

Criminal Profiling



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Thursday, November 3, 2011

Tennessee Psychological Association

Nashville, Tennessee

Disclaimer:

Warning: Some photos and discussions in this presentation are graphic in nature. If you do not wish to be exposed to this type of material, please do not attend.

Program Outline

1. A **brief** survey of the history of profiling (from the bazaar to the inaccurate to the productive).
2. A brief discussion of the research on profiling (from guessing to hunches to psychics to real research).
3. An attempt to define Criminal or Offender Profiling.

Program Outline

4. The basic principles of criminal profiling in the U.S.
 5. The case of Theodore Robert Bundy as an example.
 6. A 48 year-old cold case of two unsolved murders in California.
 7. The class will discuss a profile of that cold case.
 8. What are the training opportunities available to become involved in this work?
- Note: the outline on the Web and hand outs in class do not include graphic photos shown in the presentation.

A Brief History of Criminal Profiling.

- 1. Thomas Bond was a physician who attempted to use scientific methods of the time to provide a personality profile of Jack the Ripper in the 1880's.
- 2. Walter C. Langer in 1943 was requested to profile Adolf Hitler. Langer, a psychoanalyst used the scientific methods of his time to help the authorities understand the Nazi leader.

Brief History continued

- 3. James A. Brussel was asked to profile a serial bomber who terrorized New York City in the late 40's and early 1950's. In 1956 the psychiatrist was most accurate in the profile when George Metesky was arrested the next year.
- 4. Howard Teten was a veteran police officer when he joined the FBI in 1962. He started the bureau's interest in formal offender profiling development. In June of 1973 a seven-year-old girl was abducted in Montana. She was the first official FBI profiled case.

Brief History continued

- 5. Teten, Mullany and Col. Robert K. Ressler worked together to profile for the FBI and later arrest David Meirhofer in the case. Meirhofer was 23 and this was his second murder victim. He took **souvenirs** from his victims including body parts and personal items.

4 Types of Killers and Sex Offenders

- A. Nicholas Groth, Ph.D., an American psychologist published a study of over 500 rapists working with both victims and offenders in 1979. (We will discuss the first four of these in detail later).
- Power-Reassurance
- Power-Assertive
- Anger-Retaliatory
- Sadistic
- Profit (was later added)
- Opportunistic (subtype) Gang Rape (subtype)

Brief History continued

- 6. David Canter, Ph.D. in 1968 worked on the Railway Rapist in England. A psychologist, Dr. Canter was accurate in 13 out of 17 points of John Duffy's profile.
- This arrest made profiling an internal phenomenon.
- The FBI incorporated the discipline in many major cases that crossed state lines and in multiple rape and homicide cases. The pressure to solve cases and stop violent crimes demanded new techniques—profiling was one of those new techniques with promise.

Brief History continued

- 7. Richard Walter and Bob Keppel of the FBI (1974) worked to capture Theodore Robert Bundy and Gary Leon Ridgway, the Green River Killer. Walter was a psychologist in Michigan's prison system. They identified patterns in serial killers and other offenders that formed the data base at the FBI we use today.



Brief History continued

- 8. John Douglas and Robert Ressler
- In 1978 after Howard Teten left the Behavioral Science Unit at the FBI, John Douglas and Robert Ressler became the leaders of the offender profiling unit at the bureau. Douglas started the National Center for Analysis of Violent Crime (NCAVC) and helped start (VICAP) The Violent Criminal Appreciation Program.



Brief History continued

- In the 1970's criminal profiling became a generally accepted practice in the United States and in Europe.
- There were many mistakes however:
 - Richard Jewell in Atlanta versus Eric Robert Rudolph
 - The Beltway Sniper attacks—profiled as a middle-aged white male when in fact it was two black males, one of which was 17 years of age.
 - The 1961 murders of 3 women were first profiled as being drug users/dealers. They were jailed on related charges but the death of a 4th young woman proved the FBI profile wrong.

26 year old Joie Armstrong was murdered by 38 year old Cary Stayner, an employee of the Lodge at Yosemite National Park where the first 3 women were staying.



Criminal Profile Research???

Initially profilers were law enforcement officers simply using their criminal investigative skills and coordinating multiple related crime scenes. Law enforcement officers reached out to medical and psychological experts for assistance.

Those “experts” in the law enforcement and psychological/medical communities began to correlate data.

Patterns began to develop and careful observers made use of those patterns in other cases and in future cases.

Data bases were formed for future use.

Early Profiling Practice

- The rush to solve cases in this effort resulted in bazaar efforts to use psychics, mediums, and other means even by Law enforcement.
- It was the introduction of clinical psychologists in the 1980's that brought real research methods to the developing field.
- Why did the field prosper without a scientific basis for so long?

Richard N. Kocsis, Ph.D. suggests three reasons (2006).

- 1) Glamorization in the media.
- 2) The general environment of its use—law enforcement agencies do not tend to lend themselves to the techniques of independent critical scrutiny that are characteristic of other scientific disciplines.
- 3) The discipline has proven to be useful in practice to law enforcement agencies.

Research is in its infancy in this field.

- The FBI has assembled a significant data base of criminal behavior which is “helpful” in relating behaviors to personality types.
- But much of the “research” is anecdotal in nature and must be taken as such.
- Researchers like Kocsis, Oleson, Harris, Chan, Chambridge, Dmaris, Dempster, Finnane, Fitzgerald, Wood, and others are exploring this phenomenon.

The reality of the situation on Research

- For now—know that this is a developing discipline.
- Criticisms are legitimate but Criminal Profiling is another helpful tool when in the hands of a properly trained individual in the law enforcement context.
- Profilers do not solve crimes. Detectives do.

What is Criminal Profiling?

- A forensic technique which seeks to provide investigative agencies with specific information which will help focus attention on individuals with personality traits that parallel traits of other perpetrators who have committed similar other offenses. (Douglas)
- Criminal profiling refers to the process of identifying personality traits, behavioral tendencies, geographic locations and demographic or biological descriptions of an offender based on characteristics of the crime. (Kocsis).

What is Criminal Profiling?

- Criminal profiling is the process of investigating and examining criminal behavior in order to help identify the type of person responsible. (Turvey)

What is Criminal Profiling?

- Criminal profiling is a tool to reduce the uncertainty when identifying an offender in difficult to solve crimes. There are, however, unresolved questions as to whether criminal profiling is an appropriate tool for evidenced-based policing. Potential offender characteristics tend to be expressed in criminal profiles through vague verbal expressions of uncertainty which may lead to investigators misinterpreting the claims and investigations being misled. (Muller, 2011)

What is Criminal Profiling?

- It is a behavior and investigative tool that is intended to help investigators to profile unknown criminal subjects or offenders. It provides law enforcement with a social and psychological assessment of the offender, a psychological evaluation of belongings found in the possession of the offender and finally to give suggestions and strategies for interviewing the offender. (Averitt, 2009)

“Deeds of Violence in our society are performed largely by those trying to establish their self-esteem, to defend their self-image, and to demonstrate that they too are significant.”

John B. Averitt, Ph.D.

Profiling in the media

- The Sniper
- Manhunter
- The Silence of the Lambs
- Copycat
- Suspect Zero
- Mindhunters
- Citizen X
- X-Files
- Murder By Numbers
- Taking Lives
- The Pughkeepsie Tapes
- The Profiler

Behavioral-Motivational Typology

- **Power Reassurance:** also known as compensatory
- Behaviors include those that are intended to restore the offender's self-confidence or self-worth through the use of low-aggression means.
- The offender has a lack of confidence and a sense of personal inadequacy.
- They believe that the victim is giving consent.
- They often use “surprise” and the method of attack is “verbal threat or a weapon”.

Power Reassurance continued

- Reassures victim that the offender does not wish to harm the victim
- Complements the victim
- Asks for emotional feedback
- Self-deprecation
- Voices concern for the victim's welfare
- Apologetic
- Asks about victim's sexual interests and to evaluate their sexual skills

Power Reassurance continued

- Sexual Behavior
 - Attempt at foreplay
 - Involvement of the victim in sexual activity
 - Allowing the victim to negotiate sexual activity
 - Not forcing the victim to physically comply with sexual demands

Power Reassurance continued

- **Modus Operandi** defined:
- in criminology, distinct pattern or manner of working that comes to be associated with a particular criminal. Criminologists have observed that, whatever his specialty-burglary, auto theft, or embezzling-the professional criminal is very likely to adhere to his particular way of operating. If, for example, a burglar begins his career by entering houses from the roof, he will, in all probability, continue this method for as long as he is able to work. Some burglars become so attached to their **modus operandi** that they burglarize the same places or people again and again.

Power Reassurance continued

- **Signature**
- Signature is a criminal's way of leaving his mark on the crime scene and personalizing his act as his own. A criminal's signature behavior goes beyond the basics of committing the crime and can include posing or branding victims in a particular way or with a certain symbol, carrying out a manic obsession such as torture or disfigurement, using props and taking souvenirs of the victim such as photos or clothing to relive the crime.

Power Reassurance continued

- Signature continued
- A criminal's signature alerts profilers to the emotional and psychological aspects of a suspect's crime that act as the driving force for committing the crime. Signature behavior reveals clues about a criminal's past, personality, emotions, mental state and intelligence, defining possible motives for committing the crime. For example, the signature behavior of sadistic torture can be a potential sign of underlying emotional aspects such as anger and self-hatred or the need to gain control over a certain demographic and can identify a past of sexual abuse or neglect, as in the case of Jeffrey Dahmer.

Power Reassurance continued

- MO Behavior
- Selects victims who live in the same general area, often near the offender's home, work, or other places where the offender feels comfortable.
- Targets severe victims in advance.
- Engages in surveillance of victims.
- Attacks occur in late evening or early morning.
- Victims are alone or with small children when attacked
- Attack lasts a short period of time: duration increased with victim passivity.

Power Reassurance continued

- MO Behavior continued
- Vicinity of the attacks remains within the same general area.
- The offender terminates the rape if the victim resists.

Power Reassurance continued

- Signature Behavior
- Engages in voyeuristic behavior of victim before or after an attack.
- Takes personal item from the victim, such as an undergarment, ring, or photograph.
- Keeps a record of the attack.
- Makes obscene phone calls to the victim or family.
- Contacts the victim after the attack (phone calls asking the victim out on a date, send flowers, messages on answering machine about what a good time he had).

Power Reassurance continued

- Diagnosis Factors
- Being easily hurt by rejection, criticism, or disapproval
- Avoiding occupational activities that involve significant contact with others for fear of rejection, criticism or disapproval
- Showing restraint in intimate relationships for fear of being shamed or ridiculed
- Being reluctant to become involved with people unless certain of being liked or accepted.
- Exaggerating potential difficulties or dangers of daily life
- Feeling socially inept, inferior or unappealing to others.

Power Reassurance continued

- Possible Diagnosis is:
- Avoidant Personality Disorder
- They may expect victims to have responded with pleasure after an attack. Very active fantasy lives. They fantasize that it was a “date.” They have inadequate personalities and fantasize positive response from their victims. Rape is restorative of the offender’s doubts about himself and therefore sexually and emotionally reassuring.

Power Assertive or Entitlement

- Method of Approach:
 - Con or surprise
- Method of Attack:
 - Verbal threats, physical force, weapon

Power Reassurance continued

- **Verbal Behavior:**

- Does not want the victim to be verbally involved in the attack
- Gives sexual instructions/commands
- Offender's pleasure is primary
- Acts "macho." (such are his fantasies).
- Uses profanity, offensive and abusive language.
- Demeans and humiliates the victim.

Power Reassurance continued

- **Sexual Behavior:**
- Offender does whatever he wants to the victim.
- Little or no foreplay.
- Repeated attacks on victim.
- Offender sexually punishes or abuses victim.
- Offender engages in pulling, pinching, or biting behaviors.
- Offender's goal is capture, conquer and control.
- Victim is a prop only; an object for his sexual fantasy.

Power Assertive or Entitlement

- Physical Behavior:
- Offender rips or tears the victim's clothing.
- Offender engages in the use of corrective force.
- Offender engages in moderate, excessive, or brutal levels of force that increase with victim resistance or his level of sexual dysfunction during the offense.
- Offender chooses locations for the attack that are convenient and safe.

Power Assertive or Entitlement

- **MO Behavior**

- Victim is preselected or opportunistic.
- Victim is chosen by availability, accessibility and vulnerability.
- Location of the offense is victim dependent.
- Weapon is involved or substituted with higher levels of force.
- Physical aggression is used to initially overpower the victim.
- Victim is held captive in some fashion while being raped.

Power Assertive or Entitlement

- **Diagnostic issues:**
- Offenders have no doubt about their own adequacy or masculinity. They may use their attacks as an expression of their own virility. This cluster of behaviors are often associated with Narcissistic Personality Disorder. Narcissists lack emotion for others and despite their façade of self-confidence, have extremely low self-esteem.

Anger Retaliatory or Anger Displaced

- Method of Approach:
 - Blitz or surprise
- Method of Attack:
 - Brutal physical force, extreme violence, weapons, explosives.

Anger Retaliatory or Anger Displaced

- Verbal Behavior:
- Verbally selfish—is not interested in hearing victim.
- Does not negotiate.
- May blame victim for events and perceived events:
“If you wouldn’t have struggled I wouldn’t have had to beat you.”
- Other angry, hostile language.

Anger Retaliatory or Anger Displaced

- **Physical Behavior:**
- Ripping of victim's clothing.
- Dresses for the event (full military dress uniform, face paint, battle dress uniform, etc.)
- Excessive or brutal levels of force with high amount of injury to the victim.

Anger Retaliatory or Anger Displaced

- MO Behavior:
- Attack is unplanned; a result of an emotional reaction on the part of the offender.
- Attack is skillfully planned and focused on a particular victim.
- Offenses appear sporadic over time.
- Uses weapons of opportunity/or excessive weapons.
- He knows the victim or she represents someone he knows.

Anger Retaliatory or Anger Displaced

- Signature Behavior:
- Immediate use of direct physical force.
- Duration of attack is short.
- Anger or Rage in evidence at crime scene.
- Collateral victims at crime scene—
result of not planning carefully.

Anger Retaliatory or Anger Displaced

- Sexual Behavior:
- Sexually selfish
- Sex is violent, and extension of the physical attack.
- No foreplay.
- Attempts to force victim to perform acts that the offender perceives as degrading or humiliating (fellatio/sodomy).

Anger Retaliatory or Anger Displaced

- Diagnostic Issues:
- Paranoid Personality Disorder
- Schizoid Personality Disorder
- Antisocial Personality Disorder
- Borderline Personality Disorder
- Frantic efforts to avoid abandonment-real or imagined
- History of unstable relationships.
- Chronic feelings of emptiness.
- Substance abuse
- History of impulsive behavior.

Sadistic or Anger Excitation

- Method of Approach:
 - con
- Method of Attack:
 - Surprise, physical force, weapons, explosives

Sadistic or Anger Excitation

- Verbal Behavior:
- Says things to initially to gain victim's trust.
- Offender says things to entice the victim away from safety.
- During the attack, the offender may demand to be called a certain name to indicate the victim be subservient.
- Offender asks, "Does it hurt? Did that hurt? Can you feel that?"
- Calls the victim demeaning, humiliating names.

Sadistic or Anger Excitation

- Sexual Behavior:
- Offender has an extensive collection of porn
- Offender is sexually stimulated by victim's pain.
- Offender rehearses attacks with compliant victims (wife, girlfriends, etc.).
- Offender uses sexual bondage apparatus during attacks.
- Offender performs sexual torture on victims.

Sadistic or Anger Excitation

- Sexual Behavior continued:
- Offender prefers rough anal sex followed in frequency by forced fellatio.
- Offender prefers ejaculation on specific parts of the victims' body.
- Offender is sexually selfish; the victim's primary function is to suffer, sexually.
- Offender records the attack for later fantasy activity.
- "Souvenirs" and "trophies" are kept and hidden in secret, but accessible places.

Sadistic or Anger Excitation

- Physical Behavior:
- Brutal or high level of force used to inflict victim injury over a prolonged time period.
- Injuries inflicted against specific areas of the victim's body of sexual significance to the offender.
- The intensity of specified sexual injury increases with the rapist's anger which increases with the level of sexual arousal.

Sadistic or Anger Excitation

- MO Behavior:
- Offenders impersonate an occupation that give them power over the victim.
- Offenses are planned in exacting detail.
- Offenses are executed methodically.
- Offenders assess and selects victim by emotional vulnerability and gains his or her confidence through seduction.
- Victims are vilified by law enforcement (prostitutes, addicts, runaways, etc.).

Sadistic or Anger Excitation

- MO Behavior continued:
- Victim is lured to a concealed area where the offender has a great deal of control.
- Offender increases aggression with each successive attack.
- Offender kills the victim as a precautionary act.

Sadistic or Anger Excitation

- Signature Behavior:
- Special offense materials brought with offender to the scene, containing weapons, bindings, and any sexual apparatus.
- The sexual attack lasts for an extended period of time.
- Offender is good at presenting an image of a loving and sincere individual.
- Victims are strangers to the offender.

Sadistic or Anger Excitation

- Diagnosis issues: Antisocial Personality
- This is most individually complex type. It is motivated by intense, individually varying fantasies that involve inflicting brutal levels of pain on the victim solely for offender sexual pleasure. The goal is total victim fear and submission. Physical aggression is eroticized. The victim must be physically and psychologically abused and degraded for the offender to become sexually excited and gratified.

Serial Killers



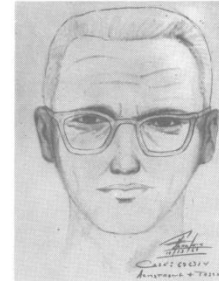
WANTED

SAN FRANCISCO POLICE DEPARTMENT

NO. 90-69

WANTED FOR MURDER

OCTOBER 18, 1969



Supplementing our Bulletin 87-69 of October 13, 1969. Additional information has developed the above amended drawing of murder suspect known as "ZODIAC".

WMA, 35-45 Years, approximately 5'8", Heavy Build, Short Brown Hair, possibly with Red Tint, Wears Glasses. Armed with 9  Automatic.

Available for comparison: Slugs, Casings, Latents, Handwriting.

ANY INFORMATION:
Inspectors Armstrong & Toschi
Homicide Detail
CASE NO. 696314

THOMAS J. CAHILL
CHIEF OF POLICE

Specific Cases as an Example

- He was attractive, smart, and had a future in politics. He was also one of the most prolific serial killers in U.S. history. Theodore Robert Bundy screamed his innocence until his death in the electric chair became imminent, then he tried to use his victims one more time - to keep himself alive. His plan failed and the world got a glimpse of the true evil inside him.

Theodore Robert Bundy

- Bundy was born Theodore Robert Cowell to Louise Cowell on November 24, 1946, at the Elizabeth Lund Home for Unwed Mothers in Burlington, Vermont. After eight weeks at the home Louise returned to her parents' house in Philadelphia to raise her new son. For the first several years of his life Ted thought his grandparents were his parents and his mother was his sister. In 1951 Louise and Ted moved to Tacoma, Washington and Louise married Johnnie Bundy, a military cook.

Theodore Robert Bundy

- Despite his parental circumstances and meager surroundings Bundy was well behaved and grew into an attractive teen who was generally liked and who performed well in school. After high school he entered the University of Puget Sound and continued to do well academically, but felt uncomfortable around his fellow peers who were predominantly wealthy. In his sophomore year Bundy transferred to the University of Washington to escape the uncomfortable feeling of his financial inadequacy.

Theodore Robert Bundy

- Throughout his years at high school Bundy suffered from acute shyness that resulted in his appearing socially awkward. This affliction followed him to college and although Bundy had friends he never blended comfortably into doing much of the social activities others were doing. He rarely dated and kept to himself. But in 1967 Bundy met the woman of his dreams. She was pretty, wealthy, and sophisticated. They both shared a skill and passion for skiing and spent many weekends on the ski slopes.

Theodore Robert Bundy

- Ted fell in love with his new girlfriend and tried hard to impress her to the point of grossly exaggerating his own accomplishments. He tried to gain her approval with a summer scholarship to Stamford that he won although his time there was less than impressive. By 1968 she decided Bundy lacked any real future and was not husband material. She ended the relationship and broke Bundy's heart and his obsession toward her haunted him for years.

Theodore Robert Bundy

- Bundy suffered extreme depression over the break up and dropped out of school. It was during this time that he learned the truth that his sister was his mother and his parents were his grandparents. Bundy was also getting a whispered reputation by those close to him for being a petty thief. It was during this phase of his life that his shyness was replaced with false bravado and he returned to college, excelled in his major, and earned a bachelor's degree in psychology.

Theodore Robert Bundy

- Bundy became involved with another woman, Elizabeth Kendall (the pseudonym she used when she wrote "The Phantom Prince: My Life With Ted Bundy") who was a divorcee with a young daughter. She fell deeply in love with Bundy and despite her suspicions that Bundy was seeing other women her devotion toward him continued. Bundy was not receptive to the idea of marriage, but allowed the relationship to continue even after reuniting with his first love who was attracted to the new confident, Ted Bundy.

Theodore Robert Bundy

- In 1974 young women began vanishing from college campuses around Washington and Oregon. Lynda Ann Healy, a 21-year-old radio announcer, was among those who were missing. In July 1974 two women were approached at a Seattle state park by an attractive man who introduced himself as Ted. He asked them to help him with his sailboat but they refused. Later that day two other women were seen going off with him and were never seen alive again.

Theodore Robert Bundy

- In the fall of 1974 Bundy enrolled in law school at the University of Utah and he moved to Salt Lake City. In November Carol DaRonch was attacked at a Utah mall by a man dressed as a police officer, but she managed to escape. She provided police with a description of the man, the VW he was driving, and a sample of his blood that got on her jacket during their struggle. Within a few hours after DaRonch was attacked, 17-year-old Debbie Kent disappeared.

Theodore Robert Bundy

- Around this time hikers discovered a grave yard of bones in a Washington forest, later identified as belonging to missing women from both Washington and Utah. Investigators from both states communicated together and came up with a profile and composite sketch of the man named "Ted" who approached women for help, sometimes appearing helpless with a cast on his arm or crutches. They also had the description of his tan VW and his blood type which was type-O.

Theodore Robert Bundy

- Authorities compared the similarities of the women disappearing. They were all white, thin, and single and had long hair that was parted in the middle. They also vanished during the evening hours. The bodies of the dead women found in Utah had all been hit with a blunt object to the head, raped and sodomized. Authorities knew they were dealing with a serial killer who had the capability to travel from state to state.

Theodore Robert Bundy

- On January 12, 1975, Caryn Campbell vanished from a ski resort in Colorado while on vacation with her fiancé and his two children. A month later Caryn's nude body was found lying a short distance from the road. An examination of her remains determined she had received violent blows to her skull. Over the next few months five more women were found dead in Colorado with similar contusions to their head, possibly a result of being hit with a crowbar.

Theodore Robert Bundy

- In August 1975 police attempted to stop Bundy for a driving violation. He aroused suspicion when he tried to get away by turning his car lights off and speeding through stop signs. When he was finally stopped his VW was searched and police found handcuffs, an ice pick, crowbar, pantyhose with eye holes cut out along with other questionable items. They also saw that the front seat on the passenger side of his car was missing. Police arrested Ted Bundy on suspicion of burglary.

Theodore Robert Bundy

- Police compared the things found in Bundy's car to those DaRonch described seeing in her attacker's car. The handcuffs that had been placed around one of her wrists were the same make as those in Bundy's possession. Once DaRonch picked Bundy out of a line-up the police felt they had enough evidence to charge him with attempted kidnapping. The authorities also felt confident they had the person responsible for the tri-state murder spree that had gone on for more than a year.

Theodore Robert Bundy

- Bundy went to trial for attempted kidnapping of DaRonch in February 1976 and after waiving his right to a jury trial he was found guilty and sentenced to 15 years in prison. During this time police were investigating links to Bundy and the Colorado murders. According to his credit card statements he was in the area where several women vanished in early 1975. In October 1976 Bundy was charged for the murder of Caryn Campbell.

Theodore Robert Bundy

- Bundy was extradited from the Utah prison to Colorado for the trial. Serving as his own lawyer allowed him to appear in court without leg irons plus gave him an opportunity to move freely from the courtroom to the law library inside the courthouse. In an interview, while in the role as his own attorney, Bundy said, "More than ever, I am convinced of my own innocence." In June 1977 during a pre-trial hearing he escaped by jumping out of the law library window. He was captured a week later.

Theodore Robert Bundy

- On December 30 Bundy escaped from prison and made his way to Tallahassee, Florida where he rented an apartment near Florida State University under the name Chris Hagen. College life was something Bundy was familiar with and one he enjoyed. He managed to buy food and pay his way at local college bars with stolen credit cards. When bored he would duck into lecture halls and listen to the speakers. It was just a matter of time before the monster inside Bundy would resurface.

Theodore Robert Bundy

- On Saturday, January 14, Bundy broke into Florida State University's Chi Omega sorority house and bludgeoned and strangled to death two women, raping one of them and brutally biting her on her buttocks and one nipple. He beat two others over the head with a log. They survived which investigators attribute to fellow roommate Nita Neary, who came home and interrupted Bundy before he was able to kill the other two victims.

Theodore Robert Bundy

- Nita Neary came home around 3 a.m. and noticed the front door to the house was ajar. As she entered she heard hurried footsteps above going toward the stairway. She hid in a doorway and watched as a man wearing a blue cap and carrying a log left the house. Upstairs she found her roommates. Two were dead, two others severely wounded. That same night another woman was attacked and the police found a mask on her floor identical to one found later in Bundy's car.

Theodore Robert Bundy

- On February 9, 1978, Bundy killed again. This time it was 12-year-old Kimberly Leach, who he kidnapped then mutilated. Within a week of the disappearance of Kimberly, Bundy was arrested in Pensacola for driving a stolen vehicle. Investigators had eyewitnesses who identified Bundy at the dorm and at Kimberly's school. They also had physical evidence that linked him to the three murders, including a mold of the bite marks found on in the flesh of the sorority house victim.

Theodore Robert Bundy

- Bundy, still thinking he could beat a guilty verdict, turned down a plea bargain whereby he would plead guilty to killing the two sorority women and Kimberly LaFouche in exchange for three 25-year sentences.
- Bundy went on trial in Florida on June 25, 1979 for the murders of the sorority women. The trial was televised and Bundy played up to the media when on occasion he acted as his own attorney. Bundy was found guilty on both murder charges and given two death sentences by means of the electric chair.

Theodore Robert Bundy

- On January 7, 1980, Bundy went on trial for killing Kimberly Leach. This time he allowed his attorney's to represent him. They decided on an insanity plea, the only defense possible with the amount of evidence the state had against him.
- Bundy's behavior was much different during this trial than the previous one. He displayed fits of anger, slouched in his chair, and his collegiate look was sometimes replaced with a haunting glare. Bundy was found guilty and received a third death sentence.

Theodore Robert Bundy

- After endless appeals Bundy's last stay of execution was on January 17, 1989. Prior to being put to death Bundy gave the details of more than fifty women he had murdered to Washington State Attorney General's chief investigator, Dr. Bob Keppel. He also confessed to keeping the heads of some of his victims at his home plus to engaging in necrophilia with some of his victims. In his final interview he blamed his exposure to pornography at an impressionable age as being the stimulant behind his murderous obsessions.

Theodore Robert Bundy

- Many directly involved with Bundy believed he murdered at least 100 women.
- The electrocution of Ted Bundy went as scheduled amid a carnival like atmosphere outside the prison. On January 24, 1989, Theodore Bundy died at around 7:13 a.m. as crowds outside cheered his death. He was 42 years of age. He was credited for killing 20 women officially from January 1974 to February of 1978. His known victims were women from age 12 to 26. He was a serial sadistic rapist and a sexual psychopath who enjoyed killing women in the context of expressing his sadistic sexual fantasies (Geberth 1996).

Theodore Robert Bundy

- He would get women into his car or to some isolated spot, and then bludgeon them with a short crowbar or log as quickly as possible. While the women were unconscious or semiconscious, he would then commit gross sexual acts, including anal assault. Bundy bit various body parts sometimes biting off a victims nipple or leaving bite marks on her buttocks. He killed the victims by strangulation. He mutilated and decapitated their bodies, and severed their hands with a hacksaw. He would leave the bodies in secluded spots and return to them after several days to commit necrophilic acts such as ejaculating into the mouth of a disembodied head. (Simon, 1996).

Theodore Robert Bundy

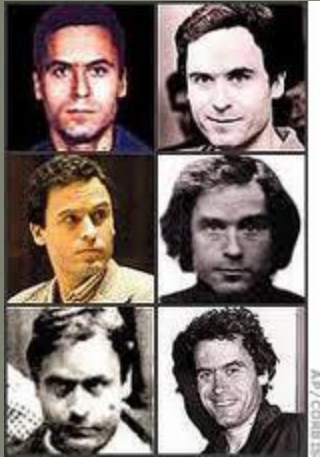
- He wanted to attack only those who didn't know him and to make sure they were unconscious or dead as soon after he met them as was possible. He was a necrophile who carried his victims over the threshold of death where he could exercise complete control over their corpses. That was the only relationship his fantasy allowed him. (Birnes and Keppel 1977)

Theodore Robert Bundy

- Bundy himself is quoted in a statement to Geberth.

“You feel the last bit of breath leaving their body. You’re looking into their eyes. A person in that situation is God! You then possess them and they shall be a part of you, and the grounds where you kill them or leave them become sacred to you, and you will always be drawn back to them.”

Theodore Robert Bundy



Theodore Robert Bundy

- Explicit Slide of one of Bundy's victims goes here.

Conversation with Deb Silva

- <http://www.santarosahitchhikermurders.com/>

Robert George Domingos/ Linda Fay Edwards

- This couple was murdered on June 4, 1963 25 miles north of Santa Barbara, California on an isolated stretch of beach. Their killer has never been identified. Their murders may be the first of what became known as the Zodiac Murders in California. We will view a 48 minute documentary by the presenter on these murders. We will then view a presentation of the Zodiac crimes the presenter uses for law enforcement presentations to cover the Lake Berryessa crime.

Educational Opportunities for Profiling

- Federal Bureau of Investigation
 - Special Agent Training (Two years, typically ten)
 - Application to the National Center for the Analysis of Violent Crime (NCAVC) Behavioral Analysis Units BAUs(1-4)
 - BAU-2: Crimes Against Adults
 - BAU-3: Crimes Against Children
 - BAU-4: ViCAP Crime Analysis, Similar Case Searches, NCIC, Victim/Subject Timelines, Crime Mapping, ViCAP Alerts
- University Training
 - Ph.D. in psychology
 - Internship in a law enforcement agency
 - Training in profiling at FBI or other accredited agency
 - Join APA Division 18-Police and Public Safety
 - Find a job in law enforcement with opportunities to profile cases

Final Assignment

- Break into groups and profile the Domingos/Edwards case using the information learned in class based on the crime of this couple and the Lake Berryessa crime.