Circuit Case No. 2007-0139-CV1
Mississippi Supreme Court Case No. 2007-DR-01363-SCT

MACK ARTHUR KING

Petitioner

ν.

FILED

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OFFICE OF THE CLERK SUPREME COURT COURT OF APPEALS

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI Respondent

# SUPPLEMENT TO PETITION FOR POST-CONVICTION RELIEF WITH EXHIBITS

Submitted by:

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Circuit Case No. 2007-0139-CV1
Mississippi Supreme Court Case No. 2007-DR-01363-SCT

### MACK ARTHUR KING Petitioner

٧.

#### STATE OF MISSISSIPPI Respondent

#### SUPPLEMENT TO PETITION FOR POST-CONVICTION RELIEF WITH EXHIBITS

COMES NOW the Petitioner MACK ARTHUR KING, by and through the Mississippi Office of Capital Post-Conviction Counsel, Petitioner's attorneys of record pursuant to Miss. Code Ann. § 99-39-27, as well as the Due Process Clause and the First, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, and Fourteenth Amendments of the United States Constitution; Article 3, §§ 8, 14, 17, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, and 31 of the Mississippi Constitution; *Banks v. Dretke*, 124 S.Ct. 1256 (2004); *Wiggins v. Smith*, 539 U.S. 510, 123 S.Ct. 2527 (2003); M.R.A.P. 22, and the additional state and federal authorities cited herein, files this his Supplement to Petition for Post-Conviction Relief. Herein Petitioner incorporates by reference all issues raised in the original Petition for Post-Conviction Relief and in his Supplement to Petition for Post-Conviction Relief. Petitioner requests this Court to order that post-conviction relief be granted on those issues as well as the following issue:

The relevant procedural background and grounds for post-conviction relief are as follows:

#### REQUIRED INFORMATION AND PROCEDURAL HISTORY

Mr. King was convicted and sentenced to death for the 1980 murder of Lela Patterson. The Mississippi Supreme Court affirmed both his conviction and sentence on or about October 27, 1982. *King v. State.* 421 So.2d 1009 (Miss. 1982). King then filed his petition for writ of certiorari in the United States Supreme Court. Same was denied on or about May 2, 1983. *King v. Mississippi*, 461 U.S. 919, 103 S.Ct. 1903 (1983).

King then filed an Application for Leave to File a Petition for Writ of Error Coram Nobis in the Circuit Court of Lowndes County. The Mississippi Supreme Court remanded for a hearing regarding King's claim of ineffective assistance of counsel. *King v. Thigpen*, 446 So.2d 600 (Miss. 1984). The circuit court denied King relief. The Mississippi Supreme Court affirmed the circuit court's decision on or about February 18, 1987. *King v. State*, 503 So.2d 271 (Miss. 1987).

King then filed a writ of habeas corpus in the United States District Court Northern District of Mississippi. The district court denied relief. King next filed a writ of habeas corpus in the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit. The Fifth Circuit vacated the sentence and remanded back to the state for reconsideration of the death sentence in light of Clemons v. Mississippi, 494 U.S. 738, 110 S.Ct. 1441(1990). King v. Puckett, 1 F.3d 280 (5<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1993).

The Mississippi Supreme Court vacated the sentence and remanded for a new sentencing hearing. *King v. State*, 656 So.2d 1168 (Miss. 1995). King was again sentenced to death on or about April 9, 1998. He again filed an appeal with the Mississippi Supreme Court. King's sentence was vacated and remanded back to circuit court. *King v. State*, 784 So.2d 884 (Miss. 2001).

On or about March 28, 2003, King was again sentenced to death. He filed his appeal with the Mississippi Supreme Court which affirmed his sentence on or about May 31, 2007. Rehearing was denied on or about August 2, 2007. *King v. State*, 960 So.2d 413(Miss. 2007).

The Mississippi Supreme Court by order dated September 24, 2007, appointed the Mississippi Office of Capital Post-Conviction Counsel, hereinafter MOCPCC, to represent King during his post-conviction endeavors upon a finding of indigence. On or about November 2, 2007, the Circuit Court of Lowndes County determined King to be indigent and appointed MOCPCC to represent King in his post-conviction proceeding.

#### **PRESERVATION OF ISSUES**

Miss. Code Ann. § 99-39-21 (6), requires the petitioner to allege in his petition such facts as are necessary to demonstrate that his claims are not procedurally barred under that section. These claims are not barred for the following reasons:

"Post-Conviction proceedings are for the purpose of bringing to the trial court's attention facts not known at the time of judgment." Williams v. State, 669 So.2d 44, 52 (Miss. 1996) (quoting Smith v. State, 477 So.2d 191, 195 (Miss. 1985)); see also Miss. Code Ann. § 99-39-5. Furthermore, post-conviction proceedings afford the Court an opportunity "to review those matters which, in practical reality, could not or should not have been raised at trial or on direct appeal." Miss. Code Ann. § 99-39-3 (2); see also Brown v. State, 798 So.2d 481 (Miss. 2001). Post-conviction proceedings also afford a petitioner an opportunity to ask a reviewing court to reconsider issues raised on direct appeal in light of intervening decisions of the Mississippi Supreme Court and the United States Supreme Court. Miss. Code Ann. § 99-39-27 (9).

Ordinarily, a petitioner would be barred from re-litigating claims that were raised and considered on direct appeal under the principles of *res judicata*. Miss. Code Ann. § 99-39-21 (2). Despite this provision, however, the Supreme Court will reconsider an issue in light of an intervening decision that overrules law existing at the time of the direct appeal. Miss. Code Ann. § 99-39-23 (6) and Miss. Code Ann. § 99-39-27 (9).

With respect to death sentences, the Mississippi Supreme Court's statutory responsibility requires it to go beyond the specific points raised on direct appeal, and determines whether the sentence of death was imposed under influence of "passion, prejudice, or any other arbitrary factor." Miss. Code Ann. § 99-19-105(3)(a). Because the Court must go beyond the specific points raised on direct appeal to fulfill this responsibility, it may not refuse to review a claim simply because of any procedural defect associated with direct appeal.

Likewise, the Mississippi Supreme Court has a venerable tradition, continuing to the present, of relaxing procedural rules in death penalty cases such as this to insure the interests of justice and in an "awareness of the uniqueness and finality of the death penalty." Williams v. State, 445 So.2d 798, 810 (Miss. 1984); see also Randall v. State, 806 So.2d 185 (Miss. 2001); Conerly v. State, 760 So.2d 737, 740 (Miss. 2000) ("This Court has recognized an exception to procedural bars where a fundamental constitutional right is involved."); Gilliard v. State, 614 So.2d 370, 375 (Miss. 1992) ("This Court has looked beyond a procedural bar in instances where the error was of constitutional dimensions."); Smith v. State, So.2d 191 (Miss. 1995); Cole v. State, 666 So.2d 767, 782 (Miss. 1995); Pinkney v. State, 602 So.2d 1177 (Miss. 1992); Clemons v. State, 593 So.2d 1004, 1005 (Miss. 1992).

The Mississippi Supreme Court has held that procedural bars will not prevent consideration of issues on the merits "when errors at trial affect fundamental rights." *Gallion v. State*, 469 So.2d 1247, 1249 (Miss. 1985), *citing Brooks v. State*, 46 So.2d 97 (Miss. 1950). Many of the claims raised in this motion implicate "fundamental rights" – particularly the right not to be sentenced to death except in accordance with legal and constitutional principles. *Furman v. Georgia*, 408 U.S. 238 (1972).

The claims in this petition, when considered by themselves and in light of the fact that they arise in the context of a death sentence, are so serious as to constitute "plain error" of the sort which is routinely reviewed by the Mississippi Supreme Court even in the absence of procedural preservation.

The provisions of the Post-Conviction Collateral Relief Act regarding procedural bar are an unconstitutional invasion of the Mississippi Supreme Court's rule-making powers in that they constitute a legislatively created limitation on this Court's scope of review of post-conviction petitions.

Alternatively, the issues presented in this petition are not procedurally barred because failure to consider these issues would result in a fundamental miscarriage of justice. See Smith v. Murray, 477 U.S. 527, 538 (1986); Murray v. Carrier, 477 U.S. 478, 496 (1986); Sawyer v. Whitley, 505 U.S. 333 (1992).

Alternatively, the claims presented in this petition are not procedurally barred because it is the first time that the Petitioner has had an opportunity to raise them, and therefore these claims, including but not limited to ineffective assistance of counsel, are viable in post-conviction proceedings. *Wiley v. State*, 750 So.2d 1193, 1198 (Miss. 1999); *Woodward v. State*, 635 So.2d 805, 807-08 (Miss. 1993).

#### STANDARD OF REVIEW

The Mississippi Supreme Court has recognized "that post-conviction efforts, though collateral, have become an appendage, or part, of the death penalty appeal process at the state level." *Jackson v. State*, 732 So.2d 187, 190 (Miss. 1999); *see also Id.* at 191 (finding that in capital cases, state post-conviction efforts, though collateral, have become part of the death penalty appeal process at the state level). The Mississippi Supreme Court's well-established standard for review of capital convictions and sentences is "one of 'heightened scrutiny' under which all bona fide doubts are resolved in favor of the accused." *Flowers v. State*, 773 So.2d 309, 317 (Miss. 2000) (internal citations omitted); *see also Randall v. State*, 806 So.2d 185 (Miss. 2001) ("... the rule in this State is clear: death is different. In capital cases, all bona fide doubts are resolved in favor of the defendant"). The Supreme Court recognizes that "what may be harmless error in a case with less at stake becomes reversible error when the penalty is death." *Flowers v. State*, 773 So.2d at 317.

#### GROUNDS FOR REVIEW WITH SUPPORTING FACTS

#### SUPPLEMENT TO GROUND V

MACK ARTHUR KING IS MENTALLY RETARDED AS DEFINED BY THE COURT IN *CHASE V. STATE*, AND THUS HE IS INELIGIBLE FOR THE DEATH PENALTY.

As stated in Ground II of Mr. King's Petition for Post-Conviction Relief, Mr. King was previously tested by Dr. Whelan and Dr. King with full-scaled scores of 71 and 69 respectively; however a full mental retardation examination was not performed by either psychologist. Mr. King was evaluated on May 30, 2008 at the Mississippi State

Penitentiary by Dr. Marc Zimmerman. See Affidavit of Marc Zimmerman attached hereto as Exhibit 21.

Dr. Zimmermann performed the Screening test for the Luria-Nebraska Neuropsychological Battery which indicated Mr. King would be found to "have significant neuropsychological deficits if administered the full Luria-Nebraska Neuropsychological Battery." Id. Mr. King was also given the WAIS-III. He was found to have a verbal score of 71, a performance score of 68 and a full scale of 67 which is below the criteria for mental retardation. Dr. Zimmerman also administered the Benton Visual Retention Test which indicated that Mr. King "performs at a level that predicts he has no perceptual-motor deficits." *Id.* The Rey 15-Item Test was administered and an attempt to administer the Structured Inventory of Malingered Symptomology was made. *Id.* Mr. King scored on the Rey 15-Item test within the range that "might reflect malingering". *Id.* He was not able "to read the items on the Structured Inventory of Malingered Symptoms" nor was he "able to understand the items read to him" by Dr. Zimmerman "and the test was discontinued." *Id.* 

In addition to intelligence testing, Dr. Zimmerman reviewed affidavits, court testimony and medical records. *Id.* These materials provide evidence of Mr. King's sub average general intellectual functioning and limitations in adaptive functioning in at least two areas of adaptive functioning all of which occurred prior to age eighteen.

Mr. King had "trouble learning to tie his shoes". See Affidavit of Ethel Conner attached hereto as Exhibit 22. Mr. King's clothing often did not match. Id. "Mack's hair was never groomed, nor cut." See Affidavit of Lizzie Walker attached hereto as Exhibit 25. School records indicated that he received a "D" in hygiene. See School

Records attached hereto as Exhibit 23. Mr. King wet the bed until he was 12 or 13 years old. See Affidavit of Robert Bluitt attached hereto as Exhibit 24; See also as Exhibit 22.

Mr. King did not learn his alphabet until he was seven or eight years old. See Exhibit 22. His sister was unsure "how old he was when he could say them in order". Id. Mr. King has been described as "not smart", "special child", and slow" not only by his classmates but also by his family members. See Affidavits of Lizzie Walker, Edward Johnson and Mary Smith attached hereto as Exhibits 25, 26, & 27 respectively. Mr. King was "much bigger than the other students". See Exhibit 26.

According to school records, Mr. King was 5'3", 110lbs in the third grade. *See Exhibit 23*. A note by Mrs. Brownridge, his third grade teacher, indicated that he was fourteen years old in 1971. *Id.* She did not retain him but advanced him to the next grade. However, Mr. King dropped out after attending only twenty-six days of school. *Id.* Mr. King repeated first, second and third grades. *Id.* Mr. Johnson stated that "all of us thought that he was retarded". *See Exhibit 26*.

Mr. King had to be given simple instructions. *See Exhibits 24 and 26.* Mr. King was easily misled. *Id. see also Exhibit 22.* Mr. King was consistently described as "quiet" and "distant". *See Exhibits 24,25,26 and 27.* 

While not determinative of Mr. King's intellectual functioning, it should be noted that he has a sibling with profound mental retardation who is institutionalized at Ellisville State School. *See Exhibit 21*. Profound mental retardation is defined as individuals who have IQs below 20. *Id*. Mental retardation may be familial. *Id*.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Ms. Brownridge's calculation has Mac Arthur being 14 years old. However, it would appear that his age should have been 12 or 13.

With regard to the possibility of malingering, Dr. Zimmerman considered Mr. King's previous test scores, the absence of any indication of malingering by Dr. King and Dr. Whelan, and Mr. King's absence of any attempt to malinger when administered the WAIS-III. "The consistency of his score on three tests over a 25-year period would argue the validity of these scores." *Id.* It is Dr. Zimmerman's opinion to a "reasonable degree of certainty, that the poor response in the performance on the Rey-15 Item Test and the Structured inventory of Malingered Symptoms is a result of his intellectual deficits and not as a result of malingering." *Id.* 

Base on his evaluation and review of materials, Dr. Zimmerman opined "to a reasonable psychological certainty, Mr. King meets the definitions of mental retardation as defined by the DSM-IV-TR and the AAMR and accepted by the federal and state courts in *Atkins* and *Chase*." *Id*.

This Court has held that "we cannot constitutionally deny [a petitioner] the opportunity to present the issue of his possible mental retardation to the trial court. It is at the trial court that all the arguments presented by the State as well as those of the [petitioner] shall be heard and weighed in accord with the standards and procedures set forth in *Chase*." *Carr v. State*, 873 So.2d 991 (Miss. 2004). Thus, *Chase* and the cases that follow it make clear that a defendant is entitled to a hearing on the issue of mental retardation when he submits an affidavit that meets *Chase's* threshold. Mr. King avers that he has submitted documentation to meet this threshold.

#### **CONCLUSION**

WHEREFORE, PREMISES CONSIDERED, the Court should find that King is entitled to post-conviction relief and that his conviction and sentence of death should be reversed and vacated, or alternatively, remand for a new trial.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED, MACK ARTHUR KING, Petitioner

Glenn S. Swartzfager, MSB #9535

Louwlynn Vanzetta Williams, MSB # 99712

Attorney for Petitioner

Mississippi Office of Capital Post-Conviction

Counsel

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#### **CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

I, Louwlynn Vanzetta Williams, counsel for Petitioner, Mack Arthur King, hereby certify that I have caused a true and correct copy of the foregoing Petition for Post-Conviction Relief via hand-delivery to:

Honorable Jim Hood Attorney General Post Office Box 220 Jackson, Mississippi 39205-0220

This gt day of August, 2008.

Circuit Case No. 2007-0139-CVI Mississippi Supreme Court Case No. 2007-DR-01363-SCT

### MACK ARTHUR KING Petitioner

ν.

#### STATE OF MISSISSIPPI Respondent

#### LIST OF EXHIBITS

EXHIBIT 21: AFFIDAVIT OF MARC ZIMMERMANN

EXHIBIT 22: AFFIDAVIT OF ETHEL CONNER

EXHIBIT 23: SCHOOL RECORDS

EXHIBIT 24: AFFIDAVIT OF ROBERT BLUITT

EXHIBIT 25: AFFIDAVIT OF LIZZIE WALKER

EXHIBIT 26: AFFIDAVIT OF EDWARD JOHNSON

EXHIBIT 27: AFFIDAVIT OF MARY SMITH

Circuit Case No. 2007-0139-CV1 Mississippi Supreme Court Case No. 2007-DR-01363-SCT

MACK ARTHUR KING
Petitioner

v.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI Respondent

### **EXHIBIT 21**

# AFFIDAVIT OF DR. MARC ZIMMERMANN

#### IN THE SUPREME COURT OF MISSISSIPPI

Mack Arthur King

**PETITIONER** 

v.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

RESPONDENT

#### AFFIDAVIT OF MARC L. ZIMMERMANN, PH.D., M.P.

PERSONALLY APPEARED BEFORE ME, the undersigned authority, the witness named Marc L. Zimmerman who being first duly sworn, deposed and said:

- 1. My name is Marc L. Zimmermann. I am over the age of eighteen and the information set forth in this Affidavit is based on my personal knowledge and belief.
- 2. I am a licensed psychologist with a private practice in Baton Rouge, LA. My business address is 4701 Bluebonnet Boulevard, Suite B, Baton Rouge, LA 70809-2650.
- 3. I received my B.A. in psychology from the North Texas State University in 1967, my M.Ed. in counseling psychology from Our Lady of the Lake University in 1971, my M.S. in psychology from Texas A & M University-Commerce in 1976, my Ph.D. in psychology from Texas A & M University-Commerce in 1977 and my Postdoctoral M.S. in clinical psychopharmacology from the California School of Professional Psychology in 1999. I have been a licensed psychologist in the State of Louisiana since 1979. I hold Board Certifications in Forensic Psychology from the American College of Forensic Psychology and the American Board of Psychological Specialities.

- 4. In my professional work, I have been extensively involved with forensic psychology, including evaluations of individuals in the criminal justice system. I have frequently been qualified as an expert to testify in the Circuit Courts of the State of Mississippi and the District Courts of Louisiana, and have previously been involved as a witness in capital litigation.
- 5. I have been retained by the Mississippi Office of Capital Post-Conviction Counsel, attorneys representing MacArthur King to conduct a psychological evaluation it assess mental retardation.
- 6. I interviewed Mr. King at Unit 32 at Mississippi State Penitentiary at Parchman on May 30, 2008. Conditions were satisfactory for testing and I administered a battery of psychological tests that are typically used and relied upon in assessment of intellectual disorders by psychologists which included:
- 7. A. Benton Visual Retention Test. The Benton Visual Retention Test is an instrument designed to measure visual, perceptual, and reproductive skills. It consists of three sets of ten cards with designs on each card. These three forms are considered to be equivalent. The subject is to reproduce the designs on the cards in one or more of the standardized administrations. The performance on this test is usually considered to be indicative of the presence or absence of certain types of neurological dysfunction.
  - B. Screening Test for the Luria-Nebraska Neuropsychological Battery. The Screening Test for the Luria-Nebraska Neuropsychological Battery is a short test of approximately 20 minutes which assesses the probability of an individual demonstrating significant neuropsychological pathology on the Luria-Nebraska

- Neuropsychological Battery. It is composed of 15 items. Error scores are counted.

  An error score of eight (8) or higher is considered significant.
- C. Wechsler Adult Intelligence Test-III. The Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale III is an individually administered intelligence test which measures intellectual ability in the Verbal and Performance areas. The Verbal component consists of six (6) subtests and the Performance section includes five (5) subtests. The combination of Verbal and Performance abilities yields an overall measure of mental aptitude, the Full Scale. Some parts of the test require verbal responses, while others require the physical manipulation of materials.
- D. Rey 15-Item Test. The Rey 15 item test is a measure designed to help determine the presence of malingering. It involves a stimulus card with 15 different items. The card is exposed for 10 seconds and then the subject is asked to reproduce the card. The extent to which the card is correctly reproduced is a measure of whether the subject is attempting impression management.
- E. Structured Inventory of Malingered Symptomology. The Structured Inventory of Malingered Symptomatology is a screening measure for the detection of malingering across a variety of clinical and forensic settings. It measures attempts to malinger psychotic symptoms, neuropsychological impairment, amnestic disorders, low intelligence, and affective disorders. It is self administered and requires the respondent to answer 75 items either true or false.
- 8. In addition to the above tests I reviewed the following materials upon which I rely in reaching these conclusions.

- A. Affidavit of Robert Bluitt
- B. Affidavit of Edward Johnson
- C. Affidavit of Dr. Robin King
- D. Affidavit of Caroline Everington, Ph.D.
- E. Affidavit of Claresa king
- F. Affidavit of Sammy Conner
- G. Affidavit of Thomas Gilchrist, M.D.
- H. School Records of MacArthur King
- I. Testimony of Sammy Townsend, Superintendent
- J. Testimony of Michael Whelan, Ph.D.
- K. Testimony of Ethel Conner
- L. Testimony of Carshena Conner
- M. Testimony of Tion Conner
- N. Testimony of Claressa King
- O. Testimony of Robin King, Ph.D.
- P. Testimony of Ben Martin, M.D., Pathologist
- Q. Tests administered by Robin King, Ph.D.
- R. Medical Records of MackArthur King Mississippi State Hospital
- S. Records Delores DiGaetano, M.D., Mississippi Department of Corrections
- 9. The Benton Visual Retention Test indicated that Mr. King performs at a level that predicts he has no perceptual-motor deficits.

- 10. His performance on the Screening Test for the Luria-Nebraska Neuropsychological Battery indicates that he will be found to have significant neuropsychological deficits if administered the full Luria-Nebraska Neuropsychological Battery.
- 11. His performance on the Wechsler Adult Intelligence Test-III is similar to previous evaluations with other Wechsler series intelligence tests. He has a Verbal score of 71, the 3<sup>rd</sup> percentile; a Performance score of 68, the 2<sup>nd</sup> percentile, and a Full Scale score of 67, the 1<sup>st</sup> percentile. All of these scores are indicative of an individual who may be diagnosed with mental retardation.
- 12. On the Rey-15 item test, his performance is in the range which might reflect malingering.
- 13. He was unable to read the items on the Structured Inventory of Malingered Symptoms, which is consistent with his reading level as reported in his school records and as measured by Dr. Robin King. He was not able to understand the items read to him by myself and the test was discontinued.
- Text Revised (DSM IV TR) (published 2000) requires: 1. An IQ of 70+/- 5. 2. Significant deficits in adaptive functioning. 3. The disability must occur before the age of 18. The American Psychiatric Association publishes a manual which defines mental disorders, the Diagnostic and Statistical manual of Mental Disorders (DSM). The DSM IV (published 1994), the DSM III-R (published 1987), and the DSM III (published 1980) all have the same definition of mental retardation as the DSM IV TR. Impairment of adaptive functioning is broken down into the areas of communication, self care, home living, social/interpersonal skills, use of community resources, self-direction, functional academic skills, work, leisure,

- health, and safety.
- 15. The American Association of Mental Retardation (AAMR) definition of Mental Retardation is similar and requires: (1) Significantly subaverage intellectual functioning; (2) limitations in two or more of the following adaptive skill areas -communication, self-care, home living, social skills, community use, self-direction, health and safety, functional academics, leisure and work; and (3) the disability must manifest before age 18.
- 16. The above definitions of mental retardation are those cited by the United States Supreme Court in *Atkins v. Virginia* and by the Mississippi Supreme Court in *Chase v. Mississippi*.
- While the cause of mental retardation probably has multiple etiologies, there is clear evidence that some types of mental retardation are inherited. These would include, but not be limited to Down's Syndrome, Tay-Sach's Disease, and Fragile X Syndrome. However, we often find mental retardation to be familial, that is, it runs in families. This may be from an inherited genetic disorder or from subtle undiagnosed problems caused by prenatal, perinatal, or postnatal etiologies. Review of records indicate that Mr. King has a sibling who is profoundly mentally retarded and institutionalized at Ellisville State School. Individuals with IQs below 20 or considered profoundly mentally retarded.
- 18. Mr. King has had his intelligence tested three times. He was tested twice in 1983. On April 15, 1983, Dr. Robin King administered the Wechsler Adult Intelligence Test-Revised (WAIS-R) and found Mr. King to have an I.Q. of 71. However, he later found an error in his scoring and found Mr. King's I.Q. to be 69. On June 23, 1983, Mr. King was tested by Dr. Michael Whelan using the Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale (WAIS). He found Mr. King to have an I.Q. of 71. On May 30, 2008, I administered the Wechsler Adult Intelligence

- Scale-III (WAIS-III). On this instrument he is measured to have an I.O. of 67.
- 19. In addressing the issue of the possibility of malingering, it should be noted that neither Dr. King nor Dr. Whelan indicated that they thought Mr. King was not being honest in his attempts to complete the tasks on the WAIS-R and WAIS respectively. Nor is it my impression that he was attempting to malinger when administered the WAIS-III. The consistency of his score on three tests (a four point difference) over a 25-year period would argue the validity of these scores. If one were to allow for the Flynn Effect there would be a three point difference between the scores with the adjusted scores being 67 for Dr. King's WAIS-R, 63 for Dr. Whelan's WAIS, and 64 for the WAIS-III. It is my opinion to a reasonable degree of certainty, that the poor response in the performance on the Rey-15 Item Test and the Structured inventory of Malingered Symptoms is a result of his intellectual deficits and not as a result of malingering.
- 20. His school records indicate that he repeated the first, second and third grades. Achievement tests administered in school consistently show him as functioning at the first grade level in vocabulary, reading, and language. In Dr. King's evaluation of Mr. King, he found that Mr. King's academic abilities are essentially the same as when he was evaluated in school.
- An affidavit by Robert Bluitt, a childhood friend of Mr. King, relates that Mr. King was easily misled (gullible). He also indicates Mr. King could not leave the neighborhood. He was unable to cook other than boiling smoked sausage and bologna. He relates that Mr. King's only jobs "required 'muscle'." Further, Mr. King's father had to make sure that he awoke on time and got to work.
- 22. An affidavit by Edward Johnson, a former classmate of Mr. King relates that Mr. King was

"not smart." He states that Mr. King could not leave the neighborhood and that he could not read nor follow directions. He indicated that Mr. King worked on a farm and this work was basic in that it did not require him to "use his brain." He had to be given simple instructions. Moreover, he did not handle money.

23. It appears that Mr. King meets all of the criteria to be diagnosed as Mentally Retarded. All measures of I.Q. have placed his intellectual abilities at a score of less than 75. He has deficits in his adaptive functioning/activities of daily living. His academic abilities clearly are deficient as measured by his academic record and testing by Dr. King. Further, his vocational abilities are deficient as attested to by two individuals who have known him since school. He is also unable to access the community as he could not leave his neighborhood. And he was unable to effectively deal with money. Based on the above, to a reasonable psychological certainty, Mr. King meets the definitions of mental retardation as defined by the DSM-IV-TR and the AAMR and accepted by the federal and state courts in Atkins and Chase.

Further affiant sayeth not.

Marc L. Zimmermann, Ph.D., M.P.

Sworn to and subscribed to before me this 8242 day of August, 2008

NOTARY PUBLIC

My Commission Expires:

Circuit Case No. 2007-0139-CV1 Mississippi Supreme Court Case No. 2007-DR-01363-SCT

MACK ARTHUR KING
Petitioner

v.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI Respondent

# **EXHIBIT 22**

# AFFIDAVIT OF ETHEL CONNER

#### STATE OF MISSISSIPPI COUNTY OF LOWNDES

#### AFFIDAVIT OF ETHEL CONNER

Personally appeared before me, the undersigned authority in and for the county and state aforesaid, Ethel Conner, who after having been duly sworn, stated as follows:

- 1. My name is Ethel Conner. I am over 21 years of age and have personal knowledge of the facts set forth herein.
- 2. I am Mack Arthur King's sister.
- 3. Mack Arthur grew up in and around the Lowndes County area.
- 4. Both of his parents abused alcohol prior to and after his birth.
- 5. Mack Arthur did not learn his alphabet until he was 7 or 8 years old. I am not sure how old he was when he could say them in order.
- 6. Mack Arthur had trouble learning to tie his shoes. Often his clothing did not match.
- 7. Mack Arthur was pretty much a loner. He did not approach other children on his own initiative.
- 8. He was easily influenced.
- 9. If he was upset, he would go and sit by himself. Sometime he would sit in the woods.
- 10. I remember him still wetting the bed after he reached school age.

Further affiant sayeth not.

ETHEL CONNER

\_day of June 2008.

NOTARY PUBLIC

My Commission Expires:

April 29, 2011

Circuit Case No. 2007-0139-CV1
Mississippi Supreme Court Case No. 2007-DR-01363-SCT

MACK ARTHUR KING
Petitioner

v.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI Respondent

# **EXHIBIT 23**

# **SCHOOL RECORDS**

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Circuit Case No. 2007-0139-CV1
Mississippi Supreme Court Case No. 2007-DR-01363-SCT

MACK ARTHUR KING
Petitioner

v.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI Respondent

# **EXHIBIT 24**

# AFFIDAVIT OF ROBERT BLUITT

#### STATE OF MISSISSIPPI COUNTY OF LOWNDES

#### AFFIDAVIT OF ROBERT BLUITT

Personally appeared before me, the undersigned authority in and for the county and state aforesaid, Robert Bluitt, who after having been duly sworn, stated as follows:

- 1. My name is Robert Bluitt. I am over 21 years of age and have personal knowledge of the facts set forth herein.
- On July 16, 2008, I met with Louwlynn Vanzetta Williams who is an attorney for the Mississippi Office of Capital Post-Conviction Counsel and Pamela Hannah who is an investigator in the same office. The Mississippi Office of Capital Post-Conviction Counsel is providing representation for Mack Arthur King in his post-conviction appeal.
- 3. Mack Arthur and I grew up in and around the Columbus, Mississippi area. We lived way out in the country. There was no indoor plumbing.
- 4. I am a childhood friend of Mack Arthur. We have known each other since we were toddlers. His other friends were Roosevelt Rice, Ray Charles Jones, Charles Butler, and Bernard Jefferies.
- 5. All of them were in special education. Mack's sister Teresa was also in special education.
- 6. Mack was very trusting of the people he knew. He was easily misled. Mack was very humble.
- 7. A group of them got in trouble for scratching up a teacher's car. Mack was not involved but because he was friends with the group he was included too.
- 8. The children would pick on him but he never responded. Didn't react. Never changed his expression. Kept his emotions to himself.
- 9. I never saw him upset or angry.

- 10. Mack was distant with regard to other children his age. He was quite. If you didn't ask him anything, you would not know he was in the room.
- 11. On occasion, Mack stayed the night at my home. Mack use to wet the bed until he

was about 12 or 13.

- 12. He couldn't leave the neighborhood. He knew the neighborhood well though.
- 13. Mack could not cook but could boil smoked sausage and bologna.
- 14. His mother and sisters took care of the household chores. Never knew him to wash clothes. Only had 2 pair of pants and a pair of jeans.
- 15. We worked for the Hansens as field laborers. Picked up pecans for Mr. Tom Hargrove. Hauled hay for Mr. Albert Go. Mack only had jobs that required "muscle". Mack Arthur's daddy made sure that he got up and made it to work on time.
- 16. After his uncle Willie Porter moved to Columbus, Mack Arthur spent a lot of time with him.
- 17. I would have been available to testify on Mack's behalf if I had been asked.

Further affiant sayeth not.

SWORN TO AND SUBSCRIBED before me, this the \_\_\_\_\_\_ day of July 2008.

Tanela Itu

My Commission Expires:

April 29,2011



Circuit Case No. 2007-0139-CV1 Mississippi Supreme Court Case No. 2007-DR-01363-SCT

MACK ARTHUR KING
Petitioner

V

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI Respondent

# **EXHIBIT 25**

# AFFIDAVIT OF LIZZIE WALKER

#### AFFIDAVIT OF LIZZIE WALKER

#### STATE OF MISSISSIPPI COUNTY OF LOWNDES

Comes now, the undersigned, in and of the aforesaid jurisdiction, who makes this affidavit and states: Lizzie Walker, affiant, being over the age of twenty-one (21) and an adult citizen of the United States, and after being first duly sworn, states an oath the following:

- 1. I am Lizzie Walker and I reside at 368 Harrisbend Road, Columbus, MS. I have been a resident of Columbus, MS all my life. During the years of 1968-1974, I served as director of the New Bethel Temple Head Start Center. Mack did not attend New Bethel Temple, but his sibling, Claressa did. When Claressa came to school it became obvious to me that the family was lacking basic necessities that should have been provided by her family.
- Personal hygiene items and clothing were provided to the family on numerous occasions.
   Several occasions when I visited The King's, Mack's hair was never groomed, nor cut.
   He had outgrown his clothing and he did not have shoes on his feet.
- 3. Mack appeared to be a special child to me. He was always quiet and he did not speak much at all. When Mack got older he would come to my house and play with my sons. I would make sure he would eat right along with my children, because I knew his family did not have much. Again, he was very quiet, yet mannerable.
- 4. He was deprived as a child. His childhood was taken from him at an early age witnessing his mother and father's violence toward each other and the alcoholism. Also babysitting his disabled brother, Mack was a child himself in need of supervision.
- 5. In my heart, I really believe that he is the victim.

1 of 2 pages

Initial

Further, affiant declares the above to be true and correct

Signature

Subscribe to and sworn before me

on this 12 day MAR 2008.

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Circuit Case No. 2007-0139-CV1 Mississippi Supreme Court Case No. 2007-DR-01363-SCT

MACK ARTHUR KING
Petitioner

v.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI Respondent

### **EXHIBIT 26**

# AFFIDAVIT OF EDWARD JOHNSON

#### STATE OF MISSISSIPPI COUNTY OF LOWNDES

#### AFFIDAVIT OF EDWARD JOHNSON

Personally appeared before me, the undersigned authority in and for the county and state aforesaid, Edward Johnson, who after having been duly sworn, stated as follows:

- 1. My name is Edward Johnson. I am over 21 years of age and have personal knowledge of the facts set forth herein.
- 2. On June 19, 2008, I met with Louwlynn Vanzetta Williams who is an attorney for the Mississippi Office of Capital Post-Conviction Counsel and Pamela Hannah who is an investigator in the same office. The Mississippi Office of Capital Post-Conviction Counsel is providing representation for Mack Arthur King in his post-conviction appeal.
- 3. I grew up in and around the Columbus, Mississippi area. We lived way out in the country on Nashville Ferry Road.
- 4. Mack Arthur was my classmate. He was older than I but because he had failed so many times we had some classes together at Concord and at New Hope.
- 5. Mack Arthur was much bigger than the other students in our grade level. He was not smart. He was very quite. All of us thought that he was retarded.
- 6. I never saw him upset or angry nor did I ever see him involved in a fight.
- 7. Mack Arthur knew his way around the area because there was only about two or three roads that covered the area. They were Hughes Road, Nashville Ferry Road and Hwy 69. He couldn't leave the neighborhood. Mack could not read directions or follow them.
- 8. Ms. Frances Robinson owned a store and Ms. Bostick ran a local store. Ms. Bostick would allow Mack to charge items on a ticket. Sign it and later, when he got paid or received a check, he would take it to her. She would add up what was owed, subtract it from the check and then give the rest back, if any.
- 9. Mr. Hansen also lived in the area. He had a big farm. Mr. Hansen raised peas, watermelons, corn, and cotton. Mac Arthur worked for him. Nothing that he did for Mr. Hansen required him to use his brains. Mac Arthur did "muscle work" and field labor. I think that he may have driven the tractor to plow the fields. If he did, simple

instructions were given such as get on the tractor and drive. Don't stop until the whole field is plowed.

- 10. Mac Arthur had to be given very simple instructions. For example, pick the watermelons, stack them here and some one will pick them up with a truck. Don't stop until all the watermelons are picked.
- Mac Arthur lived in a house that was nothing more than a shack on Mr. Hansen's 11. land. Mr. Hansen took the money from Mac Arthur's check to pay all the bills, rent and lights. Mac Arthur did not handle money. He never had any.
- I would have been available to testify on Mack's behalf if I had been asked. 12.

Further affiant sayeth not.

SWORN TO AND SUBSCRIBED before me, this the 17 day of July 2008.

My Commission Expires:



Circuit Case No. 2007-0139-CV1
Mississippi Supreme Court Case No. 2007-DR-01363-SCT

MACK ARTHUR KING
Petitioner

v.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI Respondent

## **EXHIBIT 27**

# AFFIDAVIT OF MARY SMITH

#### AFFIDAVIT OF MARY SMITH

#### STATE OF MISSISSIPPI COUNTY OF LOWNDES

Comes now, the undersigned, in and of the aforesaid jurisdiction, which makes this affidavit and states: Mary Smith, affiant, being over the age of twenty-one (21) and an adult citizen of the United States, and after being first duly sworn, states an oath the following:

- I am Mary Smith, and I am 72 (seventy-two) years of age. I have been a resident of Columbus, Ms. for approximately 60 years. Before retirement, I was a teacher at the New Bethel Temple Head-Start Center from 1967-1974.
- 2. Mack Arthur King is the son of my oldest brother, Teavell King. They lived within a block of my mother's house; therefore, I would see him quite often. I would stop by frequently to check on Mack and his siblings. I was aware that the children were not in a good environment. My brother, Teavell, and my sister in-law Minnie Pearl drank a lot. Minnie Pearl drank far more than Teavell.
- 3. I would stop by on most weekends, finding Minnie Pearl gone, leaving the children unattended. She would leave out on Friday night returning on Sunday evening. This was habitual. The children were left to care of themselves. In an effort to pay the bills, my brother would be out working. Despite his efforts, Mack was deprived of the essential things as a child. I truly believe that Mack was affected by the violence and the alcoholism within their home.

He had a father in the home, but he did not spend the quality time that Mack needed while growing up.

MMS

4. On numerous occasions, Uncle Arthur Gregory from Yaki, MA, would send money to me and I would shop and buy the children clothes and toys for Christmas. This continued until Uncle Arthur passed away.

5. Remembering back, Mack was very quiet child. He appeared slow and distant. He did not attend school regularly. Also he would stay at home with his disabled brother, Jake. Even though Minnie Pearl was at home, she was always intoxicated.

6. Mack was subjected to violence between his father and mother. One day my husband and I had to carry Teavell to the hospital after Minnie Pearl stabbed him in the back of his right leg.

7. I did not see very much of Mack during his teenage years. Finally, on the day of the murder, around 12:00 noon, I saw Mack at the Fred's in Columbus, MS. He was very calm and polite that day. He was with a female, but I cannot remember her name. Even though the conversation between Mack and I was brief, I was completely shocked by the news.

8. I do not believe that Mack took the life of Mrs. Patterson. I believe that Mack is incarcerated for a crime he did not commit. I feel that he was taken advantage of because of his mental status.

Further, affiant declares the above to be true and correct

Signature

Subscribe to and sworn before me

on this 2 day MU 2008.

NOTARY PUBLIC

2 of 2 pages

MMS

Initial

