Victor B. † and to give, if possible, an expert about his legal responsibility.

Any expertise of this kind is of course hampered by the fact, that the perpetrator is dead. 1981 Shneidman recommends in cases of uncertain kind of death with unresolved questions from the field of insurance law or forensics the Psychological Autopsy<sup>1</sup>. Marzuk stipulates the application of this method for the research about the phenomena of Homicide-Suicide, meaning the killing of someone with consecutive suicide of the perpetrator <sup>2</sup>. The method itself consists of the examination of insurance-, police- and clinical files as well as the interrogation of friends and kin, in order to identify the kind of death (homicide, suicide, accident).

As a matter of fact, in the case of the 57 years old Friedrich Leibacher<sup>3</sup>, who entered on the 27<sup>th</sup> of September 2001 heavily armed with automatic weapons and shotguns the cantonal parliament of the canton of Zug and killed 14 of the present politicians before shooting himself, a Psychological Autopsy had been ordered in order to understand his state of mind during the event and his legal capacity. Background of the crime was quite a banal legal quarrel about a damaged car-antenna (!).

<sup>1</sup> Shneidman ES. The Psychological Autopsy. Suicide Life Threat Behav. 1981; 11/4:325-40

<sup>2</sup> Marzuk PM, Tardiff K, Hirsch CS. The epidemiology of murder-suicide. JAMA 1992;267:3179-83

<sup>3</sup> Weillbach K. Amok – Prävention statt Mythenbildung. Kriminalistik 2007; 61/2: 119-127

**Friedrich Leibacher**

Luzerner  
Psychiatrie [lun.ch](http://lun.ch)



## Definition of Amok

It is quite common, cases where a man (as a matter of fact, I am only aware of one case of a female perpetrator) kills or injures several people without carrying for his own security, to designate “Amok”. This was also quite common with the Menznau case. The designation of the Menznau case as “Amok“, however, seems to me quite imprecise. Amok is a culture-bound syndrome, where a perpetrator develops a kind of fury and randomly kills as many people he can reach before falling in a kind of lethargy. Amok as phenomena is appointed to South-East Asia. Amok as a matter of fact might be a culture-bound kind of suicide, since usually, perpetrators of Amok do not survive the event.

<sup>1</sup> Adler L. Amok im Spektrum homizidal-suizidaler Handlungen. Suizidprophylaxe 2010; 37/1: 8-14



## «Amok» of the last 27 years in Switzerland (jak/sda)

1. **16<sup>th</sup> of April 1986:** Günther Tschanun, head of a section of the City-Police, shoots after tensions on his working place in the municipal works service in Zurich four colleagues and injures a fit hone seriously. He has been condemned to 20 years of prison.
2. **26<sup>th</sup> of March 2000:** A 22 years old unemployed shots from a room of his hotel randomly at people and the police of which two officers are wounded. He is killed by a police sniper.
3. **27<sup>th</sup> of September 2001:** The 57 years old Friedrich Leibacher, frustrated by the local authorities for a minor legal case, shoots in the Cantonal Parliament of the canton of Zug 14 politicians with an assault rifle and a shot-gun, before killing himself.
4. **6<sup>th</sup> of September 2002:** In a rural community of the canton of Zurich, an intoxicated 32 years old Philippine attacks randomly passers-by with an iron bare. 15 people are injured, some of them seriously.
5. **8<sup>th</sup> of July 2003:** A 40 years old Algerian hits with his car on the street walk randomly pedestrians, kills three of them and injures seven more. He is judged not guilty by reason of insanity and put into unlimited custody.
6. **29<sup>th</sup> of March 2004:** A 43 years old famer shoots in Escholzmatt, a village in the canton Lucerne, his estranged wife, his brother, his brother in law and the head of social services of the said community, before killing himself. Background of the crime were heavy familiar quarrels.
7. **8<sup>th</sup> of September 2010:** A 67 years old retired takes shelter in the house of his parents, which is supposed to be sold by auction against his will. During the night to the 9<sup>th</sup> of September, he unexpectedly leaves the house and shoots at the police who sieges he house. He seriously injures a police officer. After an eight days tracing he is arrested. He is judged not guilty by reason of insanity and sent to compulsory, stationary psychiatric treatment.
8. **2<sup>nd</sup> of January 2013:** In the small village of Daillon in the canton Valais a 33 years old local shoots randomly three women and heavily injures two men. The police arrest the mentally impaired perpetrator and collector of private weapons, who according to his statement wanted to solve a family problem.

# «Mass-, Serial and Sensational Homicide<sup>1</sup>»

## ➤ Mass-Murder:

Mass-Murder is an event where one perpetrator kills on a particular geographically close defined place injures within a very short time five people, three of them lethally.

## ➤ Serial killing:

The killing of at least three people with a „cooling down“ gap of at least one month between two events.

## ➤ Sensational Homicide:

Particular spectacular cases of homicide which are disseminated largely in the media; a typical example was the killing of John Lennon by Tom Hinckley.

Of course, almost all Serial and Mass Killings are "Sensational homicides". This was also the case with Menznau.

<sup>1</sup> Dietz EP. Mass, Serial and Sensational Homicides. Bull. N. Y. Acad. Med. 1986; 62/5:477-491

# Mass - Murder international

The typical American Mass-Murderer is a male single or divorced man in his fourth decade. Usually he suffers from an Axis I – (schizophrenic or depressive) or/and an Axis II - disorder (personality with schizoid, paranoid or antisocial/narcissist traits). 10 perpetrators (33%) were clearly psychotic at the time of the crime. The typical mass murder is a loner with a preference for weapons, militaria or right wing ideologies, in the time before the event he suffered from a serious personal loss or frustration and hence developed a so called „Warrior-mentality“. Alcohol was in contrast to the usual violent crime of minor significance. A considerable part of the perpetrators would announce during the event their motives in the form of a “psychological abstract”<sup>1</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> Hempel H, Meloy JR, Richards ThC. Offender and Offense Characteristics of a Nonrandom Sample of Mass Murderers. J Amer Acad Psychiatry Law 1999; 27/2: 213-225

Later, the same authors compared their findings with 34 young, i.e. less than 18 years old mass-murderers (school shootings) in the same period. These perpetrators to had a preference for weapons, too, but quite a few acted as couple and in general they were less disturbed in a clinical psychiatric sense, i. e. they were not psychotic <sup>1</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> Meloy JR, Hempel AD, Gray BTh, Mohandie K, Shiva A, Richards ThC. A Comparative analysis of Adolescent and Adult Mass Murderers. Behav Sci Law 2004; 22: 291-309

## Right wing politician Christoph Mörgeli in Internet

„It reads like a script of our failed politics about asylum seekers. Victor B. † calls himself refugee and migrates from Kosovo to Switzerland. He is allowed to stay, marries, has three children and commits domestic violence, causing police intervention. He breaks a coin-operated machine and by a ruthless attack he robs a woman.

Three years later he gets a one year's prison sentence on parole. Only four years after his immigration he becomes Swiss citizen. An enterprise which is not aware of these events hires eventually Victor B. †. As reward he murders four of his fellow co-workers and injures six more seriously. For day, the media speak about a 'Swiss' as perpetrator. If the so called 'Referendum for the deportation of criminal foreigners', which has been approved by the Swiss people had been in rule already in 1995, there had been no Amok in Menznau, since Victor B. † had been deported as a criminal foreigner. This renders this abdominal event even worse, than it is any way. If the government, the supreme court and the parliament still fight against his referendum they are responsible for any further crimes. Instead of embarrassing honourable Swiss marksmen and weapon owners the Swiss nation needs effective politics concerning Asylum-seekers, foreigners and criminals.“

**Zef B., elder brother on telephone:** There was nothing to comment on. The B. – family did not want further comment on the issue.

**Matias K. brother in law, personal communication:** Since ever jolly elder peer. Dependent on status symbols, extremely occupied with his looks. Admirer of «heroes like Bruce Lee, Sylvester Stallone, Vitali Klitschko. Change in behaviour after having opened Facebook account: Convinced his thought were broadcasted by mobiles he was spied at by the FBI, he was in charge of the French intervention troop in Mali and he would mask himself when doing garden work in order not to be recorded by cameras. Affair with other woman most probably kind of bragging of Victor B. † .

**Valbona B., born B., personal communication:** Since autumn 2012 Victor B. † starts to refer daily events on himself; e. g. he stated he was in constant contact with Barrack Obama who asked his personal advice: The last months of his life it is impossible to talk to him in a sensitive way. At the beginning of February 2013 Victor B. † shows her the headlines of the tabloid “Blick” about the “Problem bear” M 13, who attacked people and was going to be hunted; he explains he literally is M 13. When she tells him he is completely nuts he would crumple furiously the paper and call her “ignorant psychopath”, since he always would call her “psychopath ever since she attended psychotherapy . She researches in Internet about the symptoms of her husband and finds the term “paranoid”.

When she addresses her brothers in law, they would not respond.



- Victor B. † is convinced, celebrities would imitate his style of clothing and he was in constant exchange through internet with them.
- He is spied at by the FBI
- He said on different occasions, he was photographed in the firm, also when executing degrading work and these pictures were posted in Facebook.
- On the occasion of a visit in the emergency unit of the local hospital he said he was filmed and the video had been posted in Facebook.
- Everywhere, there were cameras recording his activities and the videos were posted in Facebook.
- He would not tolerate switched on mobiles close to him since he feared to be recorded and his thoughts to be disseminated.
- He was convinced to be a major protagonist in the Mali-crisis (end of 2012).
- He took himself to be the so called "Problem bear" M 13, which had been hunted and shot in a southern valley of the Swiss Alps this winter.
- Since autumn 2012 Victor B.† showed a lack of concentration and was no longer reliable at work, so his work had to be controlled on several occasions
- He would start to talk to himself and executed during work sudden "Kick-box"- movements without any apparent motive.
- He would mask himself during garden work in order not to be recognized by spies and dark organisations.

**Kurt Schneider**

Luzerner  
Psychiatrie [lups.ch](http://lups.ch)



### 1. First rank Symptomes according to Kurt Schneider

- Ego-distorsions in the sense of thought - broadcasting or – withdrawal
- Delusions of reference

### 2. Accessory symptomes according to Kurt Schneider

- Autochthonous delusions (Wahneinfälle)
- Delusions of persecution
- Formal thought disorders in the sense of «Danebenreden»

### 3. Suspected acustic hallucinations, e. g. «hearing voices»

The concept of first rank and accessory symptoms for the diagnosis of Schizophrenia has been taken over by the ICD-10, the diagnostic manual of the WHO. Since the most striking symptom of the Schizophrenia of Victor B. † were his delusions of persecution the diagnosis of Paranoid Schizophrenia, first episode, period of observation less than one year, seem to be justified (ICD-10: F20.09). Unusual, but not a decisive point against this diagnosis is the comparatively late onset of the disorder, namely 42 years (frequency peak of onset usually 24-26 years with male).

# Updating of contents of delusions

Inclusion of WWW in the delusional world of the concerned is observed ever since its worldwide introduction end of the last millennium:

A 29 years old women wold stop all her sexual activities since she felt her activities were recorded by a chip in her brain serving as a webcam and then posted In internet<sup>1</sup>.

An equally 42 years old man was convinced pornographic recordings of his wife and daughter were posted in internet in order to blackmail him. These are only two examples of some case studies which have been recently published about the topic "Internet delusion".

Mistake, to talk about a new psychiatric disorder, since WWW is excellent medium to rationally explain the otherwise not comprehensible phenomena<sup>2</sup>.

Internet has according to the theory of Emil Kraepelin, another doyen of Schizophrenia research, a pathoplastic effect on the contents of the delusions.

<sup>1</sup> Schmid-Siegel B, Stompe T, Ortwein-Swoboda G. Being a webcam. Psychopathology.2004; 37: 84-5.

<sup>2</sup> Bell V, Grech E, Maiden C, Halligan PW, Ellis HD. 'Internet delusions': a case series and theoretical integration. Psychopathology. 2005, 38:144-50.

- Serious acts of violence perpetrated by schizophrenics rare by absolute numbers
- Its incidence five to ten times more frequent than with the general population.
- Incidence of serious acts of violence is much greater among first episode schizophrenias than with chronic cases.
- Certain cases succeed to keep their psychotic experiences for them for a long time, this is referred at as double bookkeeping<sup>1</sup>.
- Some - like e. g. Victor B. † – act on their delusions.
- A person suffering of delusions of persecution starts to blame concrete persons or institutions might be a sign for a impending act of violence.

<sup>1</sup> Nielssen O, Large M. Rate of Homicide During the First Episode of Psychosis and After Treatment: A Systematic review and Meta-analysis. Schizophrenia Bulletin 2010; 36/4: 702 - 712

<sup>2</sup> Buchanan A, Reed A, Wessely S, Garely P, Taylor P, Grubin D, Dunn G: Acting on delusions. II: the phenomenological correlates of acting on delusions. Br. J . Psychiatry 1993; 163: 77-81



# Suicide vs. accident

- Points favouring the theory of suicide is the farewell like production of Victor B. †, when he photographed his children in the church by holding kind of justification like sermon.
- Since Victor B. † did not take any measures to conceal his action or to escape, one might ask if he did plan a kind of „suicide by cop”<sup>1</sup>, meaning an act of provocation towards security staff who might shoot at the aggressor. This suicide method might apply for members of a social or religious group for whom self-killing is not tolerated due to their beliefs. We cannot recognize in the modus operandi of Victor B. † any point which would show that he had planned to provoke security staff in this way.
- The hypothesis, Victor B. † might have been suddenly overwhelmed by feelings of guilt is pure speculation and does not comply with the diagnosis of a first episode of Paranoid Schizophrenia.
- By considering the sociocultural background of Victor B. † one should consider that his background is south-eastern Europe where suicide is not accepted at all and suicide is - due to their specific religious beliefs - much less frequent among Catholics than among protestants or undemoninationalals
- If one considers the Paranoid Schizophrenia as argument for suicide – up to 10 % of the concerned are said to die by suicide – it must be said that suicide occurs rather in a latter state of the disorder and hence could be addressed as balance suicide when the concerned realize the impact of the disorder on their lives. A not intended shooting by the by clinch of Thomas A. blocked right hand of Victor B. † in the for him lethal direction complies very well with the conclusions by the forensic-pathological experts.

1. Hutson HR, Anglin D, Yarbrough J et al. Suicide by cop. Ann Emerg Med 1998; 32: 665–669

## Legal capacity of Victor B. †

- Delusions of reference and persecution are referred to as symptoms of TOC (Threat-Override-Control)<sup>1</sup>
- Victor B.'s † consequent and straight ways of acting do not signify necessarily a unimpaired legal capacity. There is a clear correlation between the TCO-symptoms of the Paranoid Schizophrenia and the actions of Victor B. †.
- About the exact motive of or the trigger for the action, however, can only be speculated: It is quite likely, that Victor B. † held certain members of the Kronospan responsible for his plight caused by his psychotic symptoms.
- For a perpetrator embarrassed by a TCO-symptomatology the question whether he is able to understand the wrong of his acts is irrelevant, he acts like in self-defence.
- An acute Paranoid Schizophrenia like in the case of Victor B. † justifies from a forensic-psychiatric point of view the stipulation that he did not know the wrong of his acts and that his legal capacity was according to Article 19 sec. 1 Swiss penal code abolished.

<sup>1</sup> Link BG, Stueve A. Psychotic Symptoms and the Violent/Illegal Behavior of Mental Patients Compared to Community Controls. In: Monahan J, Steadmann H (eds.). Violence and Mental disorder. Developments in Risk Assessment. 1994. Chicago. University of Chicago Press.

Victor B. † did not correspond to the profile of the violent frustrated and disgruntled worker as he is specified in the literature about working place violence <sup>1</sup>: Victor B. † had neither repeated convictions for violent crimes in his files, nor did he have a substance problem, nor was he at an impending risk to be fired nor had been omitted with a professional promotion <sup>2</sup>; his fascination for weapons as risk factor was known to nobody except his kin. For his work mates he was just a “nice chap”.

<sup>1</sup> Fletcher TA, Brakel SJ, Cavanaugh JL. Violence in the workplace: new perspectives in forensic mental health services in the USA. *Brit J Psychiatry* 2000; 176: 339-344

<sup>2</sup> Bloom,H., Webster, CD, & Eisen, RS (2002). ERA-20, Employee risk assessment: A guide for evaluating potential workplace violence perpetrators. Toronto: workplace.calm inc.

# Criteria of the WAVR-21 short form (Workplace Violence)

	Present Yes/No	Recent Change: >/<
<b>Violence Preoccupation:</b> Reveales violent ideas, fantasies; identification with violent perpetrators, sees violence as justified.	Yes	>
<b>Intents and threats:</b> Expressed intensions, threats, motives or plans to harm others of self (spoken, written, electronic, gestures, symbols)	No	/
<b>Others are Concerned:</b> Concern of fear exists among potential targets of those who know the subject that he or she may act violently	Yes	>
<b>Losses Recent or Impending:</b> Recent or likely jo or other significant loss; relationship, financial, status, family or significant other death, school failure; strong denial or poor coping with losses	No	/
<b>Entitlement and Negative Attitudes:</b> Very self-centred, defensive, , or demanding; lacks any concern for and/or blames others; habitual lying; perceives management or other's position as "great injustice" to self	No	/
<b>Noncompliant or Menacing Behaviours:</b> Stalking, harassment, bullying, vindictive actions, security breaches, defiance of working place rules	No	/

## Criteria of the WAVR-21 short form (Workplace Violence) II

<b>Capacity and Actions Preparatory for Violence:</b> First interest in or additional acquisition of weapons in troubled context; increased practice or planning behaviours; weapons at worksite; has or seeks access to targets	No	/
<b>Extreme Moods:</b> Angry outbursts; very gloomy or agitated; extreme or sudden mood swings; suicidal feelings; notable isolation	No	/
<b>Real Provocations of Destabilizers:</b> Situational factors, such as others in or out of workplace are provoking or supporting subject's volatility; high stressful workplace; insufficient management to risk potential	No	/
<b>Irrational Thinking:</b> Bizarre or highly suspicious beliefs, , especially if they include violent or fears of violence; makes highly Irrational accusation, especially toward management or colleagues.	Yes	>
<b>Substance Abuse:</b> Use of amphetamines or other stimulants; abuse of alcohol; evidence of misconduct or violence while under influence	No	/
<b>Known History of Violence, Criminality, or Conflict:</b> Violent history, especially if recent or frequent, including domestic/intimate partner violence; pattern of litigiousness or persistent conflict, especially in work context	No	/

## Compulsory referral for treatment on ground of the civil code

Victor B.† had been seen only three months ago by a physician who obviously did not notice anything worrying. Even though a psychiatrist would have examined Victor B.† on this occasion and had made the correct diagnosis of schizophrenia, Victor B.† probably would have not been taken for treatment in this state of the disorder, since Victor B.†. was obviously lacking any form of insight and hence would have not complied with any kind of treatment; treatment against his will as compulsory residential treatment according to Art. 426 civil code is only justified in the case of known impending danger for himself or others.

## Factors which might have contributed to the concealment of the impending danger by Victor B.†

- A quite average, for his surroundings even pleasant primary personality ("Nice chap").
- The in the context of his biography surprising and quick development of a serious psychopathology which would have been clearly identifiable for the expert, but certainly not for the population at large.
- A quite undiscerning professional function, where the deficiencies of Victor B.†, which had become apparent, could be compensated by his colleagues.
- The origins of Victor B.† from a cultural background, where psychiatric disorders still are considered as a taboo and are not openly addressed at.
- The affinity of Victor B.† for weapons in a country (Switzerland) with a rather liberal legal practice concerning dealing with weapons.

## Closing Remarks

The district attorney in charge of the Sursee county held on 21<sup>th</sup> of June 2014 a press conference, where the results of their investigations and also the conclusions of the forensic-psychiatric expertise were presented to the public and the concerned. Later, I was invited by the management of Kronospan, to explain my research to their staff. I think this open communication about the tragic event and especially its explanation from a forensic-psychiatric point of view had been generally appreciated, the effort it took to accomplish the expertise was worth it.