

METHODS TO THEIR MADNESS:
TRACKING DOWN SERIAL KILLERS

By

Shelbie J. Ewing

A Thesis respectfully submitted

To

Dr. Hal Campbell

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"I never knew where I was going, I never knew what I was doing - that's why you never
nailed me . . . you never knew."

ALBERT DESALVO

"You'll never get me. I'll kill again. Then you'll have another long trial. And then I'll do it
again."

HENRY BRISBON

ABSTRACT

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This thesis involves the methods for tracking serial killers and what the criminal justice system can do in order to ensure that future serial killers are caught before they are allowed to kill again. In the criminal justice system, serial killers rank as one of the worst types of murderers because they are unpredictable and ruthless. This paper will give vital information on just how ruthless these killers are and how they have advanced as technology and our society has advanced. It will detail current as well as historical data about the methods of tracking serial killers and the apprehension of these vicious criminals. This thesis will also compare and contrast the data that has been collected thus far about serial killers and what means of apprehension have worked versus those that are still works in progress. Within that data this thesis will also look at how time, money, and the criminal justice system are a vital part of apprehending these sociopaths.

It will begin with a look at the problem of serial killers, how large the scope of the issue is and how we can change our methods of apprehension. Then it will take a deep look into past efforts and how they may have been successful or have failed in the apprehension of serial killers. It will also look into how profiling has advanced

and has been a very large influence on apprehending serial killers. It will show how we can use this information that is collected from these profiles to increase information on serial killers as a whole in the world of criminal justice. Finally this thesis will delve into how research has changed and what can be done in the future to ensure that it continues changing in a positive manner. There are new methods and ideas that are used currently that have never been used in the past.

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Chapter 1

Introduction

Jack the Ripper, The Zodiac Killer, and until recently the BTK Strangler are all names that conjure up images of death and chaos. This was at a time when police tried to solve these unsolvable crimes, a time when the streets were abuzz with rumors and fear, a time when society thought that they were safe. These serial killers are the type of criminal that makes the criminal justice world second-guess itself. They raise questions as to how effective our criminal justice system really is when it comes to capturing serial killers. These infamous killers brought fear into society as the number of victims increased and sadly the number of answers decreased. Police efforts, the FBI, criminologists, and crime labs could not find resolve for the victims and their families. While those killers may have been in the past, their lasting legacy continues to be one of great interest to the criminal justice system. This paper will give attention to new technologies, profiling techniques, and other methods used to track down and apprehend serial killers. Within those findings the hope is to answer the question of why we as a criminal justice system failed society and what can be done to prevent it from happening again in the future?

Chapter 2

Need for the Study

Scope of the Problem

Throughout history, serial killers have influenced our society. While many have been caught, there are many murders that remain unsolved. How can DNA, evidence, and history help to solve those that remain unsolved and to aid in the future of “catching” and preventing these vicious criminals from attacking again? Many would think that with the technology and the science we now have available to our crime labs that catching a killer would be easy, but is the new technology and the new world of DNA and science enough to find a killer who won’t be stopped until it is too late?

Purpose

This study is necessary to the field of criminal justice as well as criminology because both of these components need to work hand in hand when it comes to catching a serial killer. It is imperative that both areas work together because the evidence and suspects may not be enough to catch a killer, it also takes a profile and some idea of what type of suspect you are looking for to find the individual responsible for causing such chaos and taking so many innocent lives. If you can use evidence and technology as well as a psychological profile to see what “type” of criminal you are looking for, it will make it easier in the end and maybe there will not be as many infamous serial killers who are out there walking free.

Research Hypothesis

If we use profiling, technology, and the history of previous serial killers we will be able to gain an understanding of how future serial killers will attack and how to prevent more serial killers from “getting away”.

Theoretical Framework

It is through theories that new ideas and innovations are formed. From science to math to criminal justice, all of these fields are based upon theories and what makes human beings behave how they do. With serial killers it is the same as with any other criminal; there are theories that their behavior is based upon and criminologists believe that they stem as far back as childhood behaviors and experiences. There are so many ways you could go in looking at various theories when trying to explain serial killers and why they don't or do get caught. As long as serial killers have been around, there have always been various theories surrounding this mysterious group of criminals. In the past we have seen social theories used to describe why serial killers do what they do we have also seen psychological theories, and even some biological theories used, but the best theory is the one that can take bits and pieces of all of these theories and combine it into one big theory. This would be the ultimate theory on why serial killers do what they do and why they are able to get away with it for as long as they can. In having to choose a theory to support the research questions offered by my paper then I would have to go with the following theory: “Vronsky's theory about the serial killer phenomena holds that it is a product of the industrial revolution, as this type of homicide necessitates a certain degree of leisure time to both contemplate

the deviant pleasures of murder (and sometimes torture and mutilation) to carry out the crime. Earlier examples of serial killers cited by Vronsky include the seventeenth century Countess Elizabeth Bathory, who bathed in the blood of virgins to preserve her beauty, and the eighteenth century aristocratic killer of children Giles de Rais. But as the industrial revolution wore on, it was no longer only aristocrats that had the leisure time necessary to become a serial killer. Everyday people such as John Wayne Gacy and Baton Rouge's own Derrick Todd Lee could also rack up a high body count and terrorize populations." (<http://www.lsu.edu/necrofile/serial15.htm>)

This theory would help to describe why serial killers started and how they have been able to change along with society to keep up their criminalistic behaviors. Vronsky goes on to compare Ted Bundy with Jack the Ripper: "who was always imagined as an aristocrat with a top hat—the best of our society gone worst. The serial killers who followed were portrayed as depraved monsters—freaks of nature—outcasts and drifters whose demented criminal features should have given them away. But not Bundy. He was like so many of us: an attractive college student with typical ambitions who drove a cute Volkswagen bug. He was an updated and egalitarian zed version of Jack the Ripper—a killer of superior social qualities attributed to all the young middle-class upwardly mobile professionals taking over America. In other words, unlike serial killers of the past, he was not one of "them" but one of "us." (<http://www.lsu.edu/necrofile/serial15.htm>)

This comparison is one way of looking at why some of the serial killers of the past have been able to get away, because they were just like everybody else, only in their

hidden lives they were nothing like us. They were able to get away with things that we can't even begin to imagine and they did it time and time again. That is why it is so important for the future of criminal justice to be able to track down these serial killers before they have a chance to do it again. Being able to take even a small part of the past and change it as we move into the future of the criminal justice system can help to prevent one more person from becoming a victim. If we can even accomplish this tiny feat, then we have succeeded.

There are other theories that can also detail how serial killers have been able to get away with their vicious criminal acts. Another theory that may give some insight into the minds of serial killers is one by Gresswell, in 1991 he suggested: "that serial murder often has similar characteristics to an addictive behavior. First, addictive activities become the most important thing in the lives of serial murderers and dominates their thinking, feelings and behaviors, and this seems to be true of those who spend a great deal of time planning, carrying out and fantasizing murders.

Second, there is often conflict over the addictive behavior both within the person and between the person and others around him. Some killers, such as Henry Lucas, have asked authorities to imprison them so as to prevent them from murdering.

Third, tolerance builds up so that the addicted person requires increasing amounts of the addictive activity.

Fourth, unpleasant feelings occur when the addictive activity cannot be engaged in. This has not yet been looked for in serial murderers. Fifth, the effects of the addictive behavior are so powerful that, after indulging in the behavior, the person often feels

miserable and has to engage in the act again at the earliest opportunity.

Sixth, even after periods of abstinence, it is easy for the addicted person to revert quickly to the earlier extreme pattern of behavior. This is frequently shown in serial murderers.” (Lester, pg. 178) With this theory he is looking further into the way a serial murderer is the same as an addict as far as behaviors are concerned. Each of these ideas holds true for many of the serial killers and in looking more at this particular theory; we are investigating what makes a serial killer tick. Both of these theories are explanations into why serial killers are the way they are and what has created them into the monsters that they have become.

Research Question

How can what we have learned from the past, influence the future of apprehending serial killers?

Chapter 3

Literature Review

Defining Concepts

“What is serial murder? The British author John Brody first used the term in 1966, and the National Institute of Justice defined serial murder in 1988 as "a series of 2 or more murders, committed as separate events, usually, but not always, by one offender acting alone" (Newton 2000, p. 205). Another perspective is that of Steve Egger, who uses six characteristics in his definition of serial murder: (1) There are a minimum of two murders; (2) the killer and victim are unrelated; (3) the murders have no direct connection to each other and occur at different times; (4) the murders usually occur at different locations; (5) victims may have characteristics in common with earlier or later victims; and (6) the murders are not committed for material gain but for gratification based on fantasies.” (<http://www.deathreference.com/Py-Se/Serial-Killers.html>)

To gain a better understanding of some of the concepts involved within serial killers there are a few things that should be made clear to obtain the most complete information that is available. The first concept is distinguishing the difference between types of killers. There are three types of multiple victim killers that exist: the spree killer, the mass murderer, and the serial killer. “A serial killer is one who commits a number of murders over a long period of time, with the killings separated by often long periods of apparent normalcy. A mass murderer, on the other hand, is an individual who kills several people in a single event. A spree killer kills in a series

of closely connected events.” (<http://www.lib.msu.edu/harris23/crimjust/serial.htm>)

A serial killer is the hardest to track and apprehend of these three types of killers because a serial killer can go for a long span of time without killing again and their MO (modus operandi) can change as their victims change. The “MO includes victim type, how the criminal approached or overcame his victim, tools used, and the time and place that the crime occurred.” (<http://www.deathreference.com/Py-Se/Serial-Killers.html>) With various MO’s used, it is difficult to track killers and equally difficult to find them if they have a “cooling-off period” which is quite frequent for serial killers.

A “cooling-off” period is the time between killings for serial killers. It can be as little as a few days or it can be months or even in extreme cases, years. It is this time period that makes it hard for police officers and detectives to catch serial killers because there is no evidence to collect, no crime scene to evaluate and no victim to gain information from. The criminal justice system thrives on the crime scene and the information that it can provide and when there is a “cooling-off” period, it is often hard to investigate a potential serial killer, so it becomes a waiting game for everybody involved. What can be done during this time to try and gain information and suspects? A common occurrence is for the police department and the detectives involved to try and so some profiling of the serial killer. Profiling is an important part of the apprehension of serial killers. The criminal justice system bases a lot of the information they have upon previous cases and within those cases they have

developed profiles of serial killers. Profiles are a psychological description of previous serial killers, which detectives use to try and apprehend a new serial killer. Profiles are useful in many ways, but can also lead the detectives down the wrong path, looking for somebody who does not even fit a previous profile. In many cases a lot of the serial killers do not fit a profile; they are more manipulative, conniving, and “street wise” than their predecessors of the past.

Facts

There are many cases involving serial killers throughout history. Some may kill many victims; others have been caught early enough in their “careers” to ensure that they do not kill again. Others may not ever be caught and can go on killing until either they die or they tire of killing and move on to another area or passion. Serial killers tend to live very normal lives and not all serial killers are like those who are presented in books and at the movies. They kill and then go back to their normal lives as if nothing ever happened. “A more specific profile of a serial killer has been presented by Apsche (1993) stating that most are white males in their twenties or thirties, who target strangers near their homes or places of work. "According to criminologist Eric Hickey, who has assembled the most extensive database on demography of serial murder states that, 88% of serial killers are male, 85% are Caucasian, and the average age when they claim their first victim is usually around 28.5. In terms of victim selection, 62% of the killers target strangers exclusively, and another 22% kill at least one stranger. Finally, 71% of the killers operate in a specific location or area, rather than traveling wide distances to commit their crimes"(Apsche,

1993, p.16). Also, the F.B.I claims that to be classified as a serial killer, the person must first complete 3 separate murders, that are spaced by a duration they call "the cooling off period" which can vary from a few days to years. But one thing that very few definitions include is that for a killer to be known as a "serial killer", they must have a particular method to their killings. For instance, Wayne Gacy, had the trade mark of gagging victims with their own underwear so that they would die in their own vomit." (<http://www.uplink.com.au/lawlibrary/Documents/Docs/Doc5.html>)

The Need for Evaluating Past Efforts

In the past serial killers have been able to elude the law and "get away" with serial murder. Jack the Ripper was a prime example. He murdered many young women and was the main reason that the term serial killer became a household term. While detectives work long hours on serial killer cases it does not always turn out for the best. "The late Jeffrey Dahmer--killer of 17 over 13 years, 5 of them in the 2 months before he was caught--would have been stopped after his first killing if police had operated without the unreasonable definition of "reasonable search" imposed by the federal judiciary and the paralyzing fear of federal suits for "civil rights" violations. Dahmer's first murder was in 1978, when he was 18 and lived near Akron, Ohio. He picked up, strangled, and dismembered a hitchhiker. Driving with body parts in garbage bags on the back seat, he was stopped in the wee hours by two cops who thought he was a burglar or marijuana smuggler and asked what was in the bags. Garbage, Dahmer said, claiming he was on the way to a dump. "Let's see it," is all the officers would have had to say to nip this serial cannibal's career after the first victim.

In an earlier time, the officers might have pursued their inquiry. But the Supreme Court's definition of a reasonable search inhibited them. So they let the young cannibal go on his way to stardom.”

http://findarticles.com/p/articles/mi_m1282/is_n1_v47/ai_16391199/print

If they would have been able to search his vehicle in the first place, then Jeffrey Dahmer would not have become a famous serial killer and that would have been one less profile they would have to create. It is not only the fact that the definition for a reasonable search had changed and in this case changed the outcome of this case, but the fact that this serial killer not only was freed but was able to go out there and do it again; is what made the situation one which could not be corrected after the fact.

There are many cases in the criminal justice system where one small detail has led to a criminal being able to be freed. Sadly it happens a lot more than the public is notified or made aware of.

Mistakes Made in the Past

The United States is not the only country to experience problems with serial killers although many of the most notorious killers do come from here; there have been others who have created chaos in their home countries as well. One example of this is in China. “The inexperience of Chinese investigators in this field was vividly exposed by a gang of four murderers in the central province of Henan who evaded capture for months in 2000. Their modus operandi was to break into homes using battering rams. Once inside, they killed the inhabitants, frequently castrating male victims with cleavers. They left behind calling cards: clothe masks with eyeholes burned out by

cigarettes. But the gang's deadly spree was province-wide, and there was insufficient coordination between police forces of the various towns and districts. In addition, the gang confused the police with a surprisingly simple ruse. "The killers changed shoes for each crime," says criminal investigator Wang. "The treads police collected didn't match." By the time the cops connected the dots, the gang had murdered 77 people." (<http://www.time.com/time/magazine/article/0,9171,411453,00.html>) Of course China is not the only country that has let a serial killer slip away, there are many others who have gotten away simply because there is not enough time and money to ensure that they are apprehended. All over Europe, North America, Asia and even Australia, serial killers have wrecked havoc on officers and detectives who are on the hunt to stop these heinous criminals before they strike again.

Criminal Justice Issues

Time is a major factor when trying to catch a serial killer. There is only so long that they will commit their crimes and then it may be too late, if they are not apprehended right away they can go into hiding, relocate, or even stop altogether just to start up again 20 years down the road. Money is also a big factor in catching a serial killer. With the economy the way it is currently, money and budget plays a big role in how many people a police department or the FBI can dedicate to tracking a serial killer. This lack of time and money can sometimes hinder a thorough investigation and in the end may be the reason why the killer was never apprehended. Tracking a serial killer involves a lot of time and money and in both cases with the current trends the way they are; both are not readily available. Besides time and money there are other

factors that can slow the process of tracking a serial killer before they can strike again. “Unsolved serial murder investigations are characterized by difficulties in each of these areas: numerous victims, hundreds of thousands of suspects, hundreds of acquaintances of victims, little or no physical evidence directly leading to a suspect, cross-jurisdictional offenses, thousands of telephone contacts, “pride of authorship” problems between individual detectives and administrators within one department, lack of experienced personnel to investigate and supervise the cases, inadequate experience in establishing a priority system for lead follow-up, improper press relations and ill-conceived filing procedures for case information.” (Keppel, pg. 71-72)

Case Studies/Examples

These are cases of those who have been able to elude the criminal justice system. They are just a sampling of all of the serial killer cases where the killer has never been apprehended. While there are many who have been able to “get away” from the law, there are many others who have been apprehended and charged with the killings that they committed.

“In 1978, Saint Cloud, Minn a [murderer killed Bill Huling's family](#) and left him for dead. Now, more than 20 years later, there are clues that lead to a serial killer.

Juarez slayings report: [incompetent police but no serial killer](#). 10 years of murder, three hundred women and girls dead. No credible arrests.

[Slaughter Night in Moscow](#) by John Philpin -- Between dusk on July 21, and dawn, July 22, four women were murdered on the streets of Moscow. The total number of

victims all women stands at ten since July 1. Does this city of ten million, capitol of the Russian Federation, have a serial killer preying on its women? Or does it, as some locals insist, have two serial killers at work? Or, as the police suggest, are two killers insufficient to accommodate all the victims who, they say, have little in common.

An [unidentified serial killer](#) preyed on 4 California coastal communities from 1979 to 1986 murdering 10 people. These crimes spanned 3 counties and 4 law enforcement jurisdictions. DNA links 6 murders; the Method of Operation links the other 4.

Cleveland Torso Killer killed at least 16 people in the 1930s, but was never caught, despite the efforts of federal agent Elliot Ness.”

(<http://www.karisable.com/crunsk.htm>)

Besides these killers who are of the “less famous” variety there are those who have become legends in the world of serial killers. Jack the Ripper is one of the earliest known and identified serial killers who were never apprehended. “In the years 1888-1891 the name was regarded with terror by the residents of London's East End, and was known the world over. So shrouded in myth and mystery is this story that the facts are hard to identify at this remove in time. And it was the officers of Scotland Yard to whom the task of apprehending the fearsome killer was entrusted.”

(<http://www.met.police.uk/history/ripper.htm>) There were eleven murders total for a criminal whom was never apprehended and in all likelihood never will be unless new evidence helps to put an end to this great mystery. According to Appendix B, all were women and the same person killed all within a 3-year time frame. He was never

apprehended and the mystery lives on through stories and textbooks.

Another legendary serial killer who was never apprehended was named the Zodiac Killer; this killer whose reign terrified California during the late 60's into the early 70's has become a legend in his own rights, just like Jack the Ripper. "Even though police investigated over 2,500 potential suspects, the case was never officially solved. There were a few suspects that stood out, but the forensic technology of the times was not advanced enough to nail any one of them conclusively. This October, 1966 killing began a ghoulish series of murders that panicked the people of the San Francisco area. For years the Zodiac taunted the police with weird ciphers, phone calls, insulting and cryptic messages. Before it was all over, this clever and diabolical killer changed the lives of eight people, only two of whom lived to tell the tale."

(http://www.crimelibrary.com/serial_killers/notorious/zodiac/river_1.html)

History of Serial Killers

Serial killers have been around as long as man has been on this planet. From the very beginning to current day killers, society has brought into light the chaos that these serial killers have caused and in some ways glorified it into the high-profile crime industry that it has become. Today, movies, television, and books have given serial killers much notoriety and encouraged society's need to get involved when it comes to solving serial killer crimes. These types of media are one of the most useful ways serial killers have been apprehended. Tips from witnesses and the general public have helped to bring an end to terror amongst the serial killers. When the

public has come forward and taken an interest in helping to solve these cases, the results have been dramatically successful. In the end, it helps to know that instead of living in fear, you can help out and keep a watch on those around you if you give just a little bit of information as a witness or an anonymous tip. Serial killers thrive on power and the idea that people are intimidated and scared of them, the media will help feed into this frenzy. If people just go with what the police and detectives are asking them to do, serial killers and the media have lost a little bit of the power. And in many cases this will ultimately lead to their apprehension.

“Experts argue with the FBI definition over how many victims (3) are required to define a serial killer. Most agree that the "cooling-off" period and/or the fantasy reenactment cycle are the most important component of definitions. Some argue that 2 murders can define a serial killer, and some that 1 horribly incomprehensible murder might be definitive of the type. Some get caught while others "burn out" or reach a point where killing no longer satisfies them. Estimates vary over how many serial killers there are; with Newton (1992) estimating there being 2,500 victims a year and Giannangelo (1996) estimating 6,000 a year. Newton (2000) provides a good discussion over controversy involving the FBI's ways of categorizing different types of multiple murder (at one time simply called mass murder) - single, double, triple, mass, and spree - which make little allowance for slayers with 2 victims, slayers who do not kill at separate locations, and the admittedly vague "cooling off" concept, which the FBI says can last "days, weeks, months, or presumably even years." Various authors have suggested that cooling off periods should be defined as

15 days or 30 days, but this does not fit all known types of serial killers.”

(<http://faculty.ncwc.edu/toconnor/428/428lect06.htm>) It is within these cooling off periods that serial killers appear to live a normal life. They go on with their lives; go to work, raise a family, live a normal life and act as if there is nothing wrong or has changed. The problem is when they have that insatiable urge to kill again, that is the time when it is easiest to catch them, and sadly sometimes that chance never comes.

At that point either they have cooled-off or have stopped altogether, only to reappear in a different place or at a different time which makes it take even longer to realize that they are “working” again. It can take months to put together the pieces for detectives and that is when the serial killer is able to kill again, while the police are trying to figure out what is happening all over again. It becomes a vicious cycle and creates havoc for the criminal justice system.

Profiling of Serial Killers

Profiling a serial killer is very tough because not every serial killer fits into the perfect profile. For years, psychologists and criminologists have tried to fit serial killers into a profile that works for everybody, they tried to do mass groupings when it came to fitting a killer into a mold, which for many found to be a flaw of the system, because as history has shown, not everybody is the same and not all of the results are going to be the same. The profiles that they had created based upon past serial killers proved to be useful in some sense because they did provide a starting point to search for suspects, but they were not always accurate in every aspect.

“There are many ways to classify or create typologies of serial murderers, and one

can be either a "lumper" or "splitter" with this endeavor. There are typologies that are based on the frequency and timing of serial behavior, typologies based on the presumed characteristics of the typical perpetrator, and typologies based on perpetrator motivations. There might as well be a typology based on age, since serial killers don't usually start killing until their late 20s, 30s, or 40s (and this provides an important criminological insight -- that it's not just childhood which is the causal influence). Organizing insights like this into manageable or useful categories is a task calling for a good typology; organizing such insights into more refined ideas is a task calling for good theory. However, being less than theories, there are no good ways to test or evaluate typologies. This isn't to say that typologies are inherently "inferior" to theories; just that they are held to different standards. Likewise, it's only "statistically speaking" that identified serial killers usually turn out to be white males of above-average intelligence who begin killing in their twenties or thirties, although some have been as young as ten years old when they first killed (Vronsky 2004)."

<http://faculty.ncwc.edu/toconnor/428/428lect06.htm>)

Future of Tracking and Profiling Serial Killers

Technology today has become very advanced which is a good thing, but at the same time it may also be a bad thing when it comes to the media and the Internet and the hunt for serial killers. While the Internet has proved successful in getting the word spread, it also has its downfalls due to so much information being false and being leaked to society before it should have been. The Internet and the media have led to the apprehension of many serial killers based upon tips that witnesses or citizens have

given to police departments and detectives. These tips are very valuable to solving these crimes and even cold case serial murder cases can be solved due to these helpful citizens. In many respects, the Internet does do its share to keep the public informed and that is what it is ideal for in many aspects, but it does not always work out for the best. Sometimes a detail will become public information even before the detectives know about it and then it can become a downfall for the criminal justice system. If there is a way to prevent that from happening in the future we may see better results.

Evidence Collection

What does the future hold for apprehending serial killers? Evidence and DNA are going to play a big part in making sure that serial killers are apprehended for their heinous crimes. As crime labs expand all over the country so does our knowledge of how DNA and evidence can be used to solve crimes. Even cold cases can be solved easier based upon the fact that science is discovering new ways of looking at old DNA and evidence. An example of how DNA has been used in the past to help solve unsolved murders is the case of: "Oakland freeway serial killer Charles Arnett Stevens, already on death row for a series of 1989 shootings, is the prime suspect in the unsolved stabbing death of a woman that same year, Oakland Police said Friday. "We're certain he's responsible for one other murder -- there was evidence at the scene and other evidence uncovered during the investigation into his other spree that links him to this crime very conclusively," Oakland Police Sgt. Tim Nolan said Friday. "It's not the same fashion as these other murders, but I'm certain that he's responsible for it."

The stabbing of Brenda Belvins, 26, found dead in the morning of April 13, 1989 on a porch on the 900 block of 54th Street in North Oakland, had mystified investigators until recently. Nolan -- who investigates "cold cases" by trying to match old evidence with the state's DNA database -- said genetic material found at the scene matches Stevens'." (http://www.insidebayarea.com/ci_6206564?source=rss) In this case, the DNA and evidence found were able to convict a criminal for another cold case crime and the investigators were able to close another case. As science advances and we are able to use DNA to help solve crimes, it is important to keep these resources open and to make sure that we use crime labs as a way of solving these cold cases. This is especially true of serial killers and the victims they have claimed to kill. If we can use the new science of DNA and evidence to figure out who can be a suspect, then we will have more success in trying to solve many cases. This information can be used to solve those cases as well as aiding in possibly solving new cases, especially those that may be the work of a serial killer.

New Technologies Available

Technology is always evolving, changing to keep up with how society is always evolving. What was once "high tech" is now yesterday's garbage, making it seem as if there is not any feasible way of keeping up with criminals. Serial killers are no exception to this rule; they are changing and growing just as society has been. Their techniques are becoming more intelligent and technological, as they need to change their MO's to stay on top of police trying to apprehend them. If they use techniques such as this, (changing shoes, different calling cards, etc.) how come our modern

technology cannot track DNA, trace evidence, or other computer evidence that can link somebody to a crime scene? It would seem that with modern technology and all of the advances that we have today we should be able to, but that is not always the case. An example of why not would be, "Sniper serial killers are notoriously difficult to catch. Often the shootings are entirely random, making them maddeningly hard to predict. About 40 per cent of cases over the past 25 years are unsolved.

Sniper killers have been known to taunt police for years. In one case in Ohio, where a string of shootings took place between 1989 and 1992, one letter from the killer read: "Don't feel bad about not solving this case. With no motive, no weapon, and no witnesses, you could not possibly solve this crime." The perpetrator, Thomas Lee Dillon, was eventually caught through a tip-off."

http://findarticles.com/p/articles/mi_qn4158/is_20021024/ai_n12658479)

Sniper serial killers which are becoming more commonplace are one way of making sure that the killer "gets away with it" because there is no way of predicting when the next victim will be shot and there is no calling card left, just a victim. There are other reasons why police give that serial killers are hard to catch even today. An example would be: "In the bad old days before the Warren Court's "due process revolution," homicide detectives were very good at catching killers, and states executed a significant proportion of them. We can safely conjecture that many a serial killer was caught early in his career, before he had mastered his craft. Police nationwide cleared homicides at a stable rate of about 92 per cent. The rate began a long slide in 1966, hitting 64 per cent in 1992. That is, unsolved homicides nearly

quintupled--to about 8,400, almost as many as the total number of murders in 1965 (9,850).”

http://findarticles.com/p/articles/mi_m1282/is_n1_v47/ai_16391199/print)

Corrections to Mistakes in the Past

If we can take away anything from our past mistakes and errors within tracking serial killers it is this: Serial killers are just like everybody else, they live the same lives we do, they have jobs, they have families, they have hobbies, the only difference is that their hobbies revolve around killing people and getting satisfaction from the power that entails within their behaviors.

If the criminal justice system can go into a serial killers mind with that emphasis, they may have more success when it comes to catching a serial killer. It is not just about the evidence, the witnesses and the media; it is about an insight into the mind of somebody who has lost all respect for human life and dignity. When officers approach the scene of serial killers chaos, they need to remember to think outside the box and that sometimes-traditional police tactics may not always work. Profiles are a good thing but they can lead to poor results if used incorrectly. Evidence is necessary and can be a prime part of your investigation as well as DNA, which has become a great source of information within crime labs. Old DNA and evidence has been successful in solving cold cases and helping to solve new cases as well. With the DNA and other evidence we are able to connect crimes that otherwise may have never had a connection before; and a serial killer could have been able to go free. Science and technology are both excellent tools and are useful not only today but in

the future as well. A good word of advice for all who are investigating serial killers would be this: use all of the tools that you have been provided to make sure that what may have been overlooked in the past can now be used as some new ideas for the future.

Chapter 4

Research Methodology

Designs and Tests Performed

When it comes to serial killers there are ample amounts of both qualitative and quantitative information that can be used to form an analytical look into how to catch a serial killer. At first glance, one may think that the quantitative information would be enough to prove your hypothesis, but in reality it may be more beneficial to use both qualitative and quantitative to prove your theories.

In trying to obtain statistical information for this particular study, the statistics were a vital part of the research. The first design that this researcher went with was to take a look at the frequencies that evolved between those who have been caught versus those who have not been caught. In looking at the history of the statistical information of those who have been caught and those who have not been caught it is also necessary to look at the circumstances surrounding both parts of the information. There may be other factors that will come into effect when looking at the information provided by such statistics.

The numbers speak for themselves, the rates at which serial killers have been caught is high compared to those who have not been caught, but it is not enough to just look at those numbers, we also must look at outside influences that may have led to their arrest. In researching the arrests of serial killers there may be other influences that should have been researched to compare and contrast the end result. Was their evidence that helped lead to their capture, or was it a tip-off from an individual, or

was it simply good police work that came together to bring down the killer?

Looking at the statistics that have been provided another evaluation that can be done to compare the information is to look at a correlation between the demise (capture) of the serial killers and the history of their killing spree. In this test we would compare the following data: how many people they killed, how long they were killing, where they did the killing (rural area vs. city and parts of the country where the killing was predominately done) the key that led to their arrest, and the end result. Statistically speaking there will be some similarities in these groups and the hope is to see that those are the factors that can contribute to finding all serial killers. In looking at the information that is provided in Appendix A, we are able to see what if any connections can be made between serial killers. Is Jeffrey Dahmer killing in the same time frame as Ted Bundy? Or is Jeffrey Dahmer much more relaxed and he take years in between killings? Was the Zodiac Killer able to gain easy access to victims because he was in a certain part of the country or is it just a coincidence that he killed everybody in California? The information collected from these previous serial killers is important because not only does it put things into perspective for detectives, but it also helps to gain an idea of where the killer may strike next and how much longer it will be until he or she does it again.

Statistical Information Collected

There will be similarities found in both tests amongst groups of serial killers throughout history. Where some will be caught from a lead tip from a witness, others will be caught through evidence or even a “lucky break” that will lead to there

capture. With the frequency testing we were able to determine that certain characteristics were similar in both groups of serial killers, those who have been caught vs. those who still to this day remain at large. The middle ground within this group and the information most valuable is where they meet in the middle. Based on these characteristics we can then take this information and expand on it to further investigate what methods work for police and which have failed in the past.

We can then take this information and further expand on it by looking at the correlations between group A and group B. Group A being those who have been caught and group B being those who have not been caught. When looking further into each group we can break down the statistics even further into where they did most of their killings, how many they killed, how long they were able to kill, and in group A the key that led to their arrest along with the end results for both groups. Appendix A is a great example of the numbers and statistics of serial killers. It includes both those currently and those in the past. The startling facts occur when looking at how many victims some serial killers have claimed to have taken the lives of. Their victims are numerous and as time goes on the chances of these anonymous serial killers being caught are getting weaker and weaker. While the numbers are valuable in themselves, it is also necessary to look at some of the qualitative information that may be missing from the statistical history of serial killers. Just looking at the numbers is one way to see just how many serial killers are out there compared to how many have been apprehended but they can only show how many were caught versus how many were not caught, but by looking into the other factors we can delve into both groups much

further than before. We can compare and contrast certain keys to their arrests and use those for future reference.

Chapter 5

Discussion

What can be learned from the past?

While the past cannot be changed we can only hope to learn from it and keep going into the future. Technology is changing, society is changing, and the criminal justice system needs to keep up with the changes that are included in both of those aspects. When it comes to serial killers the criminal justice system needs to be in control and on top of what is happening with the media and everything involved within a certain case. It is not enough to try and gather the evidence, talk to witnesses, and talk to the victims, you must also keep abreast of what is going on with the media because in this day and age if something gets leaked to the media before you want it to, then you could be in for a lot of trouble. Court cases have been won or lost on one little incident that could have been controlled by the media and it wasn't. With serial killers it is no different, the situation may be different, but the case is still high profile and needs to be treated as such. With a serial killer it may be a little more difficult because the public wants to know how it can protect itself and what to expect. People are curious and want to try and help as much as they can without getting hurt, so with a serial killer case they are going to be "extra" involved and curious and want to know as many details as possible. The media is crucial in helping to get this information out to the public and ensuring that another victim may not ever appear. The public while a nuisance most of the time during an investigation can end up being a lifesaving help when it comes to solving these crimes. Utilize the information

as much as you can and use the public to gain tips that otherwise may never be found. They are just there to help and what knowledge they have, can only help in the end to build a stronger case against these vicious criminals.

So what can we learn from the past that we do not already know? We can learn how to treat each case individually so every serial killer can be individually assessed, profiling is helpful but it is not always the only answer, sometimes we need to dig deeper into a suspect before we can see what we truly need to know. When we use profiles we are only trying to get a “guess-summary” of what we are looking for we are not able to actually tie down an actual person. This can be helpful if you keep in mind that it is just that, it is a tool to help the investigators try to narrow down the suspects. To even be able to narrow down the suspects is a step in the right direction and an important part of the investigation.

What can we do to ensure success in the future?

In the apprehension of serial killers, success will be measured by how few victims a serial killer is able to take the lives of. Of course with this philosophy, the ultimate goal would be to not have any serial killers exist at all, but that is not going to be happening anytime soon. As long as crime exists and there are ways to commit it, there will be serial killers. We can ensure future success of apprehending serial killers if we can use what is available to us as a criminal justice system. Technology is abundant as well as scientific evidence. Computers have become a mainstay within every line of work and home office, reaching the public is a vital part of any investigation. Utilizing computers is one way to ensure that the general public will be

reached and that important information can be spread across the area. The more tips and information that can be achieved from these avenues, the more tips we can receive from the general public. Utilizing the Internet and other media sources can help get the necessary information out there and increase knowledge of what we know. It can also help to make sure that people are informed of a current serial killer, where in the past without the Internet, newspapers worked for what they were, but now with faster speeds the information can flow more freely on the World Wide Web and thus, cause faster resolution. One idea would be to have the local police department or even the FBI (if they are involved) set up an anonymous website that can be used to have people leave tips on possible cases where a serial killer is involved, that way people can leave information and not feel at all threatened by the killer or the media. Sometimes the media is the only way to get to the public and make it well known that an investigation is happening. The more support from the media, the greater the chance of capturing a serial killer by tips from the public. Investigators and police departments need to use tips and ideas in some instances in hopes of tracking a serial killer. It is from these clues and ideas that they can gain some of their biggest leads.

Another aspect that can help aid investigations with serial killers is the scientific part of the investigation. With DNA and evidence the future is wide-open. Science is constantly finding new ideas and new information when it comes to cracking cases, some which are even considered cold cases. If investigators can utilize this information, then we can only imagine what the possibilities are for finding serial

killers, they could even find ones who are still at large in the community. Even if they could stop a serial killer from killing again, just one victim would be one more person saved and that is an important step in the right direction. For some investigations all it takes is that one tiny piece of evidence to crack a case and nail down a serial killer, and that is what the goal of the investigation is in many circumstances. Finding that one piece of trace evidence that can lead to a suspect, which can ultimately lead to an arrest in the future.

How can we use new technology to advance evidence collection?

Television shows like CSI, Criminal Minds, and Crossing Jordan have increased interest in crime labs and scientific discovery within criminal cases. Many people watch them just for the scientific discoveries that occur within that hour-long episode. While they may be television shows, some of what they do show is based upon facts and experiments that the science world has used to look at evidence and dig into DNA. Of course, it does not take just an hour to solve a crime, but the evidence does do its part in helping to solve cold cases and many cases that make national headlines. If we can use this information and increase the way we use science, then in the end the DNA and evidence collected would play a much larger role in apprehending serial killers and prevent them from killing again.

Programs have been developed for investigators to enter information into systems where the DNA and other evidence can be viewed and documented by other agencies around the United States as well as within the state and county of the crime. One such program is the Trackers Program, which originated in California. This program

enables officers and investigators to enter information into a system where it can be viewed not only county wide by other investigators but also statewide which is helpful in evaluating evidence. This helps so that other investigators can use DNA evidence and try to see if there are any commonalities between previous cases and the ones that they are currently working on solving at this time. This system came out of one that is on a much larger scale called VICAP, which stands for the Violent Criminal Apprehension Program. "VICAP is a national data center housed at the FBI Academy, Quantico, VA and is designed to collect, collate, and analyze information regarding the following:

- *Solved or unsolved homicides or attempted homicides, especially those that involve an abduction, are apparently random, motiveless, or sexually motivated, or are known to be part of a series.

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

- *Unidentified dead bodies where the manner of death is known or suspected to be homicide.

- *Cases in which the offender has been arrested or identified should be submitted to the National Center to permit unsolved cases in the VICAP system to be evaluated for possible linkages with known offenders." (Keppel and Birnes, pgs. 15-16)

In using these systems and others like them, we are able to gain insight into cases that are open now and from the past. The evidence and DNA can start to show possible linkages between all of the cases and many may be able to be solved within a

shorter time span.

How can we advance profiling to help apprehension?

“The basic components of a criminal profile include: probable AGE of suspect, probable SEX of suspect, probable RACE of suspect, probable RESIDENCE of suspect, what INTELLIGENCE level the suspect is operating at, the probable OCCUPATION of suspect, the probable MARITAL STATUS of suspect, the probable LIVING ARRANGEMENTS of suspect, the PSYCHOSEXUAL MATURITY of the suspect, the probable TYPE AND CONDITION OF VEHICLE driven by the suspect, the suspect's probable MOTIVATING FACTORS, the probable ARREST RECORD of the suspect, what PROVOCATION FACTORS might drive the suspect out, and what INTERROGATION TECHNIQUES would work best with the suspect.”

<http://faculty.ncwc.edu/TOCONNOR/428/sampprof.htm>

If we can work with these basic components and move beyond just the basics of these ideas, then profiling may be of more use to investigators. Part of the problem with profiling is universal to all agents. “Both the professionals who work for law-enforcement agencies and the self-proclaimed work-for-hire profilers who pop up on the evening cable news-do not have the experience and or know how to do a proper crime assessment in preparation for a profile. Hence, they create a profile from a shopping list garnered from lecture materials and books that may, or may not, apply. As a consequence, the inexperienced and/or untrained criminal profiler can do much

more harm than good by sending investigators down a wrong trail to chase clues that wind up as dead ends. Even those investigators, who are savvy enough to avoid these profiles like the plague, still have to react to their bosses who will react to media pressure.” (Keppel and Birnes, pg. 143) When investigators use profiling only as a last result it is not always the most positive result. As investigators start ruling out suspects based on these basic description points, there are other factors that may play a big part in narrowing down the search. As long as the investigator uses the profile as a guideline but does not base all information upon its results, then the profiles may be more useful. We can look into past psychological evaluations or even drug and alcohol treatments or recommendations since those two areas tend to work side-by-side in helping people. Also they could look into people who work or live within that area and have previous issues with mental health or the law. After looking at these basic ideas and expanding on them, profiling may become easier to use and a lot more successful. The idea is to make sure that you use what you have and other resources to help you out as much as possible.

Another helpful way to view profiling is this: “Given the difficulties in getting a good handle on the overall phenomenon, many argue that it is important, for profiling purposes, to remain grounded in the behavioral aspects of the crime, which Godwin (1999) argues is an "inductive" approach, as opposed to what he calls the "gut feeling" or FBI-like, deductive approach based on socio-psychological characteristics. However, there are those who argue that motivational approaches are the best (Ferguson et al. 2003). In this lecture, we examine the Holmes typology

(Holmes & Holmes 2002), which is one of those deductive approaches, which presumes various socio-psychological characteristics of the offender. It should be noted that the Holmes typology has NOT been validated by any rigorous scientific research, and is based primarily on anecdotal evidence.”

<http://faculty.ncwc.edu/TOCONNOR/428/428lect06.htm>

Chapter 6

Conclusions, Closing Remarks, Interpretations

Summary of what has been learned

Serial killers are vicious criminals whom require a lot of time and effort to track down and apprehend. Police departments are not always able to have the time and funds in order to successfully find serial killers. As with any type of criminal investigation it takes many man-hours, public dollars, and a staff that is ready to put in a lot of time on somebody they may never catch. Investigators try there hardest to make sure that serial killers are unable to kill again, but sometimes that is just not a reality. Investigators rely on evidence, DNA, and the public to help in the search to end the chaos caused by these criminals. Technology plays a very important role in apprehending serial killers, both current and past killers who have gotten away with it until now. Science is also important because of DNA and evidence that is collected at the scene of the crime. Our goals are simple; we want to be able to apprehend as many serial killers as we can before they are allowed to get away with any more murders, in as timely of a matter as possible. This can be accomplished if we use all of our resources and energies when a possible serial killer arises. There needs to be the idea that we are going to go into any serial killer investigation full-speed ahead and put all of our time and efforts into stopping this one criminal who could be anybody at anytime and place. There is a challenge that is involved with that idea, simply because investigators are only human and all of the science and technology in the world can not benefit someone when dealing with a criminal who does not have a

conscious.

Our techniques are there, the knowledge is there, it is just a matter of putting it altogether to form the perfect connection with solving these heinous crimes.

According to Keppel, “the single most important aspect of serial murder investigation is the early identification that a serial killer is operating. What complicates any specific method of recognizing a series is the considerable variation across individual killers in the way in which they approach, murder and dispose of their victims.”

(Keppel, pg. 93)

Can this problem be solved?

Serial killers are a problem that will never go away and in knowing that we can come to the conclusion that serial killers as a criminal will never be completely gone. Their cases will come back to haunt us time and again, especially the ones who “got away”. The problem addressed in this thesis was in regards to if we will ever be able to figure out a method to ensure that they do not get away, that may happen in the future but even that is not a guarantee. The ideals are there and the information is available to the criminal justice system; we just need to take the information that we are provided and work together to help solve the problem of serial killers. Serial killers are a completely different type of criminal. They are ruthless, terrorizing, and chaotic to the people who are trying to catch them. Just when it seems like you have them, they slip away and kill again. They are a conniving group of criminals who slip through the cracks when it comes to being apprehended. One of the main problems

involved with trying to catch a serial killer is that they are just like everybody else, they look like us, talk like us, and act like us; the only difference is that behind their closed doors lies a lifestyle we could never imagine. The issue of serial killers will always exist but what we can do is change how we approach the apprehension of these vicious killers. The question is how can we do this?

What can we do to solve this problem?

With the knowledge that we will never be able to end serial killings, we can at least figure out what to do to change how many victims they can claim. “Although there may be a constant gap between what is known about the techniques of serial murder investigation and the actual application of those techniques, police investigators must continually be flexible in their approaches to murder investigation. The investigation of serial murder is difficult under the best of circumstances.” (Keppel, pg. 94)

Keeping in mind that serial killers are going to try to elude the criminal justice system even more than your ordinary criminal is an important detail in apprehension. You have to try and be one step ahead of them at all times. It is not enough to try and investigate every angle, you almost have to step inside a serial killers head and think just like how they are thinking. One way we can do this is by profiling; which stated before is not always successful but can be used as a last resort if necessary. By profiling and keeping up-to-date with the profiling we can try our best to get in the minds of serial killers.

Another idea for increasing our chances of catching serial killers is to use what we have and exhaust every avenue possible when it comes to evidence and DNA. With

crime labs as advanced as they have become and DNA being studied and discovered all of the time, it is imperative to utilize these scientific measures as much as we can. Every time evidence is sent to a crime lab, there is a chance that we will be able to gain new insight into an important aspect of a criminal case; in some cases it may be the missing link to an unending search to find a serial killer. Finding that missing link may help to solve more cases than investigators ever thought possible. One case where DNA was a factor was in the Bernardo Case. During the late 80's into the early 90's Paul Bernardo raped and sexually assaulted at least 18 women, killing three more women beyond that. It took five years to capture him and one judge complained about how the DNA was handled. "Justice Campbell recommended a much speedier turnaround time for DNA testing and other biological forensics. The fact that it took almost a year for a potential suspect who had made it to the top five suspects in the Scarborough rapes to have been confirmed as the rapist when the lab had the confirmation information all the time is less than acceptable. In Archie Campbell's own words, had the laboratory been quicker to identify the DNA retrieved from Paul Bernardo's and execute search warrants on his homes, the lives of two murder victims might have been saved and a series of sexual assaults in St. Catherine's might have been cut short if not completely prevented." (Keppel and Birnes, pg. 124) Any steps we can take to ensure that DNA is processed in a more timely matter and that evidence is traced and labeled as soon as possible can save lives and ensure that a killer will be caught much more efficiently. Every time we process evidence and try to solve a criminal case, we are ensuring that another life could be saved. It is

imperative that we make sure to do it in the timeliest manner possible.

After all, serial killers will exist as long as man exists, they were there at the beginning and they will be there until the end. One way to ensure that serial killers are caught before it is too late is to make sure that we keep an open mind and go with our instincts. Serial killers are always going to exist, you can not prevent that from happening, it all depends on what we do with their cases and how we utilize what we have to make sure that they can be stopped and that one victim does not lead to more victims. They are criminals and we need to try and read their minds as such. That is the key to successful apprehension of serial killers.

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Appendices

Serial Killers

Where available, click on killer names and number of victims for pictures.

Serial Killer	Nickname	Dates	Victims	Location	Disposition
Joe Dewey Akin	n/a	1990-91	18	Ala. & Ga., USA	Life
Marcelo Costa de Andrade	n/a	1991	14	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	Institutionalized
Ralph Andrews	Angel Of Death	1987	10+	Chicago, Ill., USA	50 to Life
Richard Angelo	n/a	1996-97	14	W. Islip, NY, USA	Executed
Baoshan Bai	Alligator Man	1937-38	14+	Xinjiang Province, China	Suicide
Joe Ball	n/a	1980-95	16	Elmendorf, Tx., USA	Suicide
Herb Baumeister	Son Of Sam	1976-77	6	USA	365 years
David Berkowitz	Bavarian Ripper	1790-	50+	Ind. & Ohio, USA	Beheaded
Andreas Bichel	Thrill Killer	1808	7	New York City, USA	Life
Richard Biegenwald	Tacoma Axe Killer	1958-92	44	Bavaria	Hanged
Jake Bird	Roger Downs	1930-47	5	NY & NJ, USA	Executed
Arthur Gary Bishop	Smelly Bob	1979-83	8+	USA (nationwide)	105 years
Robert Black	Vampire Rapist	1969-90	5	Salt Lake City, UT., USA	Life
Wayne Boden	Freeway Killer	1968-71	14+	USA	Executed
William Bonin	Doubles Killer	1972-80	5+	England	Life
Werner Boost	Lust Killer	1945-56	5	Montreal, Canada	Life
Jerome Brudos	Lady Killer	1968-69	23+	S. California, USA	Executed
Ted Bundy	Want Ads Killer	1974-79	5+	Dusseldorf, Germany	150 years
Harvey Louis Carignan	Trailside Killer	1949-75	10	CA., USA	Condemned
David Carpenter	n/a	1979-80	14	CA., USA	Hanged
Thomas Carr	Sacramento Vampire	1869-70	6	USA (nationwide)	Suicide
Richard Trenton Chase	Ripplington	1977-78	13	NW USA	Condemned
Juan Rodrigo Chavez	n/a	1986/95	53	San Francisco, CA., USA	Executed
Andrei Chikatilo	Rostov Ripper	1981-92	6+	USA	Hanged
John Reginald Christie	Monster of	1949-53	13	Ohio, USA	Life
Joseph	Bluebeard	1980	9	Sacramento, CA., USA	126 years
	n/a	1930-45	13	USA	Executed
	Buttermilk	1970-85	8	Dallas, Tx., USA	Life
	Bluebeard	1967-69	6	USSR	Still on Trial
	n/a	1994-95	24	London, England	Shot by Friend

Christopher	Coed Murderer	1987-90	26	New York, USA	25 Life Terms
Alfred Cline	The Tamiami	1971-73	8	Western USA	Suicide
Carroll Edward	Strangler	1966-69	5	USA (nationwide)	Life
Cole	Godfather of	1977-80	7	Mi. & Ca., USA	Hanged
John Collins	Matamoros	1880-92	6	Miami, Fla., USA	Hanged
Rory Conde	The Machete	1941-42	5	Mexico	Suicide
Adolfo de Jesus	Murderer	1997	15	Ca., USA	Killed by
Constanzo	n/a	1978-92	33	CA, NY, & MA,	Inmate
Juan Corona	Jekyll and Hyde	1969-82	8+	USA	Life + 45
Antone Costa	The Lambeth	1965-83	31	NY & NJ, USA	375 years
Richard	Poisoner	1918-24	11	Canada, USA,	Suicide
Cottingham	Blackout Ripper	1962-64	40	England	Killed by
Dr. Thomas Neill	n/a	1855-61	100	London, England	Inmate
Cream	The Milwaukee	1970-91	50+	USA (nationwide)	Guillotined
Gordon Cummins	Monster	1890-	6+	Wisconsin, USA	Institutionalized
Andrew Cunanan	n/a	1920	7	USA (nationwide)	Murdered
Jeffrey Dahmer	n/a	1985-88	21	USA (nationwide)	7 Life Terms
Bruce Davis	Murderer of	1954-80	15	Ziebice, Poland	5 Life Terms
James	Munstberg	1982-94	33	Boston, MA, USA	Died Of Aids
DeBardleben	The Boston	1910-36	6	Lyons, France	Executed
Karl Denke	Strangler	1972-78	6+	Russia	Executed
Albert DeSalvo	Monster of	1996	110	New York City, USA	Suicide
Martin	Montluel	1970-84	5+	USA (nationwide)	Condemned
Dumollard	Metal Fang	1969-82	7	St. Louis, MO, USA	Executed
Nikolai	The Monk	1954-58	8	Illinois, USA	Institutionalized
Dzumagalies	Uzi	1984-87	6	DE & NY, USA	Life
Edward Eastman	Killing Dentist	1983-	48	Chicago, Ill., USA	Institutionalized
Delroy Edwards	The Interstate	84/92	11	Merano, Italy	Life
Dr. Glennon	Killer	1989	50+	NY & SC, USA	Unknown
Engleman	The Moon	1982-84	5	SC & GA., USA	Life
Larry Eyler	Maniac	1974-75	27	Plainfield, Wisconsin,	Suicide
Albert Fish	Killer Clown	1910-21	7+	USA	Institutionalized
John Wayne Gacy	Monster of	1975-79	7	Turin, Italy	Decapitated
Ferdinand	Merano	1924-25	5	Rome, Italy	Hanged
Gamper	The Stocking	1943-48	52	Sydney, Australia	Unknown
Carlton Gary	Strangler	1989	16	WA, USA	2 Life Terms
Donald Gaskins	Pee Wee	1978	15+	Los Angelos, CA,	15 Life Terms
Ed Gein	The Plainfield	1970-87		USA	Suicide
Giancarlo Giudice	Ghoul	1978-82		Berlin, Germany	Hanged
Maurizio	Devil Of Turin	1900-06		Midwest USA	
Giugliano	Monster Of Rome			Germany	
John Wayne	Granny Killer			Yorkshire, England	
Glover	n/a			Tel Aviv, Isreal	
Green River	The Skid Row			Scotland/England	
Killer	Slasher			London, KY, USA	
Vaughn	The Berlin			USA (nationwide)	
Greenwood	Butcher			Chicago, IL., USA	
Georg Karl	Freight Train				
Grossman	Butcher of				

William Guatney	Hannover				
Fritz Haarmann	The Acid Bath				
John Haigh	Murderer				
Mohammed Halabi	Tel Aviv Strangler				
Archibald Hall	The Monster				
Donald Harvey	Butler				
Charles Hatcher	Angel of Death				
Johann Hoch	n/a Stockyard Bluebeard				
Serial Killer	Nickname	Dates	Victims	Location	Disposition
Colin Ireland	The Gay Slayer	1993	5	London, England	Life
Jack Ireland	Hatchet Jack	1840-	100+	Rocky Mountains,	Unknown
Elton Jackson	Hampton Roads	1870	12	USA	Life
Ray Jackson	Killer	1990s	6	Chesapeake, VA,	6 Life Terms
Keith Hunter Jespersion	Gilham Park Strangler	1989-90	100+	USA Kansas City, MO.,	4 Life Terms Institutionalized
Giancarlo Judge	Happy Face	1990-95	9	USA	Life
Patrick Kearney	Killer	1983-86	28	USA (nationwide)	Life
Ed Kemper	Monster of Torino	1973-77 1963-73	10+ 7+	Torino, Italy Riverside, CA, USA	Life Life
Roger Kibbe	Trash Bag	1986-88	24	Fresno, CA, USA	Unknown
Bela Kiss	Murderer	1912-	35	CA & NV, USA	Shot by FBI
Paul Knowles	The Co-Ed Killer	1974	33	Czinkota, Hungary	Executed
Vasili Komaroff	I-5 Killer	1921-23	67	USA (nationwide)	Condemned
Randy Kraft	The Monster of Czinkota	1975-83	14+ 9+	Moscow, Russia USA (nationwide)	Life Guillotined
Joachim Kroll	The Casanova	1955-76	8+	Germany	Guillotined
Peter Kurten	Killer	1899-	7	(nationwide)	Life
Henri Landru	The Wolf of Moscow	1930 1914-19	26 5+	Dusseldorf, Germany	Institutionalized 2 Life Terms
Posteal Laskey	Scorecard Killer	1965-66	6	France (nationwide)	Condemned
Bruce Lee	The Ruhr Hunter	1973-80	6+	Cincinnati, Ohio,	Condemned
Allan Legere	Vampire of Dusseldorf	1986/89	10+	USA	Condemned
Eric Leonard	The French	1991	300+	Britain	Executed
Michael Lee	Bluebeard	1987	85	New Brunswick,	Killed by Nazis
Lockhart	Bluebeard	1980-84	13	Canada	Killed by Bus
Bobby Joe Long	Cincinnati	1970s	6+	Sacramento, CA,	Unknown
Pedro Lopez	Strangler	1928-43	10	USA	Life
Bruno Ludke	n/a	1982-89	30	USA (nationwide)	Hanged
Johannes Mashiane	Madman of Miramichi	1980-95	200+	Florida, USA Columbia, Peru &	Hanged Life
Andrea Matteucci	Thrill Killer	1978	13	Ecuador	Hanged
Bobby Joe Maxwell	n/a	1950s	22	Germany	Life
Maxwell Wladislaw	Classified Ad	1869-95	15	Atteridgeville, S.	Life
Mazurkiewicz	Rapist	1972-73	52	Africa	Condemned
Mazurkiewicz	Monster of the Andes	1926-27 1978-83	21 6	Aosta, Italy Los Angeles, CA,	Hanged Condemned
Herman Mudgett					
Herbert Mullin					
Earle Leonard					

Nelson	n/a	1989-95	5	USA	Executed
Dennis Nilsen	Beast of	1910-29	63	Cracow, Poland	Guillotined
Anatoly	Atteridgeville	1978-79	8	Chicago, IL., USA	Guillotined
Onoprienko	Monster of Aosta	1987-88	5	Santa Cruz, CA,	Hanged
Carl Panzram	Skid Row Stabber	1940s	10	USA	Suicide
Gerald Parker	Gentleman	1861-66	10	USA & Canada	6 Life Terms
Steven Pennell	Murderer	1873-76	11	London, England	Suicide
Dr. Marcel Petiot	The Torture	1986	50	Ukraine	Hanged
Joseph Philipe	Doctor	1959-60	6	USA & Africa	Condemned
Thomas Piper	n/a	1971/90	200+	California, USA	Strangled
Michael Player	The Gorilla	1920-31	16	Deleware, USA	Condemned
Heinrich	Murderer	1990	5+	France	Life (died 1992)
Pommerencke	n/a	1438-40	9+	Paris, France	Hanged
James Pough	The Terminator	1984-85	18	Boston, MA, USA	Life
Harry Powers	Jeff Rhoades	1957-59	5	Los Angeles, CA,	Unknown
Cleophus Prince	Bedroom Basher	1879	8	USA	Condemned
Gilles de Rais	Corridor Killer	1991-92	5+	Germany	Condemned
Richard Ramirez	Henri Valery	1888	8	Jacksonville, FLA,	Condemned
Melvin David	Terror of Paris	1987	5+	USA	Hanged
Rees	Boston Belfry	1994-95	19	W. Virginia, USA	Condemned
Stephen Richards	Murderer	1989-90	34+	San Diego, CA, USA	Life (killed
Joel Rifkin	Skid Row Slayer	1870-71	5+	France	1995)
Jack The Ripper	Beast of the Black	1991-93	9	Los Angeles, CA,	Hanged
Dayton Leroy	Forest	1965-73	11	USA	83 years
Rogers	Pops	1994-95	13	Maryland, USA	Shot by Police
Glen Rogers	Herman Drenth	1990-94	196	Lincoln, NE, USA	250 years
Danny Rolling	Clairemont Killer	1990s	14+	New York City, USA	Life
Edward Rulloff	Original	1988-89	22	London, England	2 Life Terms
Sergei	Bluebeard	1977-98	38	Portland, OR, USA	Life
Ryakhovsky	The Night Stalker	1981-83	16+	USA (nationwide)	2,410 years
Gerard Schaefer	The Sex Beast	1986-94	12	LA & FLA, USA	Life
John Scripps	Nebraska Fiend	1995	20	New York, USA	Life (died 1991)
Heriberto Seda	n/a	1972-76	41	Moscow, Russia	Institutionalized
David Selepe	n/a	1966	35	Several Countries	Executed
Arthur J.	Molalla Forest	1964-67	13	Cantral America &	Condemned
Shawcross	Killer	1969-80	160	Asia	Institutionalized
Dr. Harold	Cassonova Killer	1985-92	11	New York City, USA	Hanged
Shipman	Gainesville	1975-81	5	Cleveland, S. Africa	Guillotined
Robert Silveria	Ripper	1784-	25+	Rochester, NY, USA	3 Life Terms
Norman Simons	Educated	1801	22	Hyde,Cheshire,	Life (died 1939)
Moses Sithole	Murderer	1894-98	11+	England	Life
Charles Sobhraj	The	1987-90	5	USA (nationwide)	7 Life Terms
Richard Speck	Hippopotamus	1918-20	23	Cape Town, S.	Suicide
Lucian Staniak	Butcher of Blind	1974-82	15	Africa	2 Life Terms
Gerald Stano	Creek	1990-97	7+	South Africa	Condemned
Gerald Stano	The Tourist from	1811	12+	India, Nepal &	Condemned
William Lester	Hell			Thailand	Condemned
Suff	Zodiac			IN & IL, USA	
Peter Sutcliffe	Cleveland				

Sweeney Todd	Strangler	1979-82	6+	Poland	Life + 90
Joseph Vacher	n/a	1987-88	37	Florida, USA	99 years
George Wallace	Dr. Death	1967-92		TX & CA, USA	Unknown
James Watson	Boxcar Killer	1961		Northern England	
Coral Watts	Station Strangler	1969-79		London, England	
Stewart Wilken	n/a	1966-74		France	
John Williams	The Serpent			NC, AR, & OK, USA	
Wayne Williams	n/a			USA	
David Wood	The Red Spider			ID, WA, & CO, USA	
James Wood	n/a			TX & MI, USA	
Randy Woodfield	n/a			Port Elizabeth, S. Africa	
Robert Joseph Zani	The Yorkshire Ripper			London, England	
Zodiac Killer	Human Ghoul			Atlanta, GA, USA	
	The French Ripper			El Paso, TX, USA	
	Mad Paddler			LA, AR & ID, USA	
	Bluebeard			OR, WA & CA, USA	
	n/a			OK, TX & AR, USA	
	Bootie Boer			California, USA	
	Ratcliffe Highway Killer				
	Atlanta Child Murderer				
	Desert Killer				
	n/a				
	I-5 Killer				
	n/a				
	n/a				

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Appendix B

Date	Victim	Circumstances
<i>Tuesday 3 April 1888</i>	<i>Emma Elizabeth Smith</i>	<i>Assaulted and robbed in Osborn Street, Whitechapel.</i>
<i>Tuesday 7 August 1888</i>	<i>Martha Tabram</i>	<i>George Yard Buildings, George Yard, Whitechapel.</i>
<i>Friday 31 August 1888</i>	<i>Mary Ann Nichols</i>	<i>Buck's Row, Whitechapel,</i>
<i>Saturday 8 September 1888</i>	<i>Annie Chapman</i>	<i>Rear Yard at 29 Hanbury Street, Spitalfields.</i>
<i>Sunday 30 September 1888</i>	<i>Elizabeth Stride</i>	<i>Yard at side of 40 Berner Street, St Georges-in-the- East.</i>
<i>Sunday 30 September 1888</i>	<i>Catherine Eddowes</i>	<i>Mitre Square, Aldgate, City of London.</i>
<i>Friday 9 November 1888</i>	<i>Mary Jane Kelly</i>	<i>13 Miller's Court, 26 Dorset Street Spitalfields.</i>
<i>Thursday 20 December 1888</i>	<i>Rose Mylett</i>	<i>Clarke's Yard, High Street. Poplar.</i>
<i>Wednesday 17 July 1889</i>	<i>Alice McKenzie</i>	<i>Castle Alley, Whitechapel.</i>
<i>Tuesday 10 September 1889</i>	<i>Unknown female torso</i>	<i>Found under railway arch in Pinchin Street, Whitechapel,</i>
<i>Friday 13 February 1891</i>	<i>Frances Coles</i>	<i>Under railway arch, Swallow Gardens, Whitechapel</i>

