

said Sunday.
was the third fatal fire aboard
S. warship in less than a
th.

The Norfolk-based carrier was in
Atlantic several hundred miles
North Carolina when the explo-
occurred in a fuel pump room
t 7 p.m. EDT Saturday, ac-
ing to Lt. Cmdr. Mike John, a
spokesman.

Shipboard firefighters success-
extinguished the fire with no
tional casualties," said a state-
t issued by the Atlantic Fleet's
al Air Force headquarters.

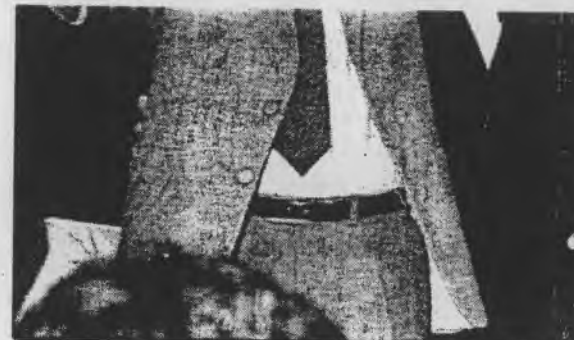
John said investigators, includ-
structural and fuel experts,
ld be flown to the USS America
ssess the damage and deter-

5,000, continued on its mission, a
six-month deployment to the Medi-
terranean Sea and Indian Ocean.

"At this time, we see no reason
to cut the mission short," John
said. "The vessel is able to contin-
ue."

On April 19, an explosion and
fire in a gun turret killed 47 sailors
aboard the Norfolk-based battle-
ship USS Iowa off Puerto Rico. On
May 9, six sailors died in an engine
room fire on the supply ship USS
White Plains in the South China
Sea.

Lt. Paul Jenkins, a Navy spokes-
man, said it is highly unusual for
the Navy to have three fatal ship-
board fires in a month, but "there's
Continued on 6A



AP LASERPHOTO

Carlos Saul Menem, the Peronist Party's
presidential candidate, waves to supporters
Sunday after voting in his native province of La
Rioja in Argentina.

economic woes, swept to victory Sunday in the coun-
try's second free presidential election since returning
to democracy six years ago.

Incomplete returns showed Menem receiving al-
most 48 percent of the vote and indicated that he was
likely to receive the necessary majority in the elector-
al college needed to assure victory.

Menem claimed victory as soon as 5 percent of the
votes were counted. His main opponent, Eduardo
Angeloz of President Raul Alfonsin's Radical party,
conceded by 11 p.m. (10 p.m. EDT), congratulating
the Peronist's "wide and important triumph."

With 54 percent of the vote counted, Menem had
47.9 percent and Angeloz 37.7 percent. Projections
translated this into 305 to 320 votes for Menem in the
600-seat Electoral College, where an absolute majori-
ty is needed for election.

Tens of thousands of Menem's supporters poured
into the center of Buenos Aires to celebrate. Older
Continued on 6A

The Mystery of Ted Bundy



FILE PHOTO

Serial killer Ted Bundy is shown on television during his last interview.

Some Saw True Christian; Others, Master Manipulator

By GREGORY ENNS
Staff Writer

In the last two years of his life, Ted
Bundy drew a small but diverse group
of visitors to Florida State Prison in
Starke - lawyers, psychotherapists,
born-again Christians, sociologists and
law-enforcement officers.

But those who knew or studied the
serial killer - some of whom say he re-
ferred to them as "family" or "best
friend" - came away with vastly different
opinions of him - opinions that range from
master manipulator to new creature of
God.

More than three months after Bundy's
execution in Florida's electric chair on
Jan. 24, they remain deeply divided over
the motives and machinations of the man
who is arguably the most hated American
of his time.

In extensive interviews, six people who
knew Bundy in the last two years of his
life speculated about the reasons behind

the chilling spree of the man who con-
fessed to murdering 30 women. Most have
resigned themselves to the prospect that
the questions will never be fully answered.

Yet, the psychoanalyzing continues,
much of it in the hope of broadening the
public's knowledge about serial killers.

"Obviously, the benefit to the public is
to know your next-door neighbor could be
a Ted Bundy, that serial killers are not
people who have crooked horns and a
tail," says FBI Special Agent Bill Hag-
maier, who spent hundreds of hours with
Bundy over a three-year period and at-
tended the 30 confessions Bundy gave to
law-enforcement officers in his last four
days of life.

In the view of Hagmaier, there should
be little mystery about Bundy because
Bundy saw none: "He said to me he made
decisions and lived his life the way he
wanted to. He was fully accountable and
didn't really see any mystary there."

Continued on 8A

Some Knew Killer as Christian; Others Saw Manipulator

Continued from 1A

Manipulator or Christian?

At 41, Hagmaier was just a year younger than Bundy. Both had college backgrounds in psychology and both had 6-year-old children — Hagmaier a son and Bundy a daughter, Rosa, reportedly conceived in prison during a visit with his wife, Carol Boone.

It was in talking about Rosa that Bundy displayed fear about the acts that others like him were capable of committing, Hagmaier says.

"He was worried that somewhere in (Rosa's) life she would meet a Ted Bundy," Hagmaier says. "That's why he told me, 'You and others need to identify these people.'"

Hagmaier, who studies serial killers at the FBI's National Center for the Analysis of Violent Crime in Quantico, Va., says Bundy was different from the popular notion of a serial killer as an awkward loner.

"He was articulate, well-educated and blended in extremely well with society," the FBI agent says. "He was even charismatic, in a way."

"His interests, his looks, his language, his demeanor were very much like yours or mine," says Art Norman, a forensic psychologist and former Sarasota resident who spent more than 40 hours in interviews with Bundy.

Norman was hired in 1986 by a state agency that handles appeals of death row inmates to interview Bundy for a clemency proceeding.

Norman, 51, who now lives in Portland, Ore., says, "It was easy to identify with him if you weren't careful. He was very seductive and manipulative and you had to define limits (for yourself). I had to see him for what he was and, in my opinion, for what he did. He was the most complex, perhaps the most murderous American in history."

Diana Weiner, a Sarasota attorney who represented Bundy in civil matters, and Daytona Beach-area State Attorney John Tanner remember a different Bundy than the manipulative killer who survives in the public mind.

They knew a born-again Christian remorseful for his actions and earnest in his desire to help ease the pain of his victims' families by confessing to his crimes. He was a man, they say, interested in helping authorities learn more about serial killers.

"He often said we were like his family because his real family was so far away," says Tanner, himself a born-again Christian who befriended Bundy 2½ years ago through a church-sponsored prison ministry.

Tanner, a 49-year-old former criminal defense lawyer who was elected prosecutor of the 7th Judicial Circuit in November, and his wife, Marsha, 42, were Bundy's spiritual advisers. For Tanner, talking about Bundy is as if he's testifying to his Christianity.

forgiven Theodore Robert Bundy.

"If I take my Bible literally, which I do, and he truly repented for his sins and opened his heart to Christ, I believe that God has forgiven him and accepted him into His kingdom, but only God knows that answer. I only know what I saw. I saw a man who was brokenhearted and wished he could undo what he had done," Tanner says.

While emphasizing that she isn't trying to minimize the heinous acts Bundy committed, Weiner says she believes Bundy was genuine in expressing remorse and sensitivity toward others.

"I think the public is unwilling to accept that there could be a commonality between Ted Bundy and the rest of humanity or that Ted Bundy could have at the end of his life sought to tell the truth, confess or have any moral compunction to do so," says Weiner.

Although largely silent since Bundy's execution, Weiner agreed to interviews with the *Herald-Tribune* in an effort to counteract what she believes have been distortions of Bundy's intentions in the last week of his life by law authorities, Gov. Bob Martinez's office and the media.

Weiner, 40, refused to be photographed for this story. She referred to Bundy during interviews as Mr. Bundy, Ted Bundy or Theodore Bundy, not as "Ted," as others who spent time with him did. She also expressed few of her personal feelings about the serial killer, even though Tanner says Bundy referred to her as part of his family and Hagmaier says Bundy described her as one of his closest friends.

"I know that on the Sunday night (before his execution) he said he thought there were only four people he could really consider his best friends," Hagmaier says.

"The Tanners, because he thought they were putting forth the most effort they could in the salvation of his soul, Diana Weiner, because he felt she was doing her best to prolong his life, and me, because he trusted me and I had never made any promises and he still felt he wanted to talk to me."

Of her association with Bundy, Weiner says, "It was an attorney-client relationship, but I also, as an attorney and client do, developed a congenial relationship with the client."

She is the person who spent more time with Bundy — she visited him some 70 times, according to prison records, in the last 2½ years of his life — than anyone else. She is also the person Bundy named as the personal representative of his estate, charging her with taking his possessions from the prison and seeing to it that his ashes were spread over the Washington Cascade Mountains.

Weiner was introduced to Bundy on Oct. 9, 1986, by Norman, who knew Weiner and her husband, Sarasota attorney Nevin Weiner, socially. Norman says he brought Weiner into the case because he thought a woman would help Bundy open up as Norman tried to establish whether the

represented Bundy and other death row inmates in a civil rights suit over the exercise conditions at Florida State Prison.

Weiner's relationship with the serial killer has baffled others.

"Most people who became close to Ted had their own agenda," says Hugh Aynesworth, a journalist and author with Steven G. Michaud of two books on Bundy. "Steve and I wrote a book, Art Norman was trying to get a famous case, the attorneys were trying to save his life. I don't know what Weiner was doing, but I think she had her own agenda."

Tanner says people have misunderstood Weiner's association with Bundy.

"She is a very respected, able lawyer and (Bundy) respected her judgment and her ability," he says. "He also trusted her as a friend. Some people have tried to ascribe numerous improper motives and they're wrong."

The Dobson Interview

Weiner says she believes Bundy was genuine in his execution-eve interview with television and radio talk-show host James Dobson, in which he cited violent, hard-core pornography as shaping the fantasies that led to his crimes.

"I believe his views that pornography fuels the fantasy of individuals predisposed to commit violent sex acts were genuinely held views from his personal experience," she says. "But I don't believe his statements concerning violent pornography were made to lay the responsibility for his conduct on pornography or to garner sympathy for him as a victim, as it were, of violent pornography."

Weiner says she believes other conditions contributed to Bundy's behavior, but declined repeatedly to say what those were.

Michael Radelet, a University of Florida sociology professor who knew Bundy for 10 years and served as his paralegal for five, is skeptical of the self-analysis Bundy gave Dobson.

"In the end, he wanted a forum to talk about his criminal history and his ideas about what had caused his criminality," says Radelet, 38. "His ideas about what caused his crimes were totally unfounded. Psychotic people do not have insights into their disease."

Norman also doesn't buy all of Bundy's statements in the Dobson interview, particularly his expressions of grief. "I personally feel he showed no remorse at all," Norman says. "When he did that, I just felt like it was showtime."

Norman believes hard-core pornography played a role in Bundy's behavior, but he says Bundy made a conscious decision to use it.

"Pornography was the fuel for the engine," Norman says. "He made sure he turned on the engine and got it right. He was not a passive, 'poor baby.'"

Why Did Bundy Kill?

intellectual approach. He said going about killing someone is like going about any other task in life: You prepare yourself for it, you plan, you consider the consequences, the dangerousness of it and the thrill of it. All of it was part of a conscious decision he made in killing another (human being)."

Hagmaier says most of the 30 murders Bundy confessed to were planned, while five or six were committed impulsively.

As Bundy related it to Hagmaier, the serial killer sought "worthy prey" — young, attractive women from good homes.

"Ted knew some of the victims came from good homes and probably were reared in an environment where they were raised to be Good Samaritans and help others," he says. "He said those children (raised to be) Good Samaritans became my victims."

Psychiatrist Dorothy Otnow Lewis, who was retained by Bundy's lawyers to assess his mental competence during his Florida trials, testified in 1987 that Bundy's maternal grandfather was abusive, violent, unstable and important in shaping Bundy's mental problems.

Lewis, a professor of psychiatry at New York University, has said Bundy probably started having mental problems as an infant, when he lived with his mother, Louise, in her parents' home in Philadelphia. She has described Bundy's grandfather as "an extremely violent and frightening individual" who would kick dogs, swing cats by their tails and beat people.

From interviews with family members, Lewis has recounted an incident at age 3 in which Bundy appeared several times at the bedside of his 15-year-old aunt, lifting the covers and placing butcher knives beside her.

Lewis says despite public avowals of affection between Bundy and his mother, their relationship was superficial. In an interview with *Vanity Fair* magazine, Lewis, who had a four-hour interview with Bundy the day before he was executed, said many of Bundy's "last thoughts and words were about his deep confusion and anger toward his mother."

"He was very curious about why he did what he did and this intrigued him because he did want to know why," Lewis, 51, said in an interview with the *Herald-Tribune*.

Bundy, however, never publicly admitted abuse as a child and always described his childhood as fairly normal.

And Weiner believes Lewis' analysis is off the mark.

"I can only say I knew him better than Dr. Lewis, and what I knew of him did not square with the material that has been written about him," Weiner says.

Lewis and Weiner are also at odds about the circumstances in which Bundy decided against donating his brain for scientific study.

The day before his execution, Lewis asked the serial killer if she could study

underlying conflicts about himself as a man, especially in regard to his sexuality.

"When you talk about sadomasochistic behavior there are often intense problems with sexual identity and fears of homosexual impulses," Norman says.

Norman says that Bundy, who dropped out of law school and struggled to obtain an undergraduate degree, was also hounded by feelings of inadequacy.

"He felt incompetent at just about everything other than (killing) women," Norman says. "This may have been the only thing other than skiing he felt confident within his life."

"This man's life was as empty as it possibly could be," Norman adds. "His whole life was emotionally barren."

In conversations with Hagmaier over three years, Bundy revealed some of his fantasies.

"The fantasies he described and enjoyed were those with a chemistry of sex and violence, of a dominant male and a submissive, terrified female," Hagmaier says. "He stated on several occasions (while speaking) in the third person that a killer who chose to commit a crime may well choose a crime scene, direct a victim to act in a certain way or dress in a certain way so that he could enjoy the reality of the fruits of his fantasies."

Some of Bundy's victims, Hagmaier says, were discovered in clothes they had never worn before or wearing fingernail polish that family members had never seen on them.

Will More Be Learned?

Norman believes he has valuable information — tape recordings, notes and psychological tests conducted on Bundy — that would "shed tremendous insight on why he did what he did."

"As a criminologist, I can tell you that all the scholars out there are hungry for that kind of information," says James Halsted, an associate professor of criminology at the University of South Florida and lawyer representing Norman.

Norman, who is considering whether to write a book about Bundy, is researching what constraints he is bound by legally and ethically in disclosing information he gathered from the serial killer. Halsted says the requirement that such communication be confidential dies with the person, but can be extended by his estate.

As the representative of Bundy's estate, Weiner maintains that the confidentiality requirement remains after death. She has written those, who through his attorneys, had professional contact with Bundy, telling them that their dealings are confidential.

"If that were not the case, nobody would speak to an attorney because when they died, every piece of information could be publicly known," says Weiner. She says she has no plans to write a book about Bundy.

Even if all communications with the

about Bundy is as if he's testifying to his Christianity.

"I think it will help the public realize he's not some monster out of a dark story, but he's another human being like us who was terribly off the track," Tanner says. "If we realize that that person down the street or next door or perhaps in the next city is potentially or maybe even now the next serial killer, we may be aware of the danger around us."

Tanner says Bundy had already "accepted Christ" before Tanner and his wife met him. "He truly was a new creature," Tanner says. "He was a new person thanks to God's transforming power."

"We saw God's unmerited grace (and) His ability to forgive and love somebody totally undeserving."

Even though Tanner maintains that the serial killer received a just earthly punishment for his acts, he believes God has

woman would help Bundy open up as Norman tried to establish whether the serial killer had been mentally competent to stand trial for the 1978 death of Kimberly Leach of Lake City.

Norman says he thought Bundy would be more forthcoming with "an intelligent, attractive attorney, (and) a woman who could be very open and would have the personality to open up and would not be threatened by whatever he says."

Weiner's presence prompted Bundy to talk more deeply about his attitudes toward women and violence - "things he had difficulty talking about with a man," Norman says.

Of Norman's version of the introduction, Weiner tersely comments, "That's not my understanding."

Weiner, a graduate of Georgetown University Law School, says she became Bundy's civil attorney shortly after she was introduced to him through Norman. She

Why Did Bundy Kill?

When approaching his victims, Bundy often faked an injury by using crutches or placing his arm in a sling and asking for help, Hagmaier says. During his "official ruse," Bundy would pose as a police officer.

"It was the thrill of the hunt and the challenge," Hagmaier says. "It was competitive for him in a very heinous way, obviously. His crimes transcended the needs to fulfill sex and violence. It was the psychological challenge or competition that he also enjoyed, he said."

Hagmaier says Bundy was different from most other serial killers because he would select a place to deposit the body beforehand.

"Most killers choose the victim then select the site," he says. "He selected the site previously because (it was) part of his long-range planning. He perceived it as an

one day before his execution, Lewis asked the serial killer if she could study his brain for abnormalities after his death. She believes Bundy would have consented, but was swayed by Weiner not to donate it. "He clearly would have done it with her blessing," Lewis says.

Not true, says Weiner.

"I was not in control of Mr. Bundy's decisions," Weiner says. "He was in control of his own decisions."

Weiner says Bundy wanted to undergo studies of his brain and behavior during his life to broaden knowledge about serial killers and establish why he killed. He decided not to donate his brain because, "I think he felt the natural squeamishness most human beings would feel when asked 18 hours before (a) scheduled execution for body parts," she says. "At that point, he was preparing himself to die. It was untimely."

Norman says he believes Bundy had

Even if all communications with the serial killer are made public, some question whether they will solve the mystery of Ted Bundy. Some even question whether there is any mystery.

Radelet, the University of Florida sociology professor, thinks no one can fully understand a killer like Bundy.

"We don't know what caused it, and anybody who says they know either don't know all the facts or are victims of Ted's distorted insights," Radelet says.

Hagmaier, the FBI agent, does little second guessing.

"I'm sure there will be psychologists and sociologists who study him for years and will come up with different determinations and theories as to why he did what he did," Hagmaier says. "But absent anything concrete that's presently available, I'll take his words at face value: that it was a series of conscious decisions. He lived by his own rules and he died by society's."

Debate Surrounds Motive Behind Killer's Last Confessions

By GREGORY ENNS
Staff Writer

From the time Ted Bundy was first arrested in 1975, law enforcement officers viewed him as a master manipulator: someone who deceived them, played games with them, escaped from them.

But a debate rages over his intentions in the confessions he made in the last four days of his life to 30 murders of young women and girls.

While law enforcement officers generally agree that the confessions were truthful, they and others who dealt with Bundy are divided over his intentions: whether the confessions were meant to ease the pain of victims' families or were part of a plan developed as an ace-in-the-hole in case other efforts failed to prolong his life.

In contrast to the manipulative Bundy portrayed by Gov. Bob Martinez in the week before the killer was executed Jan. 24, two of those close to Bundy, Daytona Beach-area State Attorney John Tanner and Sarasota attorney Diana Weiner, say his last act was one of sincerity.

"He made them of his own volition and he made them out of a sense of moral imperative," Weiner says. "He very easily could have gone to his death with his lips sealed."

Weiner had contacted Martinez's office Jan. 16 - the day before the governor signed Bundy's death warrant - saying Bundy wished to confess to his crimes. She says little attention has been given to the fact that the confessions were set in motion before the signing of the death warrant.

"Ted had a personal desire to make those confessions - truly it was his idea," says Tanner, who was Bundy's spiritual adviser. "He had expressed to me more than two years before the confession that he would one day confess to everything he had done."

Both Weiner and Tanner dispute accounts that Bundy wanted a three-year extension of his life in exchange for the

confessions. Instead, they say, he wanted his life extended by 30 to 60 days so he could give complete confessions and, with the help of social scientists, enhance society's knowledge of why serial murders are committed.

But Andrea Hillyer, assistant general counsel for Gov. Martinez, points out that Bundy was in prison for years and had plenty of time to confess. "He had all those years sitting on death row he could have talked, and of course, that was also the governor's position," she said.

Both Tanner and Weiner say Bundy wanted to confess in the more than two years they knew him, but was encouraged not to by his defense team. "His lawyers were struggling to save his life, and I'm not ascribing to them any improper motives," Tanner says. "They were doing what I believe to be proper and ethical."

Responds James Coleman Jr., a Washington, D.C., attorney who led Bundy's appeals and successfully blocked three death warrants: "To the extent that what Diana is saying is that Ted wanted to confess two years ago and we opposed it, the only thing I would say is that the only thing we opposed at any time relating to the confessions was any attempt to tie it to buying more time."

Weiner also says Martinez, by signing a seven-day warrant and refusing to extend Bundy's life by 30 to 60 days, cut off potential confessions to more murders. She says investigators in California and Oregon, states in which Bundy said he committed murders, never had an opportunity to question him.

While crediting Weiner and the Tanners with facilitating Bundy's confessions, Florida Deputy Attorney General Jim York believes they were manipulated by him.

"I think they were conduits for what Mr. Bundy wanted to do - getting law enforcement in and attempting to manipulate law enforcement and the survivors to delay the execution," he said.

York cites notes Bundy left that indicate the family of one of his victims was to be

contacted. York says the notes refer to the family of Debra Kent, last seen in a high school parking lot in Bountiful, Utah, on Nov. 8, 1974. Bundy confessed to the girl's murder, but her body has never been found.

"That's where he saw the likelihood of pressure (to keep him alive) coming from the family," York says. "In the Kent case, it was giving their daughter a Christian burial."

York says psychological testing and Bundy's past behavior show that, "If it didn't serve his personal interests, he wasn't going to do it."

Journalist Hugh Aynesworth, author of two books about Bundy, says he has reviewed some eight pages of Bundy's notes that reveal a plan for giving the confessions.

"Before any of the cops arrived, Bundy sat down and did about eight pages of a plan that told about who he was going to see, how he was going to give (the confessions) and how he was going to use public opinion to do it," Aynesworth says.

Both Weiner and Tanner deny they were manipulated by Bundy.

"I can only tell you he was frank and forthright with me about the criminal acts that he committed, the murders," Weiner says. "I don't think there's anything very self-serving about telling an individual or telling society that you have committed heinous acts... or by revealing your own worst behavior. What's the gain?"

Weiner says that in the course of his incarceration, Bundy experienced remorse and regret for what he had done.

"As long as I knew him he had a deep need to unburden himself and not die with a lie on his lips, which was, 'I didn't do it,'" she says.

As a criminal attorney for 20 years and a prosecutor since January, Tanner says his job has always been to uncover deception. Tanner, who with his wife, Marsha, visited Bundy some 60 times over a period of 200 hours, says he made it clear to the serial killer that he would never represent him as a lawyer or seek a delay of his

execution merely to extend his life.

"I do believe he was truly repentant and I know he was truly remorseful through our conversations and observations... He knew it was too much to ask society to forgive him and certainly too much to ask for the forgiveness of the families of the victims."

Family members of victims have expressed differing opinions on the confessions. Some of have said they brought relief while others have said they only renewed their grief.

Forensic psychologist Art Norman says that in the time he knew Bundy - from early 1986 to early 1987 - the serial killer viewed the confessions as a bargaining tool.

"He told me about the crimes, but he wouldn't tell me about names and places," Norman says. "He'd say, 'That's my ace in the hole.' He said to me that, 'If they don't make a deal with me, I'm going to go to my grave with all this information and they'll never have it.'"

Michael Radelet, a University of Florida sociology professor and death penalty-foe who knew Bundy for 10 years and served as Bundy's paralegal for the last five, believes Bundy could have relayed the confessions in confidence to his attorneys, psychologists or others if he was sincere about helping the victims' families and law authorities.

"I think at first he believed that this would buy him extra time," Radelet says. "Later in the week, I think he gave up on that hope, but I think that when he was finally executed he was really trying to come to terms and make some peace. I think he failed because he was able to come up with too little too late."

Robert Keppel, chief criminal investigator for the Washington Attorney General's Office, says he saw Bundy show remorse. But Keppel, who has investigated Bundy murders in his state for the past 15 years and who had two interviews with the serial killer in the days before his death, says he didn't believe the remorse was for his victims or their families.

"At the point that he broke down with me, he was talking about extending his life so that he would have time to tell the complete story... My opinion is no, (he wasn't showing remorse) for the victims, if you want to use that word. I think he was showing remorse that he had gotten himself in the predicament he was in, that was more like it."

Keppel says Bundy confessed to 11 murders in his state during two interviews before his death, eight of which could be confirmed. He says he believed Bundy was being truthful.

In the final analysis, no one can say how many murders Bundy committed. York says he believes the number is close to 30; Coleman puts the number at about 36; Weiner declines to answer the question; some law enforcement officers say the number is three digits.

"I don't think that anyone knows the answer," says Bill Hagmaier, an FBI special agent who attended all of Bundy's 30 confessions. By the FBI's count, Bundy confessed to 11 murders in Washington, three in Colorado, eight in Utah, three in Florida, two in Idaho, two in Oregon and one in California.

"I think his motives (for confessing) were obvious and he told me that they were obvious motives - to extend his life, a product of survival of which I think we can all accept," Hagmaier says. "He said he felt remorse for the families and thought they should know what happened to their daughters."

Hagmaier says Bundy himself acknowledged he started the confessions too late. "He said, 'I waited too long.'"

Nevertheless, Hagmaier notes that Bundy continued confessing to murders just minutes before his electrocution.

"I guess you could ask yourself whether it once again was (Bundy) trying to manipulate the world or whether he was trying to resolve tragedies for others as well as to try to extend his life at the same time," he says. "Others have gone into that (execution) room with their mouths shut. He could have done the same thing."

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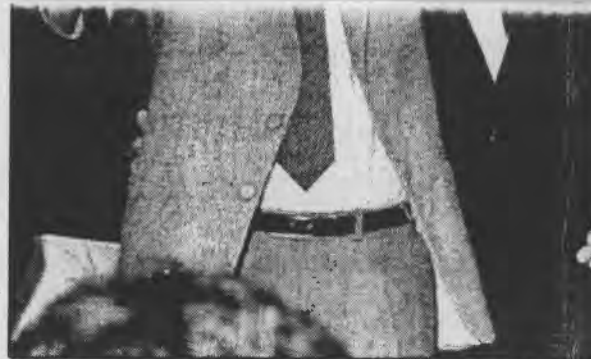
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...Continued on 6A



Carlos Saul Menem, the Peronist Party's presidential candidate, waves to supporters Sunday after voting in his native province of La Rioja in Argentina.

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...ty is needed for election.

...Tens of thousands of Menem's supporters poured
...into the center of Buenos Aires to celebrate. Older
...Continued on 6A

The Mystery of Ted Bundy



Serial killer Ted Bundy is shown on television during his last interview.

FILE PHOTO

Some Saw True Christian; Others, Master Manipulator

By GREGORY ENNS
Staff Writer

In the last two years of his life, Ted Bundy drew a small but diverse group of visitors to Florida State Prison in Starke — lawyers, psychotherapists, born-again Christians, sociologists and law-enforcement officers.

But those who knew or studied the serial killer — some of whom say he referred to them as “family” or “best friend” — came away with vastly different opinions of him — opinions that range from master manipulator to new creature of God.

More than three months after Bundy's execution in Florida's electric chair on Jan. 24, they remain deeply divided over the motives and machinations of the man who is arguably the most hated American of his time.

In extensive interviews, six people who knew Bundy in the last two years of his life speculated about the reasons behind

the chilling spree of the man who confessed to murdering 30 women. Most have resigned themselves to the prospect that the questions will never be fully answered.

Yet, the psychoanalyzing continues, much of it in the hope of broadening the public's knowledge about serial killers.

“Obviously, the benefit to the public is to know your next-door neighbor could be a Ted Bundy, that serial killers are not people who have crooked horns and a tail,” says FBI Special Agent Bill Hagmaier, who spent hundreds of hours with Bundy over a three-year period and attended the 30 confessions Bundy gave to law-enforcement officers in his last four days of life.

In the view of Hagmaier, there should be little mystery about Bundy because Bundy saw none: “He said to me he made decisions and lived his life the way he wanted to. He was fully accountable and didn't really see any mystery there.”

Continued on 8A

Some Knew Killer as Christian; Others Saw Manipulator

Continued from 1A

Manipulator or Christian?

At 41, Hagmaier was just a year younger than Bundy. Both had college backgrounds in psychology and both had 6-year-old children — Hagmaier a son and Bundy a daughter, Rosa, reportedly conceived in prison during a visit with his wife, Carol Boone.

It was in talking about Rosa that Bundy displayed fear about the acts that others like him were capable of committing, Hagmaier says.

"He was worried that somewhere in (Rosa's) life she would meet a Ted Bundy, Hagmaier says. "That's why he told me, 'You and others need to identify these people.'"

Hagmaier, who studies serial killers at the FBI's National Center for the Analysis of Violent Crime in Quantico, Va., says Bundy was different from the popular notion of a serial killer as an awkward loner.

"He was articulate, well-educated and blended in extremely well with society," the FBI agent says. "He was even charismatic, in a way."

"His interests, his looks, his language, his demeanor were very much like yours or mine," says Art Norman, a forensic psychologist and former Sarasota resident who spent more than 40 hours in interviews with Bundy.

Norman was hired in 1986 by a state agency that handles appeals of death row inmates to interview Bundy for a clemency proceeding.

Norman, 51, who now lives in Portland, Ore., says, "It was easy to identify with him if you weren't careful. He was very seductive and manipulative and you had to define limits (for yourself). I had to see him for what he was and, in my opinion, for what he did. He was the most complex, perhaps the most murderous American in history."

Diana Weiner, a Sarasota attorney who represented Bundy in civil matters, and Daytona Beach-area State Attorney John Tanner remember a different Bundy than the manipulative killer who survives in the public mind.

They knew a born-again Christian remorseful for his actions and earnest in his desire to help ease the pain of his victims' families by confessing to his crimes. He was a man, they say, interested in helping authorities learn more about serial killers.

"He often said we were like his family because his real family was so far away," says Tanner, himself a born-again Christian who befriended Bundy 2½ years ago through a church-sponsored prison ministry.

Tanner, a 49-year-old former criminal defense lawyer who was elected prosecutor of the 7th Judicial Circuit in November, and his wife, Marsha, 42, were Bundy's spiritual advisers. For Tanner, talking about Bundy is as if he's testifying to his Christianity.

forgiven Theodore Robert Bundy.

"If I take my Bible literally, which I do, and he truly repented for his sins and opened his heart to Christ, I believe that God has forgiven him and accepted him into His kingdom, but only God knows that answer. I only know what I saw. I saw a man who was brokenhearted and wished he could undo what he had done," Tanner says.

While emphasizing that she isn't trying to minimize the heinous acts Bundy committed, Weiner says she believes Bundy was genuine in expressing remorse and sensitivity toward others.

"I think the public is unwilling to accept that there could be a commonality between Ted Bundy and the rest of humanity or that Ted Bundy could have at the end of his life sought to tell the truth, confess or have any moral compunction to do so," says Weiner.

Although largely silent since Bundy's execution, Weiner agreed to interviews with the *Herald-Tribune* in an effort to counteract what she believes have been distortions of Bundy's intentions in the last week of his life by law authorities, Gov. Bob Martinez's office and the media.

Weiner, 40, refused to be photographed for this story. She referred to Bundy during interviews as Mr. Bundy, Ted Bundy or Theodore Bundy, not as "Ted," as others who spent time with him did. She also expressed few of her personal feelings about the serial killer, even though Tanner says Bundy referred to her as part of his family and Hagmaier says Bundy described her as one of his closest friends.

"I know that on the Sunday night (before his execution) he said he thought there were only four people he could really consider his best friends," Hagmaier says. "The Tanners, because he thought they were putting forth the most effort they could in the salvation of his soul, Diana Weiner, because he felt she was doing her best to prolong his life, and me, because he trusted me and I had never made any promises and he still felt he wanted to talk to me."

Of her association with Bundy, Weiner says, "It was an attorney-client relationship, but I also, as an attorney and client do, developed a congenial relationship with the client."

She is the person who spent more time with Bundy — she visited him some 70 times, according to prison records, in the last 2½ years of his life — than anyone else. She is also the person Bundy named as the personal representative of his estate, charging her with taking his possessions from the prison and seeing to it that his ashes were spread over the Washington Cascade Mountains.

Weiner was introduced to Bundy on Oct. 9, 1986, by Norman, who knew Weiner and her husband, Sarasota attorney Nevin Weiner, socially. Norman says he brought Weiner into the case because he thought a woman would help Bundy open up as Norman tried to establish whether the

represented Bundy and other death row inmates in a civil rights suit over the exercise conditions at Florida State Prison.

Weiner's relationship with the serial killer has baffled others.

"Most people who became close to Ted had their own agenda," says Hugh Aynesworth, a journalist and author with Steven G. Michaud of two books on Bundy. "Steve and I wrote a book, Art Norman was trying to get a famous case, the attorneys were trying to save his life. I don't know what Weiner was doing, but I think she had her own agenda."

Tanner says people have misunderstood Weiner's association with Bundy.

"She is a very respected, able lawyer and (Bundy) respected her judgment and her ability," he says. "He also trusted her as a friend. Some people have tried to ascribe numerous improper motives and they're wrong."

The Dobson Interview

Weiner says she believes Bundy was genuine in his execution-eve interview with television and radio talk-show host James Dobson, in which he cited violent, hard-core pornography as shaping the fantasies that led to his crimes.

"I believe his views that pornography fuels the fantasy of individuals predisposed to commit violent sex acts were genuinely held views from his personal experience," she says. "But I don't believe his statements concerning violent pornography were made to lay the responsibility for his conduct on pornography or to garner sympathy for him as a victim, as it were, of violent pornography."

Weiner says she believes other conditions contributed to Bundy's behavior, but declined repeatedly to say what those were.

Michael Radelet, a University of Florida sociology professor who knew Bundy for 10 years and served as his paralegal for five, is skeptical of the self-analysis Bundy gave Dobson.

"In the end, he wanted a forum to talk about his criminal history and his ideas about what had caused his criminality," says Radelet, 38. "His ideas about what caused his crimes were totally unfounded. Psychotic people do not have insights into their disease."

Norman also doesn't buy all of Bundy's statements in the Dobson interview, particularly his expressions of grief. "I personally feel he showed no remorse at all," Norman says. "When he did that, I just felt like it was showtime."

Norman believes hard-core pornography played a role in Bundy's behavior, but he says Bundy made a conscious decision to use it.

"Pornography was the fuel for the engine," Norman says. "He made sure he turned on the engine and got it right. He was not a passive, 'poor baby.'"

Why Did Bundy Kill?

intellectual approach. He said going about killing someone is like going about any other task in life: You prepare yourself for it, you plan, you consider the consequences, the dangerousness of it and the thrill of it. All of it was part of a conscious decision he made in killing another (human being)."

Hagmaier says most of the 30 murders Bundy confessed to were planned, while five or six were committed impulsively.

As Bundy related it to Hagmaier, the serial killer sought "worthy prey" — young, attractive women from good homes.

"Ted knew some of the victims came from good homes and probably were reared in an environment where they were raised to be Good Samaritans and help others," he says. "He said those children (raised to be) Good Samaritans became my victims."

Psychiatrist Dorothy Otnow Lewis, who was retained by Bundy's lawyers to assess his mental competence during his Florida trials, testified in 1987 that Bundy's maternal grandfather was abusive, violent, unstable and important in shaping Bundy's mental problems.

Lewis, a professor of psychiatry at New York University, has said Bundy probably started having mental problems as an infant, when he lived with his mother, Louise, in her parents' home in Philadelphia. She has described Bundy's grandfather as "an extremely violent and frightening individual" who would kick dogs, swing cats by their tails and beat people.

From interviews with family members, Lewis has recounted an incident at age 3 in which Bundy appeared several times at the bedside of his 15-year-old aunt, lifting the covers and placing butcher knives beside her.

Lewis says despite public avowals of affection between Bundy and his mother, their relationship was superficial. In an interview with *Vanity Fair* magazine, Lewis, who had a four-hour interview with Bundy the day before he was executed, said many of Bundy's "last thoughts and words were about his deep confusion and anger toward his mother."

"He was very curious about why he did what he did and this intrigued him because he did want to know why," Lewis, 51, said in an interview with the *Herald-Tribune*.

Bundy, however, never publicly admitted abuse as a child and always described his childhood as fairly normal.

And Weiner believes Lewis' analysis is off the mark.

"I can only say I knew him better than Dr. Lewis, and what I knew of him did not square with the material that has been written about him," Weiner says.

Lewis and Weiner are also at odds about the circumstances in which Bundy decided against donating his brain for scientific study.

The day before his execution, Lewis asked the serial killer if she could study

underlying conflicts about himself as a man, especially in regard to his sexuality.

"When you talk about sadomasochistic behavior there are often intense problems with sexual identity and fears of homosexual impulses," Norman says.

Norman says that Bundy, who dropped out of law school and struggled to obtain an undergraduate degree, was also hounded by feelings of inadequacy.

"He felt incompetent at just about everything other than (killing) women," Norman says. "This may have been the only thing other than skiing he felt confident within his life."

"This man's life was as empty as it possibly could be," Norman adds. "His whole life was emotionally barren."

In conversations with Hagmaier over three years, Bundy revealed some of his fantasies.

"The fantasies he described and enjoyed were those with a chemistry of sex and violence, of a dominant male and a submissive, terrified female," Hagmaier says. "He stated on several occasions (while speaking) in the third person that a killer who chose to commit a crime may well choose a crime scene, direct a victim to act in a certain way or dress in a certain way so that he could enjoy the reality of the fruits of his fantasies."

Some of Bundy's victims, Hagmaier says, were discovered in clothes they had never worn before or wearing fingernail polish that family members had never seen on them.

Will More Be Learned?

Norman believes he has valuable information — tape recordings, notes and psychological tests conducted on Bundy — that would shed tremendous insight on why he did what he did.

"As a criminologist, I can tell you that all the scholars out there are hungry for that kind of information," says James Halsted, an associate professor of criminology at the University of South Florida and lawyer representing Norman.

Norman, who is considering whether to write a book about Bundy, is researching what constraints he is bound by legally and ethically in disclosing information he gathered from the serial killer. Halsted says the requirement that such communication be confidential dies with the person, but can be extended by his estate.

As the representative of Bundy's estate, Weiner maintains that the confidentiality requirement remains after death. She has written those, who through his attorneys, had professional contact with Bundy, telling them that their dealings are confidential.

"If that were not the case, nobody would speak to an attorney because when they died, every piece of information could be publicly known," says Weiner. She says she has no plans to write a book about Bundy.

Even if all communications with the

spiritual adviser. But Tanner, talking about Bundy as if he's testifying to his Christianity.

"I think it will help the public realize he's not some monster out of a dark story, but he's another human being like us who was terribly off the track," Tanner says. "If we realize that that person down the street or next door or perhaps in the next city is potentially or maybe even now the next serial killer, we may be aware of the danger around us."

Tanner says Bundy had already "accepted Christ" before Tanner and his wife met him. "He truly was a new creature," Tanner says. "He was a new person thanks to God's transforming power."

"We saw God's unmerited grace (and) His ability to forgive and love somebody totally undeserving."

Even though Tanner maintains that the serial killer received a just earthly punishment for his acts, he believes God has

woman would help Bundy open up as Norman tried to establish whether the serial killer had been mentally competent to stand trial for the 1978 death of Kimberly Leach of Lake City.

Norman says he thought Bundy would be more forthcoming with "an intelligent, attractive attorney, (and) a woman who could be very open and would have the personality to open up and would not be threatened by whatever he says."

Weiner's presence prompted Bundy to talk more deeply about his attitudes toward women and violence - "things he had difficulty talking about with a man," Norman says.

Of Norman's version of the introduction, Weiner tersely comments, "That's not my understanding."

Weiner, a graduate of Georgetown University Law School, says she became Bundy's civil attorney shortly after she was introduced to him through Norman. She

Why Did Bundy Kill?

When approaching his victims, Bundy often faked an injury by using crutches or placing his arm in a sling and asking for help, Hagmaier says. During his "official ruse," Bundy would pose as a police officer.

"It was the thrill of the hunt and the challenge," Hagmaier says. "It was competitive for him in a very heinous way, obviously. His crimes transcended the needs to fulfill sex and violence. It was the psychological challenge or competition that he also enjoyed, he said."

Hagmaier says Bundy was different from most other serial killers because he would select a place to deposit the body beforehand.

"Most killers choose the victim then select the site," he says. "He selected the site previously because (it was) part of his long-range planning. He perceived it as an

the day before his execution, Lewis asked the serial killer if she could study his brain for abnormalities after his death. She believes Bundy would have consented, but was swayed by Weiner not to donate it. "He clearly would have done it with her blessing," Lewis says.

Not true, says Weiner.

"I was not in control of Mr. Bundy's decisions," Weiner says. "He was in control of his own decisions."

Weiner says Bundy wanted to undergo studies of his brain and behavior during his life to broaden knowledge about serial killers and establish why he killed. He decided not to donate his brain because, "I think he felt the natural squeamishness most human beings would feel when asked 18 hours before (a) scheduled execution for body parts," she says. "At that point, he was preparing himself to die. It was untimely."

Norman says he believes Bundy had

Even if all communications with the serial killer are made public, some question whether they will solve the mystery of Ted Bundy. Some even question whether there is any mystery.

Radelet, the University of Florida sociology professor, thinks no one can fully understand a killer like Bundy.

"We don't know what caused it, and anybody who says they know either don't know all the facts or are victims of Ted's distorted insights," Radelet says.

Hagmaier, the FBI agent, does little second guessing.

"I'm sure there will be psychologists and sociologists who study him for years and will come up with different determinations and theories as to why he did what he did," Hagmaier says. "But absent anything concrete that's presently available, I'll take his words at face value: that it was a series of conscious decisions. He lived by his own rules and he died by society's."

Debate Surrounds Motive Behind Killer's Last Confessions

By GREGORY ENNS
Staff Writer

From the time Ted Bundy was first arrested in 1975, law enforcement officers viewed him as a master manipulator: someone who deceived them, played games with them, escaped from them.

But a debate rages over his intentions in the confessions he made in the last four days of his life to 30 murders of young women and girls.

While law enforcement officers generally agree that the confessions were truthful, they and others who dealt with Bundy are divided over his intentions: whether the confessions were meant to ease the pain of victims' families or were part of a plan developed as an ace-in-the-hole in case other efforts failed to prolong his life.

In contrast to the manipulative Bundy portrayed by Gov. Bob Martinez in the week before the killer was executed Jan. 24, of those close to Bundy, Daytona Beach-area State Attorney John Tanner and Sarasota attorney Diana Weiner, say his last act was one of sincerity.

"He made them of his own volition and he made them out of a sense of moral imperative," Weiner says. "He very easily could have gone to his death with his lips sealed."

Weiner had contacted Martinez's office Jan. 16 - the day before the governor signed Bundy's death warrant - saying Bundy wished to confess to his crimes. She says little attention has been given to the fact that the confessions were set in motion before the signing of the death warrant.

"Ted had a personal desire to make those confessions - truly it was his idea," says Tanner, who was Bundy's spiritual adviser. "He had expressed to me more than two years before the confession that he would one day confess to everything he had done."

Both Weiner and Tanner dispute accounts that Bundy wanted a three-year extension of his life in exchange for the

confessions. Instead, they say, he wanted his life extended by 30 to 60 days so he could give complete confessions and, with the help of social scientists, enhance society's knowledge of why serial murders are committed.

But Andrea Hillyer, assistant general counsel for Gov. Martinez, points out that Bundy was in prison for years and had plenty of time to confess. "He had all those years sitting on death row he could have talked, and of course, that was also the governor's position," she said.

Both Tanner and Weiner say Bundy wanted to confess in the more than two years they knew him, but was encouraged not to by his defense team. "His lawyers were struggling to save his life, and I'm not ascribing to them any improper motives," Tanner says. "They were doing what I believe to be proper and ethical."

Responds James Coleman Jr., a Washington, D.C., attorney who led Bundy's appeals and successfully blocked three death warrants: "To the extent that what Diana is saying is that Ted wanted to confess two years ago and we opposed it, the only thing I would say is that the only thing we opposed at any time relating to the confessions was any attempt to tie it to buying more time."

Weiner also says Martinez, by signing a seven-day warrant and refusing to extend Bundy's life by 30 to 60 days, cut off potential confessions to more murders. She says investigators in California and Oregon, states in which Bundy said he committed murders, never had an opportunity to question him.

While crediting Weiner and the Tanners with facilitating Bundy's confessions, Florida Deputy Attorney General Jim York believes they were manipulated by him.

"I think they were conduits for what Mr. Bundy wanted to do - getting law enforcement in and attempting to manipulate law enforcement and the survivors to delay the execution," he said.

York cites notes Bundy left that indicate the family of one of his victims was to be

contacted. York says the notes refer to the family of Debra Kent, last seen in a high school parking lot in Bountiful, Utah, on Nov. 8, 1974. Bundy confessed to the girl's murder, but her body has never been found.

"That's where he saw the likelihood of pressure (to keep him alive) coming from the family," York says. "In the Kent case, it was giving their daughter a Christian burial."

York says psychological testing and Bundy's past behavior show that, "If it didn't serve his personal interests, he wasn't going to do it."

Journalist Hugh Aynesworth, author of two books about Bundy, says he has reviewed some eight pages of Bundy's notes that reveal a plan for giving the confessions.

"Before any of the cops arrived, Bundy sat down and did about eight pages of a plan that told about who he was going to see, how he was going to give (the confessions) and how he was going to use public opinion to do it," Aynesworth says.

Both Weiner and Tanner deny they were manipulated by Bundy.

"I can only tell you he was frank and forthright with me about the criminal acts that he committed, the murders," Weiner says. "I don't think there's anything very self-serving about telling an individual or telling society that you have committed heinous acts... or by revealing your own worst behavior. What's the gain?"

Weiner says that in the course of his incarceration, Bundy experienced remorse and regret for what he had done.

"As long as I knew him he had a deep need to unburden himself and not die with a lie on his lips, which was, 'I didn't do it,'" she says.

As a criminal attorney for 20 years and a prosecutor since January, Tanner says his job has always been to uncover deception. Tanner, who with his wife, Marsha, visited Bundy some 60 times over a period of 200 hours, says he made it clear to the serial killer that he would never represent him as a lawyer or seek a delay of his

execution merely to extend his life.

"I do believe he was truly repentant and I know he was truly remorseful through our conversations and observations... He knew it was too much to ask society to forgive him and certainly too much to ask for the forgiveness of the families of the victims."

Family members of victims have expressed differing opinions on the confessions. Some of have said they brought relief while others have said they only renewed their grief.

Forensic psychologist Art Norman says that in the time he knew Bundy - from early 1986 to early 1987 - the serial killer viewed the confessions as a bargaining tool.

"He told me about the crimes, but he wouldn't tell me about names and places," Norman says. "He'd say, 'That's my ace in the hole.' He said to me that, 'If they don't make a deal with me, I'm going to go to my grave with all this information and they'll never have it.'"

Michael Radelet, a University of Florida sociology professor and death penalty-foe who knew Bundy for 10 years and served as Bundy's paralegal for the last five, believes Bundy could have relayed the confessions in confidence to his attorneys, psychologists or others if he was sincere about helping the victims' families and law authorities.

"I think at first he believed that this would buy him extra time," Radelet says. "Later in the week, I think he gave up on that hope, but I think that when he was finally executed he was really trying to come to terms and make some peace. I think he failed because he was able to come up with too little too late."

Robert Keppel, chief criminal investigator for the Washington Attorney General's Office, says he saw Bundy show remorse. But Keppel, who has investigated Bundy murders in his state for the past 15 years and who had two interviews with the serial killer in the days before his death, says he didn't believe the remorse was for his victims or their families.

"At the point that he broke down with me, he was talking about extending his life so that he would have time to tell the complete story... My opinion is no, (he wasn't showing remorse) for the victims, if you want to use that word. I think he was showing remorse that he had gotten himself in the predicament he was in, that was more like it."

Keppel says Bundy confessed to 11 murders in his state during two interviews before his death, eight of which could be confirmed. He says he believed Bundy was being truthful.

In the final analysis, no one can say how many murders Bundy committed. York says he believes the number is close to 30; Coleman puts the number at about 36; Weiner declines to answer the question; some law enforcement officers say the number is three digits.

"I don't think that anyone knows the answer," says Bill Hagmaier, an FBI special agent who attended all of Bundy's 30 confessions. By the FBI's count, Bundy confessed to 11 murders in Washington, three in Colorado, eight in Utah, three in Florida, two in Idaho, two in Oregon and one in California.

"I think his motives (for confessing) were obvious and he told me that they were obvious motives - to extend his life, a product of survival of which I think we can all accept," Hagmaier says. "He said he felt remorse for the families and thought they should know what happened to their daughters."

Hagmaier says Bundy himself acknowledged he started the confessions too late. "He said, 'I waited too long.'"

Nevertheless, Hagmaier notes that Bundy continued confessing to murders just minutes before his electrocution.

"I guess you could ask yourself whether it once again was (Bundy) trying to manipulate the world or whether he was trying to resolve tragedies for others as well as to try to extend his life at the same time," he says. "Others have gone into that (execution) room with their mouths shut. He could have done the same thing."

SUMMARY OF EVIDENCE ACCUMULATED ON TED BUNDY WITH RESPECT TO

LYNDA HEALY

LOCATION OF BUNDY WITH RESPECT TO HEALY

BUNDY HAD BEEN living at 4143-12 NE for the past four years.

Lynda Healy lived at 5517-12 NE at the time of her abduction. Bundy lived approximately 14 blocks from Healy. Bundy's girlfriend, Liz Klepfor, lives at 5208-18 NE, six blocks from Healy.

CHANCES OF BUNDY MEETING OR SEEING HEALY PRIOR TO DISAPPEARANCE

The chances of Bundy either meeting or seeing Healy prior to her abduction are numerous.

In 1972 both Healy and Bundy were enrolled at the University of Washington, ~~and were~~ majoring in Psychology. When comparing their transcripts, investigations revealed that both were enrolled in similar classes, winter quarter 1972, Psych 498 (Readings in Psych) and Psych 499 (Undergraduate Research). During Spring Quarter 1972 both were again enrolled in Psych 499 (undergraduate research). These classes were not the type that met in a classroom setting. A student would arrange with an advisor or instructor certain readings to be completed or a topic to be researched. The projects were completed on an individual basis with the student and advisor.

Investigation is currently continuing regarding the possible meeting of Healy and Bundy in Psychology classes, ~~in~~ BUILDING.

In June through August 1972 Lynda Healy lived with Karen Covach and Kathy Henderson at a house on Ravenna Blvd. That June Edna Cowell, a good friend of Karen Covach, came to visit. Edna Cowell is Ted Bundy's cousin. Edna Cowell related she had met Lynda Healy while visiting Covach at Ravenna. Neither Karen, Kathy nor Edna recall Ted meeting Lynda Healy. Edna recalls discussing Lynda's disappearance with Ted in 1974, but she thought the content of the conversation was that it was a "terrible thing."

In the fall of 1972, Kathy and Karen moved to 816 N. 47th; Lynda ~~REMAINED~~ on campus.

Karen Covach recalled seeing Ted in the greenwood area in the summer of 1972, and also at 816 N. 47 in the summer after Lynda's disappearance.

In the summer of 1974 Edna moved in with Karen and Kathy. Edna's previous address for two years was 905 NE 43. This address is about two blocks south of Northwest Ski Productions where Lynda Healy worked. Edna knew that Lynda worked at NW Ski but did not know if Ted knew. Ted was a skier and had taken Edna skiing. Ted's address was about four blocks from NW ski.

Karen Covach and Kathy Henderson last saw Lynda Healy 1-29-74 at 816 N. 47. Lynda had come over to invite them to her party the next weekend.

Ted Bundy frequented the Safeway store at 49th and Brooklyn. He cashed several checks there. Also Lynda Healy shopped at the same Safeway store. She wrote a check to Safeway on 1-31-74 (the day she disappeared).

During January 1974 Ted Bundy had been going to night school at University of Puget Sound Law School. Normal classes were on Monday (1700-2245), Wednesday (1700-2130), and Friday (1700-2130). Bundy was in a car pool with Mary parks, Bill Harris, and Chris Sharpe. Healy was missing after 11 PM on 1-31-74 which was a Thursday. Bundy was not at school that night.

Healy had been at Dante's Tavern earlier in the evening of 1-31-74 with her roommates Joann Testa and Ginger Heath and a friend, Pete Neil. Bundy ~~was at Dante's Tavern with his girlfriend, Liz Klepfor.~~ ^{FREQUENTED} ~~IT IS NOT KNOWN IF BUNDY WAS THERE ON JAN 31.~~

BUNDY'S BEHAVIOR AT THE TIME OF HEALY'S DISAPPEARANCE

Bundy's sexual behavior at the time of Lynda Healy's disappearance was changing. Liz Klepfor described him as affectionate prior to Dec 1973. But in late December 1973 and early January 1974 Ted bought a book called "Joys of Sex." Ted changed from engaging in Vaginal Sex to anal intercourse. He experimented with [REDACTED]. Liz didn't realize Ted knew where hernylons were. He also used ropes for binding. Mary Chino reported Liz told her [REDACTED] looking at her. Liz didn't like the things Ted was doing and told him to stop. Ted's sexual interests after that were mostly aroused by Liz taking the initial actions. On one occasion Ted [REDACTED] [REDACTED] (Ted also had [REDACTED] in 1972 while having intercourse.)(Homicide victims in Utah were strangled with nylon stockings and anally assaulted))(One Homicide victim in colorado was anally assaulted; Unknown strangulation due to decomposition.)

About January 28, 1974 Bundy received a letter from Diane Edwards. ^{DIANE} He had been going out with ^{DIANE} at the same time he was supposed to be faithful to Liz. Ted had considered living with Edwards. The content of the letter dealt with Diane "dumping" Ted from any further contact. ^{DIANE'S} Diane's described Ted's behavior at this time as changed - he was very matter of fact about sex - not gentle as before, although no anal sex or bondage. He treated her "coldly" during their last visit - Bundy charged gas on 1-29-74 at 1200 block of Denny. There were no credit card purchases until 2-1-74 at 43rd and Roosevelt. (Ted was known to pay cash for gasoline at times according to Liz Klepfor.) Ted's banking activity was limited to a deposit on 1-28-74 and a deposit on 2-1-74. No checks were cashed.

EVIDENCE AT CRIME SCENES RELATING TO BUNDY

ON 2-1-75 Seattle police investigated the disappearance of Healy. They found Healy's bed neatly made which according to her roommates was never the case. (Ted Bundy was known by Sandy Gwinn^{Diane Edwards} and Liz Klepfor for being meticulously clean and always having his bed made.) Officers pulled back the covers of the bed and found blood on the pillow and top sheet. Healy's nightgown was found ^{ON} in the closet ^{FLOOR} with blood on the left shoulder. The blood was A Pos the same as Healy. The location of the Blood indicated possible head damage to Healy. (Blows to the head were experienced by Rancourt, Ball, and Barks who were found with Healy at Taylor Mountain on March 1, 1975.) (Blows to the head were also experienced by [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] in Utah and Campbell in Colorado.)

The lower mandible was the only portion of Healy found. Her Skull was not located, so damage to the skull is unknown.

The Taylor Mountain area, 3.8 miles south of I-90 on Highway 18, was well known by Bundy. John Cowell, Bundy's cousin, used to hike with Ted east of Issaquah. On one occasion they were driving in John's car on Highway 18, northbound. They drove slowly by the powerline road and Highway 18 (entrance to the crime scene) noticing the scenery. John's impression was that Ted may know the Highway 18 area very well. They used to drive through the area in 1972 and 1973.

CONNECTIONS BETWEEN GEORGEANNE HAWKINS AND TED BUNDY

Ge~~o~~geanne Hawkins was a freshman at the University of Washington living in the Kappa Alpha Theta sorority house at the time of her disappearance Tuesday, June 11, 1974. She was last seen by a friend walking down the alley behind the sorority. She planned to go in and study for an exam the next day. She disappeared at about 1 a.m. from within 40 feet of the door to her sorority.

At the time of her disappearance Ted Bundy was living at 4143 12th NE, in a rooming house that was 11 blocks from her disappearance. The other tenants there rarely saw him.

He had been employed at the Department of Emergency Services in Olympia and was commuting there in ~~x~~ his 1968 tan VW with a sunroof, License #IBH 521. He had been employed there since May 23, 1974. The job was a political appointment ~~throught~~ Republican Governor Dan Evans's office. He knew little about the job and was considered undependable by fellow workers.

Bundy was dating Liz Kloep⁶fer at the time and she lived 8 blocks from where Georgeanne disappeared at 5208 18th NE.

Bundy had a checking account ~~xx~~ at the University Branch of Rainier National Bank. He didn't write any checks on June 10th through June 12th. He wrote a check on June 9, 1974 at ~~Q~~ QFC in the University Village. On June 9, 1974 he wrote checks at the Safeway in the U. District and for cash.

He had a Nordstrom's credit card but

He had a Standard Oil credit card and charged gas from June 10 through June 14 at the same Standard Station in Olympia. Records for employees showed that on June 11 he charged gas during the hours of 7 a.m. and 3 p.m. His charge on June 10 was probably during the day. His charge on June 12 was probably on the night shift between 1500 and 2300 hrs.

A friend Bundy used to work with in 1970 saw him in the U. District sometime during June 1974 and he was depressed. He said he had injured himself while skiing and that he was having girlfriend problems.

Bundy was anticipating going to the University of Utah Law School in Sept. 1974 after a poor showing at UPS law School during fall quarter 1973 and winter and spring quarters of 1974.

It is not known if Bundy knew Georgeanne but it is unlikely. He was very familiar with the U. District and Greek Row and used to reside at 5015 16th NE, two blocks ~~■~~ from Georgeanne's sorority.

Hawkin's remains have not been found but it may be assumed that she is a homicide victim. Other codes disappeared from campuses during this time under similar circumstances. Three were found together, Lynda Healy, ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~, Susan Rancourt and Robert Parks, also found with Brenda Ball who was hitchhiking, possibly from the Flame Tavern in Burien. Donna Manson also disappeared under similar circumstances from Evergreen State College and had not been found.

At a location in Issaquah the remains of Janice Ott and Denise Naslund were found on Sept. 7, 1974. They both disappeared on July 14, 1974 from Lake Sammamish Park but at different times.

Their remains were scattered by animals. There were bones that did not match their skeletons, indicating a third or fourth victim was also left there.

✕ Bundy has been positively identified ~~w~~ as leaving Lake Sammamish Park with Janice Ott.

This case is still being investigated by SPD.

SUMMARY OF THE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN TED BUNDY AND SUSAN RANCOURT

CHANCES OF BUNDY MEETING OR SEEING RANCOURT PRIOR TO DISAPPEARANCE

During April 1974 Bundy was living at 4143-12 NE, Seattle.

Rancourt was living at Barto Hall, Central Washington State College, Ellensburg. It is doubtful that Rancourt knew Bundy since ~~she~~ ^{NEITHER} ^{HAD}

^{MUTUAL}
A friends, ~~did not know Bundy~~.

It is possible that Bundy's high School Buddy, Terry Storwick, had seen Rancourt. During Spring quarter, 1974 Storwick was enrolled in a jogging physical education class which met on Monday and Wednesday at 0830 hrs. Rancourt took a jogging class at 0630 hrs. Since there were two sections to the class the students could attend either section they desired.

Storwick lived at 1433 Cascade Way, Ellensburg. This was a small house in a field on the west side of town. Cascade Way is the main road into Ellensburg. Storwicks house was approximately one and one-half miles west of the CWSC campus.

^{Storwick}
~~Storwick~~ only recalls Susan Rancourt's name from the Publicity and not from seeing her in the jogging class.

BUNDY'S FAMILIARITY WITH THE ELLENSBURG AREA

During 1968 Bundy was a driver and organizer for Art Fletcher's campaign for Lt. Governor, which ~~took~~ ^{took} Bundy to Eastern Washington.

During 1972 Bundy did advance work on the Dan Evans Campaign for Governor, which did take him to Ellensburg and Richland.

During 1973 he worked for Ross Davis at the Republican Central Committee headquarters as his assistant. ~~RM~~ On 7-28-73 Bundy went to Ellensburg to attend a county chairmen's meeting. This is documented by travel expense vouchers filed by Bundy with the Republican party. A Mrs. Brian Wolfe from Vancouver Washington met Bundy at that time.

Bundy visited Storwick on at least two occasions. The first was on 7-28-73 because Storwick's wife recalled Bundy attending a R meeting at the Thunderbird Inn where the republican party was. They were thinking about this the following christmas.

The second time was after he had visited in the summer of 1973. It was in the Springtime, prior to Terry Storwick's birthday on 5-2-74 and after Spring break at CWSC which is the last week in March, 1974. Terry Storwick recalls that Bundy was by himself and gave no reason for being in Ellensburg. He was driving his tan volkswagon. ~~XXXXXX~~ Terry Storwick recalls that later in the summer of 1974 Bundy and he were ~~being~~ ^{TALKING} about the fact that Storwick did not have a job.

Other occasions for Bundy visiting the Ellensburg area centered around rafting trips. Liz Kloeppfer bought Bundy a yellow raft for his ^{COLLEGE} ~~graduation in 1972~~ ¹¹⁻²⁴⁻⁷³. Bundy was familiar with the area 10 miles upstream on the Yakima river from the K.O.A. Campground. The campground is 5 miles west of Ellensburg. The campground is at the intersection of I-90 and Hwy 97. Bundy took Liz rafting after Rancourt's disappearance. Bundy ~~took~~ rafted with Larry Voshall, Becky Gibbs, and Susan Reade on 6-29-74. On this occasion he displayed a Jeckle-Hyde personality. ^{On 6-23-74} ~~At that time~~ Voshall saw panty hose in the glove box of Bundy's volkswagon.

Bundy's ACTIVITY AND BEHAVIOR

Bundy was driving a 1968 tan volkswagon bug (IBH-521). He had been commuting to the Puget Sound Campus on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. His last day of class was 4-6-74. Bundy officially dropped from law school on 4-9-74. According to the students he was car pooling with his attendance was very poor. He gave the excuse to the school administration that he was having personal problems. The final exams were given on ~~xxx~~ 4-15-74, ^{4-23-74 and 4-30-74} Bundy rode with his car pool, ^{to TAKE THE EXAMS,} but ~~according~~ ^{INDICATE HE} official records, ^{THEM.} did not take ~~final exams~~.

In March 1974 Bundy was inquiring about going to law school at the University of Utah. He telephoned to see if he could get in. On 4-24-74 he sent an application to the Univ. of Utah and did not mention that he had been enrolled at Puget Sound. He first sent Utah a Univ. of Washington transcript on 5-16-72. He was accepted to the Utah Law

school on 4-5-73 but declined to attend. He sent a letter to Utah stating he had been in an auto accident, which was not the case. He was not hurt. He sent another transcript to Utah on 6-21-73.

His gasing activity during this time was twice on 4-11-74 at 27th and Eastlake, once on 4-12-74 at 27th and Eastlake, Liz's car on 4-15-74 at 43 and Roosevelt. On 4-17-74 he gased his car between 1400 hrs and 2200 hrs. at 43 and Roosevelt. ~~He did not charge gas~~ *IT IS POSSIBLE TO DRIVE A VW FROM SCARLE TO GLENVIEW WITHOUT RE FUELING.* *HE ALSO WAS PAID CASH FOR GAS.*

His checking activity for 4-17-74 were one to Ernst Hardware at University Village between 0830 hrs and 1700 hrs., one to QFC at University Village between 1530 and 2100 hrs., Rxx ~~to~~ one to Freeway Volkswagon between 0930 and 1600 hrs. He did not write any checks until 4-19-74.

Around Christmas 1973 Bundy went skiing at Crystal Mountain with Scott Flegal and Chris Sharpe. Bundy was not in good shape and complained about the wet snow. Bundy fell and injured himself. Flegal believes Bundy sustained a bloody nose when he fell on a ski. Bundy felt sick and slept in the backseat all the way home from Crystal.

Bundy had skixed at Alpenthal and visited a condominium with Diane Edwards in 1973.

Bundy worked at a surgical supply firm (Pedline) from 6-5-71 to 12-3-71 and had access to splints and slings.

Events surrounding RANCOURT'S DISAPPEARANCE

On 4-14-74, Sunday night, Jane Curtis was approached by a man in front of the campus library between 2030 and 2100 hrs. Curtis had been working in the curriculum portion of the library. As she exited the library a guy approached carrying 8-9 books and described as wearing a white wrapped type cast on left arm, 5-9, but slouched over, wool stocking hat, long dark grubby coat, hippie clothes, dark hair, wierd eyes, over 25 yrs, and metal splints on fingers of left hand.

The subject said he injured his arm in a skiing accident at Crystal mountain. He ran into a tree. She thought he didn't look like a skier.

After dropping his books,

He stated he needed help carrying ~~xxxxxxx~~ them. They walked to his car and then he feigned pain to his left ~~arm~~ arm and told her to get into the car. The car was parked near the railroad trestle just off chestnut street. He handed her his keys on the passenger side of the VW. She declined to open the door and he unlocked the door. Curtis noticed that there was no passenger seat. He told her to get in and start the car for him, while he was wincing ⁱⁿ pain. Curtis thought the color of the bug was yellow. When the door opened she noted that the interior light did not come on. She noticed that the ignition was on the left side of the steering wheel. The car had high back seats. The guy never touched Curtis. She just dropped the books and ran. He did not call after her or pursue. She was unsure of Bundy as the suspect when she saw the photos.

On 4-17-74, Wednesday night, Kathleen D'olivo Swisher drove to the CWSC library at 2000 hrs. She studied in the Curriculum portion. At 2200 hrs she left by the front door. As she walked toward her car a guy behind her dropped some books. She helped the subject pick up a bicycle pack with books inside. He was also carrying small packages. She described the guy as 6 feet tall, light brown shaggy hair, dressed sloppy, left arm in a sling, right hand had a metal brace with bandages wrapped around it, and did not look like a skier. He said he had hurt his hand while skiing and running into a tree and bending his fingers back. Then they started walking away from the library and he said he was going to his car. He was wincing that he was in pain. His car was parked near the railroad trestle in a poorly lighted area just off Chestnut street. She described the car as a possibly brown VW Bug, in good condition, shiny and no dents. When they got to the car they went to the passenger side. He started to unlock the door. Swisher set down the packages and he dropped the keys. He asked her to get the keys for him. At this time it put Swisher on guard. She asked him to step back so she could get the reflection of the keys. She spotted them and gave the keys to him. She walked away without him asking anymore questions

or touching her. She was unsure if Bundy was the suspect when she saw his photos.

Kent Barnard drove to Ellensburg on 4-17-74 around noon to meet his girlfriend so they could celebrate his birthday. He parked near the library. At about 1300 hrs. he saw a subject with a sling on his left arm hanging around the front of the library. At about 2100 hrs he saw the same subject in front of Barge Hall which is near Rancourts' Dormitory(Barto Hall). On 11-10-75 he tentatively identified Bundy as the subject he had seen on campus. He had not previously seen Bundy's photo in the papers or on TV. The reason he had not come forward earlier was he thought ~~he~~ ^{THE POLICE} had too much info and his sighting was inconsequential.

Susan Rancourt was a freshman coed at CWSC. On 4-17-74 she was at a living group advisor's meeting at Munson hall on campus at the corner of 8th and Walnut Street. The meeting was over at 2200 hrs. she left to return to her dormitory room at Barto Hall. Enroute from Munson Hall to Barto Hall she would probably walk past the library and under the railroad trestle on Chestnut Street, near the location where Curtis and Swisher walked with the possible suspect. All her personal effects were left behind in her dormitory room. Many witnesses came forward to report possible sightings of her after 2200 hrs but none were positive identifications.

Location of Rancourt's Remains

The location where Rancourt's remains were found was at the north base of Taylor Mountain. This is located 3.8 miles south of I-90 on Hwy 18 and just off the Bonneville Power transmission right of way.

Her skull and lower mandible were found among the remains of Healy, Roberta Parks and Brenda Ball. The cause of death is undetermined. Her lower mandible was broken in two places and her skull had a fracture on the back. No jewelry or clothing which belonged to any of the victims was found at the sight.

The location is about 80 miles from where she disappeared.

No human bones other than skulls or mandibles were found. Large amounts of hair near her skull appeared to be hers.

Bundy was familiar with the area and had hiked in the area and taken drives with his cousin John Cowell.

SUMMARY OF RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN TED BUNDY AND ROBERTA PARKS

LOCATION OF BUNDY WITH RESPECT TO PARKS

RESIDED ~~IN~~ ON ~~AT~~ ~~IN~~ 5-6-74 at 11 PM ~~IN~~ Room 325 Sackett Hall, Oregon State University, Corvallis, Oregon.

CHANCES OF BUNDY MEETING OR SEEING PARKS PRIOR TO DISAPPEARANCE

Interviewing acquaintances of Bundy and Parks have not led to a possible meeting between ~~them~~ ^{THEM}. There are no leads at this time to place Bundy in Corvallis, Oregon, on 5-6-74

Parks was depressed at the time of her disappearance. The reasons for her depression were her father's illness, a disagreement with her father, and her boyfriend located in Louisiana. She left her make up kit in her room so she was not planning to go anywhere for a great length of time. Her friends claim she would not leave without her make up kit if she were leaving for a couple days. There have not been any investigative leads to place Parks outside of Corvallis, Oregon on May 6, 1974.

Bundy's FAMILIARITY WITH OREGON

Bundy was interested in law schools and sent applications to the University of Oregon law school at Eugene on 2-28-72 and 2-15-73. He was refused admittance both times. He also sent an application to xx Williamette University law school at Salem on 2-15-73 and was refused admittance. There is no evidence that Bundy appeared in person at the Universities to file the applications.

Liz Kloepfor recalled visiting an Oregon College campus on a return trip from Utah with Ted Bundy. They walked around the campus for a short ~~time~~ time. She did not know which college it was.

Ted Bundy met Jim Waldo through the Evans campaign for governor in 1972. Waldo went on to Williamette University Law School and graduated in 1974. Waldo did not recall Bundy visiting him in Salem.

The Oregon Primary election was May 28, 1974. It is unknown if Bundy did any work in that Campaign.

Bundy's activities

Bundy had dropped out of the University of Puget Sound in April. He did not get a job until May 23, 1974. He started to work for the Department of Emergency Services.

On 5-3-74 he received acceptance letter to the University of Utah Law School.

Bundy's checking activity on 5-6-74 was limited to one check written to Safeway and one to Pay n' Save between 9 AM and 6 PM.

Bundy used his gas credit card twice on 5-6-74 at 27 and Eastlake ~~and~~ between 0800 to 1200 ~~PM~~ and at 43 and Roosevelt between 0900 and 1700. *GASOLINE WOULD HAVE TO BE PURCHASED ON A TRIP FROM SEATTLE TO CORVALLIS BY SOME MEANS. BUNDY WAS KNOWN TO USE CASH FOR GAS.*

SUMMARY OF FACTS CONNECTING BUNDY TO THE DEATH OF DENISE NASLUND

Naslund was living with her boyfriend, Ken Little in the summer of 1974. On July 14, 1974 they and another couple drove to Lake Sammamish Park. Naslund was a business school student.

They arrived at the park about 1:30 p.m. and got a spot on the grass near the spot where the Rainier Band ~~was~~ was playing.

Denise took 3 or 4 Valiums and was feeling high.

The weather was ~~high~~ hot and there were 40,000 people at the park.

Earlier in the day, Janice Anne Ott left the park with a man dressed in a white t-shirt, white shorts and white shoes. He had his left arm in a sling. He has been positively identified by two witnesses as Ted Bundy.

He had approached Ott saying he needed help loading his sailboat on his car.

He used the same approach with Janice Graham 10 minutes prior to his contact with Ott. Graham also observed Ott and the man leave the park together, ~~walking~~ walking from the beach towards his brown VW.

Other witnesses at Lake Sammamish were approached by a man similar to the one who left ~~the~~ the park with Janice Ott. Prior to the time that Naslund disappeared other witnesses came into contact with this man.

Sindi Siebenbau, 16 years, was approached by a man with his arm in a sling at about 4 p.m. near the restrooms. The man said, "Excuse me, young lady, could you help me launch my sailboat." He said he had sprained his arm and couldn't find anyone to help him. He said the boat was up the beach and it would only take a few minutes to launch it.

Sindi declined to help him. He seemed to be a little more insistent and pulled on her arm. She described him as blue eyed, appearing nervous, 6'tall, about 30 years old and wearing white boxer swimming trunks, a long sleeve pale shirt with stripes.

Jacki Terrell was a 47 year old housewife who was at the park with her family. At a little after 1600 she saw a young man

near the restrooms. He was wearing his left arm ~~XXXX~~ in what looked like a sling, homemade style. Terrell took particular interest because she had just gotten over a broken arm and had a sling. Next to the sling was a yellow ribbon. She did not see him approach any girls/

Patricia Turner, 18 years, was walking on the sidewalk near the concession stand when she was approached at about 4:15 p.m. The man who approached her had his left arm in a sling and was wearing a white t shirt, white shorts and white tennis shoes.

He followed her and said, "I need to ask a really big favor of you. I wouldn't normally ask this favor but my brother is busy and unable to help. " He asked for help loading his sailboat. He pointed toward the parking lot with his left elbow. Turner declined to help him and he moved off into the crowd.

Jacqueline Plischke, 20 years, rode her bike to the park around 4:00 p.m. As she rode along the sidewalk she noticed a guy watching her. She noticed he had a sling on his left arm. At about 4:20 the same guy approached her at the far east end of the beach near the initial contact with Janice Ott. He said, "I was wondering if you could help me put my sailboat on my car. I'm not very strong." "It's better that I ask someone who was alone."

She declined and said she was waiting for someone. He was very nice about being rejected and wasn't pushy.

She has tentatively identified the man as Ted Bundy.

Naslund awoke from a nap around 4:20 or 4:30 p.m. She got up and walked toward the restrooms. That was the last time she was seen by her friends.

Betty Barry positively identified her as being in the restroom with another girl but didn't see her leave with Bundy or any men with slings.

Bundy has been positively identified as being at the park prior to Naslund's disappearance. The possibility that he knew Denise is very unlikely since they traveled with a different

class of people. Naslund & frequented the Flame Tavern as did another victim, Brenda Ball.

Bundy's activity at this time is prviously noted in the summary of facts surrounding Janice Ott's disappearance.

Naslund's remains were found along with Janice Ott's, as was prviously noted.

The cause of death is unknown.

There was no evidence of trauma.

No jewelry or clothing was found/

There are not witnesses to assoæiate Bundy with Naslund as there was with Ott but since their remains were found together it can be assumed that Bundy also had made contact with Naslund as well.

Evidence at TAYLOR MOUNTAIN CRIME SCENE RELATING TO TED BUNDY

The Taylor Mountain area, 3.8 miles south of I-90 on Highway 18, was well known to Bundy. John Cowell, Bundy's cousin, used to hike with Ted east of Issaquah. On one occasion they were driving in John's car on Highway 18 northbound. The drove slowly by the Bonneville powerline road and Highway 18(entrance to the crime scene) noticing the scenery. John's impression was that Ted may know the Highway 18 area very well. They used to drive through the area in 1972 and 1973.

On 3-1-75 a skull was found by ~~foresters~~ ^{FORESTRY STUDENTS} 1000 feet northeast of the intersection of the powerline road and Highway 18. Subsequent searches discovered two more skulls and three lower mandibles, in the same area. There were four girls identified from the remains.

The lower mandible was the only portion of Lynda Healy found. Her skull was not located, so damage to the skull was unknown.

The skull and lower mandible of Susan Rancourt were discovered. Damage to the skull consisted of a fracture ^{on} ~~XX~~ the back. The lower Jaw bone was in three pieces. ^{THE} Medical examiner concluded that the damage to the jaw bone was caused by a strong blunt force, not attributed to an animal. Large amounts of blonde hair were found near her skull. It was thought the hair to be Rancourts since the other victims did not have blond hair. Taylor Mountain is about 80 miles from where Rancourt was missing.

Roberta Parks skull and lower mandible were found. There was no apparent damage to the lower mandible. Her skull was missing the entire upper teeth. It appeared Parks sustained a blunt force blow to the upper jaw. There was a third piece of skull ~~x~~ that articulated with both the main portion of skull and the lower mandible. There was dark hair found but it is unknown if it belongs to Parks. Taylor Mtn. is about 270 miles from Corvallis Oregon.

The only portion of Brenda Ball found was her skull. Her lower mandible was not located. The right side of Ball's skull sustained

a blunt force blow. A portion of the right side skull is missing. It is the opinion of the medical examiner that this was not caused by an animal. Taylor mountain is about 20 to 30 miles from where Ball was last seen.

No clothing or personal belongings of the women were found.

Bundy left Seattle to attend law school in Salt Lake City in Sept. 1974. The final similar homicide in the northwest occurred August 2, 1974 in Vancouver Washington. Missing women and female homicides began in the Salt Lake area in October 1974.

Two homicide victims have been found in Utah. Both victims had sustained blows to the head, similar to ^{the} damage on skulls found on Taylor Mountain. The Utah victims were also strangled. Both had anal sexual assault. The victims were not found in the same place, but were dropped in remote areas 20-30- miles from the place last seen. A nylon stocking and neckless were found around the neck of each victim. No other clothing or any personal belongings of the victims were located.

One victim was found in Colorado. Blows to the head were ~~not~~ received by this victim. Due to decomposition, strangulation is unknown.

Further information ● relating to Bundy and missing and murdered women in Utah and Colorado appears later.

SUMMARY OF RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN TED BUNDY AND BRANDA BALL

Ball's LOCATION AT THE TIME OF HER DISAPPEARANCE

The exact time and place of Brenda's disappearance are unknown.

The most probable location of her disappearance was the Flame Tavern in Burien sometime after midnight on 6-1-74. She had asked a Mark McGeough, a friend in the band, for a ride to another tavern. He declined and did not see her talking to anyone else or leaving the tavern. Her roommates ~~WEEK~~ went to Sun Lakes state park over the weekend and she was going to hitchhike over to meet them.

On 6-5-74 Cherie Foley, a clerk at the Southcenter Nordstrom's store said that a girl using Brenda's name ordered a pair of gray pants size seven. No ~~order~~ was signed. The girl listed her address as Burien. The pants were never picked up. The clerk saw Brenda's photo but was unsure if she was the same girl who placed the order.

POSSIBILITY OF BUNDY CONTACTING BRENDA BALL

Bundy was not known to frequent the Flame Tavern.

During 1973 from April to September Bundy worked for Ross Davis, who is the state chairman for the Republican Central Committee. On 8-30-73 the G.O.P. moved the committee office from Olympia to 595 Industry Drive, which is located in the Andover Park section of Southcenter.

If Ball disappeared from the shopping center on 6-5-74 rather than from the flame Tavern on 6-1-74, then Bundy would have been very familiar with the area. Bundy is currently charged with kidnapping a girl from a shopping center in Murray, Utah on 11-8-74.

BUNDY'S ACTIVITY AT THE TIME OF BALL'S DISAPPEARANCE

Bundy was employed at the Department of Emergency Services in Olympia since 5-23-74. He knew very little about his duties in budget preparation. The job was a political appointment by an assistant in the governor's office. May 30 was a paid holiday and he went to the Washington coast with Liz Kleepfer for the day.

On May 31 he made a deposit of \$80 to his checking account and got \$20 in cash at the time of deposit. That night he went to Pizza and

Pipes with Liz and her parents. (Her parents did not like him).

On the following dates he gased his car: 5-28-74 at 27 and Eastlake, 5-29-74 at 47 and Brooklyn, 5-31-74 in Olympia, ~~6-3-74~~ 6-3-74 in Olympia, 6-4-74 at 27 and Eastlake, 6-5-74 in Olympia. Bundy was commuting between the University district and Olympia.

Bundy did not ~~write~~ write any checks between 5-24-74 and 6-8-74. On 6-7-74 he made his next deposit in his checking account and received back \$15 in the transaction.

Bundy was a precinct committeeman for the republican party and represented 43-155. On 6-1-74 there was a county convention at the Seattle Center and Bundy did not attend.

On 6-1-74 he was late to Molly's (Liz' daughter) baptism. He arrived at 1720 and went home at 2300.

On 6-5-74 he visited his cousin John Cowell in ~~xxx~~ Tacoma.

Evidence of Questionable nature

Julie Willits, barmaid at the Flame Tavern, who knew Brenda Ball, reported on 11-20-74 that she saw Brenda leave the tavern, at the approximate time of her disappearance with a ~~xxx~~ guy who had his left arm in a sling. This witness had been deluged with news of the disappearance of Janice Ott and Denise Naslund and the suspect in those cases wore a sling on his left arm.

Information is currently being developed regarding Bundy cashing a check draw on a white center bank for three dollars. White center is just a few blocks from Burien.

SUMMARY OF ACTS WHICH LINK TED BUNDY TO THE
DEATH OF JANICE ANN OTT.

Janice Ann Ott was living in an apartment in Issaquah during the summer of 1974. She was married to Jim Ott and he was in California finishing up work on an undergraduate degree. On July 14, 1974 she rode her Tiger brand, women's style yellow 10 speed bicycle to Lake Sammamish State Park to sun herself- This was prior to noon.

Janice Graham was at Lake Sammamish Park watching the Ranier Band activities. At about 12:10 p.m. she was approached by a man dressed in white shorts, white shirt and white tennis shoes. He had a sling on his left arm. He asked her to help him load his sailboat on his car. He had been waiting for friends and couldn't find them. As they started walking across the park toward his car Janice recalled that he winced in pain and held his left arm to him. He said, "This is out of sight, there are so many people." He said he hurt his arm playing racketball.

As they got to his car, a shiny brown VW bug, Graham noticed there was no sailboat or trailer. They walked to the passenger's side. She asked where the sailboat was. He said "It's at my folks house, just up the hill." Graham declined to go with him. He became apologetic and said, "Thanks for bethering to come to the car."

They walked back toward the beach and separated. He walked towards the bandstand and she walked to the concession stand. He was polite and apologetic and that he had been "misunderstood".

In about 10 minutes Graham looked into the crowd and saw the same guy with a girl she later identified as Janice Ott.

Subsequent to that day she has seen photographs of Bundy and does not recognize him as the one who approached her and left with Ott. ,

Jerry Snyderdrove to the Park on July 14, 1974 with his family and as he drove in Ott was riding her bike into the park. He laid down on the beach and saw Ott was nearby sunning herself. A guy dressed in white shorts, white shirt, white shoes and wearing sling on his left arm walked up and sat down with Ott. They talked for a time and then they got up and walked from the beach together.

Jerry describes this as a boy meets girl pickup. Snyder has subsequently positively identified this guy who left with Ott as Bundy.

Sylfva Valint went to the Park with two friends and they laid down onthe beach. A girl they hade identified as Janice Ott laid down next to them.

Her two friends were gone when a guy walked up to Ott. She heard him say, "Excuse me, could you help me put my sailboat onto my car?" Ott said, "Sit down and lets talk about it." Ott said, "Where's the boat?" and he said, "It's at my parent's house in Issaquah."

Ott got dressed and said, "Under one condition, that I get a ride in the sailboat." She said, "My name's Jan," and the guy said, "My name is Ted."

The man spoke with a slight accent. They then left the beach.

Valint has subsequently seen a photograph of Bundy and thought he was too old.

Theresa Sharpe went to the park with her family and sat down on the beach while her 2 kids went swimming. After about 15 minutes, Janice Ott came along and sat down about 15 feet from her.

At 12:30 p.m. a guy walked up to Ott and asked for help with his sailboat. Ott asked if she could bring her bike with her. The guy said, Sure. He said the boat was at his parent's house. SHE said that she would go if she got to meet his parents.

She said she didn't know how to sail. He said it would be easy for him to teach her. She asked if there was room for her bike. He said it would fit in the trunk.

Ott got dressed and they left the beach. The guy was dressed in a white outfit with shorts and had a sling on his left arm. He spoke with a slight accent.

She has subsequently positively identified the man as Ted Bundy.

XXX

BUNDY'S ACTIVITY ON JULY 14, 1974

He owned a tan, 1968 VW bug with sunroof, license, IBH 521. He frequently mounted Liz's ski rack on the rear deck.

On the morning of July 14, 1974 he came to Liz's house dressed in white addidas tennis shoes, white shorts and had on a white T shirt. He and Liz got in an argument and he left around 11:00 a.m.

Ted next called Liz around 1730 hours. When he came over to her house at 1800 hrs. he was wearing a turtleneck and long pants. They went to dinner at Greenlake Bowl. For dessert they went to Farrell's Ice Cream Parlor.

Bundy went home (4143 12th NE) at 2100 hours and did not have sexual relations with Liz that night.

BUNDY'S ACTIVITY RELEVANT TO OTT'S DISAPPEARANCE.

Bought ON 5/14/74
Bundy ~~had~~ a pair of Addidas sneakers ~~as far back as~~ WITH
HIS NORDSTROM'S CREDIT CARD.

CHARGES ON BUNDY'S CREDIT CARDS

On July 11, 1974 Bundy charged gas at 27th and Wastlake and the Olympic Hotel Garage. On July 14th, between 8 a.m. and 8 p.m. he charged at 47th and Brooklyn. These are Staddard Oil Locations. On July 17, 1974 he bought gas in Olympia dnthen=again on July 18.

CHECKING ACCOUNT ACTIVITY

Bundy wrote checks on July 6th at the Deluxe Tavern #2 and for cash on July 13 and July 18, 1974.

OTHER ACTIVITIES OF BUNDY

Bundy was employed at the Department of Emergency Services in Olympia. The job was politically originated. Ralph Munro who is an administrative assistant to Gov. Evans, set him up in the job. Bundy knew very little about the job which was budget preparation. Bundy was often late for work and considered a goof off. He would sometimes work late and try to catch up and then sleep at DES.

During this time he was living at Ernsat and Freda Roger's house at 4143 12th NE and commuting to work. His roommates rarely saw him .

Work records indicate on June 24, 1974 he was off sick, on July 1 he was off without pay, on July 11th and 12th he was sick and also on July 15 and 16.

There were people at DES who thought Bundy was gay.

Bundy was a precinct committeeman of the GOP from district 43-155. There was a state convention in Richland on July 5 and 6 of 1974 but Bundy did not attend.

ISSAQUAH CRIME SCENE SITE

Janice Ott's remains were found on Sept. 7, ;074 on a wooded hillside on the north side of Highway I-90 about 3 miles east from the Lake Sammamish State Park. The area was off a logging road in dense underbrush. A car could have been driven to within 40' off where she was dropped.

At the same time that Ott was found, searchers also found the remains of Denise Marie Naslund who ~~xxxx~~ x also disappeared from the Park about 4 hours after Ott. The rema~~ans~~ns of a third person were found but identification was impossible.

The remains were scattered by animals. No jewelry or clothing was ~~found~~ found at the site. Ott's bike was not found.

When Bundy was arrested in Utah in August, 1975 he had a bicycle wheel in his kitchen to hang pots and pans from.

The cause of death of Denise Naslund and Janice Ott is unknown. No~~x~~ evidence of trauma was noted on the remains.

There is an abandoned house below the scene that was condemned as part of the highway construction project.

Bundy was not known ~~x~~ by the owners.

The area was easy to drive to and had been used as a lovers lane.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

Bundy's girlfriend, Liz Kleepfer saw a bag of women's clothing in Bundy's apartment in 1974 or sooner.

Bundy has distinctive diction and practiced an English accent for Mrs. Ferris and several of his friends.

During political campaigns in 1968 Bundy wore a wig that several have seen.

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION CONNECTING TED BUNDY TO THE DISAPPEARANCE
OF DONNA GAIL MANSON

Donna Manson was a coed at Evergreen State College in Olympia when she disappeared on March 12, 1974, Tuesday. She was last seen by her roommate at 7 p.m. Her plans were to go to a jazz concert at the campus library at 8:00 p.m. She was never seen again.

At the time of her disappearance, Bundy was living at 4143 12th NE, Seattle in the rooming house of Freda Rogers. He was a student at UPS Law School. He was commuting on Monday, Wednesday and Friday nights with 3 other students.

He was not doing well in school and dropped out of school before final exams in April, 1974.

He had applied for admission to Utah Law School and called them during March to see if he was going to be admitted.

Bundy was receiving unemployment compensation during this time. On March 11, 1974 he wanted to pick up his check. He was a GOP Precinct Committeeman from area 43-555 and on March 5, 1974 there was a precinct meeting.

Bundy was driving a tan, 1968 VW bug, with a sunroof., license #LBH 521 at the time.

He had a Chevron Credit card. On March 12 he did not charge any gas. On March 11 he charged gas on Rainier Ave. S. and at 27th & Eastlake for his car. Also at 27th and Eastlake he charged gas for Liz's car.

He had a checking account at Rainier National Bank - University Branch. On March 12, 1974 he wrote checks to Woolworths - U. Village between 0930 and 1800 hrs. He mailed a check to the Argus Press. He wrote a check to U. Dist. Safeway between 1500 and 2000 hours.

He had a Nordstrom's credit card and on March 7, 1974 he charged a dress at the Southcenter store.

Bundy was dating Liz Kloepper at the time. She lived at 5208 18th NE. On March 11 or March 13 she took off 2 days from work and he helped her move a dresser she had just purchased.

It is not known if Bundy knew B Manson although unlikely. He was familiar with the Olympia area. He was active in Republican party Politics at the Capitol. He worked in the Campaign of Art Fletcher in 1968. He worked for Governor Evan's campaign in 1972.

He worked as the aide to the state GOP CHairman, Ross Davis, from April to Sept. 1973.

A friend~~s~~, Tom Sampson, attended Evergreen State at the time Manson was there. Bundy used to visit him and during the summer of 1974 they went to Evergreen to play ~~xxx~~ racquetball.

Manson's remains have not been found but it may ~~xx~~ be assumed that she is a homicide victim

Other coeds disappeared from campuses at the same time and under similar circumstances. They have been found murdered.

1. Lynda Healy 1-31-74 from the U. of Wash.
2. Susan Rancourt 4-17-74 From CWSC
3. Roberta Parks 5-~~8~~-74 from O. S. U.
4. Georgeann Hawkins ~~X~~ 6-11-74 from U. of W.
Her remains have not been found.

At a location in Issaquah the remains of Ott and Nash~~land~~ were found on Sept. 7, 1974. They had disappeared on July 14, 1974 but at separate times from the same location.

Their remains were scattered by animals. There were bones that didn't match their skeletons, indicating a third or fourth victim left there.

Bundy has been positively identified as leaving Sammamish' Park with Ott.

THE CASE IS STILL BEING INVESTIGATED BY
THURSTON COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

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7 4

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Case 75-29267

The date is 2-21-78. The time is 1520 hours. This will be an interview with Elizabeth Kloefer. Those present at the interview are: Manus M. Milligan, Major Nick Mackie, and Detective Robert Keppel.

Keppel: Are you aware that this interview is being taped?

E.K. Yes.

Keppel: Is it taped with your approval?

E.K. Yes.

Keppel: OK. Would you begin on February 16, '78 about 5:00 a.m. on Thursday and describe a telephone call that you received from Ted Bundy?

E.K. Yes. It was 5:00 p.m. on Thursday.

Keppel: 5:00 p.m.?

E.K.: Yes.

Keppel: OK.

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Keppel Did you ask him any specific questions?

E.K. I asked him how he had been taken into custody?

Keppel Did he answer you?

E.K. Not that night. He did the next night.

Keppel OK.

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Keppel Did he mention why he couldn't contain it?

E.K. Well, he said that he tried, he said that it took so much of his time, and that's why he wasn't doing well in law school; and that he couldn't seem to get his act together, because he spent so much time trying to maintain a normal life and he just couldn't do it, he said that he was preoccupied with this force. Ah, he told me that, I asked him if I somehow played a part in what had happened, and he said that no, for years before he even met me he'd been fighting the same sickness and that when it broke we just happened to be together. Ah, he mentioned an incident about following a sorority girl, ah, he didn't do anything that night, but ah, he just told me that's how it was, that he was out late at night and he would follow people like that, but that he'd try not to but he just did it anyway. Ah,

Keppel Did he mention anything to do with sorority girls at the University of Washington?

E.K. Well, this incident did take place on campus, where he followed this girl, he didn't talk about the girl who was abducted from there. Ah, he did talk about Lake Sammamish, he told me that he was, he started by saying that he was sick, and he said: 'I don't have a split personality, and I don't have black-outs.' He said: 'I remember everything that I've done.' And he mentioned the day, July 14th, when the two women were abducted from Lake Sammamish and we went out to eat that night about 5:00 and he was saying that he remembered that he ate two hamburgers and enjoyed every bite of it. And that we went to Ferrell's after and he said that it wasn't that he had forgotten what he'd done that day or that he couldn't remember, but just said that it was over.

Keppel The incident was over?

E.K. Yeah, that's the implication I got.

Keppel Did he mention the incident specifically?

E.K. Yes.

Keppel What did he say?

E.K. He just mentioned the day. He didn't . .

Keppel He mentioned July 14th?

E.K. He said: 'The day of Lake Sammamish.'

Keppel The day of Lake Sammamish is what he said?

E.K. Uh huh. Ah. .

Keppel Did he specifically say that he had done something to some women on that day?

E.K. No. No. I knew what he was talking about and he knew that I knew it so he didn't relay any . . Ah, He said he would answer any questions that he could, and I asked him about the night that Brenda Ball disappeared because he'd been with me and my family and he'd left early in the evening and then the next day was late to my daughter's baptism and I asked him if that's where he'd been, and he mumbled something and I couldn't understand the answer and then he said: 'It's pretty scary, isn't it?' And I said: 'Yeah.' (laugh) I asked him if he'd ever try to kill me and he told me that at one incident that he did.

Keppel What was that?

E.K. Oh, he used to sleep on a hide-a-bed by the fireplace in the living room and he closed the damper - I was drunk that night - and he closed the damper, put towels under the door and then he left. Then he told me that he'd been really trying hard to control this sickness and that he'd been staying off the streets and trying to be normal and that it just happened that I was there when he felt it coming on and that he wanted to kill me that night.

Keppel What steps did he take to either to attempt to kill you or not to kill you?

E.K. Well, I guess he was just going to let me die of smoke inhalation, I guess. He did tell me, I woke up briefly, and he said: 'I'm going to go home and get my fan, the fireplace is backed up.' And he left and he didn't come back.

Keppel Do you recall what night that was? What period of time?

E.K. I think it was in the Fall of '73.

Keppel The fall of '73? Did he mention the specific time, did he coordinate with you the time of your meeting

E.K. I think so.

Keppel Did he mention the specific time that he coordinate with you, the time of your meeting to any of this starting, or had it started prior to meeting you?

E.K. Well, I asked him. I told him that the police were talking about murders that had happened since 1969 and I said: 'That's the year we met each other.' And I asked him what I had to do with this whole thing? And he said: 'Nothing.' That he had been trying to control it for years and that, ah, that we just happened to be together when it got the best of him. He told me, I told him, when we were talking about 1969 being the starting date, he said that the police were years off and he talked about, I believe he said that during '71 and '72 and '73 it was taking up more of his time, time that he should have been using for other things. He told me that it wasn't me, that it was him that was sick, that it wasn't anything I'd done. Ah, I asked him, I mentioned that there was

E.K. a phone call that he made to me from Salt Lake City when a women down there was abducted and it was late at night and I've always thought he well, he couldn't be out abducting women because I'd talked to him on the phone that night and I asked him if he didn't sometime call me or come over to touch base with reality after he had done some of these things, and he said: 'That's a pretty good guess.'

Keppel Did he mention any other specific cases besides Brenda Ball and Lake Sammamish? Like, did he mention Central Washington State College, Ellensburg, Oregon State University girl?

E.K. No.

Keppel Did any other missing girls or deaths come up other than those two?

E.K. No.

Keppel Did he mention anything with Utah or Colorado?

E.K. No. Well, he alluded to Tallahassee. I asked him specifically about the Florida murders. And he told me that he didn't want to talk about them, but then in the phone conversation he said that he felt like he had a disease like alcoholism or something like alcoholics that couldn't take another drink, and he told me that it was just something that he couldn't be around and he knew it now. And I asked him what that was and he said: 'Don't make me say it.'

Keppel Are there any other questions that you asked him on the Saturday call conversation?

E.K. Not that I can remember.

Keppel Can you think of anything else that yshe hasn't covered?

Major That's about it. That she repeated everything over again after he had something to her, then she said: 'You said this?' 'At Lake Sammamish?' 'You remember eating hamburgers?' 'You remember they tasted good?' And then you went on to the other girl in South Seattle. And talking about that. Didn't you mention at all something like

Keppel Didn't you mention at all anything like.. I recall your saying before that he had changed either a ski rack or a bicycle rack from his car to your car? Did he mention anything about that?

E.K. No.

Keppel And he really didn't say anything specific, like mention any names of girls. You were the one that mentioned the names. Right?

E.K. Un huh.

Keppel Like Brenda Ball? He just brought up Lake Sammamish, right?

E.K. Yes.

Keppel Can you think of anything else that she's covered before?

This interview will be ended at 1533 hours, 2-21-78.

The date is 2-21-78. The time is 1520 hours. This will be an interview with Elizabeth Kloefer. Those present at the interview are: Manus M. Milligan, Major Nick Mackie, and Detective Robert Keppel.

Keppel: Are you aware that this interview is being taped?

E.K. Yes.

Keppel: Is it taped with your approval?

E.K. Yes.

Keppel: OK. Would you begin on February 16, '78 about 5:00 a.m. on Thursday and describe a telephone call that you received from Ted Bundy?

E.K. Yes. It was 5:00 p.m. on Thursday.

Keppel: 5:00 p.m.?

E.K.: Yes.

Keppel: OK.

E.K. And he called collect and my daughter accepted the charges. I told him that he shouldn't be calling me that my phone had a trap on it and he said he was in custody. I asked him 'where?' And he said: 'Florida.' And later in the conversation, he said, he repeated over and over again, that this was really going to be bad when it broke, that it wasn't going to break until tomorrow morning in the press but it was going to be really ugly. I asked him if he was referring to the murders of some sorority girls in Florida. And he said that he wouldn't talk about it. And I told him that I had asked an FBI agent about those murders up here 'cause I was concerned about them. And he didn't want to talk about it. And, ah, then in the conversation he told me that he wished that we could sit down and talk about . . . things, without anyone listening--about why he was the way he is, and I said: 'Are you telling me that you're sick?' And he said, he was very defensive, and he told me to back off, and what he was referring to was how come he had hurt me so many times.

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KING COUNTY DEPARTMENT PUBLIC SAFETY
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION SHEET/OFFICER'S REPORT

Case No.

TO	VIA	DATE	TIME
FROM Det. Robert D. Keppel		SUBJECT: CONTINUATION OF <input type="checkbox"/> OFFICER'S REPORT REGARDING <input type="checkbox"/>	

ITEM:

8-21-80 1430 hrs. Hugh Aynesworth contacted at the King County Courthouse. He indicated he was a freelance author writing a book about Ted Bundy. He also represented himself as an investigative reporter formerly with ABC News. His card gives his address as 6000 Hudson St. , Dallas, Texas 75206, P/N: 214-821-2255.

He presented me with two documents. The first was a 33 page single spaced typewritten critique he received from Bundy on July 3, 1980 of Ann Rule's book. The second document were represented as Aynesworth's notes of an interview he had with Bundy on 4-18-80.

He was her mainly to try to get an interview with Liz and myself. He also related some specific information he said was on tape yet to be typed of several of Bundy's impressions of how several girls disappeared in Washington.

Aynesworth stated that Bundy would only talk in the third person about the disappearances of the girls. The specific things mentioned by Aynesworth was that Bundy claimed the person responsible was trying to find himself at the time of the girl's disappearance from Oregon State University. The person drove there with the idea of proving to himself he could pick someone up without resorting to violence. As the guy drove with the girl closer and closer to home, it became more and more stressful and action had to be taken.

Bundy also related that the police have the wrong theory of the Lynda Healy disappearance. The blood they found was not the result of blows to the head. There should not have been that much blood which would only be the same amount of blood released when one is strangled. Bundy also related that the guy probably dressed her in the room and carried her out.

Regarding the Lake Sammamish girls, Bundy related this was a time for extreme boldness on the part of the guy due to the amount of people present at the time the girls were lead away. He suggested that the guy stored one girl alive at a cabin near Issaquah, then brought the other girl back and killed one girl in front of the other.

Aynesworth said he was having the tapes transcribed of the disappearances and would provide me with a transcript.

Aynesworth's final request was the name and address of Bundy's girlfriend in San Francisco. This was refused.

8-27-80 1315 hrs. Contacted at the Office of Dr. Berberich. Provided him copies of the two documents for analysis. The idea of corresponding to Bundy by letter was discussed.

1625 hrs. Contacted Chief Actor. Discussed with him and Lt. Chase the possibility of writing and corresponding with Bundy. This would have to have final clearance from the Sheriff; but he thought the Sheriff would agree.

INVESTIGATING OFFICER Robert D. Keppel	SERIAL 04533	UNIT 226	APPROVED BY:
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