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The Violent Criminal Apprehension Program (VICAP) and its Application to Serial Murder

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**THE VIOLENT CRIMINAL APPREHENSION PROGRAM (VICAP)
AND ITS APPLICATION TO SERIAL MURDER**

by

Lyle D. Rust

B.A., St. Cloud State University, 1983

A Thesis

Submitted to the Graduate Faculty

of

St. Cloud State University

in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements

for the Degree

Master of Science

St. Cloud, Minnesota

March, 1989

This thesis submitted by Lyle D. Rust in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of Master of Science at St. Cloud State University is hereby approved by the final evaluation committee.

PURPOSE:

This study was conducted in order to describe both the problems law enforcement agencies have with serial murder and how the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Violent Criminal Apprehension Program (VICAP) can be utilized to counter these types of crimes. An overview is given of the development of VICAP, which formally came into existence in 1972. Thereafter follows an analysis of the psychological motivations and behavioral traits exhibited by serial sexual killers, and how these traits can be used by members of the FBI's Behavioral Science Unit to develop a clinical investigative analysis (psychological profile) of these offenders. The case analysis of this thesis has been conducted to determine not how effectively the VICAP program has been used up to U.S. law enforcement agencies, but to assess the problem of serial murder in the United States over the past 20 years.

Robert Prout

Chairperson

F. Barry Schweibe

David Owsen

PROCEDURE:

Thirteen hundred and thirty cases of serial murder were sent to the FBI by law enforcement agencies in four states in Texas. This was the first time that law enforcement agencies have had jurisdiction over a population of 100,000 or more. This study was of the VICAP database. The study was reported information from each agency on the number of VICAP case analysis reports filed and the number of serial murder investigations. Average number of serial murder suspects the agency apprehended or was apprehended; average number of agencies apprehended; average number of serial murder investigations; the number of criminal investigative analysis was reported by the above investigations.

Wayne M. DePue

Dean
School of Graduate and Continuing Studies

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This study was conducted in order to describe both the problems law enforcement agencies have with serial murder and how the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Violent Criminal Apprehension Program (VICAP) can be utilized to counter these types of killers. An overview is given of the development of VICAP, which formally came into existence in 1985. Thereafter follows an analysis of the psychological motivations and behavioral traits exhibited by serial/sexual killers, and how these traits can be used by members of the FBI's Behavioral Science Unit to develop a Criminal Investigative Analysis (psychological profile) of these offenders. The data analysis of this thesis has been conducted to ascertain out how effectively the VICAP program has been made known to U.S. law enforcement agencies and how serious the problem of serial murder has been in the United States over the past six years (1982-1988).

PROCEDURE:

Three hundred forty-four surveys on serial murder were sent to state, local and county law enforcement agencies in four states: California, New York, Florida and Texas. This was done to ascertain how aware law enforcement agencies (which had jurisdiction over a population of 50,000 or more) from those states were of the VICAP program. The survey also requested information from each agency on the number of VICAP Crime Analysis Reports filled out; the number of serial murder investigations; number of serial murder suspects the agency apprehended or helped apprehend; average number of agencies coordinated with during serial murder investigations; and whether a Criminal Investigative Analysis was requested during these investigations.

CONCLUSIONS:

Law enforcement agencies having jurisdiction over a population of 100,000 citizens or more are far more likely to be aware of the VICAP program, to be involved in more serial murder investigations and to assist in apprehending more suspects than law enforcement agencies with jurisdictions between 50,000-100,000 citizens. Of the four states surveyed, Florida has been involved in the most serial murder investigations per agency and has apprehended (or helped apprehend) the most serial murder suspects per agency.

LIST OF FIGURES

January 1987
Month Year

Approved by Research Committee:

Robert Prout
Robert Prout, Chairperson

I. INTRODUCTION

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Early Development

The Need for VICAP

Further Developments

Goals of VICAP

Contents of VICAP Crime Analysis Report

Summary

III. CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIVE ANALYSIS

Early Development

Background Studies

Serial Personality Profiling

IV. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Behavior Models

Statement of Principles

Research Design

Validation

Conclusions

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
LIST OF TABLES	vii
LIST OF FIGURES	viii
Chapter	
I. INTRODUCTION	1
II. LITERATURE REVIEW	9
Early Development	9
The Need for VICAP	12
Further Developments	15
Goals of VICAP	17
Contents of VICAP Crime Analysis Report	19
Summary	22
III. CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIVE ANALYSIS	23
Early Development	23
Background Studies	24
Criminal Personality Profiling	35
IV. METHODOLOGY	39
Research Model	39
Statement of Problem	41
Research Design	43
Delimitations	44
Questionnaire	45

Chapter	Page
V. PRESENTATION OF DATA	47
Response Rate	47
Large and Small Agencies	49
States	58
Interagency Coordination by Region	63
Psychological Profile Effectiveness	67
IV. SUMMARY, DISCUSSION, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	69
Summary	69
Discussion	73
Conclusions	80
Recommendations	81
ENDNOTES	85
BIBLIOGRAPHY	91
APPENDIXES	
A. Organized and Disorganized Offender List	99
B. Pertinent Data Needed for Criminal Profiling	105
C. Case Study on Psychological Profiling	108
D. Questionnaire	120
E. Cover Letter	125
F. Follow-up Letter	127
G. State/Region Breakdown Key	129
H. Additional Comments	131
I. Crosstabulations and Data Analysis Tables	137

LIST OF TABLES

Table		Page
1.	Serial Murder Survey--Response Rate	47
2.	Characteristics and Differences Between Large and Small Agencies	48
3.	Characteristics and Differences Between States	57
4.	Interagency Coordination by Region	64
5.	Psychological Profile Ratings	68

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure	INTRODUCTION	Page
1.	Serial Murder--VICAP Awareness by State . . .	58
2.	VICAP--Awareness, Report Use, SM Investigations	61
3.	Serial Murder--Investigation and Suspect Averages	62
4.	Serial Murder--Apprehension Success Ratio	62
5.	Serial Murder Investigations--Coordination by Region	66

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Stretching from the tension-filled streets of overcrowded metropolitan areas to the once quiet and safe outposts of rural America, there is a growing terror afoot about a certain type of killer . . . He is the Serial Killer . . .

We have called him Bundy and Berkowitz, Gacy and Henley, Buono and Bianchi, and have celebrated his evil cruelties in screaming newspaper headlines, in books, and on movie and television screens. We have given lurid nicknames--the Green River Killer, the Vampire Murderer--to those of his kind whom we know still to be at large.

And with each new revelation of his crimes, we have become increasingly aware that no one is immune to his madness. He has brought a chilling new meaning to the word 'random.' The Serial Killer acts on the slightest, most casual of motives; his potential victims are everywhere--you, me, the people next door. Because of him we have a new fear of the dark.

This rather melodramatic introduction provides a succinct depiction of the serial murder problem in America today. The specter of violent crime has increased dramatically in the latter half of the 20th Century for Americans--and the phenomenon of serial murder epitomizes this. How a person can go on for months or even years murdering innocent people--and strangers at that--without being detected, is very hard to fathom for most individuals. This phenomenon also appears to have gotten a

lot worse in the past twenty years, as killers like John Gacy (thirty-three victims), Ted Bundy (convicted of three murders, suspected of thirty more), and Henry Lee Lucas (convicted of two murders, suspected of 200 or more) have shocked the nation with their horrible deeds.

With over 4,000 stranger-to-stranger, motiveless murders reported each year,² the U.S. Department of Justice has estimated that there are thirty-five or more serial murderers operating in the United States at any given time.³ Other experts have put the number of active serial murderers as high as 350.⁴ And, "for every one serial killer who is apprehended and brought to trial, three more are emerging and beginning their careers."⁵ This phenomenon has contributed significantly to the decline in the over-all homicide clearance rate for the nation.

Despite the amazing advances in forensic science over the past thirty years, the clearance rate for homicide has declined from 91 percent in the mid-1950's to 72 percent in 1980.⁶ In 1966, only 5.9 percent (644 victims) of all homicides in the nation were considered "random and senseless" by researchers for the FBI's Uniform Crime Report. By 1981, this number had changed dramatically--in that year 17.8 percent (4007 victims) of all homicide victims in the United States were killed for "no apparent

reason."⁷ Since that time, not only has the "motiveless" homicide rate risen to 22.5 percent (1986)⁸, it has been estimated that between "3,500 and 5,000 persons are slain by serial murderers each year in this country."⁹ Utilizing a monthly computer search of the U.S. newspaper wire services with the term "serial murder," the FBI Academy Library identifies and analyzes news stories dealing with this phenomenon. For the time period January 1977 to August 1988, FBI analysts from the National Center for the Analysis of Violent Crime (NCAVC) have identified 140 serial murderers who killed 795 victims. In addition, there have been 111 attempted and 712 suspected murders attributed to these individuals.¹⁰ Clearly, the "Serial Killer" poses a problem for law enforcement today.

The main factor which creates fear of these killers is the way they choose their victims. Selection is most often done in a random fashion--a particular age, sex, or facial characteristic may be the only defining criteria for that person to be murdered. An example of this would be the 1985 slayings of at least eight red-haired women found along major highways from Pennsylvania to Mississippi.¹¹ Police have yet to identify a suspect or suspects in these cases. When random, stranger-to-stranger, motiveless killings occur in a particularly heinous fashion, it can become a very destabilizing influence on a community due to the fear and helplessness

it creates. With serial murder this fear may go on for years, as in Atlanta between 1979 and 1981, where twenty-eight deaths of young blacks occurred before the perpetrator was apprehended. Some are never caught: Jack the Ripper (London, 1888), The Axe Man of New Orleans (1911-1919), The Cleveland "Torso" murderer (1935-1938), The Phantom Killer of Texarkana (1946), The Zodiac Killer (San Francisco 1967-1978), or The Green River Killer (Seattle, 1982-1984).

The "Green River" murders in Seattle (with a few also occurring in Oregon) are a good example of the problems law enforcement authorities face during a serial murder investigation. When area police discerned a pattern to these homicides (forty in number) and developed an effective task force to investigate them, the murders suddenly stopped in 1984 as quickly as they had begun in 1982. Although the perpetrator has never been found, recent evidence suggests that the killer may have moved to San Diego, California in 1985. Physical evidence, modus operandi and victimology characteristics from the Seattle murders have been found to be very similar to a series of fifty-six murders and disappearances in San Diego, which began in 1985.¹² The geographical dispersion of these homicides compounds the investigative problems for law enforcement agencies, and usually creates "an atmosphere of always being several steps behind in the

investigation."¹³ The seriousness of this case was recently brought to the attention of the general public in a special two-hour "Manhunt" episode aired in early December, 1988. The Seattle-San Diego link was one of the items looked into for the identification and apprehension of this killer.

Serial murder differs from mass murder in that the mass murderer usually kills during a moment of rage, with the act intended to be suicidal. James Huberty, who killed twenty-one people in a McDonald's restaurant in San Ysidro, California (1984) is an example of a mass murderer. He was shot to death soon after his act by a S.W.A.T. team sniper.

Serial murderers (virtually almost always male) continue killing victims singly or in pairs until apprehended, often for a totally unrelated crime. Rarely does a serial murderer voluntarily retire. For the purpose of this study, serial murder will be defined as:

Serial murder occurs when one or more individuals (males in most known cases) commit a second murder and/or subsequent murder; is relationshipless (victim and attacker are strangers); is at a different time and has no apparent connection to the initial (and subsequent) murder; and is usually committed in a different geographical location. Further, the motive is not for material gain and is believed to be for the murderer's desire to have power over his victims. The series of murders which result may not appear to share common elements. Victims are perceived to be prestigeless and in most instances are unable to defend themselves or alert others to their plight, or are perceived as powerless given the situation in time, place or status within their immediate

surroundings (such as vagrants, prostitutes, migrant workers, homosexuals, missing children, and single and often elderly women).¹⁴

In many instances the method of killing is the same as previous murders,¹⁵ which helps law enforcement personnel identify serial-type murders quickly. But sometimes this is only accomplished if the murders occur in the same law enforcement jurisdiction. Many such killers are not geographically stable; it is not unusual for them to drive an average of 200,000 miles a year in their vehicles, traveling from state-to-state and killing strangers along the way. Needless to say, this compounds the problem of identifying a pattern to similar murders.¹⁶ Cooperation between different law enforcement agencies investigating geographically dispersed homicides is not good, perhaps due to ignorance of what another agency is doing or, in other cases, because of competition between them.

Regardless of the precipitating cause, lack of cooperation often enables serial murderers to kill scores of victims before their deeds are recognized to be part of a pattern--and it usually will take much longer to identify the perpetrator once the recognition occurs. This "linkage blindness" is the "lack of sharing or coordination of investigative information relating to unsolved murders and the lack of adequate networking among law enforcement agencies in the United States."¹⁷

The Violent Criminal Apprehension Program (VICAP) has been developed to assist law enforcement agencies all over the United States to identify and solve serial murders. Established in 1984, VICAP utilizes a computerized, fifteen-page format which requests detailed information on the victim, crime scene (including photos), physical evidence, offender information and anything else thought to be helpful in solving the crime. The VICAP Crime Report is relayed to a clearinghouse, the National Center for the Analysis of Violent Crime, and then put into a centralized computer in the FBI's Behavioral Science Unit, at Quantico, Virginia. There, the crime is analyzed by experts in criminal psychology and criminology, who look for similarities in unsolved homicides and then may develop a Criminal Investigative Analysis (psychological profile) of the killer, which can be a valuable law enforcement tool for identifying suspects. It can also alert other law enforcement agencies that murders similar to ones in their areas are occurring in another jurisdiction as well. Coordination between these investigating agencies hopefully will then follow, which eventually may point to specific suspect or suspects.

Once a series of murders with the same modus operandi have been identified, special multi-agency homicide task forces can be developed to concentrate on solving them. With added financial assistance and investigative hours

harnessed under a centralized law enforcement organization, it is hoped that these killers can be caught quickly, because public pressure demanding a proper law enforcement response will in all probability become increasingly critical. Only by making all law enforcement jurisdictions aware that the VICAP program exists will a more effective response towards serial murderer occur, which hopefully will shorten these killers' careers.

County, Michigan during 1970-77 baffled law enforcement and shocked the sensibilities of the residents. Dubbed "The Oakland County Killer," this sadistic pedophile murdered seven children. Five of them (two boys and two girls) were found in various Texas child sex abuse groups, with a denture and pacifier, well-fed, wearing freshly laundered clothes and had their hair styled like corpses in a mortuary. The boys had also been sexually molested. Although more than fifty law enforcement agencies assigned 134 investigators and twenty-five Michigan state troopers to the search, the killer was never found.¹⁸

Beside the setbacks in this particular investigation, the concept of national law enforcement attempts to locate serial killers gathered momentum. The investigation of these cases of all types--voluntarily, forensic specialists, psychiatrists and a variety of other--and was offered a thorough and impeccable job.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

Early Development

The series of murders which occurred in Oakland County, Michigan during 1976-77 baffled police authorities and shocked the sensibilities of its residents. Labeled "The Oakland County Killer," this sadistic pedophile murdered seven children. Four of them (two boys and two girls) were found in ditches--each child was neatly groomed, with a manicure and pedicure, well-fed, wearing freshly laundered clothes and had their arms folded like corpses in a mortuary. The boys had also been sexually molested. Although more than fifty area police agencies assigned 134 investigators and twenty-five Michigan state troopers to the manhunt, the killer was never found.¹⁸

Despite the setbacks in this particular investigation, the concept of multijurisdictional attempts to locate serial killers gathered momentum. The investigation utilized experts of all types--sociologists, forensic specialists, psychics and a mortuary scientist--and was called a thorough and impeccable job.

This type of cooperation was soon needed in another case dealing with murdered and missing children, which occurred in Atlanta between 1979 and 1981. The Atlanta Child Murders not only engendered fear and outrage in that beleaguered community, it also affected the nation as a whole. The case frustrated police authorities, exerted pressure for law enforcement investigative assistance on a federal level, and generated an overall sense of law enforcement impotence at stopping the murders and apprehending the killer. Long after the city became aware that a serial murderer was operating in their midst, the killings continued unabated. Millions of dollars and thousands of investigative hours were spent catching this killer.

Extraordinary deeds are needed for extraordinary circumstances, and this was no exception. For the first time in American law enforcement, a special team of homicide investigators were selected by the Police Executive Research Forum to assist the Atlanta police in the investigation. This multi-jurisdictional team was comprised of Pierce Brooks, the former police chief of Eugene, Oregon; Charles A. Nanton, a member of a special detective squad in New York; Lieut. George W. Mayer Jr., the commander of the Stamford, Connecticut's major-case investigation unit; Sgt Alexander W. Smith of Oakland,

Brooks spoke with U.S. Department of Justice officials

California, and Lieut. Gilbert Hill of the Detroit homicide squad.¹⁹

Called in after eleven killings, the team helped coordinate the investigation so that leads could be narrowed down and possible suspects identified. While not a direct contributing factor towards breaking the case, it illustrated the need for and feasibility of more interdepartmental cooperation when investigating serial murder.

Pierce Brooks, leader of the team, had extensive experience in homicide investigations dating back to the 1950's. As one of the primary investigators who cracked the "Onion Field" case (detailed in a book of the same title by author Joseph Wambaugh), Brooks had long seen the need for a national information center which collected data on the modus operandi (MO's) of transient killers. In 1958, while working in the Los Angeles Police Department, he noticed similarities in modus operandi between two of the cases he was working on. But the information available for checking these similarities out was meager at best, and he had to resort to comparing newspaper reports in the local library.

From this early attempt at matching modi operandi of apparently unrelated homicide cases came the idea for a more diverse, national organization.²⁰ During the 1970's Brooks spoke with U.S. Department of Justice officials

about his concept, and was eventually granted Law Enforcement Assistance Administration funds to finance a task force which would study the idea. It was only during the late 1970's that the idea of tracking these types of killers gained impetus as the specter of serial murder intensified.²¹

The Need for VICAP

In late 1978 and into 1979, two of the more prolific serial murderers in recent history were apprehended and their lurid exploits were widely publicized. John Gacy, a respected member in his community (who once posed in a photo with then-First Lady Rosalyn Carter), was found to have murdered thirty-three teenage boys, twenty-six of them were buried in the crawl-space underneath his house. The deeds committed by this homosexual sadist shocked the Chicago area and the nation.²² The reign of terror perpetrated by Theodore "Ted" Bundy also came to an end in 1978. His trial for the murder of two women from the Chi Omega Sorority House (Tallahassee, Florida) received extensive publicity in 1979, adding to the public demand for these killers to be stopped.

Bundy is a special case in the sense that he did not "look" like a murderer. Handsome and well spoken, Bundy is suspected to have murdered at least thirty women over four (or more) states before he was finally stopped in Florida.²³ All of Bundy's victims looked similar, with

long, dark hair parted in the middle. They bore a striking resemblance to a former girlfriend with whom Bundy had become obsessed. In addition, the method of abduction and wound patterns were virtually the same in each of the cases. After starting his murder spree in Washington state, Bundy went on to Utah, where similar murders started occurring (as the murders in Washington stopped). Had there been more cooperation and awareness between police jurisdictions involved in those homicides, perhaps Bundy (a good example of a geographically transient murderer) would have been apprehended earlier. But he went on to kill in Colorado and Florida as well. Following the Chi Omega massacre in Florida, Bundy abducted, raped and killed a twelve-year-old girl before he was arrested for stealing a car. Despite escaping from captivity on two previous occasions and being on the FBI's Ten-Most-Wanted list, upon his last arrest, Bundy had to give police authorities his name before they realized whom they had captured.²⁴

Combined with the tragedy in Atlanta, which finally culminated in the apprehension of Wayne Williams in 1981, the clamor for action to apprehend serial murderers on the part of law enforcement became acute. Due to his work with the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Behavioral Science Unit, Pierce Brooks' idea of a centralized clearinghouse for violent criminal modi operandi was coming closer to

realization. In 1981, U.S. Attorney General William French Smith established the Attorney General's Task Force on Violent Crime. Part of the FBI's recommendations for curbing violent crime came from its Behavioral Science Unit (BSU). Members from the psychological profiling section in the BSU found the VICAP concept compatible with their needs. Brooks' task force soon included a member from the Behavioral Science Unit, and the two programs quickly merged conceptually.²⁵

In 1983, the 98th Congress of the United States held hearings on the problem of violent crime, dealing specifically with issues such as: missing and murdered children, unidentified dead bodies, the sexual exploitation of children, and serial killers. Several experts on serial murder were called to testify, the most notable being: Ann Rule, former policewoman, author of several books on serial murder and confidant of Ted Bundy; Pierce Brooks, advocate of VICAP; John Walsh, father of ten-year-old Adam Walsh, who is believed to have been murdered by serial killer Ottis Toole; and Roger Depue, coordinator of the FBI's psychological profiling division.²⁶ Working with the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, these hearings and subcommittees culminated in the National Missing/Abducted Children and Serial Murder Tracking and Prevention Program, which eventually became VICAP. While these

programs were being formulated, a meeting was held with the Criminal Personality Research Project Advisory Board in November of 1982. This resulted in the development of the National Center for the Analysis of Violent Crime.²⁷

Further Developments

The National Center for the Analysis of Violent Crime (NCAVC) became the official clearinghouse for local police departments needing investigative support for "unusual, bizarre and/or particularly vicious or repetitive crimes."²⁸ Based at the FBI Academy in Quantico, Virginia, the NCAVC consists of four basic programs: Training, Research and Development, Profiling and Consultation, and the Violent Criminal Apprehension Program (VICAP). The Behavioral Science Instruction and Research (BSIR) Unit administers the first two programs while the Behavioral Science Investigative Support (BSIS) Unit administers the VICAP and Profiling sections.²⁹

The NCAVC became operational in 1984; VICAP started processing information on May 29, 1985.³⁰ The initial VICAP crime report form had to be revised after six months due to the difficulty the VICAP staff had processing the report's information in a meaningful way and because they were not receiving as many reports as originally anticipated:

VICAP's purpose was not to investigate cases but to analyze them. In order to do so effectively, general patterns have to be discernible, and that is better done by establishing the general parameters of events rather than extremely specific reconstructions. Crime scenes are seldom exactly replicated, but general MO's are. Crime analysis and criminal investigation require different levels of specificity.³¹

Currently, cases which meet the following criteria are accepted by VICAP:

1. Solved or unsolved homicides or attempts, especially those that involve an abduction; are apparently random, motiveless or sexually oriented; or are known or suspected to be part of a series.

2. Missing persons, where the circumstances indicate a strong possibility of foul play and the victim is still missing.

3. Unidentified dead bodies where the manner of death is known or suspected to be a homicide. While it is expected that VICAP will be expanded to include rape, child sexual abuse and arson, the system right now is designed to track crimes such as:

--Most murders by mutilation, dismemberment or torture.

--Murders with violent sexual trauma.

--Attacks on victims who survive criminal assaults

that fit the VICAP crime pattern.

--Missing children when there is evidence to believe

the child has been kidnapped or will be harmed.³²

Goals of VICAP

Stated simply, VICAP aims to be:

a centralized data information center and crime analysis system designed to collect, collate and analyze all aspects of the investigation of similar pattern multiple murders, on a nationwide basis, regardless of location or number of police agencies involved.

The overall goal of VICAP is to provide all police agencies reporting similar pattern homicides with the information necessary to initiate a coordinated multi-agency investigation to expedite the identification and apprehension of the criminal offender, or offenders, responsible for the murders.³³

When an agency fills out a VICAP Crime Analysis Report, the new case is entered into the VICAP computer system at FBI Headquarters in Washington, D.C. (which is then entered on-line from the NCAVC at Quantico, VA using a secure telecommunications network).³⁴ It is simultaneously compared and contrasted with the over 100 existing modus operandi (M.O.) categories of that case with all other cases stored in the data base. Following overnight processing, a printed computer report is returned to the VICAP crime analyst handling the case. The report lists the top ten "matches" in the violent crime databank, which would be the ten cases that were most similar to the new case.³⁵ The law enforcement agencies involved will then have the opportunity to coordinate their investigations and see if similar suspects are involved.

It is hoped that VICAP will enable the following type of scenario to become a reality:

January: Southern California. The body of a young female is found near the I-10 Interstate east of La Puente. The victim has blunt force skull fractures and a number of mutilation knife wounds, several of which are "unique." Homicide detectives forward a "VICAP offense report" to the VICAP center. The victim, a 14-year-old runaway, is from a small northern California town. All information is entered in the VICAP computer and analyzed to compare M.O. and physical evidence characteristics with other reported homicides. Detectives from the agency are advised that the VICAP search reveals no similar pattern cases on file.

February: San Bernadino. Detectives from a police department in San Bernadino County respond to a found body call in the southern edge of their city. The victim is a 16-year-old female from Hollywood. Injuries are similar to those of the January homicide in the first case. Regardless of the proximity of the two departments and the cooperation that exists between the detectives, a standard VICAP offense report of the crime is forwarded to VICAP. VICAP analysis confirms that a similar pattern does exist and notifies both agencies of the findings.

April: East Texas. Detectives of a city in that area forward VICAP information of the mutilation murder of a 19-year-old female college student whose vehicle, with a flat tire, has been located on Interstate 20 east of Dallas. After a pattern analysis run, VICAP alerts detectives from the three agencies that M.O. and physical evidence elements of the murder cases are similar. It is also apparent the killer is traveling east on the I-10, I-20 Interstate system.

VICAP, after receiving a request from the three police departments to do so, prepares and transmits an information APB (All Points Bulletin)--special attention to all law enforcement agencies on or near the I-10, I-20 route. The APB requests that any department with information related in any way to the M.O. of the three murders contact the VICAP center. The following day, police respond from a city in New Mexico. In March, in that city, a 15-year-old female, hitchhiking to a friend's house, had escaped after being assaulted by a male subject who had identified himself as a juvenile officer "working runaway cases." A description of the suspect, description of the suspect's vehicle and the M.O. of the assault are

Info forwarded to VICAP, which alerts the departments working the three murder cases.

The agencies involved and a VICAP response team meet to compare investigative information. The VICAP team, consisting of an investigator, profiler and representative of the FBI lab coordinate (not manage) this multi-agency meeting.

The VICAP center conducts a computer run on the known offender (profile and M.O.) file using the M.O., physical evidence and victim information elements of the murders in California and Texas, and the assault M.O. and suspect description from New Mexico. There are two possible hits. VICAP alerts the case investigators, who send for and receive mug photos from two state prisons.

One subject is positively identified by the surviving victim. Arrest warrants are issued and a supplemental APB is transmitted. Two days later, the suspect, a parolee from a northwestern state, is arrested just after picking up a younger hitchhiker in Jackson, Miss.³⁶

Without the use of VICAP, this type of separate murders and their investigations could have gone on for a much longer time before a connection between them was made. In the meantime, the suspect undoubtedly would have continued killing innocent strangers before being stopped.

Contents of VICAP Crime Analysis Report

The VICAP Crime Analysis Report is the basic document law enforcement investigators will fill out if they experience a crime meeting the criteria earlier established for analysis. In addition, cases where an offender has been arrested or identified would be submitted so unsolved cases in the VICAP system can possibly be linked to these offenders. The fifteen-page report is configured in a computerized format and

information is requested for the following areas pertaining to the crime:

I. Administration

Crime classification

Date and time parameters

II. Victim Information

Status

Identification

Physical description

Scars and/or birthmarks

Tattoos

Outstanding physical features

Clothing

III. Offender Information

Status

Identification

Physical description

Scars and/or birthmarks

Tattoos

Outstanding physical features

IV. Identified Offender Information

Offender background

Property of others

Offender's admissions

V. Vehicle Description

Vehicle used in the incident

VI. Offense M.O.

Offender's approach to victim at time of incident

Exact geographic location

Location of events

- Body recovery site
- Murder or major assault site
- Site of offender's initial contact with victim

Events at assault site

Offender's writing or carving on body of victim

Offender's writing or drawing at the crime scene

Symbolic artifacts at crime scene

Offender's communications

VII. Condition of Victim When Found

Body disposition

Restraints used

Clothing and property

VIII. Cause of Death and/or Trauma

Cause of death

Trauma

Bite marks

Elements of torture or unusual assault

Sexual assault

IX. Forensic Evidence

Weapons

Blood

X. Request for Profile**XI. Other Related Cases****XII. Narrative Summary (of incident)³⁷**

Besides the detailed information required in this report, it is advised that eight-by-ten color photos of the crime scene be submitted also. Physical evidence is not to be forwarded with the report.

Summary

The Violent Criminal Apprehension Program offers a positive law enforcement response to the problem of serial murder. While still in its infancy, the system should yield favorable comments from the law enforcement community as a whole. Because it is financed by and under the jurisdiction of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the program has shown some outstanding possibilities and also has demonstrated its versatility on numerous occasions. Recent issues from the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin have identified violent offenders who were tracked via VICAP; this will hopefully help shorten their criminal careers and reduce the average number of victims with whom they come in contact.³⁸

CHAPTER III

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIVE ANALYSIS

Early Development

Another law enforcement tool which is utilized in serial murder investigations and closely integrated with VICAP is the Criminal Investigative Analysis (or psychological offender profile). As indicated earlier, the FBI's Behavioral Science Unit (BSU) worked hand-in-hand with Pierce Brooks on the development of VICAP-- primarily because virtually all of the information requested on the VICAP Crime Analysis Report was needed to develop psychological offender profiles. Indeed, when filling out a VICAP report, an investigator can request profiling assistance from the BSU.

The extensive use of personality profiling is a relatively new occurrence for law enforcement, but it has been used previously on a limited basis. During World War II, the Office of Strategic Services (OSS) developed a psychological profile on Adolf Hitler.³⁹ Probably the most famous use of this asset was the attempt to identify the person responsible for a rash of bombings in New York City during the 1950's. This so-called "Mad Bomber" set off thirty-two devices over an eight-year period.

Psychiatrist James A. Brussel was requested to assist in the investigation, and, after analyzing the evidence, gave the following theory:

the criminal was an Eastern European man, 40 to 50 years old, who lived with a maiden aunt or sister in a Connecticut city. He hated his father but loved his mother, something Brussel divined from the way (the perpetrator, in a letter), rounded out the sharp points in his W's so they resembled cartoon versions of a woman's breasts. Brussel diagnosed him as a paranoiac who was meticulous in his personal habits; when he was found, Brussel said, ⁴⁰ he would be wearing a double-breasted suit--buttoned.

When George Metesky was finally apprehended for the bombings, Brussel's portrait proved to be amazingly accurate, right down to his double-breasted suit. The use of this type of profiling was used with varying degrees of success in other cases, including the Boston Strangler (1962-64), Charles Manson (1969), Richard Speck (1966), and the Yorkshire Ripper (1979-81).⁴¹

Background Studies

Why do serial killers commit such terrible acts? What uncontrollable impulses do these men possess? When did their aberrant traits start developing, and can they be identified in order to prevent a person from killing again? Will profiles be effective in apprehending violent criminals?

A number of studies have attempted to answer these questions. It is believed that by studying criminal profiles of mass/serial/lust murderers and their

backgrounds, similarities might be discerned which will assist in identifying the future offender. One of the more important studies in the past thirty years was conducted by James Reinhardt. Author of two books on the subject (Sex Perversions and Sex Crimes, 1957; The Psychology of Strange Killers, 1962), Reinhardt studied case histories of murderers and what motivated them. Notorious individuals like Charles Starkweather (who, with his 14-year-old girlfriend, went on a 1958 murder spree in Nebraska that left ten people dead) and people who engaged in lust murder were among his subjects. Besides linking the early development of pyromania to future murderers, Reinhardt made the following observation:

Strange now, as it may seem, I do not believe that sex in itself is generally the prime determinant of the types of cruel acts discussed here. Certainly, a potent sexual desire does not appear to be a prime mover in the initial stages. Whatever the early conditioning factors, there is always somewhere ahead of impotence, ahead of the fetish craving, ahead of the sadistic compulsion, a defeated psyche. A capacity for a wholesome sex act is nullified by the emptiness and total inadequacy of the personality itself. Hence, without knowing what gives them their sexual incapacity, they determine to prove their competence by devising, first in fantasy, and then in reality, bizarre and cruel sexual scenes.

Similar studies have linked other factors which might have a contributing effect in sex crimes and murder. De River (1958) documented the lust murderer's inability to control his sadistic compulsions; both Retvich (1965) and Brittain (1970) emphasized that fantasy and reality, enhanced by violent pornography, were often distorted in

the sadistic murderer's mind. The use of violent pornography by sexual murderers seems to be widespread. Dietz has discussed this possibility on a number of occasions (Detective Magazines: Pornography for the Sexual Sadist?, 1986; Pornographic Imagery and the Prevalence of Paraphilia, 1982). Stoller (1975) has confirmed this trend in his findings, as has Wilson (1987). Prior to execution, Ted Bundy alluded to his use of violent pornography, which helped fuel his fantasies and subsequent acts of sexual murder. Clearly, this is a factor which should be further explored.

Once the offender develops these deviant sexual fantasies, they often act upon their impulses. In Sadistic Fantasy, Sadistic Behavior and Offending (1983), MacCulloch states:

One of the most striking features to emerge in this study was the behavioral try-outs of fantasy. Typically, in the case of a fantasy rape sequence several months or years of masturbation (several times a week) was followed by a try-out of an early part of the fantasy sequence, such as following a girl on a dark night or in a lonely place. Subsequently, that real-life vignette would be incorporated in further self-masturbatory fantasy and used in the complete fantasy sequence which might end in a serious assault or murder.

Norris (1988) describes the "blurring" of reality and fantasy for the serial murderer as entering the "aura" phase. It begins with a "withdrawal from everyday reality" followed by "sounds and sights becom(ing) more vivid."⁴⁴

While this can begin as a prolonged fantasy, once entered it is "like a portal between two realities."⁴⁵

On the one side is the reality that all of us, even the most neurotic, react to and inhabit all our lives. This is a world of normalcy, of social convention in which laws are obeyed and rules observed. However, on the other side of the portal is the killer's reality. It is a world of compulsion, a world dominated by the replaying of the fantasy of violence in which there is no social convention or obedience to rules. It is a world in which everyday choices no longer exist because on this side of the portal the killer is simply a biological engine driven by a primal instinct to satisfy a compelling lust...Although prosecutors, jurors, and society may eventually hold him accountable for whatever he does, he has in fact lost all power of reason, inhibition and control. He attempts to medicate himself with large quantities of alcohol or drugs, but, like pouring gasoline on a fire, these create an opposite reaction and only feed his lust.

A psychologist, Norris believes that serial murder should be treated as a disease, and has developed the following profile as characteristics found in serial killers:

- 1) Ritualistic behavior
- 2) Masks of sanity
- 3) Compulsivity
- 4) Search for help
- 5) Severe memory disorders and a chronic inability to tell the truth
- 6) Suicidal tendencies
- 7) History of serious assault
- 8) Deviate sexual behavior and hypersexuality
- 9) Head injuries or injuries incurred at birth
- 10) History of chronic drug or alcohol abuse
- 11) Alcohol or drug-abusing parents
- 12) Victim of physical or emotional abuse or of cruel parenting
- 13) Result of an unwanted pregnancy
- 14) Products of a difficult gestation period for the mother
- 15) Interrupted bliss or no bliss of childhood
- 16) Extraordinary cruelty to animals
- 17) Arsonal tendencies without obvious homicidal interest

- 18) Symptoms of neurological impairment
- 19) Evidence of genetic disorders
- 20) Biochemical symptoms
- 21) Feelings of powerlessness or inadequacy⁴⁷

Studying adolescents and possible precipitating causes for murder, Lunde (1975) found that the sexual sadist usually had few normal sexual relationships. After entering their early teens, a number of them engaged in acts of torturing and killing animals. Bed wetting and fire setting are also commonplace for these individuals. In his categorization of sociopathic murderers, Guttmaker (1960) also found cruelty to animals, along with observations that this type of murderer usually had a physically cruel, rejecting father and a hysterical, seductive mother.

Abrahamsen (1973) has identified a number of characteristics as the ones most exhibited by a murderer; Levin and Fox (1985) expanded this to the mass murderer:

He is typically a white male in his late twenties or thirties. In the case of simultaneous mass murder, he kills people he knows with a handgun or rifle; in serial crimes, he murders strangers by beating or strangulation. His specific motivation depends on the circumstances leading up to the crime, but it generally deals directly with either money, expediency, jealousy, or lust. . . . Finally, though the mass killer may often appear cold and show no remorse, and even deny responsibility for his crime, serious mental illness or psychosis is rarely present. Most unexpectedly, in background, in personality, and even in appearance, ⁴⁸ the mass murderer is extraordinarily ordinary.

Holmes and DeBurger (1985) have further refined these characteristics to the serial murderer. First identifying

the difference between a geographically stable and a transient killer as the difference in modi operandi of John Gacy and Ted Bundy (described earlier), they gave different typologies of serial murder:

Visionary Type: This murderer is compelled to kill because he has heard voices or has seen visions which demand that he kill a certain person or category of persons. In psychiatric terms, he is psychotic, as in the case of Joseph Kallinger or Herbert Mullins.

Mission-Oriented Type: This killer has a mission to fulfill in his life--to eliminate a certain identifiable group of people. He does not hear voices or see visions. He may, however, decide on his own to rid the world of a group of people who are "undesirable" or unworthy to live with other human beings. The Green River Killer, who has murdered mainly prostitutes, appears to fit this description.

Nedonistic Type: Physical evidence accompanying murders of this type tend to be very striking and bizarre. Anthropophagy (cannibalism; vampirism), dismemberment, necrophilia, or other forms of sexual aberration are prevalent in this form of serial killing. Jack the Ripper⁴⁹ meets this "Thrill Killer" criteria.

Power/Control Oriented Type: This type receives gratification from the complete control of the victim. The fundamental source of pleasure is not sexual, it is the

killer's ability to control and exert power over his helpless victim. He is aware of societal rules but chooses to ignore them. His behavior indicates a character disorder, not a break from reality. Ted Bundy is an example of this type.⁵⁰

Egger (1985) studied the case histories of serial killers Ted Bundy, Henry Lee Lucas, John Gacy and the Hillside Strangler(s) in order to determine if there were any similarities between them regarding their peer group/personal relationships, attitudes, offense behavior, police response and social environment. Besides documenting the police response to their crimes as generally poor, he related that all the murderers were born into a working class or lower socioeconomic environment.⁵¹ Most abused alcohol and started engaging in violent sexual practices before entering their early twenties.⁵² Most of them also were illegitimate children who experienced childhood health problems, not to mention having dominant mothers who either smothered them with protection or beat them severely. Many were very interested in law enforcement and police work, using the symbols of this profession to help pick up, restrain and subdue their unsuspecting victims.⁵³

Leyton (1986), an anthropologist, believes that the mass/serial murderer kills along class lines--usually selecting victims which represent the class directly above

them. When the pressure from living becomes too much for them or their frustration at not being able to achieve their goals is unbearable--they lash out:

I thus intend to argue the case that these killers are not alien creatures with deranged minds, but alienated men with a disinterest in continuing the dull lives in which they feel entrapped. Reared in a civilization which legitimizes violence as a response to frustration, provided by the mass media and violent pornography with both the advertising proclaiming the "joy" of sadism and the instruction manual outlining correct procedures, they grasp the "manly" identity of pirate and avenger. If they no longer wish to live, they will stage a mass killing whose climax is their execution; but should they wish to live, and to achieve notoriety--even celebrity--they will prepare their careers in serial murder. In doing so, they settle old scores in a manner which often yields a double dividend of sexual pleasure and defiance of the authorities. The killings are a kind of vituperative monologue with the social order . . .

Caputi (1987), a feminist, believes that serial murder is usually perpetrated along political/sexual lines. Noting that most of the victims of serial murder are women, she claims that Jack the Ripper's deeds started the "Age of Sex Crime":

Serial sexual murder is not some inexplicable explosion/epidemic of an extrinsic evil or the domain only of the mysterious psychopath. On the contrary, such murder is an eminently logical step in the procession of patriarchal roles, values, needs and the rule of force. It enacts the primary principle of male supremacy and can be recognized as one of the latest expressions in a tradition of what Mary Daly first named as gynocide. As further defined by Andrea Dworkin, gynocide is "the systematic crippling, raping, and/or killing of women by men . . . the relentless violence perpetrated by the gender class men on the gender class women."

It is apparent by the studies conducted on these types of murderers that a lot of factors can be brought

into focus as possible causes for the aberrant behavior exhibited by the offenders. For the purposes of Criminal Investigative Analysis, the psychological motivations of the perpetrator play a secondary role in the analysis of the crime scene.

One study which provided an important link between traits exhibited by serial/sexual murderers and their use for psychological profiles was conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Behavioral Science Unit from 1979 to 1983. This was a joint effort between the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Boston City Health and Hospitals Department. Ann Burgess, expert on sexual assault and other related crimes, was involved with Behavioral Science Unit agents in conducting the study. All told, thirty-six convicted sexual murderers were interviewed--twenty-five of these were serial murderers. The interviewing process covered the offender's family background, sexual habits, modus operandi, fantasies, and anything else relevant to understanding these types of criminals.⁵⁶

It appears that virtually all of the offenders studied had weak attachments to other family members, and most of the parents displayed deviant patterns of their own. Many of the murderers had a violent and sadistic fantasy life from an early age, with twenty of the offenders having rape fantasies before age eighteen. When

asked to rank their sexual interests, the highest ranking activity was pornography (81%). This lack of a stable family background and sadistic fantasy life can prove to be a lethal combination:

It appears that the childhood physical and sexual abuse experienced by these offenders were manifested in the preference for fantasy life. In addition, when questioned about the murders themselves and their preparation for the murders, the men identified the importance of fantasy to the rapes and murders. After the first murder, the men found themselves deeply preoccupied and sometimes stimulated by their memories of the act, all of which contributed to fantasies for subsequent murders.⁵⁷

The murderers who were sexually abused as children were also "more likely to mutilate victims than are those offenders not sexually abused."⁵⁸ They also had rape fantasies at an earlier age and developed a higher rate of aversion to peer sex in adolescence, suggesting that:

This aversion not only jeopardizes the development of constructive and normative sexual and interpersonal experiences but also increases social isolation and fosters a reliance on fantasy for impulse development and discharge.⁵⁹

The most important information to be developed from this study was the identification and categorization of behavioral traits exhibited by these killers. This was an expansion of characteristics originally developed for lust murderers.⁶⁰ In essence, offenders who commit sexual murder can be classified as being organized or disorganized (for a complete list of traits, see Appendix A). There are significant differences between these two types of offenders, which helps the criminal personality

profiler during his/her analysis of the crime. Besides having different profile (personality) characteristics, the evidence left at the crime scene is distinctive:

Organized

Planned offense
 Victim a targeted stranger
 Personalizes victim
 Controlled conversation
 Crime scene reflects overall control
 Demands submissive victim
 Restraints used
 Aggressive acts prior to death
 Body hidden
 Weapon/evidence absent
 Transports victim or body

Disorganized

Crime scene random, sloppy
 Spontaneous offense
 Depersonalizes victim
 Minimal conversation
 Victim/location known
 Sudden violence to victim
 Minimal use of restraints
 Sexual acts after death
 Body left in view
 Evidence/weapon present
 Body left at death scene ⁶¹

Along with the differences in modus operandi, other characteristics include:

Organized

1. Indifference to welfare of society
2. Irresponsible and self-centered
3. "Chameleon" Personality
4. Manipulates people
5. Methodical and cunning
6. Cruises seeking victims
7. Lives some distance from crime scene
8. Fits well into given society--contemporary in style
9. Victims are random in nature

Disorganized

1. Societal aversion
2. Feels rejected and lonely
3. Finds interpersonal relationships difficult
4. Lacks cunning
5. Commits crime in a frenzy
6. Kills in close proximity to residence (security)
7. Strange in appearance and behavior--outcast ⁶²

The ability to accurately identify personality characteristics and modus operandi of serial/sexual murderers is very important for law enforcement personnel--it is the basic premise for psychological profiling. As the VICAP system becomes more entrenched in the minds of law enforcement agencies as a viable tool in serial murder investigation and more modus operandi information is processed into the centralized computer at Quantico, Virginia--these profile characteristics will become even more refined and helpful towards identifying serial murder suspects.

Criminal Personality Profiling

Criminal Investigative Analysis (psychological offender profiling) for the FBI was initiated on an informal basis in 1972. Faculty members at the FBI Academy in Quantico, Virginia, encouraged their students to discuss solved and unsolved cases with which they were familiar. After a number of these discussions, a lot of the offenders seemed to possess similar characteristics. Soon the instructors were providing verbal profiles to their students, and some of them helped solve cases which the students were working. As other investigative agencies became aware of this assistance, it was soon realized that a more systematic approach had to be found.⁶³

In 1978, psychological offender profiling became formalized and special agents started training for that discipline--by 1981 fifty-five Special Agents received instruction in this art. As the caseload soon became overwhelming, more people were assigned to the profiling division.

A Criminal Investigative Analysis focuses attention on individuals with personality traits that parallel traits of others who have committed very similar offenses.⁶⁴ It is through a close examination of a crime scene that a person is able to extrapolate certain psychological "material" that leads to a profile. While a forensic pathologist can tell by marks on a body what the probable cause of death was, the profiler (forensic psychiatrist or investigator) will analyze the entire crime scene, including the victim, in order to find out what kind of person could commit this act.⁶⁵ Besides using the characteristics developed for organized and disorganized offenders, other acts by the killer may reveal traits of his personality. Covering up the body with clothing or hiding it may indicate guilt the perpetrator feels for what he has done, just as moving the body in a location where it can be easily found may indicate that "he wants (the victim) to have a funeral and decent burial."⁶⁶ If there was a lot of beating in the area of the face, it usually means the killer knew the

victim--"the more brutal the attack, the closer the relationship."⁶⁷

Was the victim killed immediately in a blitz style of assault? This usually indicates a younger killer, someone in his teens or early 20s, who feels threatened by his victims and needs to render them harmless right away. On the other hand, if the killer showed mastery of the situation, if he killed slowly and methodically, it points to a more sadistic personality, a man in his late 20s or 30s.⁶⁸

Certain crimes depicting psychological aberration are more appropriate for profiling, such as: sadistic torture in sexual assaults; evisceration; postmortem slashings and cuttings; postmortem explorations; motiveless fire- settings; lust and mutilation murders; ritualistic crimes; and rapes.⁶⁹

The type of information requested for profiling is similar to what the VICAP report requires. Additional data needed is as follows (for a complete list, see Appendix B):

Maps: Of community showing victim's residence, employment, last known location, death scene, travels prior to death, etc.

Sketches: Crime scene sketch
Coroner sketch

Selected Photos of Crime Scene

Descriptions: Of crime scene and surrounding community

Victimology: Income, family background, mode of dress, etc.

Reports: Autopsy report
Laboratory report⁷⁰

Once the information requested has been given, the process of profiling usually takes seven steps. This

consists of:

1. Evaluation of the criminal act itself.
2. Comprehensive evaluation of the specifics of the crime scene(s).
3. Comprehensive analysis of the victim.
4. Evaluation of preliminary police reports.
5. Evaluation of the medical examiner's autopsy protocol.
6. Development of profile with critical offender characteristics.
7. Investigative suggestions predicated on construction of the profile.⁷¹

While the finished profile does not include the same information in every case, the usual data will provide: the perpetrator's race; sex; age range; marital status; general employment; reaction to questioning by police; degree of sexual maturity; whether the individual may strike again; the possibility that he/she has committed a similar offense in the past; and possible police record.⁷²

The members of the Behavioral Science Unit stress that Criminal Investigative Analysis' are not to be used as a substitute for regular investigative work. It is only another tool for the investigator and should only be used when all other leads in the case have reached a dead end. Nonetheless, the use of psychological profiles has produced some amazing successes, and they have helped investigators narrow down a list of suspects in many cases. (For a case study on profiling, see Appendix C).

CHAPTER IV

METHODOLOGY

Research Model

With the implementation of the Violent Criminal Apprehension Program, a number of assumptions can be made regarding its impact on the problem of serial murder detection and investigation:

1.) Once VICAP has been advertised so a majority of law enforcement agencies are aware of its existence, it will be considered a standard law enforcement tool for identifying serial-type murders; narrowing down suspects; enhancing cooperation between different law enforcement agencies during serial murder investigations, and making the law enforcement community as a whole more aware of the serial murder phenomenon.

2.) Because law enforcement agencies will be made aware of the possibility that a murder in their jurisdiction might be part of a series and, with the use of VICAP and other cooperating agencies, this is confirmed--the serial murderer will be apprehended faster than what had previously been the case. Because the perpetrator will be apprehended quicker, the average number of victims a serial murderer kills will be lower.

3.) Because of this multi-jurisdictional cooperation between agencies and their links to VICAP, the FBI, and its Behavioral Science Unit; the physical evidence involved in the cases will be more prevalent, will be analyzed more thoroughly (particularly fiber evidence), and will result in stronger convictions with longer sentences for the offenders. Because of the nature of the crimes and the multiple murders involved, sentences will be such that the recidivism rate for these offenders will be virtually non-existent.

4.) With more agencies aware of VICAP and utilizing its data base, more VICAP reports will be sent in with requests for Criminal Investigative Analysis'. The concept of psychological profiling will not only be expanded in the Behavioral Science Unit, it will also be given more credence as a legitimate law enforcement tool for identifying or narrowing down suspects in a serial murder case.

5.) With more inter-departmental cooperation occurring between agencies because of VICAP, perhaps this can be expanded to cover other types of investigations, such as serial rape or theft rings.

6.) Public opinion will be more positive during a serial murder investigation once they are made aware of the efforts initiated by the law enforcement agency(s) to apprehend the offender. Less criticism will occur

concerning the agency(s) inability to tie these crimes in as part of a pattern. Because these murderers will be caught more quickly than what had previously been the case, the public's perception of police professionalism and competence will be enhanced.

7.) When a special, multi-jurisdictional homicide task force is developed to apprehend a serial murderer, the organization of the task force will be efficient and streamlined. It will only incorporate the necessary number of investigators needed for the task and will have a data base format which had already proven effective in previous cases for processing the investigation's information. Investigators from other task forces will be able to provide their expertise on the subject, which should assist in the apprehension of the perpetrator(s).

8.) The deterrent against serial murder will be minimal. Because of the nature of the acts committed (usually compulsive and sexual), the problem with serial murder will continue to be a chronic one--as society becomes increasingly mobile, alienated and fragmented, the better the chance that killers of this type will still stalk our streets.

Statement of Problem

How effective has the FBI's VICAP program been in making state, county and local law enforcement agencies aware of serial murder, particularly in the states of

California, New York, Florida, and Texas, where the serial murder phenomenon is especially prevalent? These four states have been involved in the bulk of the murders produced by these killers, the following are examples:

- California--The Zodiac Killer (1967-78)
 Juan Corona (1971)
 Wayne Kearney (Trashbag Murders--1972-73)
 Randy Kraft (1972-84)
 Herb Mullins (1973)
 Edmund Kemper III (1973)
 The Zebra Killings (1975)
 The Hillside Strangler(s) (1978)
 The Freeway Killer (1978)
 Gerald and Charlene Gallego (1978-80)
 The Trailside Killer (1980)
 Roy Norris and Lawrence Bittaker (1980)
 The Sunset-Strip Killer (1980)
 Leonard Lake and Charles Ng (1983-85)
 The Night Stalker (1985)
 Danny Lee Siebert (1985-86)
- New York-- "Son of Sam" Killings (1976-77)
 Richard Cottingham (1977-80)
 Joseph J. Fischer (1980)
 The Skid Row Slasher (1981)
 David Bullock (1982)
- Florida-- Girard John Schaefer (1973)
 John Paul Knowles (1974)
 Ted Bundy (1974-78)
 Gerald Stano (1980)
 David Gore and Fred Waterfield (1981-83)
 Robert Henderson (1982)
 Christopher Wilder (1984)
 "Bobby Joe" Long (1984)
- Texas-- The Phantom Killer of Texarkana (1946)
 Dean Corll and Wayne Henley (1973)
 The Sunday Morning Slasher (1981)
 Coral Watts (1982)
 Henry Lee Lucas (1984)

As indicated, these states have had a sizable number of serial murderers. How many state, county and local agencies in California, New York, Florida and Texas even

know VICAP exists? How many other serial murderers are believed to be operating in those states at a given time? How prevalent and successful are Criminal Investigative Analyses towards identifying these perpetrators and how many serial murder investigations have agencies in these states been involved in? What is the average number of other law enforcement agencies coordinated with while working on a serial murder investigation, and does this number differ from state to state? The purpose of this study is to look into these questions, and others, in order to determine the scope of the serial murder phenomenon in California, New York, Florida and Texas.

Research Design

In order to measure the effectiveness of the Violent Criminal Apprehension Program (VICAP) in making law enforcement agencies from California, New York, Florida and Texas aware of serial murder, a survey on this subject was sent out to state, county and local law enforcement agencies from those states which had jurisdiction over a population of 50,000 or more.

Target Population: All state, county and local law enforcement agencies from California, New York, Florida and Texas that have jurisdiction over a population of 50,000 or more.

Accessible Population: A total of 344 state, county and local agencies which have jurisdiction of a population of 50,000 or more in these states were identified, and questionnaires were sent to these agencies.

Delimitations

While VICAP has been established for national distribution, this preliminary survey will encompass the larger state, county and local agencies in four states in order to determine if the program has been adequately advertised at this level. It is believed that these agencies are the ones which have experienced more serial murder investigations and therefore could utilize the VICAP system.

This study surveys only agencies having jurisdiction of a population of 50,000 or more. A follow-up study can properly record the level of knowledge of VICAP at the 50,000-or-less agency level. The federal agencies within each state will not be surveyed because it is also assumed that, because VICAP is financed and run by a federal agency (FBI), the agencies themselves will be aware of the program.

Because VICAP has only been established since 1985, time parameters for the study will be limited to the past six years, approximately 1982-1988, for questions dealing with serial murder investigations and suspects apprehended

(VICAP was formally established in 1985 but investigators from around the country were utilizing it on a limited basis in 1982). Additionally, because of the sensitivity of the subject matter and the problems with adjudication, only the number of serial murder suspects apprehended by an agency will be identified--not the names of the suspects. Nonetheless, the information requested in the 344 surveys sent to state, county and local law enforcement agencies in these states should provide a good example of awareness of VICAP and the problem with serial murder in four major states.

Questionnaire

The questionnaire sent to these agencies was confidential and anonymous (see Appendix D). A copy of the pilot survey was also forwarded to the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Behavioral Science Unit (which has jurisdictional control of VICAP) for their approval and/or recommendations for change. A phone call by Special Agent Jim Wright, VICAP Supervisor, helped ensure effective coordination. In addition, a cover letter (see Appendix E) was sent with the questionnaire in order to stress the importance of the subject being studied and the necessity for the agency's cooperation. One month after sending out these surveys, a follow-up letter was sent to the non-respondents (see Appendix F) asking them to cooperate in the survey. These surveys were sent to the

investigative/detective division in each agency. Following endorsement by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the initial cover letter and questionnaire was sent to the participating state and local agencies on 30 September, 1988. The follow-up letter for non-respondents was sent on 30 October, 1988. Data collection and interpretation began 1 December, 1988.

State	Number Sent	Number Returned	%
NEW YORK	67	24	36
CALIFORNIA	137	68	50
FLORIDA	62	25	40
TOTAL	266	117	44

Table 1 indicates that a total of 266 questionnaires were sent out to state and local agencies. The response rate was 44 percent (117 returned surveys) with the state of Florida in the lead with a 40 percent return rate. Five of the survey agencies were from agencies at the less-than-55,000 population level identified for inclusion in the study; they were omitted from analysis (two of these agencies had been involved in 1981-1982 murder investigations). A total of 266 agencies were used in the following data analysis. California comprised 43 percent of the cases analyzed.

CHAPTER V

PRESENTATION OF DATA

Response Rate

Table 1 Serial Murder Survey--Response Rate

State	Number Sent Out	Number Returned	%
NEW YORK	67	24	36
CALIFORNIA	135	68	50
FLORIDA	62	35	56
TEXAS	80	32	40
Total	344	159	46

Table 1 indicates that a total of 344 questionnaires were sent out to these four states. The response rate was 46 percent (159 returned surveys), with the state of Florida in the lead with a 56 percent return rate. Five of these surveys came from agencies at the less-than-50,000 population level identified for inclusion in the study; they were omitted from analysis (none of these agencies had been involved in any serial murder investigations). A total of 154 agencies were used in the following data analysis. California comprises 43 percent of the cases analyzed.

Table 2 Characteristics and Differences between Small and Large Agencies

Agency Size	Small Agencies	Large Agencies	All Agencies	χ^2 Sig
	Pop- 50,000-100,000	Pop- 100,000+		
Aware of VICAP	44.28	55.88	n/a	MS
Year of Existence	69.18	89.58	80.58	$\chi^2=8.83^{**}$
Use of VICAP Crime Reports	n/a	n/a	1984.9	
Completed Reports (per Agency) 1982-1988	53.28	70.28	80.58	$\chi^2=10.94^{**}$
Involved in Serial Murder Investigations	2.60	7.57	6.11	
Number of Serial Murder Investigations (per Agency)	28.48	63.58	48.08	$\chi^2=17.19^{***}$
Suspects Apprehended (per Agency)	1.26	2.11	1.83	
Apprehension Success Ratio	.95	1.35	1.24	
Agency Coordination	758	648	668	
Number of Agencies Coordinated With (per Agency)	80.08	96.38	91.98	$\chi^2=3.24$ MS
Profiling Assistance Requested	4.44	22.16	17.93	
Profiling Assistance Requested	50.08	62.88	60.48	$\chi^2=.15$ MS

*** p<.001, ** p<.01, * p<.05, MS - Not Significant

Large and Small Agencies

Table 2 describes the various characteristics and differences found between agencies which had jurisdiction over a population of 100,000 or more (which, for the purpose of this study, will be considered a large agency) and those agencies having jurisdictional control of a population of 50,000-100,000 (small agency). All told, 56 percent of the responding agencies are considered large while the remaining 44 percent are small agencies.

Regarding the question of how many agencies are aware of the Violent Criminal Apprehension Program, fully 81 percent of the respondents indicated that they were familiar with VICAP. Chi Square ($X^2=8.83$, $df=1$, $P<.01$) shows that there is a significant difference between the variables agency size and VICAP awareness. Ninety percent of the large agencies said they were aware of VICAP while 69 percent of the small agencies made the same claim. Also significant is the fact that of the respondents not aware of VICAP, 70 percent were small agencies.

The year that most of these agencies became aware of VICAP was 1985, the year of its inception. The range was from 1980 to 1988 (while VICAP was formalized in 1985, a number of homicide investigators around the country helped develop the program earlier). Sixty-seven percent of the agencies who knew of VICAP became aware of the program by that year; this increased to a total of 89 percent by the

end of 1986. Of the 124 agencies who claimed to be aware of VICAP, 87 percent were able to properly identify its primary purpose. The remaining 13 percent did not answer question #5 on the survey. Broken down by agency size, 17 percent of the large agencies (aware of VICAP) did not identify its primary purpose compared to 6 percent for the small agencies.

For the question of how many agencies aware of VICAP had the need to fill out at least one VICAP Crime Analysis Report, 70 percent responded in the affirmative. For the large agencies, 81 percent have filled out at least one Crime Analysis Report while 53 percent of the small agencies have. Chi Square ($X^2=10.94$, $df=2$, $P<.01$) indicates there might be a significant difference between these two groups (cells with $EF<5$ is 33%). It should be noted that for the respondents who did not know whether or not any VICAP Crime Analysis Reports had been filled out by their agency, 71 percent came from small agencies.

The mean for the whole population in completed VICAP reports per agency is 6.11, but this differs considerably by agency size. The larger agencies average 7.6 completed reports while the smaller ones complete an average of 2.6 reports. There is a disparity in these numbers; 48 percent of the agencies which had filled out a Crime Analysis Report completed one to three of them; 68 percent had completed one to five reports. Only 18 percent of the

agencies had completed ten or more VICAP Crime Analysis Reports. One agency had filled out forty reports; another completed fifty.

Regarding the relationship between serial murder investigation and agency size, Chi Square ($\chi^2=17.19$, $df=1$, $P<.001$) indicates a significant difference between these two variables. Of the 152 cases responding (the other two agencies did not know if they had been involved in any serial murder investigations), 48 percent said they had been involved in at least one serial murder investigation. Sixty-three percent of the large agencies had been involved in investigations of this type compared to 28 percent of the small agencies. Stated differently, of the agencies claiming to have been involved in at least one serial murder investigation during the last six years, 74 percent were large agencies.

All told, there were a total of seventy-three agencies involved in 138 serial murder investigations over the last six years, an average of 1.89 per agency. The large agencies averaged 2.11 per agency with the small agencies at 1.26. Eighty-one percent of these agencies (combined) had only been involved in one or two investigations with one agency involved in eight.

With the 138 serial murder investigations, a total of ninety-two serial murder suspects were apprehended, an average of 1.24 per agency (1.35 for large agencies and

.95 for small agencies). As discussed previously in the Delimitations section, the problems associated with not specifically identifying a particular serial murder suspect or suspects makes it difficult to lend any real meaning to this statistic. Perhaps fifty agencies assisted in apprehending one serial murder suspect or one agency apprehended three suspects without any assistance--it is virtually impossible to find this out (at least the way this particular survey was designed). Nonetheless, for the purposes of this study the average number of serial murder investigations per agency (by agency size and state) will be factored into the average number of serial murder suspect apprehended per agency (again, by agency size and state). This will be done in order to determine how "successful" these agencies were regarding their attempts to solve these serial murder investigations. Twenty-four percent of the agencies involved in a serial murder investigation never apprehended or helped apprehend a suspect; 47 percent had apprehended (or helped apprehend) one suspect. One agency apprehended or assisted in the apprehension of eight serial murder suspects.

This relationship between the mean averages in serial murder investigations and serial murder suspects apprehended will be called the Apprehension Success Ratio. As indicated by Table 2, the smaller agencies had a 75 percent apprehension success ratio compared to 64 percent

for the large agencies. For the entire population, an agency apprehended a suspect in a serial murder investigation 66 percent of the time.

Using this same suspect apprehension ratio, an analysis was conducted on the differences between agencies (involved in at least one serial murder investigation) that were aware of VICAP and agencies unfamiliar with the program. There were six agencies identified that were unaware of VICAP and had been involved in at least one serial murder investigation. A total of eight investigations were conducted which resulted in the apprehension of six serial murder suspects, a 75 percent apprehension success ratio. Sixty-seven agencies aware of VICAP became involved in 130 serial murder investigations. They netted eighty-six suspects, a 66 percent apprehension success ratio. Obviously, this is a bit surprising, as the agencies not even aware of the VICAP program are enjoying a better percentage with regards to the apprehension of serial murder suspects. But this may be misleading--the discussion phase of this study will address some factors which may have influenced this outcome.

Chi Square ($\chi^2=3.24$, $df=1$, $P>.05$ [.07]) indicates that there is not a significant difference between the variables of agency coordination and agency size. Still, of the agencies who have been involved in serial murder investigations, 92 percent of them coordinated with other

agencies. For large agencies the percentage is higher (96%). Eighty percent of the smaller agencies had the need for interagency coordination.

The average number of agencies coordinated with during serial murder investigations shows a significant difference between the large and small agencies. This is primarily due to the disparity in the number of agencies that were coordinated with during serial murder investigations. As will be indicated later, Texas was the recipient of a massive interagency task force in the investigation of Henry Lee Lucas, a killer who was believed responsible at one time for the deaths of over 200 victims all over the country. This culminated in several large Texas agencies coordinating with 100-300 agencies apiece. Forty-six percent of the agencies responding coordinated with one to three agencies in the course of their serial murder investigation(s); 76 percent coordinated with one to ten different agencies. One agency coordinated with 150 agencies; another dealt with 200 and still another was involved with 300 other agencies. The result is an average of 17.93 agencies-coordinated-with ratio (for the entire population), with large agencies averaging 22.16, small agencies--4.44.

An analysis was also conducted on the difference in average number of agencies coordinated with between those agencies (involved in at least one serial murder

investigation that had resulted in interagency coordination) aware of VICAP and the agencies unfamiliar with the program. There were five agencies unfamiliar with VICAP that coordinated with seventeen agencies during the course of their serial murder investigations, an average of 3.4 per agency. For the agencies aware of VICAP, a total of sixty-two were identified. They coordinated with 1,184 agencies, an average of 19.10 per agency. This disparity in averages suggests that the agencies aware of VICAP are more likely to coordinate with other agencies in the course of a serial murder investigation. However, as indicated by the apprehension success ratios of the two-- it might not guarantee any success regarding the apprehension of any suspects.

Concerning agency size and the requesting of psychological profiling assistance, Chi Square ($\chi^2=.15$, $df=1$, $P>.05$ [.70]) shows that there is no significant difference between these two variables. Of the agencies aware of VICAP which had filled out at least one Crime Analysis Report and was involved in at least one serial murder investigation, 60 percent of them requested psychological profiling assistance. Sixty-three percent of the large agencies and 50 percent of the small agencies requested profiles for their serial murder investigations. Significant also is that 81 percent of the agencies meeting the above criteria are large agencies.

There were a total of eighty requested profiles

between thirty-two requesting agencies, an average of 2.5 (Mode=1, Median=1) per agency. Fifty-three percent of the agencies requested one profile; 81 percent requested between one to four psychological profiles.

Table 3 Characteristics and Differences between States

	California N=66	New York N=23	Florida N=34	Texas N=31	χ^2 Sig
Aware of VICAP	78.8%	87.0%	85.3%	74.2%	$\chi^2=2.02$ NS
Year of Existence	1984.9	1985.1	1984.8	1984.8	
Use of VICAP Crime Reports	63.0%	60.0%	89.7%	67.5%	$\chi^2=8.35$ NS
Completed Reports (per Agency) 1982-1988	3.75	6.58	9.42	5.00	
Involved in Serial Murder Investigations	44.6%	30.4%	58.8%	56.7%	$\chi^2=5.64$ NS
Number of Serial Murder Investigations (per Agency)	1.85	1.57	2.00	1.94	
Suspects Apprehended (per Agency)	1.10	1.29	1.75	.89	
Apprehension Success Ratio	59%	82%	88%	46%	
Agency Coordination	93.3%	85.7%	90.0%	94.1%	$\chi^2=6.54$ NS
Number of Agencies Coordinated With (per Agency)	6.43	12.50	7.83	49.93	

*** $P < .001$, ** $P < .01$, * $P < .05$, NS - Not Significant

States

Table 3 describes the characteristics and differences that were found between the states used in this study. The accompanying bar chart (Figure 1) helps illustrate the differences between the states regarding VICAP awareness.

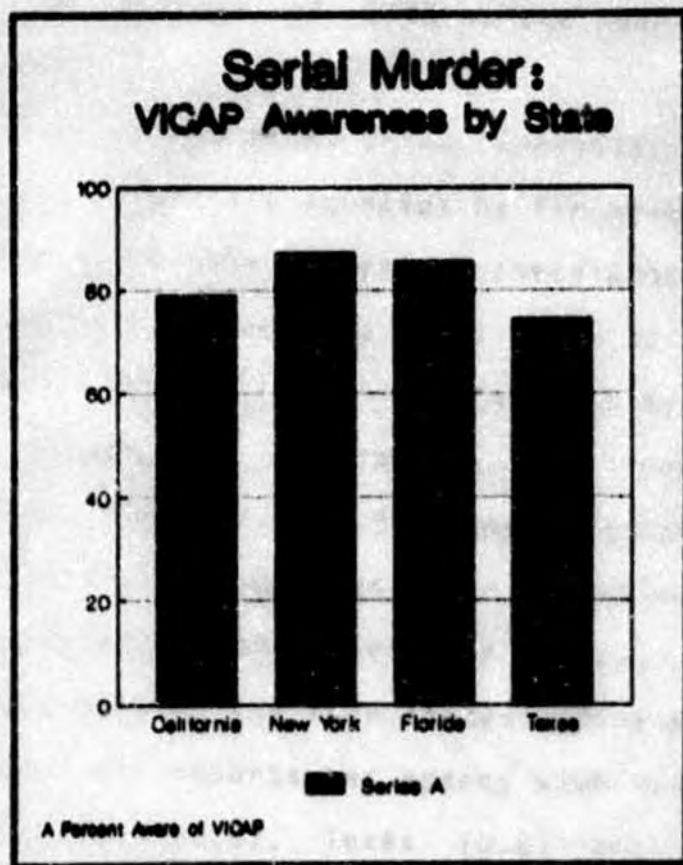


Figure 1

There is not a significant difference ($\chi^2=2.02$, $df=3$, $P>.05$ [.57]) between the variables of VICAP awareness and state. The agencies of New York are most aware of VICAP

(87%), followed by Florida (85%), California (79%) and Texas (74%).

No significant differences are seen between the states regarding the year they became aware of VICAP's existence. As previously discussed, 1985 was the year that the program formally came into existence--all of the states had an average of 1985 as the year they became aware of VICAP.

Utilization of the VICAP Crime Analysis Reports is another story. Florida's agencies by far have filled out the most reports. Ninety percent of these agencies (aware of VICAP) have felt the need to fill out at least one Crime Analysis Report. They are followed by California and Texas at 63 percent; New York is at 60 percent. Chi Square ($X^2=8.35$, $df=6$, $P>.05$ [.21]) indicates there is not a significant difference between these variables.

For completed VICAP reports per agency, there also are differences between the four states. Florida has the highest number of reports per agency with 9.4. This is followed by New York (6.6), Texas (5.0) and California (3.8). It appears that the two states most aware of VICAP, Florida and New York, are also the ones who are completing the most Crime Analysis Reports.

Breaking down serial murder investigations by state, Chi Square ($X^2=5.64$, $df=3$, $P>.05$ [.13]) indicates there is not a significant difference between these two variables.

In order of highest to lowest, Florida has the most agencies which have been involved in serial murder investigations over the past six years (59%). This is followed by Texas (57%), California (45%), and New York (30%).

Table 5 illustrates the disparity in VICAP awareness, use of Crime Analysis Reports and involvement in serial murder investigations by state. The results here are interesting: New York is most aware of VICAP but is least likely to utilize the Crime Analysis Report. This is probably due to the fact that only 30 percent of their agencies have been involved in any serial murder investigations. Contrast this with Texas. Their agencies are the ones least aware of VICAP, yet they have the second highest frequency of serial murder investigations. Agencies from Florida are very much aware of VICAP, utilize reports more often, and have been involved in serial murder investigations more often.

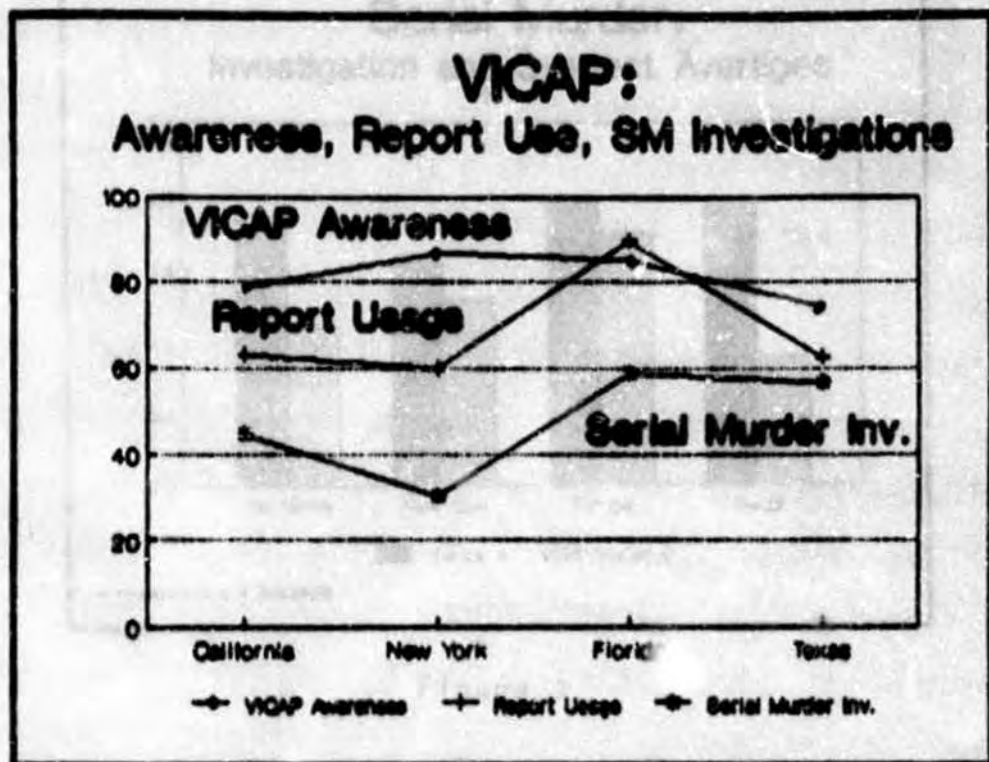


Figure 2

Florida also has the highest average of serial murder investigations per agency (2.00). Texas (1.94) follows closely behind, with California (1.86) and New York (1.57) taking up the rear. This lead by Florida also carries over into the serial murder suspects apprehended (or helped apprehend) category. At 1.75, Florida has the highest average. New York is next with a 1.29 ratio, followed by California (1.10) and Texas (.89). The disparity between the states and their respective ratios can be seen on Figure 3.

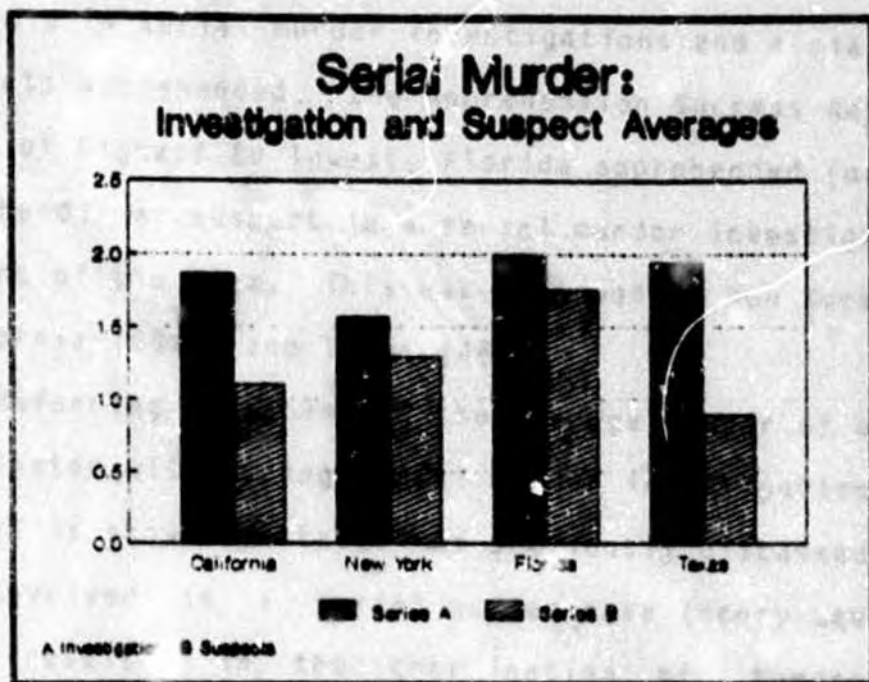


Figure 3

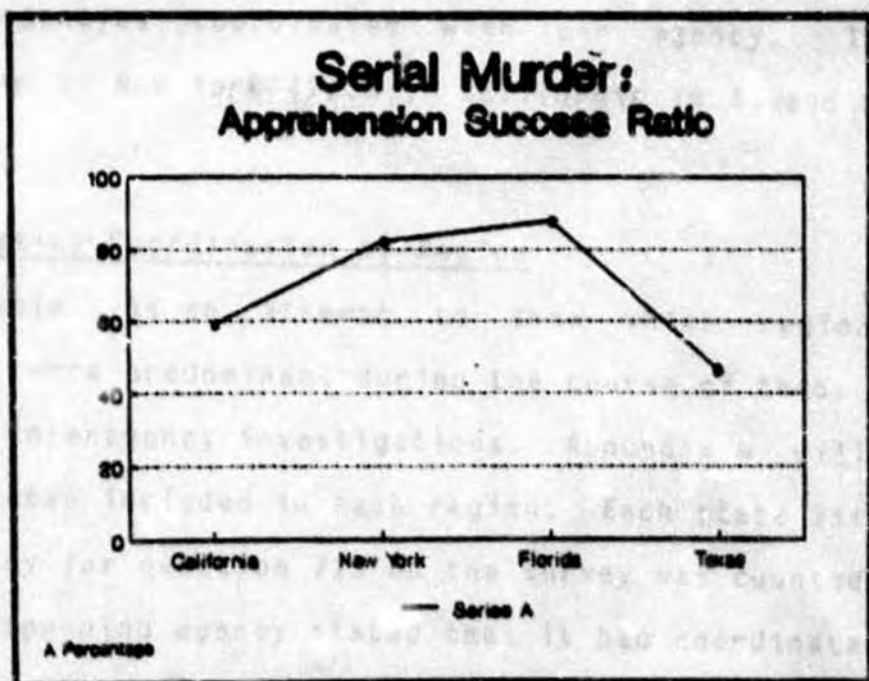


Figure 4

Figure 4 shows the relationship between the mean averages in serial murder investigations and serial murder suspects apprehended, the Apprehension Success Ratio. In order of highest to lowest, Florida apprehended (or helped apprehend) a suspect in a serial murder investigation 88 percent of the time. This was followed by New York (82%), California (59%), and Texas (46%).

Referring to Table 3, the average number of agencies coordinated with during serial murder investigations (per agency) is shown by state. As previously discussed, Texas was involved in a serial murder case (Henry Lee Lucas) which resulted in the coordination of hundreds of agencies, hence the huge difference in their average compared to the other states. They lead with an average 49.9 agencies coordinated with per agency. This is followed by New York (12.5), California (8.4) and Florida (7.8).

Interagency Coordination by Region

Table 4 is an attempt to show which regions and states were predominant during the course of these serial murder interagency investigations. Appendix G will list the states included in each region. Each state listed by an agency for question #13 on the survey was counted once; if a responding agency stated that it had coordinated with agencies all over the country, each region was represented only once. Example: An agency listed only Minnesota and

Table 4 Interagency Coordination by Region

State	Region					Row Total (Cases)
	East	South	Midwest	West	Mountain	
California	2 8.78	3 13.00	4 17.44	11 47.88	3 13.00	23 19.58
Florida	6 35.38	4 23.58	4 23.58	2 11.88	1 5.98	17 14.48
Texas	5 9.88	19 37.38	10 19.68	12 23.58	5 9.88	51 43.28
New York	9 33.38	8 29.68	5 18.58	5 18.58	0 0.08	27 22.98
Column Total	22 18.68	34 28.88	23 19.58	30 25.48	9 7.68	118 100.08

New Hampshire as states where they were involved in interagency coordination. The regions of the Midwest and East would be the only ones identified. Another agency listed California and Nevada as states they were involved with--the Western region would be represented twice. On the other hand, if an agency stated it had coordinated with agencies all over the country but did not specify which states they came from, each of the five regions would only be represented once.

It is apparent that Texas has been the state most predominant in interagency coordination. Not only does it have the highest average in agencies coordinated with per agency, they also are the ones most involved in coordinating with other states. Table 4 shows that Texas represented 43 percent of all the outstate interagency coordination. New York is second with 23 percent, followed by California (20%) and Florida (14%).

For each state, the region or regions they primarily deal with for interagency coordination coincide with their own geographical location. California has dealt mainly with Western states; Florida is involved in the East, South and Midwest regions; Texas has coordinated the most with Southern and Western states; New York concentrates its interagency investigations in the Eastern and Southern regions. All told, the region most involved in serial murder interagency coordination is the South, with a 28

percent ratio (see Figure 5). This should not be too surprising, as the region is represented by two states in the study. The region with the least amount of coordination is the Mountain region.

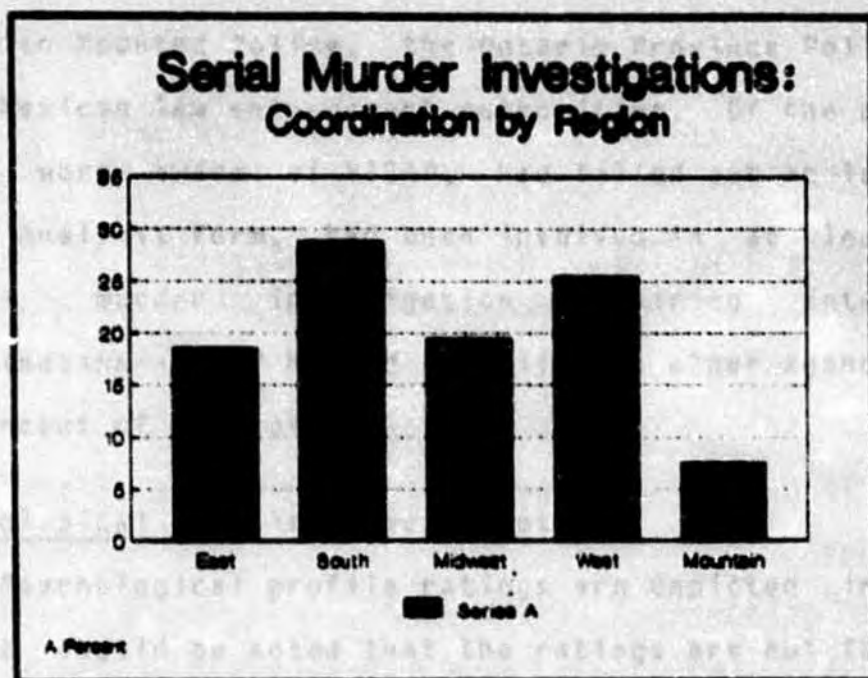


Figure 5

The following is a breakdown of the states identified the most during interagency serial murder investigations:

California-

Washington (5)
Nevada (3)
Oregon (2)
Michigan (2)
Utah (2)

Texas-

California (7)
Florida (6)
Louisiana (5)
Oklahoma (4)
Arkansas (4)

New York -

Pennsylvania (2)
Florida (2)
Georgia (2)
Texas (2)
California (2)

Florida-

Twelve states
tied with (1)

For the entire population, the most frequently identified states involved in these investigations are: California (9), Florida (8), Washington (8), Louisiana (6), and Oklahoma (6). Besides listing states, some agencies have coordinated with Interpol, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, the Ontario Province Police and with Mexican law enforcement authorities. Of the agencies which were aware of VICAP, had filled out at least one Crime Analysis Form, had been involved in at least one serial murder investigation requiring interagency coordination--VICAP helped identify the other agency(s) in 16 percent of the cases.

Psychological Profile Effectiveness

Psychological profile ratings are depicted in Table 5. It should be noted that the ratings are not favorable regarding how helpful these profiles are in assisting a serial murder investigation. Of the forty-four rankings submitted, the mean average is 1.95, which puts the rating in the category of little help to no help at all. Even more graphic is the fact that only 4.5 percent of the profiles were above the average category, with no profiles listed as ones which greatly helped a serial murder investigation.

Table 5 Psychological Profile Ratings

Profile Success Rating--	1	2	3	4	5	
Cases	19	10	13	2	0	(44)
	43.2	22.7	29.5	4.5	0.0	%
1= No Help at All 2= Little Help 3= Average 4= Helped Significantly 5= Greatly Helped						
Mean=1.95 Mode=1.0 Median=2.0						

For more information regarding psychological profiling, VICAP and recommendations for the program's improvement, Appendix H contains a listing of all the answers given to question #18 on the survey. Appendix I contains all of the statistical information used to conduct the analysis contained in this chapter.

Chapter VI

SUMMARY, DISCUSSION, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Summary

In keeping with a systematic approach to the analysis of data outlined in the previous chapter, the initial summary will deal with trends identified between the large and small agencies included in this study. Following that will be an outlining of differences found in the states.

Depending on the FBI's interpretation of success regarding the advertisement of the Violent Criminal Apprehension Program, fully 81 percent of the agencies involved in this study know of its existence. Ninety percent are large agencies and 70 percent are small. They became aware of it in 1985, the first year it started formally analyzing cases meeting the VICAP criteria. Seventy percent felt the need to fill out at least one VICAP Crime Analysis Report, but there is quite a difference in agency size regarding this.

Without a doubt, the large agencies involved in this study are the ones most likely to be involved in serial murder investigations, are aware of VICAP the most, use the Crime Analysis Reports more frequently, utilize

interagency coordination during a serial murder investigation more often, and are more likely to request psychological profiling assistance during these investigations. Eighty-one percent of the large agencies aware of VICAP have felt the need to fill out at least one Crime Analysis Report compared to 70 percent of the small agencies. Furthermore, the large agencies average 7.6 completed reports per agency compared to the small agency average of 2.6.

Sixty-four percent of the large agencies have been involved in at least one serial murder investigation--only 28 percent of the small agencies have. Large agencies are also more likely to be involved in interagency coordination during their serial murder investigations--96 percent of the large agencies versus 80 percent of the small agencies have coordinated with at least one other agency. The average number of agencies coordinated with (per agency) is very distinctive; the larger agencies average 22.16 while the small agencies garner an average of 4.43.

And, the larger agencies are more likely to request psychological profiling assistance from the FBI's Behavioral Science Unit. Sixty-three percent of the large agencies compared to 50 percent of the small agencies have requested at least one Criminal Investigative Analysis during a serial murder investigation. While the

effectiveness ratings of these psychological profiles have not been that good, it nonetheless provides another investigative tool to the homicide investigator in that agency.

Regarding states, Florida is far and away the state most likely to be involved in serial murder investigations, the apprehension of suspects in these investigations, the use of VICAP Crime Analysis Reports and total number of reports filled out; it also enjoys the highest apprehension success ratio. Surprisingly, this state is the one least likely to coordinate with other agencies or be involved in interstate coordination during these investigations. When Florida agencies do coordinate with other agencies during serial murder investigations, they only average 7.8 agencies coordinated with (per agency), the lowest of the four states.

Contrast this with New York. This is the state most aware of VICAP but the one least likely to utilize the VICAP Crime Analysis Report. It is probably because of the fact that they also are the ones least likely to be involved in serial murder investigations (30%). But, when their agencies do have the need to fill out a VICAP Crime Analysis Report or are involved in a serial murder investigation, they have the second highest average of reports filled out (per agency) with a 6.6 ratio. New York also has the second highest apprehension success

ratio (82%), the second highest average in agencies coordinated with (per agency), and the second highest interstate coordination ratio. Thus, while New York as a state has not been as extensively involved in serial murder investigations on the scale that Florida has incurred, when they do get involved VICAP is used in their investigations as a useful law enforcement tool, as is interagency coordination.

As outlined earlier, Texas is the state most involved in interagency coordination (94%), has the highest number of agencies coordinated with per agency (49.93), and owns the highest percentage of interstate coordination. Perhaps this is only because of the Henry Lee Lucas investigation, perhaps not. But it is apparent that extensive interagency coordination (within one's own state or with different regions) is no guarantee of success during the course of these serial murder investigations. Texas has the worst apprehension success ratio (46%) but after Florida is the state most likely to be involved in serial murder investigations. Texas agencies are least aware of VICAP and have the second lowest average in VICAP reports filled out (per agency). Significant also is that 71 percent of the respondents from Texas were large agencies, yet it seems the large agencies from this state have lower averages (in terms of VICAP reports filled out,

suspects apprehended per agency, etc.) than the ones normally attributed for this size of agency.

California and its rankings was a surprise to the author. There was an assumption (though not formalized) that this state would rank higher in serial murder investigations, suspects apprehended, VICAP awareness, etc. But this was not the case. The only high or low ranking achieved was its fourth place ranking in completed VICAP Crime Analysis Reports per agency (3.75). Perhaps most significant is that California comprised 43 percent of all the cases analyzed in this study. While nothing really stood out (in terms of rankings) from this state, the researcher would venture that California's mean averages and percentages are more realistic and accurate than the other three states. Forty-five percent of these agencies were involved in serial murder investigations and 93 percent coordinated with other agencies, but they had the second lowest percentage in interstate coordination. This culminated in a 59 percent apprehension success ratio.

Discussion

It appears that a large agency from Florida is more likely to become involved in a serial murder investigation and will have more success than other states apprehending a suspect or suspects in the case. Why is this? What characteristics does this state possess that may

contribute to the proliferation of the serial murder phenomenon? Ranking second in VICAP awareness with a percentage of eighty-five, Florida seems to use VICAP much more than the other states. But the question is: does the use of VICAP entail more awareness that a murder in a jurisdiction may be part of a series, or is it just a coincidence that Florida has the highest serial murder investigation ratio per agency?

Stated differently, while Florida has the highest average for agencies filling out at least one VICAP Crime Analysis Report (90%), utilizes them more frequently (9.4 per agency), has the most agencies involved in serial murder investigations (59%) with the highest number of investigations per agency (2.00) and suspects apprehended (or helped apprehend) per agency (1.75), why is it second to last in agency coordination, last in number of agencies coordinated with (per agency), and last in interstate coordination? Obviously, with the highest apprehension success ratio (88%) of the states, Florida does not need to coordinate with as many agencies or states in order to bring these serial murder suspects to justice.

The data suggest that Florida seems to be attracting serial murderers who are either transient killers apprehended in the state before they could move on and murder in another region or state, or it has more than its share of geographically stable killers. The latter

explanation seems the most plausible, because Florida's agencies are apprehending these killers without the extensive use of interagency or interstate coordination. The typical modus operandi of a geographically stable serial murderer shows in many instances law enforcement authorities are not even aware that such a killer is operating in their jurisdiction until, by chance or an error on the part of the offender(s), the murderer(s) is caught and his deeds are exposed. Examples of this would be the investigations of John Gacy, Dean Corll, Dennis Nilsen, Juan Corona, Leonard Lake, Charles Ng, David Gore and Fred Waterfield. Law enforcement authorities in these cases only became involved in the serial murder investigations after the killings had stopped. They were, for the most part, unaware of the terrible acts committed by these killers until the time of their apprehension.

This would explain the lack of interagency and interstate coordination by Florida agencies. There was no need for coordination because the killings were occurring either in an unsuspecting fashion or were being committed in the same geographical region. It is not because Florida authorities were ignorant of the serial murder phenomenon--the data directly refute this. Rather, they had no need for outside support/coordination because the killings were only occurring in their state.

Texas is another matter. This is the state most involved in interagency and interstate coordination, yet has the lowest suspect apprehension success ratio. It ranks just a little lower than Florida in serial murder investigation frequency (57%), but has the lowest rating in VICAP awareness (74%). Perhaps the use of more VICAP Crime Analysis Reports would offset this disparity, but it is doubtful. It appears that Texas may be involved in the investigation of more serial murderers who are geographically transient. Certainly the Henry Lee Lucas case fits this description and illustrates the difficulties such killers present law enforcement authorities. Examples would be Ted Bundy, The Green River Killer, The I-5 Killer, Coral Watts, Christopher Wilder and Danny Lee Siebert, serial murderers whom VICAP has been specifically designed to identify and track down. Texas may have more than its share of transient killers.

Another factor may be the geographical regions comprising these states. Texas has a much larger land mass and is bordered by several states. Florida, on the other hand, is more densely populated and is bordered by only two states. Perhaps it is easier for Florida authorities to identify a murder as one perpetrated by a serial killer and take steps to investigate it than it is for Texas. The large expanse of land and dispersed population centers in Texas may make it easier for transient serial killers

to flee the state before their deeds are discovered and identified to be part of a series. Certainly there are other factors which can be brought to bear in this analysis, but these are possibilities to consider.

New York does not have as severe a problem with serial murder as the other states, but it does seem to have an effective investigative apparatus for dealing with them. Given the large amount of publicity a serial murder investigation will get in this state (such as the "Son of Sam" murders), it is not surprising investigators from New York are very much aware of VICAP and utilize the VICAP Crime Analysis Reports frequently. That, along with the proximity of the National Center for the Analysis of Violent Crime and the FBI Academy to the state, will ensure serial murder investigations from New York will be given high priority in the future.

California has had more than its share of serial murderers in the past. The warm, diverse climate, liberal lifestyle and geographical dispersion seems to attract an inordinate number of these killers, as this passage would indicate:

The West Coast, more than any other region, has experienced the highest rate of mass murder per capita (and) no other place has been the site of as many bizarre, ritualistic, sadistic and gory mass killings as Southern California.

The life style of Southern California--the "do your own thing" ethic--might attract those who want few social and cultural sanctions against behaving in an outrageous manner. The same spirit of adventure and experimentation which has also attracted creative,

ambitious people may have inadvertently lured those with depraved and bizarre desires to what they view as the "sex capital" of the United States. Furthermore, those who "never made it" or simply came to California to run away provided a wealth of potential victims for the more depraved. The abundance of prostitutes on the streets, hitchhikers on the freeways, and pretty young women on the beaches has created a veritable "playground for murder" in Southern California.

While the data in this study does not identify any discernible trends regarding serial murder in California, the number of cases involved from this state makes the data significant. The percentages in terms of VICAP awareness, agency coordination and other data dealing with serial murder is probably more in line with the rest of the country than the other three states. If this is not the case, then California and Texas are the states which should be given more priority when it comes to making agencies in these states aware of VICAP and its potential.

Referring to the discussion in Chapter V, the apprehension success ratio for agencies unaware of the VICAP program was higher than the one for the agencies aware of VICAP (75% to 66%). This may also indicate that the agencies unaware of VICAP have encountered more geographically stable serial killers than transient ones. But then again, it may not. There were a total of thirty agencies in this study who stated they were not aware of the Violent Criminal Apprehension Program. These thirty agencies became involved in eight serial murder investigations, an average of .26 per agency. This meant

there was a 26 percent chance that these agencies could become involved in a serial murder investigation. Contrast this with the agencies aware of VICAP; there were 124 agencies familiar with the program that became involved in 130 serial murder investigations, an average of 1.05 (which meant that large agencies were relatively very active in these investigations).

Perhaps agencies unfamiliar with VICAP have experienced a number of victim disappearances, unusual or unsolved homicides, and do not realize they may be the work of a serial killer. Without the use of VICAP such homicides and disappearances may go unsolved for years. Yet, because they are not identified as possible serial killings, they will not be investigated as serial murders. On the other hand, agencies aware of VICAP and the possibility that a disappearance or unsolved/unusual homicide might be the work of a serial killer will initiate an investigation accordingly. The same point applies to with the number of agencies coordinated with during a serial murder investigation. Large agencies have an average of 22.16 agencies coordinated with (per agency) while the small agencies average 4.43. The more agencies coordinated with, the more complicated the task may become. This could help explain the difference in suspect apprehension ratio between the large and small agencies (66% to 75%).

Conclusions

From all appearances, the Violent Criminal Apprehension Program has become recognized in law enforcement circles as a viable investigative tool for serial murder investigation. Over 80 percent of the agencies surveyed were aware of the program and many have utilized Crime Analysis Reports during the course of their investigations. Agencies having jurisdiction over a population of 100,000 or more are far more likely to become involved in serial murder investigations than smaller ones. Of the four states surveyed, Florida has the largest problem with serial murder. Most of the agencies became aware of VICAP in 1985--the year the program began.

When these agencies become involved in a serial murder investigation, over 90 percent of them had the need for interagency coordination. This resulted in a 66 percent apprehension rate, meaning that if an agency became involved in an investigation of this type, there was a 66 percent chance that it would either apprehend or help apprehend a serial murder suspect. If a psychological profile was requested, it probably would not be as beneficial as expected. Nonetheless, the more agencies that are aware of VICAP and utilize the Crime Analysis Report, the better the chance that killers of this type will be stopped. VICAP is a good approach to a problem which undoubtedly will continue to get worse in the

future; the "disease" called serial murder must be identified more quickly, controlled more efficiently and studied more extensively--if not for society's sake, then for the possible victims in the future who may succumb to its terror.

Recommendations

From the analysis of data in this study, a number of recommendations can be made within the general areas of VICAP awareness, interagency coordination, psychological profiling and improvement of the program:

- 1). Law enforcement agencies having jurisdiction over a population of 100,000 or more possess a 90 percent level of knowledge concerning VICAP compared to 70 percent for agencies having jurisdictional control of a population between 50,000 to 100,000. This is a significant drop in VICAP awareness--imagine the level of knowledge (or lack thereof) agencies having jurisdiction over a population of less than 50,000 possess with regards to VICAP. Agencies at the 50,000 to 100,000 population level should be targeted by FBI regional offices so they can get more information on VICAP to these agencies. Only when their level of knowledge concerning VICAP is as high as the larger agencies should smaller law enforcement departments (those having control of a population of less than 50,000) be given more consideration than already received.

2). Regarding agency coordination, there really is no problem in this area--90 percent of the agencies involved in serial murder investigations have utilized interagency cooperation. Perhaps Texas may provide an example where it is not the number of agencies with which the department coordinates, but the quality (in terms of that agency being an asset to an investigation) of the agency with whom the department is dealing. Thus, while interagency and interstate coordination is moving along at a high level, VICAP can certainly be used to steer departments to the proper agency (or agencies) where murders of a similar nature are occurring.

3). Texas is the state most likely to benefit from an expanded advertisement of VICAP. It is the state least aware of the program and the one involved in the second highest number of serial murder investigations. The apprehension success ratio is also the lowest of the four states. Perhaps VICAP can assist these agencies towards more quality-type interagency coordination.

4). While the evaluations (in terms of usefulness) of psychological profiles were low, it is still an asset homicide investigators need to consider because there have been many documented cases where its use has proven to be successful in identifying a suspect. Training more people in the profiling process is necessary to ensure a quicker return time on profile requests. The Behavioral Science

Unit could be expanded (such as the Fellowship program) to accommodate this extra training; only when state agencies around the country have their own in-house profiler will complaints end concerning the slow response time for psychological profiles.

5). Appendix VIII offers some useful ideas from the homicide investigators themselves. Perhaps a national newsletter detailing suspect modus operandi, victimology characteristics and missing person information would be helpful--this could be an expansion of the VICAP Alert published in the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin. Whether this information can be put in a PC/IBM format remains to be seen, but it should be given some consideration. A fundamental question which arises is whether it would be beneficial to decentralize this information in order for law enforcement agencies to gain easier access to it.

Perhaps the most important contribution the Violent Criminal Apprehension Program has made in the area of serial murder detection is that it has raised the level of consciousness of homicide investigators toward the possibility that an unsolved homicide or victim disappearance may be the work of a serial murderer. Not only does the program alert them of this possibility, it provides a meaningful and realistic apparatus for finding out if there is a linkage to these crimes. A natural extension of this consciousness results in more interagency

coordination, with VICAP providing a great service in identifying agencies experiencing similar offenses. If a psychological profile is requested on an offender, virtually all of the information needed to fill out the VICAP Crime Analysis Report will be used to develop this profile.

In conclusion, the Violent Criminal Apprehension Program has been an important development in the identification of the violent offender and his crimes, and should prove to be an effective law enforcement tool well into the next century.

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APPENDIX A

CRIME SCENE AND PROF **APPENDIXES** STATISTICS OF CRIMINALS
AND DISORDERLY MINDERS

DISORGANIZED

Characteristics

- 1. Social withdrawal
- 2. Plans rehearsed and lonely
- 3. Finds interpersonal relationships difficult
- 4. Lacks cunning
- 5. Little or close proximity to residence (security)
- 6. Struggle in appearance and behavior

Crime Scene

- 1. Location
 - A. victim killed and left at same location
 - B. scene may be isolated, but no real effort to conceal body
 - C. scene in proximity to offender's residence or place of employment
- 2. Motive
 - A. typically one of opportunity (often from victim or crime scene)
 - B. often left at or near scene
 - C. little or no effort to conceal or disguise

APPENDIX A

CRIME SCENE AND PROFILE CHARACTERISTICS OF ORGANIZED AND DISORGANIZED MURDERERS

- 1. Motive
 - A. usually in regard to article of clothing
 - B. taken in (ransom, insurance, etc.)
 - C. often later return to crime scene/practice
- 2. Identification of evidence
 - A. usually planned or planned
 - B. often hidden, hidden, hidden, hidden, hidden (not visible)
- 3. Disposition of body
 - A. often hidden or hidden
 - B. often hidden or hidden
- 4. Blood spatter
 - A. often hidden or hidden
- 5. Anthropology
 - A. often hidden or hidden
- 6. Insertion of foreign objects (cartridge)
 - A. in chest or vagina cavity
 - B. clothing
 - C. usually due to find pants penetration
- 7. Likely to leave physical evidence
- 8. Situation
 - A. crime follows fantasy
 - B. body of victim may be left in symbolic way

DISORGANIZEDCharacteristics

1. Societal aversion
2. Feels rejected and lonely
3. Finds interpersonal relationships difficult
4. Lacks cunning
6. Kills in close proximity to residence (security)
7. Strange in appearance and behavior---outcast

Crime Scene

1. Location
 - A. victim killed and left at same location
 - B. scene may be isolated, but no real effort to conceal body
 - C. scene in proximity to offender's residence or place of employment
2. Weapon
 - A. typically one of opportunity (taken from victim or crime scene)
 - B. often left at or near scene
 - C. cause of death often strangulation or physical trauma
 - D. mutilation with sharp object follows death
3. Souvenir
 - A. normally an object or article of clothing
 - B. taken as a remembrance (fantasy)
 - C. may later return it (crime scene/gravesite)
4. Uncontrolled stabbing or slashing
5. Bite marks---breasts, buttocks, neck, thighs, abdomen (post mortem/frenzied)
6. Dissection of body---exploratory examination after death or when victim is unconscious
7. Blood smearing---on self, victim, or surface
8. Anthropophagy
 - *cannibalism
 - *vampirism
9. Insertion of foreign objects (curiosity)
 - A. in anal or vagina cavity
 - B. probing
 - C. usually don't find penis penetration
10. Likely to leave physical evidence
11. Ritualism
 - A. crime follows fantasy
 - B. body or items may be left in symbolic way

Development

1. Internalizes hurt, anger and fear
2. Becomes secluded and isolated (withdrawal)
3. Rejects society which he feels has rejected him
4. Poor self-image---inadequacies, physical ailments or disability
5. Underachiever
6. Substitute sex (voyeurism, panty theft, fantasy drawings and writings)
7. Frequently described as nice, quiet, shy, cooperative
8. Masochistic behavior
9. Crimes against weak and helpless (i.e., young/very old/animals)
10. Arson---nuisance type

ORGANIZEDCharacteristics

1. Indifference to welfare of society
2. Irresponsible and self centered
3. "Chameleon" Personality
4. Manipulates people
5. Methodical and cunning
6. Cruises seeking victims
7. Lives some distance from crime scene
8. Fits well into given society---contemporary in style
9. Victims are random in nature

Crime Scene

1. Location
 - A. kills in one location and may move body to another location (mobility and adaptability)
 - B. blatantly displays body or makes concentrated effort to conceal body
 - C. scene is close to killer's residence or place of employment during early stages
2. Weapon
 - A. typically one of choice
 - B. brings and takes it with him
3. Souvenir (trophy)
 - A. psychologically relives crime
 - B. may give item to significant person in his life
 - C. item often has no tangible value
4. Amputation---delay identification of victim

5. Clothing removed and taken
 - A. delay identification
 - B. trophy
6. Penis penetration---sexual experimentation
7. Torture prior to death
 - A. psychologically
 - B. physically
8. Leaves little or no physical evidence

Development

1. Externalizes hurt, anger and fear (aggressive, senseless acts)
2. Superiority attitude (overcompensation)
3. Described as troublemaker
4. Multiple sex partners
5. Angry with himself, family and society in general
6. Acts out anger (late teens-early twenties)
7. Cruelty to animals
8. Arson
 - occupied building
 - large monetary damage
9. Selects victims that he can manipulate, dominate and control

PROFILE CHARACTERISTICS OF
ORGANIZED AND DISORGANIZED MURDERERS

ORGANIZED

Good intelligence
 Socially competent
 Skilled work performed
 Sexually competent
 High birth order status

 Father's work stable
 Inconsistent childhood discipline
 Angry/depressed mood before crime
 Controlled mood during crime
 Use of alcohol with crime
 Precipitating situational stress
 Living with partner
 Mobility with car in good condition
 Follows crime in media

 May change jobs or leave town

DISORGANIZED

Average intelligence
 Socially immature
 Poor work history
 Sexually incompetent
 Minimal birth order status
 Father's work unstable
 Harsh discipline as a child
 Confused/frightened mood before crime
 Anxious mood before crime
 Minimal use of alcohol
 Chronic cognitive distress
 Living alone
 Lives/works near to crime scene
 Minimal interest in media
 Minimal change in life style

CRIME SCENE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN
ORGANIZED AND DISORGANIZED MURDERS

ORGANIZED

Offense premeditated
Victim of opportunity--
unknown
Crime scene location
varies
Subject hunts victim
Body positioned to degrade
Victim's body concealed
Crimes occur at any
and all times
Crime scene reflects
controlled rage
Little evidence left at
the scene
Transports victim in assault
and disposal
Weapon brought to and taken
from scene "Murder Kit"
Assault reflects controlled
rage
Sexual experimentation with
living victim

DISORGANIZED

Spontaneous
Victim may be unknown
Crime scene is
clustered tightly
Selects victim randomly
Body positioned for
symbolic purpose
Minimal attempt to
conceal body
Crimes nocturnal or in
accord with subject's
daily routine
Crime scene is random
and sloppy
Considerable evidence
Assault and disposal
at same site
Weapon of opportunity
may be left at scene
Uncontrolled rage
Sexual experimentation
when victim
unconscious or dead

CRIMINAL PROFILING

FOLLOWING DATA ARE REQUESTED FROM INVESTIGATIVE AGENCY
PRIOR TO SUBMISSION OF PROFILE REQUEST TO EMOTIONAL
SCIENCE INVESTIGATIVE SUPPORT UNIT (ESISU), FBI ACADEMY

MAPS:

Map of community showing victim's residence, employment, last known location, death scene, travels prior to death, other significant landmarks as to area, police jurisdictions, law and universities, prisons, military bases, locations of other high incidence or possible related crimes.

SKETCHES:

1. Crime scene sketch.
2. Artist's conception of subject. (See Reports Section Below)
3. Perpetrator's sketch.

APPENDIX B

SELECTED PHOTO:

PERTINENT DATA NEEDED FOR CRIMINAL PROFILING

(All photos photostated, direction view, etc.)

1. Undisturbed crime scene specific aspects of crime, body position, weapons, clothing, etc., to include "dry" of "land" shots, access into area, etc.
2. General and close-up shots of victim at crime scene.
1. General and close-up shots of victim before and after clean-up at morgue.
4. Latent photographs
5. Natural photographs of victim.

DESCRIPTIONS:

1. Description of crime scene area.
2. Description of community including such items as economic base of community, transportation systems, minorities in community, distances to nearby cities, universities, institutions, military bases, population growth and/or decline, whether neighborhood is changing.

VICTIMOLGY: INCLUDE A COMPLETE STATEMENT ABOUT THE VICTIM(S) regarding usual descriptors: lifestyle, employment, personality, type and number of friends, income, family background, alcohol/drug abuse, types of crimes frequented, types of bars/lounges used, physical handicaps, mode of dress, types of transportation used, habits, dating practices, marital status, associates,

CRIMINAL PROFILING

**FOLLOWING DATA ARE REQUESTED FROM INVESTIGATIVE AGENCY
PRIOR TO SUBMISSION OF PROFILE REQUEST TO BEHAVIORAL
SCIENCE INVESTIGATIVE SUPPORT UNIT (BSISU), FBI ACADEMY**

MAPS:

1. Map of community showing victim's residence, employment, last known location, death scene, travels prior to death, other significant communities in area, major institutions such as universities, prisons, military bases, locations of other significance or possible related crimes.

SKETCHES:

1. Crime scene sketch.
2. Artist's conception of subject. (See Reports Section Below)
3. Coroner's sketch.

SELECTED PHOTOS:

(All 8X10s, color prints, with labels describing subject matter photographed, direction of view, etc.)

1. Undisturbed crime scene specific aspects of scene, body position, weapons, clothing, etc., to include "lay of land" shots, access into area, etc.
2. General and close-up shots of victim at crime scene.
3. General and close-up shots of victim before and after clean-up at morgue.
4. Autopsy photographs.
5. Natural photographs of victim.

DESCRIPTIONS:

1. Description of crime scene area.
2. Description of community including such items as economic base of community, transportation systems, minorities in community, distances to nearby cities, universities, institutions, military bases, population growth and/or decline, whether neighborhood is changing.

VICTINOLOGY: INCLUDE A COMPLETE STATEMENT ABOUT THE VICTIM(S) regarding usual descriptors: lifestyle, employment, personality, type and number of friends, income, family background, alcohol/drug abuse, types of stores frequented, types of bars/lounges used, physical handicaps, mode of dress, types of transportation used, habits, dating practices, marital status, associates,

criminal history of victim, skills (proficiency and use), likes and dislikes, assertiveness, vehicle descriptions, significant events (divorce, death of family member, being fired, transferred, etc.) close to date of crime.

SUSPECT INFORMATION: SAME TYPE OF INFORMATION FURNISHED REGARDING VICTIM

REPORTS:

1. Autopsy report
2. Laboratory report.
3. Firearms, tool marks report.
4. Initial and follow-up investigative reports (no suspect information or negative leads information needed for profile, but required for personality assessment).
5. Newspaper clippings regarding crime.
6. For rape cases, include complete narrative of event, victim's statement to include verbal exchanges between victim and rapists.

APPENDIX C

CASE STUDY ON PSYCHOLOGICAL PROFILING

The following case study on psychological profiling from the FBI's Research Division Unit has been taken from Anthony, Professor's "Forensic Psychology: Criminal Personality Profiling" (pp. 14-37). It has been extracted in its entirety with the exception of any references used by the author.

CASE STUDY

The following incident occurred in a white, upper-class neighborhood during the summer vacation school recess. The victim was a 12-year-old male.

Essentially, the victim would be fishing in a pond (see figure 1) located approximately 1/4 of a mile from his home during the afternoon. The victim's father, a physician, was ready for dinner by five o'clock in the evening.

APPENDIX C CASE STUDY ON PSYCHOLOGICAL PROFILING

On a particular day the child did not return in time for dinner. After waiting a short time, the father followed the walking path through the wooded area to the pond. However, before reaching the pond he discovered the body of his son lying against the top of a large rock (see figure 1). Realizing his son was dead, he immediately notified the police.

The crime scene photographs, police incident report, maps of the location, and the gardener's reports afforded

The following case study on psychological profiling from the FBI's Behavioral Science Unit has been taken from Anthony Pinizzotto's "Forensic Psychology: Criminal Personality Profiling" (pp. 34-37). It has been extracted in its entirety with the exception of any references used by the author.

CASE STUDY

"The following incident occurred in a white, upper-class neighborhood during the summer months of school recess. The victim was a 12-year-old male.

Routinely, the victim would go fishing in a pond (see figure 1) located approximately 3/8 of a mile from his home during the afternoon. The victim's father, a physician, knew his son would return from the pond and be ready for dinner by five o'clock in the evening.

On a particular day the child did not return in time for dinner. After waiting a short time, the father followed the walking path through the wooded area to the pond. However, before reaching the pond he discovered the body of his son lying exposed on the top of a large bush (see figure 2). Realizing his son was dead, he immediately notified the police.

The crime scene photographs, police incident report, maps of the location, and the coroner's reports afforded

the investigators with the necessary facts of the crime - the details of the crime. They can be outlined as follows:

1. Body shot in the back with a .22 caliber firearm from a distance of 127' from the body.
2. First bullet wound located in the upper torso of the body.
3. Post mortem examination of the body.
4. Body was dressed in a new T-shirt. The shirt was white with a red collar and red trim. The pants were blue denim jeans.
5. Body was dressed in a new T-shirt. The shirt was white with a red collar and red trim. The pants were blue denim jeans.

FIGURE 1
RELATIVE LOCATIONS OF THE BUSH
AND POND IN CRIME SCENE.

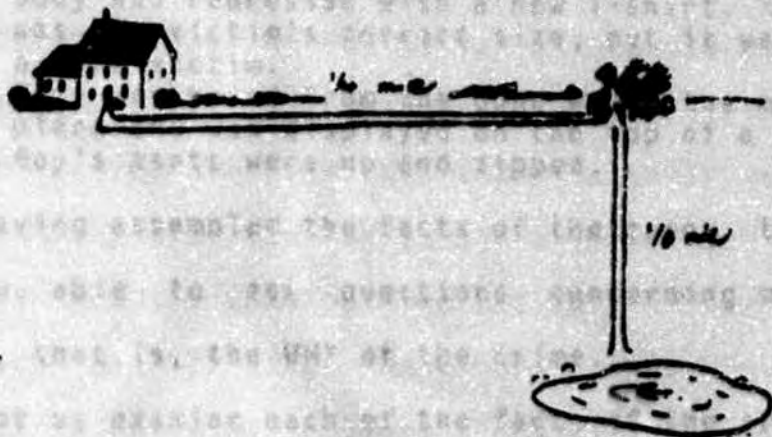


FIGURE 2
BODY OF VICTIM LOCATED ON BUSH



An examination of the crime scene suggests the following. It would appear that the victim and the actor were acquainted. Further, it would appear that the actor felt some degree of affinity for the victim. This is either to suggest the actor was related to the victim or that they were very close in friendship; however, they did not know one another.

the investigators with the necessary WHAT of the crime-- the details of the crime. They can be outlined as follows:

1. Body shot in the back with a .22 caliber firearm from a distance of 18" from the body.
2. Post mortem stab wound located in the upper torso of the body.
3. Post mortem anal assault was evidenced.
4. Body was washed in the pond after death was affected.
5. Body was redressed with a new T-shirt. The shirt was the victim's correct size, but it was NOT owned by the victim.
6. Body was moved from the pond where the murder took place and was displayed on the top of a large bush.
7. Boy's pants were up and zipped.

Having assembled the facts of the case, the profiler is now able to ask questions concerning motivational intent, that is, the WHY of the crime.

Let us examine each of the facts of the crime in an attempt to determine the possible reasons an individual would commit each of these acts. A word of caution: in attempting to understand the reason for an action, always view the act from the perspective of the perpetrator; otherwise, any explanation falls very short of comprehension.

An examination of the crime scene suggests the following. It would appear that the victim and the actor were acquainted. Further, it can be suggested that the actor felt some degree of affinity for the victim. This is neither to suggest the actor was related to the victim nor that they were very close in friendship; however, they did know one another.

This acquaintance is suggested for the following reasons. The victim was shot at a close range, only 18" from the gun muzzle. An even stronger reason to suggest that they knew one another, though distantly, is due to the fact the boy was dressed in a new T-shirt, one that though it was his exact size, was not owned by the boy. The actor must have known the boy beforehand to have known the correct size. (This apparent premeditation will tell us more information about the actor later as well.)

Having placed the body on a bush in plain view suggests that the actor wanted the body discovered. There are three ways of disposing a body: dump, conceal, and display. In "dumping" a body, there is no concerted effort to conceal the act or the victim. Generally, the actor is disorganized, experiencing a panic reaction state, and is only concerned with "getting rid of the body."

"Concealing" the body suggests some organization and possibly suggests premeditation. The body may be burned, cut up into unrecognizable parts, or buried in a deep grave. "Displaying" the body suggests the actor wished that the body be found. There are two reasons to want the body found: (1) concern for the victim and/or the family, and (2) in order to taunt the family, friends, police, and/or the community. The way in which the body is "displayed" will indicate whether the desire is to taunt

or whether the desire is to have the body found out of concern.

In this present case, given the additional facts that the body was washed and dressed subsequent to the killing, it would appear that the perpetrator acted out of a morbid sense of concern for the child and/or his family in displaying the body.

"Undoing" is a psychological process where an individual attempts, through some ritualistic behavior, to "undo" the event which he caused. In other words, it is an attempt to atone for and so counteract some immoral act or desire. A clear example from literature is Pontius Pilate's washing of his hands in the Bible as an attempt to display his innocence of the blood of Jesus. A more poignant example is found in Shakespear's Macbeth. Lady Macbeth, after her involvement in the death of Duncan, developed a handwashing obsession, a clear, albeit unconscious, attempt to wash away her guilt. In the present case, by washing the body of his victim, this actor was seemingly both cleansing the body in preparation for its display as well as attempting to "undo" his actions.

The post-mortem anal assault suggests two possible interpretations. The first explanation relates to the same reason for displaying the body in the "wake-like" position (cleansed and dressed), namely, out of concern for the

victim. By assaulting the child post-mortem, the actor avoided inflicting further physical harm on the victim. (Remember, these explanations and reasons must be seen from the perspective of the actor of the crime.) Second, the post-mortem assault suggests a tremendous amount of sexual inadequacy on the part of the offender.

The post-mortem stabbing in the upper torso is an example of a psychological perversion called piquerism. Piquerism is a perversion wherein one derives sexual gratification by piercing or stabbing his victim.

A typical case of piquer was a young man in his early twenties who operated and performed his perverted sexual aggressive activities only at night or in crowds. He did not wait to see how much destruction his actions reaped, but quickly disappeared into the crowds or into the blackness of the night. All of his victims were of the same age group, all were apparently unknown to him, none ever saw his face. He inserted his sharp instrument (an ice pick) into the thigh or breast of his female victim with such rapidity that she hardly knew what had happened.

Often, when mutilation, maiming, and cutting occur, they are delivered after the assailant murders his victim. In this present case, perhaps one can again see a morbid sense of concern for the boy, not stabbing him until after he had already delivered the death shot from behind.

Analyzing the details (WHAT) of the crimes and then suggesting reasons (WHY) for these actions, one can now ask what type (WHO) of person is likely to kill a 12-year-old boy in this manner?

Many of the answers listed below are the result of statistics. In other words, given many incidents of a similar nature, the investigators have discovered that the individuals who often committed "this particular type of offense" displayed certain specific characteristics or traits.

Let us begin now to draw a picture, using statistics of similar cases as well as psychological explanations of aberrant behavior.

The first and major recognition is that we are dealing with a pedophile, an adult individual who chooses a child or an adolescent as one's sexual object. Pedophiles are classified into two groups, with classification made on the following bases: if the adult has been involved in this kind of activity since adolescence, he is considered a fixated pedophile; if, on the other hand, the individual's involvement constitutes a recent change in sexual activity, he is a regressed pedophile. This is an exceptionally important point because the regressed pedophile will act and react quite differently from the fixated pedophile, as they are quite distinct types. The regressed pedophile:

is a person who originally preferred peers or adult partners for sexual gratifications. However, when these adult relationships became conflictual in some important respect, the adult became replaced by the child as the focus of this person's sexual interests and desires...The situational crises may be physical, social, sexual, marital, financial, vocational, etc.-or a combination of such factors--but it precipitates the sexual involvement with a child. His offense is an

impulsive and desperate act that is symptomatic of a failure to cope adaptively with specific life stresses... Typically this offender is married and a situation develops that threatens this relationship... Quite often he is distressed by this behavior... At the time of the sexual activity, this offender is usually in a state of depression... he suspends his usual values, his controls are weak...

This is contrasted with the fixated pedophile:

who has, from adolescence, been sexually attracted primarily or exclusively to significantly younger people, and this attraction has persisted throughout his life, regardless of what other sexual experiences he has had. As a teenager this offender tends to avoid the usual pattern of socialization with age-mates typical of adolescence, such as dating and competitive sports... The fixated pedophile may respond to sexual invitations or demands from age-mates, but generally does not initiate or actively pursue them... For the most part, these pedophile desires are not disturbing to the fixated offender; that is, he is comfortable and satisfied with such activity and experiences no intense feelings of guilt, shame, or remorse in this regard... Sexual thoughts and fantasies about children or young adolescents preoccupy the offender, and interest in them often reaches the level of obsession. The offender appears sexually "addicted" to children... He appears to be a marginal or inadequate individual who is somewhat overwhelmed by the ordinary demands of life. He feels compelled to interact sexually with children, and he finds or creates opportunities to be in their company.

Consequently, we can derive the following major differences between the regressed and the fixated pedophile:

Regressed Pedophile:

- a. Psychosexual development was normal beyond the adolescent stage.
- b. He regresses when feelings of inadequacy intrude.
- c. The crime scene is disorganized; it evidences little or no plan.
- d. If he kills his victim, it is out of fear of panic.
- e. Disposal of the body will be accomplished by "dumping" it in some fashion. This is a result of his lack of organization as well as a reaction to his fear, guilt, and panic.

Fixated Pedophile:

- a. He has been directed to younger objects sexually since adolescence.
- b. He has not experienced a "normal" sex life, nor has he been married.
- c. His job and/or recreational activities place him in situations where he must deal with children.
- d. Statistically, when a fixated pedophile murders, he is in the 45-55 age bracket.

There are several other facts that can be drawn from statistical knowledge of crimes of a similar nature. Based on the fact that most pedophiles are caucasian and the fact that this crime occurred in a segregated, white, upper-class neighborhood during the daylight hours, the chances are more than significantly high that the offender will be a 45-55-year-old white male. He is probably of average to better than average intelligence. This is both a statistical finding as well as a recognition of the details of the crime and the crime scene. Given his intelligence and abilities, he may well have attended college and is now employed in a white-collar job which brings him in contact with children.

Our profile indicates that the offender is single and sexually inadequate (as indicated from the classification as a fixated pedophile). One can also suggest, given his long standing proclivity toward children, that he has an extensive record for child molesting.

It is known from the crime scene that this offender is well organized and does not generally act on impulse.

It is then reasonable to suggest that the offender does not live in proximity to the crime. He is too organized to commit such an act "in his own back yard."

Considering the year of the crime (early 1970's) and the probable age of the offender (45-55), it is reasonable, then, to assume that he is a military veteran. He more than likely would have been drafted than voluntarily chosen the military service as a vocation.

Finally, the vehicle this individual operates would be one of three: a stationwagon, a four-door sedan, or a van. Since he is often with children--either for work or for recreation--he needs a large vehicle to transport the children. Given his probable age and socioeconomic status, the vehicle will be two-to five-years old, well maintained, and painted a conservative color.

The individual who was eventually apprehended and charged with the murder was a 50-year-old, single, white male who was employed in a white-collar job. The defendant was in the area of the murder several days before the incident in connection with his employment. It was during this time he engaged the youth in conversation and the two became acquainted. He had been drafted in the military service, is now a veteran, tests above average in intelligence, and attended college. He did not live in the general area of the crime but commuted in his four-

door sedan--well maintained, dark in color, and 4-years old.

The above case, profiled by the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Behavioral Science Unit at Quantico, Virginia, is one of hundreds correctly detailed".

Appendix D

QUESTIONNAIRE

The contents of this survey are anonymous, confidential, and will only be used for a study conducted on serial murder investigations. Please do not put your name on this questionnaire.

1. What is the estimated size of the population living in your agency's jurisdiction?

- a. Over 100,000
- b. From 50,000 to 100,000
- c. Other, please specify _____

2. In what state is your agency located?

- a. California
- b. New York
- c. Florida
- d. Texas

Appendix D

3. Is your agency part of the Criminal Apprehension Program (VICAP)?

- a. No (If No, please go to question #8)
- b. Yes

4. If yes, in what year was your agency first aware of the program's existence?

5. What is the primary purpose of VICAP?

6. Has your agency ever filled out a VICAP Crime Analyst's Report and sent it to the National Center for the Analysis of Violent Crime (CA) Academy, Quantico, VA since 1987?

- a. No (If No, please go to question #8)
- b. Yes
- c. Don't know

The contents of this survey are anonymous, confidential, and will only be used for a study conducted on serial murder investigation. Please do not put your name on this questionnaire.

1. What is the estimated size of the population living in your agency's jurisdiction?
 - a. Over 100,000
 - b. From 50,000 to 100,000
 - c. Other, please explain _____

2. In what state is your agency located?
 - a. California
 - b. New York
 - c. Florida
 - d. Texas

3. Is your agency aware of the Violent Criminal Apprehension Program (VICAP)?
 - a. No (if No, please go to question #8)
 - b. Yes

4. If Yes, in what year was your agency first aware of the program's existence?

19____

5. What is the primary purpose of VICAP?

6. Has your agency ever filled out a VICAP Crime Analysis Report and sent it to the National Center for the Analysis of Violent Crime (FBI Academy, Quantico, VA) since 1984?
 - a. No (if No, please go to question #8)
 - b. Yes
 - c. Don't know

7. If Yes, how many completed VICAP reports have been sent to the FBI by your agency since 1984? _____
8. In the past 6 years, has your agency been involved in any serial murder investigations? (Serial murder defined here as a murder committed as part of at least 3 similar killings believed to be perpetrated by one or more persons using the same M.O.)
- No (if No, please go to question #18)
 - Yes
 - Don't know
9. If Yes, how many separate serial murder investigations has your agency been involved in over the past 6 years? (Separate investigations meaning that a different series of murders with a different M.O. is occurring in the same area) _____
10. During the past six years, how many serial murder suspects has your agency apprehended or helped apprehend? _____
11. Did you coordinate (by sharing detailed information or investigators) with any other law enforcement agencies in these serial murder investigations?
- No
 - Yes
12. If you answered Yes, how many? (All investigations combined)
- _____
13. How many of these agencies came from a different state? (Please list the states)
- _____
- _____
- _____
14. Did the VICAP program help you identify these other agencies?
- No
 - Yes

15. If your agency did send in a VICAP report (or reports) pertaining to any serial murder investigations, was a Criminal Investigative Analysis (psychological profile) requested on the perpetrator(s)?

a. No (If No, please go to question #18)

b. Yes

16. If you answered Yes, how many profiles were requested? _____

17. How helpful was this profile (or profiles) in identifying or narrowing down the list of suspects for your first serial murder investigation?

5	4	3	2	1
Greatly Helped				No Help

Second serial murder investigation:

5	4	3	2	1
---	---	---	---	---

Third serial murder investigation:

5	4	3	2	1
---	---	---	---	---

(If your agency was involved in more than three serial murder investigations over the past 6 years which required psychological profiling assistance, please draw any other necessary scales on the back of this questionnaire and rate them accordingly. Thank you.)

18. If you have any additional comments regarding the VICAP program, criminal investigative analysis or anything concerning serial murder detection, your comments will be greatly appreciated.

Using the self-addressed envelope enclosed with this survey, please return your answers by October 20, 1988 so they can be incorporated into the study. These can be sent to:

Mr. Lyle D. Rust
Criminal Justice Department
St. Cloud State University
Lawrence Hall #3
St. Cloud, MN 56301

Thank you for your cooperation!

ST. CLOUD STATE UNIVERSITY



College of Social Sciences

Department of Criminal Justice
St. Cloud, Minnesota 56301
40/324-001

30 September, 1985

To: Investigative/Detective Division (Requested)
Date Investigated:

During this decade, the problem of violent crime is one which is on the rise and poses a constant challenge to law enforcement authorities. While this may seem self-evident, the pervasiveness of serial killer subjects is being given such wide press and other type of violent crime which are being reported to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Department of Criminal Justice at St. Cloud State University is conducting a study on serial murder and the implications for law enforcement. Particular emphasis is on the area of the early detection of serial murder.

Your agency has been selected for participation in this study. **APPENDIX E** is being sent and enclosed questionnaire would be returned completed. All answers will be kept confidential, anonymous, and will only be used for the purpose of this study. Please return this questionnaire enclosed your **COVER LETTER** enclosed knowledge attached and return it by 25 October, 1985 so your responses can be included in the study. Again, your opinions on this important subject are valued for the successful completion of this study and will be greatly appreciated. Thank you for your time!

Sincerely,

John P. Pines
Criminal Justice Department
St. Cloud State University
Department 7631 42
St. Cloud, MN 56301
(812) 233-0214
4101

If you would like to receive a copy of the results of this survey, please complete, return and retain this request in the enclosed, self-addressed envelope.

Agency/Name _____
Street (Box Off) _____
City _____ State _____ Zip _____

ST. CLOUD STATE UNIVERSITY



College of Social Sciences

Department of Criminal Justice
St. Cloud, Minnesota 56301
612/255-4101

30 September, 1988

To: Investigative/Detective Division (Hemlock)

Dear Investigator:

During this decade, the problem of violent crime is one which is on the rise and poses a constant challenge to law enforcement authorities. While this can take many forms, the phenomenon of serial murder appears to have gotten much worse than any other type of violent crime. With the review of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Department of Criminal Justice at St. Cloud State University is conducting a study on serial murder and its implications for law enforcement--particularly in the area of the early detection of serial murder.

Your agency has been scientifically selected for participation in this study. Your cooperation in filling out the enclosed questionnaire would be greatly appreciated. All answers will be kept confidential, anonymous, and will only be used for the purpose of this study. Please do not put your name on this questionnaire. Enclose your answers in the self-addressed envelope attached and return it by 20 October, 1988 so your responses can be included in the study. Again, your opinions on this important subject are valued for the successful completion of this study and will be greatly appreciated. Thank you for your help!

Sincerely,

Lyle D. Rust
Criminal Justice Department
St. Cloud State University
Lawrence Hall #3
St. Cloud, MN 56301
(612) 255-3016
6101

If you would like to receive a copy of the results of this survey, please complete, detach and return this segment in the enclosed, self-addressed envelope.

Agency/Name _____
Street (Box Off.) _____
City _____ State _____ Zip _____

ST. CLOUD STATE UNIVERSITY



College of Social Sciences

Department of Criminal Justice

St. Cloud, Minnesota 56301

507/325-4400

Date: 10 October, 1988

To: Investigative/Detective Division (Societal)

Dear Investigator:

Approximately one month ago, a survey on racial hatred issues within the field of a grant questionnaire was sent to 12 of your agency with the request that it be filled out and returned. If you have already completed this task and returned any questionnaire, we would like to express our appreciation for time and effort of the department. If you received a report of any findings, we would like to have this information sent to you in late February, 1989.

APPENDIX F

However, if you still have any questions or need more information, it would be of great benefit to us if the questionnaire could be completed promptly and returned with the response data to this survey. We need this information for our report and would like to include your findings in the report. Thank you for taking your time to complete this task.

FOLLOW-UP LETTER

Sincerely,

Eric S. Rust
Criminal Justice Department
St. Cloud State University
Lawrence Hall, #2
St. Cloud, MN 56301
(507) 325-4400
ERUR

ST. CLOUD STATE UNIVERSITY**College of Social Sciences****Department of Criminal Justice
St. Cloud, Minnesota 56301
612/255-4101****Date: 30 October, 1988****To: Investigative/Detective Division (Homicide)****Dear Investigator:**

Approximately one month ago, a survey on serial murder investigation (in the form of a green questionnaire) was sent by us to your agency with the request that it be filled out and returned. If you have already completed this task and returned the questionnaire, we would like to extend our appreciation for this on behalf of the department. If you requested a report of our findings, we anticipate getting this information back to you in late January, 1989.

However, if you still have the survey in your possession, it would be of great benefit to us if the questionnaire could be completed promptly and returned. While the response rate to this survey has been good, we value ~~YOUR~~ opinion on this topic and would like to include your information in our final report. Thank you for taking your time to complete this task.

Sincerely,**Lyle D. Rust
Criminal Justice Department
St. Cloud State University
Lawrence Hall #3
St. Cloud, MN 56301
(612) 255-4101
3018**

<u>Region</u>	<u>States</u>
East	Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, West Virginia, Virginia
South	North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi
Midwest	Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma
Western	Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, Hawaii, Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico
Mountain	Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah

APPENDIX 6

KEY FOR REGION BREAKDOWN BY STATE
(utilized in Table 8)

<u>Region</u>	<u>States</u>
East	Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, West Virginia, Virginia
South	North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi
Midwest	Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma
Western	Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, Hawaii, Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico
Mountain	Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

...in the following manner: ...

Additional Comments

...the following information: ...

APPENDIX H

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

...the following information: ...

...the following information: ...

...the following information: ...

...the following information: ...

...the following information: ...

...the following information: ...

The following responses are from question #18 on the questionnaire. They have been categorized into the following headings: Positive Comments; Negative Comments; Suggestions for Improvement/Expansion; Psychological Profiling, and Miscellaneous. All comments have been printed in their entirety with the exception of any information that identifies the jurisdiction of the responding agency.

Positive Comments

As of this time our agency has not been involved in any serial murder investigations other than the one mentioned. From all information that I have received concerning VICAP it is a very important investigative tool that if used correctly can greatly enhance the investigation. It probably is not used enough.

All agencies should make use of VICAP more often. This would add in solving unsolved homicides.

Forms are much easier to complete.

Very good program.

Our serial murders happened prior to our knowledge of VICAP. If it occurs again in our jurisdiction, we will use the program because it is well worth the effort.

VICAP and profiling are most important investigative tools!

Good program but no need to use yet. Have been briefed in past on its use.

In spite of a lack of reponse from cases submitted to VICAP (as of this date) I believe the process holds a promise for success providing agencies nationwide cooperate by submitting data.

First step of a very potential asset to homicide investigation. Definitely a great lack of communication between agencies, with large counties, let alone between states.

VICAP is a good program, a gathering place of information so all agencies can compare cases for similarities.

Negative Comments

In (deleted) county there is a great apprehension in using VICAP. The profile was not even close and is being utilized by the Defense to cause doubt. It is a good program, however needs a lot of work!!

We sent our case to VICAP in 1985 and have not been contacted by any other state or FBI to date.

A VICAP was filled out and sent in 1986. We have not heard from the FBI. It would be nice if someone would send an annual reply back on the status of your VICAP.

VICAP has great potential but we believe it needs more refinement and attention. We have little confidence in the profiling service at this time.

VICAP is a great idea, in practice it has been a great disappointment. VICAP staff spends more time hard selling the program than actual operation. No significant series or killers have been identified solely by VICAP...

There appear to be flaws within the VICAP system; example: VICAP failed to notify our agency of an identical case (involving M.O.) that occurred in a neighboring county.

VICAP would be more helpful if they could speed up a response to your request.

As with most investigative requests to the FBI--returns are slow.

Suggestions for Improvement/Expansion

Plan more work sessions on the area of VICAP and make more officers and departments aware of it.

A national publication (similar to the Texas D.P.S. Crime Bulletin) would be helpful in comparing similar M.O.'s, victims, suspect info., etc.

VICAP should work closely with R.O.C.I.C. and other intelligence networks to expand the overall information base for everyone.

Very slow response--more types of violent crime should be profiled.

We put in info on cases--more feedback from the VICAP people would be helpful as well as some type of law enforcement bulletin notifying agencies of serial suspects in other areas.

Make a compiled case listing directory of victims/killers/missing persons broken down by M.O. and further by state and sex and send all police agencies copies from information received.

I am personally aware of VICAP and HALT (New York) only because I am a homicide detective. I don't think the smaller PD's and the rank and file officers are that aware of it. I feel that there should be more input from departments like ours instead of exclusively coordinating the effort with the State Police. Put some of our investigators on the VICAP staff. I would also like to note that we have used psychological profiling for homicides other than serial murder.

If victims are unidentified--profiling is not of much use. Also of 6 VICAP cases submitted we received no hits for similars--perhaps wording/classification need to be defined further.

I'd like to have the VICAP information form put onto an IBM (compatible) Disc for easier data basing.

VICAP needs to be expanded and required submittals are needed. Also publishing a news letter for all agencies may be of assistance, describing briefly history of perpetrator and crime.

Needs more publicity within law enforcement community.

On-line access to VICAP data.

Psychological Profiling

The turn-around time for the psychological profile is too long. Need to have more profilers so this can be properly addressed.

Psychological profile performed by the Behavioral Science Unit of the FBI-Quantico was used (prior to VICAP). Rating = 4 Helpful.

The psychological profile was very helpful.

While this agency enthusiastically supports VICAP/ & Inter-agency cooperation, we are largely unimpressed with psychological profiling. It is not that we fail to recognize that the profiles are built upon a solid

psychological foundation, or that they offer some general characteristics of the suspect--our objection to them is a general one, in that they are extremely vague/& usually offer the same conclusions regarding the suspect that we've already come to. Also, while the nature of psychology is largely empirical, the profiling process is forced by necessity, to rely on interpretation of the crime scene/victim to apply the tenets of psychology. The profiler often assumes that what is seen or not seen is the result of the suspects's desires/& needs. Sometimes, I believe that what is lost in the process is the recognition that outside forces may greatly influence the suspect's actions prior to, during, and after the commission of the crime.

This agency has maintained an arrest/conviction rate for murder of 90% or better for the past 5 years. Our success is due in part to our recognition that it is important (at times) to refrain from arriving at conclusions, as it is to establishing conclusions of fact.

Psychological profile done by state agency.

Criminal profiles are done for our department prior to sending case to VICAP; one serial murder was detected at state level after arrest. Second is unsolved, approx three murders in area (state) that appear to be similar in M.O.

We have used some FBI profiles before and they give some help to the Dept.

We have our own in-house Criminal Profillist who completed the in-residence course provided by the FBI Academy and available to investigators as needed.

Miscellaneous

We have been in contact with them and attended seminars where they were involved.

Unfamiliar with VICAP.

Would like more info--we do have an unsolved homicide I'd like to discuss with others.

Our department participated on a limited basis in the VICAP. We had no other information on suspects in our cases, but the unusual evidence, fingerprinting, ritual knife carvings and sexual assault, persuaded us to send our info to the program.

Although we have not had any particular success using VICAP we believe in the concept and will continue to use the program.

Increased communication between local, county, and state agencies in reference to homicide investigations is needed. Sharing information would make the homicide investigator's job easier.

Two of the VICAP cases involved mutilation murders, bodies being found off highway between (deleted). Possibility exists that these two cases will be solved and will be shown to be serial murders.

We are a young agency, we are only now coming into the 20th cent. I was the first to use the VICAP, in an investigation of a 7-yr-old homicide, in which I hope to make an arrest after 2 years of investigation.

I would greatly appreciate being informed of VICAP, instructions on completion, and where training is available.

We have worked with several states on a subject who was arrested for 2 murders and 1 to 2 rapes.

We have great hopes for VICAP but to date I believe there is not sufficient data in the program to offer immediate help. I feel there is a need for much more cooperation in the law enforcement community. Much more training that most law enforcement agencies either don't have money for or are unwilling to pay for.

Would like more information.

A copy of every murder case should be sent to VICAP.

The FBI has worked very closely with us in this area and encourage the use of VICAP through their representatives.

Agencies should be encouraged to submit all solved and unsolved homicides.

Don't know the program. Not qualified to comment.

As of this time our agency has no information on VICAP. If you have information, could you please forward it to our agency.

APPENDIX I

**CROSSTABULATIONS AND DATA
ANALYSIS TABLES**

Crosstabulations and Data Analysis Tables

VARIABLE LABELS V1 POPULATION SIZE
 V2 STATE OF AGENCY
 VALUE LABELS V1 1 '100,000+' 2 '50,000-99,999' 3 'OTHER' 4 'CALIFORNIA' 5 'NEW YORK' 6 'FLORIDA' 7 'TEXAS'
 MISSING VALUE V1 (9999) V2 (999999)

V2 STATE OF AGENCY

by V1 Population Size

V2	COUNT ROW PCT COL PCT	V1		ROW TOTAL
		100,000+ 1	50,000-99,999 2	
CALIFORNIA	1	53.3	51.5	62.0
NEW YORK	2	52.1	47.8	16.9
FLORIDA	3	53.2	51.6	22.1
TEXAS	6	71.0	79.0	20.1
COLUMN TOTAL		55.2	44.2	100.0

V1 POPULATION SIZE

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	SUM PERCENT
100,000	1	22	22.2	22.2	100.0
TOTAL		154	100.0	100.0	

MEAN	1.662	STD ERG	.060	MEDIAN	1.000
MODE	1.000	STD DEV	.498	VARIANCE	.248
KURTOSIS	-1.959	SKEWNESS	1.938	MINIMUM	1.000
RANGE	1.000				
MAXIMUM	2.000	SUM	222.000		

VALID CASES 154 MISSING CASES 0

V3 VICAP AWARENESS by V1 Population Size

V3	COUNT ROW PCT COL PCT	V1		TOTAL
		100,000	20,000-100,000	
YES	1	11 50.0	21 47.1	32 50.8
NO	2	9 40.0	21 50.0	30 49.2
COLUMN TOTAL		31 55.4	44 44.2	75 100.0

V3 VICAP AWARENESS

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	SUM PERCENT
YES	1	32	48.2	48.2	100.0
NO	2	30	41.8	41.8	
TOTAL		62	100.0	100.0	

MEAN	1.195	STD ERG	.018	MEDIAN	1.000
MODE	1.000	STD DEV	.097	VARIANCE	.015
KURTOSIS	.623	SKEWNESS	1.000	MINIMUM	1.000
RANGE	1.000				
MAXIMUM	2.000	SUM	144.000		

VALID CASES 154 MISSING CASES 0

V3 - - - VICAP AWARENESS
by V2 State of Agency

V3	COUNT ROW COL	PCT DET	V2				ROW TOTAL
			CALIFORNIA	NEW YORK	FLORIDA	TEXAS	
YES	1		11	21	11	41	80.8
NO	2		11	10	10	31	19.9
			66	42	31	138	100.0

CRITERION VARIABLE
BROKEN DOWN BY V2 YEAR OF EXISTENCE
STATE OF AGENCY

VARIABLE	VALUE	LABEL	MEAN	STD DEV	CASES
V2	1	CALIFORNIA	94.9292	1.4621	113
V2	2	NEW YORK	83.7390	1.4950	27
V2	3	FLORIDA	83.1500	1.4931	20
V2	4	TEXAS	84.2250	1.0690	19

TOTAL CASES = 179
MISSING CASES = 11 OR 9.9 PCT.

V4 YEAR OF EXISTENCE

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
0	0	11	1.9	2.7	2.7
1	1	143	28.1	97.3	97.3
TOTAL		154	100.0	100.0	100.0

MEAN 0.072
MODE 0
STDEV 0.262
MAXIMUM 1

STD ERR 0.139
VARIABLE 4
FREQUENCY 154
MEAN 0.072
MODE 0
STDEV 0.262
MAXIMUM 1

VALID CASES 154
MISSING CASES 11

V5 - - - - - PURPOSE OF VICAP

by V1 Population Size

V5	COUNT ROW PCT COL PCT	V1		ROW TOTAL
		100,000+	20,000-1 00,000	
KNOWS	1	66 100.0	66 100.0	103 100.0
	9	13M	3M	0.13M
	COLUMN TOTAL	39.6	60.4	100.0

V6 - - - - - USE OF CRIME REPORTS

by V1 Population Size

V6	COUNT ROW PCT COL PCT	V1		ROW TOTAL
		100,000+	20,000-1 00,000	
YES	1	71.8 70.3	29 33.2	70.3
NO	2	12.1 18.0	17 38.2	24.2
	6	29.2 22.2	71.7 70.3	5.4
	COLUMN TOTAL	62.7	37.9	100.0

V6 USE OF CRIME REPORTS

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
YES	1	37	30.3	30.3	30.3
NO	2	9	7.6	7.6	100.0
	TOTAL	124	100.0	100.0	
MEAN	1.027	STD ERR	.163	MEDIAN	1.000
MODE	1.000	STD DEV	1.020	VARIANCE	1.040
KURTOSIS	1.000	COEF	1.000	SKEWNESS	1.000
SKEWNESS	1.000	RANGE	1.000	MINIMUM	1.000
MAXIMUM	2.000	SUM	205.000		
VALID CASES	124	MISSING CASES	0		

COMPLETED REPORTS

V6 - - - USE OF CRIME REPORTS
by V2 State of Agency

V6	COUNT ROW COL	PCT PCT	V2				ROW TOTAL
			CALIFORNIA	NEW YORK	FLORIDA	TEXAS	
YES	1	38.36 81.0	11.12 23.3	12.28 25.7	17.15 35.3	68.91	
	2	22.18 46.8	33.57 69.8	5.7 11.7	21.7 44.5	29.32	
	3	50.8 107.6	12.1 24.9	12.1 24.9	22.0 44.9	69.9	
	4	12.0 25.0	3.0 6.2	3.0 6.2	7.0 14.2	22.0	
	COLUMN TOTAL		42.5	15.7	22.2	18.9	100.0

CRITERION VARIABLE V7
BROKEN DOWN BY V1

COMPLETED REPORTS
POPULATION SIZE

VARIABLE	VALUE	LABEL	MEAN	STD DEV	CASES
FOR ENTIRE POPULATION					
V1	1	100,000+	6.1059	8.1460	85
V1	2	50,000-100,000	7.3887	9.2723	99
TOTAL CASES = 184					
MISSING CASES = 59 OR 46.8 PCT.					

CRITERION VARIABLE V7
BROKEN DOWN BY V2

COMPLETED REPORTS
STATE OF AGENCY

VARIABLE	VALUE	LABEL	MEAN	STD DEV	CASES
FOR ENTIRE POPULATION					
V2	1	CALIFORNIA	6.1059	8.1460	69
V2	2	NEW YORK	7.7451	6.6788	12
V2	3	FLORIDA	6.5231	11.2680	12
V2	4	TEXAS	5.2000	6.0800	99
TOTAL CASES = 184					
MISSING CASES = 59 OR 46.8 PCT.					

V7 COMPLETED REPORTS

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
MEAN	0.106				
MODE	1.000				
KURTOSIS	13.077				
SE SKW	.291				
MAXIMUM	50.000				
STD ERR	.0734				
STD DEV	1.0734				
KURT	1.0734				
RANGE	49.000				
SUM	519.000				
TOTAL		154	100.0	100.0	
MISSING					
VALID CASES	95				
MISSING CASES	59				

V8 SERIAL MURDER INVEST
by V1 Population Size

V8	COUNT ROW PCT COL PCT	V1		ROW TOTAL
		100,000+	50,000-1 00,000	
YES	1	34 74.0 63.9	19 28.0 28.4	73 42.0
NO	2	33 38.5	48 71.5	79 52.0
COLUMN TOTAL		55.8	67 44.1	152 100.0

V8 SERIAL MURDER INVEST

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
YES	1	73	47.4	47.4	47.4
NO	2	79	51.5	51.5	98.9
DONT KNOW	3	2	1.1	1.5	100.0
TOTAL		154	100.0	100.0	
MISSING					
VALID CASES	154				
MISSING CASES	0				
MEAN	1.504				
MODE	2.000				
KURTOSIS	31.269				
SE SKW	.199				
MAXIMUM	8.000				
STD ERR	.073				
STD DEV	1.073				
KURT	1.073				
RANGE	7.000				
SUM	247.200				
MEDIAN	2.000				
VARIANCE	1.151				
SKWNESS	1.073				
MINIMUM	1.000				

V9 NUM OF INVEST

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
	99	31	22.1	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	154	100.0	100.0	
MEAN	1.500	STD ERR	.163	MEDIAN	2.000
MODE	1.000	STD DEV	1.133	VARIANCE	1.283
KURTOSIS	5.580	KURT	7.074	MINIMUM	1.000
SKEW	-.541	RANGE	1.000		
MAXIMUM	8.500	SUM	158.000		
VALID CASES	73	MISSING CASES	31		

V10 SERIAL MURDER SUS

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
	0	18	11.7	26.1	26.1
	99	30	51.5	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	150	100.0	100.0	
MEAN	1.263	STD ERR	.166	MEDIAN	1.000
MODE	1.000	STD DEV	1.210	VARIANCE	1.464
KURTOSIS	10.709	KURT	21.224	MINIMUM	0.000
SKEW	3.390	RANGE	2.000		
MAXIMUM	8.500	SUM	92.000		
VALID CASES	74	MISSING CASES	50		

V11 AGENCY COORDIN

by V1 Population Size

V11	COUNT ROW PCT COL PCT	V1		ROW TOTAL
		100,000+	50,000-1	
YES	1	52 78.5	18 40.0	91.8
NO	2	11 31.5	21 58.0	32.5
	COLUMN TOTAL	56 73.0	30 27.0	100.0

V8 SERIAL MURDER INVEST
by V2 State of Agency

V8	COUNT ROW PCT COL PCT	V2				ROW TOTAL
		CALIFORNIA	NEW YORK	FLORIDA	TEXAS	
YES	1	29 39.7 44.8	7 9.6 30.4	20 27.0 28.9	17 22.7	73 48.0
NO	2	39 52.8 55.2	19 24.9 29.6	16 21.2 22.4	13 17.1	79 52.0
COLUMN TOTAL		68 62.8	26 15.1	36 22.4	30 19.9	159 100.0

CRITERION VARIABLE BROKEN DOWN BY V8 V1

V2 V1

MUN OF INVEST STATE OF AGENCY POPULATION SIZE

VARIABLE	VALUE	LABEL	MEAN	STD DEV	CASES
FOR ENTIRE POPULATION			1.8704	1.2198	73
V2	1	CALIFORNIA	1.3621	1.6072	29
V1	1	100,000+	1.3379	1.4818	19
V1	2	50,000-100,000	1.3000	1.4830	10
V2	2	NEW YORK	1.3714	1.0759	7
V1	1	100,000+	1.0000	0.0000	1
V1	2	50,000-100,000	1.0000	0.0000	1
V2	3	FLORIDA	1.0700	1.0701	20
V1	1	100,000+	1.2557	1.3187	12
V1	2	50,000-100,000	1.3333	1.3164	8
V2	4	TEXAS	1.9612	1.1974	13
V1	1	100,000+	1.0000	0.0000	1
V1	2	50,000-100,000	1.0000	0.0000	1
TOTAL CASES =	154				
MISSING CASES =	81	OR			57.6 PCT.

CRITERION VARIABLE BROKEN DOWN BY V10 V2 V1

SERIAL MURDER SUS STATE OF AGENCY POPULATION SIZE

VARIABLE	VALUE	LABEL	MEAN	STD DEV	CASES
FOR ENTIRE POPULATION			1.2432	1.2585	74
V2	1	CALIFORNIA	1.1034	1.3200	29
V1	1	100,000+	1.3584	1.5119	19
V1	2	50,000-100,000	1.0000	0.0000	10
V2	2	NEW YORK	1.2157	0.8312	7
V1	1	100,000+	1.0000	0.0000	1
V1	2	50,000-100,000	1.0000	0.0000	1
V2	3	FLORIDA	1.7360	1.0665	20
V1	1	100,000+	1.5191	1.0993	12
V1	2	50,000-100,000	1.5700	1.3477	8
V2	4	TEXAS	1.9609	1.0796	13
V1	1	100,000+	1.0000	0.0000	1
V1	2	50,000-100,000	1.0000	0.0000	1
TOTAL CASES =	154				
MISSING CASES =	80	OR			51.9 PCT.

V12 NUM OF CORR AGEN

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
		12	7.73	11.76	11.76
		10	6.49	18.25	20.00
				30.13	30.13
				41.88	41.88
				53.63	53.63
				65.38	65.38
				77.13	77.13
				88.88	88.88
				100.00	100.00
		87		MISSING	
		-----	-----	-----	-----
TOTAL		154	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 67 MISSING CASES 87

CRITERION VARIABLE		V12	NUM OF CORR AGEN		
BROKEN DOWN BY		V2	STATE OF AGENCY		
VARIABLE	VALUE LABEL		MEAN	STD DEV	CASES
FOR ENTIRE POPULATION					
			17.9254	46.9820	67
V2	1 CALIFORNIA		8.4286	10.7649	26
V2	2 NEW YORK		12.5000	17.0897	10
V2	3 FLORIDA		7.8333	13.4744	16
V2	4 TEXAS		49.9333	91.7088	15

CRITERION VARIABLE		V12	NUM OF CORR AGEN		
BROKEN DOWN BY		V1	POPULATION SIZE		
VARIABLE	VALUE LABEL		MEAN	STD DEV	CASES
FOR ENTIRE POPULATION					
			17.9254	46.9820	67
V1	1 100,000+		22.1569	53.1614	9
V1	2 50,000-100,000		4.4375	3.0660	11
TOTAL CASES = 68					
MISSING CASES = 1 OR 1.5 PCT					

V11 AGENCY COORDIN

by V2 State of Agency

V11	COUNT ROW PCT COL PCT	V2				ROW TOTAL
		CALIFORNIA	NEW YORK	FLORIDA	TEXAS	
YES	1	51.28 57.3	21.1 23.7	19.1 20.0	10.5 11.0	91.68
NO	2	33.7 37.7	12.3 13.3	10.0 10.0	10.0 10.0	64.0
	COLUMN TOTAL	84.9 90.0	33.4 37.0	29.1 27.0	20.5 23.0	100.0

V14 VICAP ASSISTANCE

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
YES	1	48	18.7	18.3	18.3
NO	2	42	31.3	31.7	100.0
	TOTAL	91	100.0	100.0	
MEAN	1.837	STD ERR	.053	MEDIAN	2.000
MODE	2.000	STD DEV	.373	VARIANCE	.139
KURTOSIS	1.599	S E KURT	.266	SKEWNESS	-1.890
S E SKEW	.340	RANGE	1.000	MINIMUM	1.000
MAXIMUM	2.000	SUM	90.000		

VALID CASES 49 MISSING CASES 2

V15 REQUEST

by V1 Population Size

V15	COUNT ROW PCT COL PCT TOT PCT	V1		ROW TOTAL
		100,000+	50,000-100,000	
YES	1	51.28 57.3	19.1 20.0	60.38
NO	2	33.7 37.7	12.3 13.3	39.62
	COLUMN TOTAL	84.9 91.1	31.4 33.3	100.0

V17 PROFILE EFF

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
MEAN	270392.563				
MODE	199999.000				
KURTOSIS	-0.824				
S.E. OF MEAN	6.611				
MAXIMUM	499999.000				
TOTAL		72	100.0	100.0	100.0
STD ERR	12392.539				
STD DEV	107971.310				
S.F. KURT	1.932				
RANGE	300000.000				
SUM	6382169.000				
MEDIAN	229999.000				
VARIANCE	1.1658E+10				
SKEWNESS	3.11				
MINIMUM	111199.000				
VALID CASES		31			
MISSING CASES		41			

Serial Murder Investigation and Suspect Apprehension Ratio

State	Serial Murder Investigations	Serial Murder Suspects	%
<u>California</u>	1.86	1.10	59
100,000+	2.16	1.37	63
50-100,000	1.30	.60	46
<u>New York</u>	1.57	1.29	82
100,000+	1.67	1.17	70
50-100,000	1.00	2.00	200
<u>Florida</u>	2.00	1.75	88
100,000+	2.29	1.86	81
50-100,000	1.33	1.50	113
<u>Texas</u>	1.94	.89	46
100,000+	2.07	.94	45
50-100,000	1.00	.50	50
Total	1.89	1.24	64