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Edmund Emil Kemper III Criminal Record

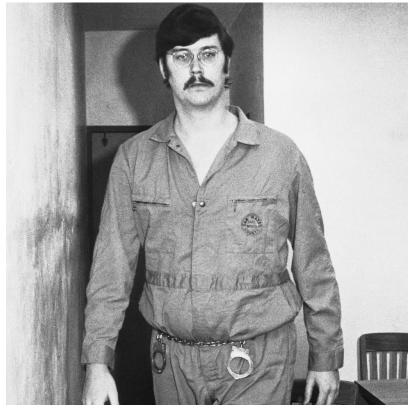
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Name: Edmund Emil Kemper III

Date of Birth: December 18,

Place of Birth: 1948 Burnback, California, U.S. (73 years)

Gender: Male

Height: 6'9

Weight: Around 300 pounds

Hair Color: Black

Eye Color: Brown

Conviction(s): 8 counts of First-Degree Murder

Span of crimes: 1964, 1972-1973

Victims: 10

Nicknames: Big Ed, Co-Ed Killer

Apprehended: August 27th, 1964; April 24th, 1973

Location of Imprisonment: California Medical Facility

Parents: Clarnell Elizabeth (Kemper) Strandberg (Mother), Edmund Emil Kemper Jr. (Father),

Grandparents: Edmund Emil Kemper (Grandfather), Maude Matilda Hughey Kemper (Grandmother)

Siblings: Allyn Lee Kemper (Sister), Susan Hughey Kemper (Sister)

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Early Life

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Edmund Emil Kemper III was born at 13lbs on December 18th, 1948, in Burback, California to Clarnell Elizabeth (Kemper) Strandberg. At age 4, Kemper was about a head taller than his own peers, he would later grow to 6 feet 9 inches tall. His parents did not have a stable relationship whilst he grew up. His Mother was an alcoholic with possible undiagnosed borderline personality disorder and had issues with his father. She criticized his father's job as an electrician. It is believed that she was emotionally and physically abusive towards her son. Clarnell would often berate, humiliate or abuse Kemper, she was unaffectionate so to not "turn him gay." A statement from Kemper's father, Edmund Emil Kemper Jr. said this, "Suicide missions in wartime and later atomic bomb testings were nothing compared to livivng with Clarnell." This environment he grew up in caused him to have dark fantasies which lead him to begin beheading his sisters' dolls. Kemper later, in relation to his sisters' dolls, remarked, "I remember there was actually a sexual thrill — you hear that little pop and pull their heads off and hold them up by the hair." He even later said, "Whipping their heads off their body sitting there. That'd get me off." he'd play disturbing games with his sisters, two of the thembeing named "electric chair," and "gas chamber." In both of these games, Kemper would ask his sisters to flip an imaginary switch; Kemper would then fall to the floor and act as if to writhe in pain. Kemper had two near-death experiences. Once when his sister, Susan, tried to push him in front of a train. As well as when she pushed him into the deep end of the pool. Kemper once also stalked his second-grade teacher through her windows with his father's bayonet at hand. Once, his sister Susan, teased him about kissing his teacher, Kemper responded with "If i kiss her, I'd have to kill her first." In 1957 at 10 years old Kemper's father left the family. The absence of Edmund Emil Jr. intensified the disturbing behavior that Kemper already displayed. Clarnell became even worse towards Kemper and forced him to sleep in the basement of their home due to his increasingly large size. Kemper killed the family cat by burying it alive. Soon after Kemper dug up the cat, and placed it's decapitated head on a stick, he found pleasure in lying to his family about killing the cat. Three years later, Kemper would kill his own cat by machete and store it's parts in his closet. His mother would later find the pieces. At age 14, Kemper ran away to go live with his father. His father had already remarried to another woman and had a stepchild and soon after sent Kemper to live with his grandparents, Edmund Emil Kemper and Maude Matilda Hughey Kemper. Kemper described his grandfather as "senile" and his grandmother as "emasculating." he also said she "thought she had more balls than any man and was constantly emasculating me and grandfather to prove it."

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Criminal Record

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First Victims

On August 27, 1964, Kemper was living with his grandparents when he fatally shot the two. Kemper had become locked into another argument with his Grandmother, Maude Kemper. Furiously, Kemper fetched his .22 caliber rifle that was given to him by his Grandfather. The rifle had previously been confiscated. After being berated by Maude, Kemper fatally shot her in the head and twice in the back. Her last words were "Oh, you'd better not be shooting the birds again." Afraid of his grandfather becoming angry with him, Kemper shot his grandfather as he arrived back home from going to a store. Afterwards, Kemper called his mother. Kemper confessed to what he had done and was directed by Clarnell to call local authorities. Kemper followed his mother's directions and then patiently waited on the porch of the house to be taken into custody. After authorities detained Kemper, he told them that the reason he killed his grandfather so that he would not have to deal with the suffering of the loss of his wife. Kemper would be sent to the Atascadero State Hospital, which was located in California. There doctors diagnosed Kemper with paranoid schizophrenia. Doctors also found that Kemper had an impressive IQ and was stated to be 145.

Kemper remained in the hospital until 1969. On his 21st birthday Kemper was released, he then went to live with his mother. At this time Kemper had grown to 6 feet 9 inches tall and weighed about 300lbs. Kemper obtained a job at the Department of Transportation and attempted to live a normal life. Whilst driving around California, Kemper noticed many hitchhiking women. He began picking them up and driving them all the while becoming acquainted with them. Kemper successfully picked up over 100 women without any incident.

Following Victims

Unfortunately, Kemper could not quell his urges to kill, and later said: "One side of me says, 'Wow, what an attractive chick. I'd like to talk to her, date her.' The other side of me says, 'I wonder how her head would look on a stick?" On May 7th 1972, Kemper picked up two

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Criminal Record(2)

18-year-old Fresno State College students. The students' names were Mary Anne Pesce and Anita Luchessa. Kemper drove the two women to a secluded and wooded location nearby with intents to rape them. instead Kemper stabbed and choked the two. Afterwards he placed the bodies in his trunk and drove back to his home in Almeda, California. There he would proceed to rape the bodies, dismember them, and place the parts into plastic bags to dispose them in. The evidence of this disturbing crime was dumped in a ravine in an area near Loma Prieta within the Santa Cruz mountains. Later in that year some remains of Presce were found but none of Luchessa.

On the 14th of September, 1972, Kemper, as normal, picked up a hitchhiker. The girl he had picked up was named Aiko Koo, a 15-year-old dance student who had just missed her bus to a dance lesson. Kemper drove her to a remote location. On accident, Kemper locked himself out of the vehicle. He was able to get back into the vehicle by persuading Koo to unlock the door for him, he entered the vehicle and choked her unconscious, raped her, and killed her. Similar to his last victims, Koo's body was placed in his trunk. Before returning home Kemper visited a bar known as the "Jury Room." The bar was popular among police officers, hence the name. Here Kemper would make friends with police officers, at the bar Kemper was known as "Big Ed." It seemed that Kemper then raped Koo's body again and dismembered her. The following day Koo's mother filed a police report.

Kemper moved in with his mother again in 1973. Kemper was driving along Cabrillo College campus on January 7th, 1973, when he picked up an 18-year-old student named Cynthian Ann Schall. Kemper again drove to a secluded and wooded area, this time however he shot Schall with a newly acquired .22 caliber pistol. He then drove home and hid the body in his closet until his mother left for work the next morning. Kemper, after his mother left, had sexual intercourse with the corpse. Next he removed the bullet and dismembered the body in his mother's bathtub. Kemper discarded her remains off of a cliff. Kemper actually kept the head for awhile, and would have sexual intercourse with it until he finally buried it in his mother's backyard. Kemper placed the body facing his mothers room, later Kemper said that he placed it that way because his mother "always wanted people to look up to her." Throughout the next couple of weeks, all of Schall's body would be found with the exception of her right hand and head were discovered.

On February 5, 1973, Kemper entered into a heated argument with his mother. In anger,

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Criminal Record(3)

Kemper left the house in search of victims. Those victims were 23-year-old Rosalind Heather Thorpe, and 20-year-old Alice Helen Liu. Students at the time were advised to only take rides from vehicles with a specific university sticker. Kemper was able to obtain one of those stickers because his mother worked at a university. After entering Kemper's vehicle, Thorpe and Liu were shot by Kemper. Kemper wrapped the bodies in blankets and again took his victims' corpses to his mother's house. He decapitated the bodies before taking them inside the house. Once inside, he had sexual intercourse with the bodies only to dismember them afterwards. The remains would be disposed of the next morning. Shortly thereafter, the remains would be located near both Eden Canyon and the California State Route 1.

The night of April 20th, 1973, Kemper's mother, Clarnell, returned home after a party. Kemper entered her room where she was reading a book, and the following dialogue ensued. "I suppose you're going to want to stay up all night and talk now." Kemper responded with "No, goodnight." Kemper waited until Clarnell went to sleep before proceeding to bludgeon his mother's head with a claw hammer, as well as slit her throat. Kemper then decapitated her and raped her head. He also used her head as a dart board, and put her head on a shelf so that he could yell at it, which he did for an hour. In addition, Kemper cut out his mother's larynx and tongue and threw them into the sink's garbage disposal. The garbage disposal was unable to break the two down and shot them back out. He then raped his mother's body and put into a closet, after which he cleaned himself up and left the house to go have a drink. As to why Kemper cut Clarnell's larynx and tongue out, he said: "That seemed appropriate, "as much as she'd bitched and screamed and yelled at me over so many years."

Later he would invite his mother's friend, Sara Taylor Hallet, over for dinner under the idea that it was a surprise for his mother. When Hallet entered the home Kemper strangled her to death. He later placed her body on his bed and removed her clothes. He had or attempted to have sexual intercourse with the body that evening. Kemper stole Hallet's car and left but not before leaving a note to the police. Written on the note was: "Appx. 5:15 A.M. Saturday. No need for her to suffer any more at the hands of this horrible "murderous Butcher". It was quick—asleep—the way I wanted it. Not sloppy and incomplete, gents. Just a "lack of time". I got things to do!!!" He did this to take suspicion away from him as the murderer of his mother Kemper would drive none-stop with three guns and hundreds of rounds of ammunition in his vehicle. he'd only stop at gas stations for gas and caffeine to keep him awake. He drove to Colorado and stopped in Pueblo expecting to hear about the murder of Clarnell and Hallet.

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Final Arrest, Confessions, and Convictions

After reaching Pueblo, Colorado, Kemper stopped and waited to hear about the murder of Clarnell and Hallet on the radio. Unfortunately for him, he did not hear any news on the murders. It was then that Kemper decided to turn himself in. Kemper, from a phone booth, called the Santa Cruz police department. At first, his confession was not taken seriously by the police, he was told to call back at a later time. When he eventually called again, he asked to speak to an officer he knew personally. He confessed to murdering Clarnell and Hallet and then waited for police to find and arrest him. Upon entering police custody, Kemper also confessed to the murder of his six other victims. Finally, Kemper was arrested on April 24th, 1973.

Kemper, when later questioned, explained that the reason he turned himself in was because "It wasn't serving any physical or real or emotional purpose. It was just a pure waste of time... Emotionally, I couldn't handle it much longer." - toward the end there, I started feeling the folly of the whole damn thing, and at the point of near exhaustion, near collapse, I just said to hell with it and called it all off." Edmund would lead investigators to his disposal sites, all the while confessing more information about his victims and murders. On May 7th of that year, he was charged for eight counts of first-degree murder. Kemper was very explicit in his confessions, enough so that his assigned attorney, Jim Jackson, had virtually nothing to use to defend Kemper in trial. During the following October, Kemper was tried for his crimes and pleaded insanity. California uses the M'Naghten Standard, a rule that states one must be proven not sane at the time of committing an act. Several witnesses where brought to court to try to defend Kemper, none were able to prove him as not sane during the time of his murders. On November 8th, 1973, a six man and six woman jury, after 5 hours, decided that Kemper was guilty on all counts of first-degree murder. Kemper requested the death penalty, due to moratorium on capital punishment at the time he was ultimately sentenced with 7 years to life for each murder concurrently. Kemper was imprisoned at the Vacaville California Medical Facility. In that same location, other serial killers such as Charles Manson and Herbert Mullin. Kemper had disdain for Mullin specifically, he described Mullin as "just a cold-blooded killer... killing everybody he saw for no good reason."

Kemper also became a model prisoner, and was given the duty of scheduling psychiatrist appointments with inmates. Kemper has also participated in several interviews and the narration of over 5000 hours of audio books including the series Star Wars and Dune.

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Parole

Kemper was eligible for parole in 1979, Final parole decisions are listed below.

1979:	Parole Denied
1980:	Parole Denied
1981:	Parole Denied
1982:	Parole Denied
1985:	Parole Waived
1988:	Parole Denied
1991:	Parole Denied
1994:	Parole Denied
1997:	Parole Waived
2002:	Parole Waived
2007:	Parole Denied
2012:	Parole Waived
2017:	Parole Denied
2024:	Not Applicable

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Analysis of Investigation

Early signs of becoming a serial killer

Kemper showed significant signs of becoming a serial killer at a young age; In addition, he also experienced an early life that lead to future violence. Kemper experienced multiple antisocial and violent behaviors at a young age. Kemper gained pleasure in performing rites or rituals by decapitating and cutting the hands off his sisters' dolls, he also enjoyed playing disturbing games with his sisters that involved him dying in violent ways. Some specific events of concern were when Kemper would stalk his second grade teacher through her windows, and when he said: "If I kiss her, I'd have to kill her first." after being asked why he didn't try to kiss his teacher. Whilst growing up, Clarnell Elizabeth Kemper and Edmund Emil Kemper Jr. (Kemper's parents) had an unstable marriage. As stated in Early Life section above, Kemper's father left at age 10 leaving Kemper with his mother and siblings. This greatly affected him as he had a close relationship with his father. The aftermath was Kemper often being berated and abused by his mother, Kemper was also forced to sleep in the basement. The lack of a close relationship with someone and the negative environment he was forced to grow up in are likely guite significant factors that lead to his disturbing adulthood. After Kemper's father left, Kemper killed two family cats, one that same year and and one at age 13. Animal cruelty in itself is seriously negative behaviour for children to exhibit but Kemper did not stop at just killing the family pets. He killed the first cat by burying it alive, only to dig it up later and put it's decapitated head on a stick. The second he would kill and hide pieces of it in his closet until his mother found them. It is not known how Clarnell dealt with Kemper after finding the pieces of the family pet in his closet. It can be reasoned that Clarnell's response negatively affected Kemper but there is still room for the possibility that she handled the situation in a neutral or maybe positive manner. When Kemper lived with his grandparents he exhibited even more animal cruelty. Kemper shot small animals such as birds, rabbits, and gophers with the .22 caliber rifle his grandfather had given to him although being specifically told not to. Neither of Kemper's grandparents were able to realize why Kemper would shoot the animals or that he was mentally and emotionally distressed. When Kemper was sent to Atascadero the psychiatrists found that Kemper was quite introspective as well as intelligent, to them, Kemper was a well rounded individual. Unfortunately, when Kemper was fully released from Atascadero, he was sent directly to his mother against the strong recommendations from his psychiatrists. Vicious verbal arguments between Kemper and Clarnell happened often after his release and during this time Kemper would start killing.

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Analysis of Investigation(2)

How Kemper could have been prevented from killing

It's easy to see that the main cause of Kemper's disturbing childhood was his mother, Clarnell, who Kemper's animosity was directed towards in adulthood. The crimes Kemper committed during his life were all a byproduct of how he was treated as a child, and specifically The relationship, or lack thereof, between him and his mother. While at the Atascadero hospital, it would be beneficial for Kemper to have the opportunity to exercise his high IQ. One of his psychiatrists said "He was a very good worker[,] and this is not typical of a sociopath. He really took pride in his work." If Kemper was given the opportunity to use his brain to learn, he might then go on to attend a more prestigious university or find his own passion and follow it. Alternatively, after being fully released from Atascadero, Kemper could simply have been sent to a different location rather than to his mother. For example, Kemper could have been sent to live with his father, or again, if given the learning opportunity, to a university.

Conclusion of Analysis

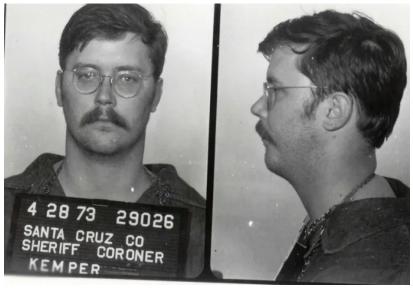
Edmund Kemper exhibited serious antisocial, violent and disturbing behavior early on in his life. Kemper also grew up in an environment that negatively affected him. Edmund's mother, Clarnell, was the root of the negative environment that Edmund grew up in, and would later divorce with Edmund's father and become increasingly worse to Edmund. After Edmund's father left, Edmund killed two family cats, and then ran away to go live with his father who soon sent him to live with his grandparents. After killing his grandparents, Edmund would be sent to the Atascadero State Hospital where he would remain for several years until he was released in 1969 on his 21st birthday. After release Kemper would stay with his mother most of the time, often engaging in vicious verbal battles. Edmund would pick up over 100 women while working for the Department of Transportation. On May 7th, 1972 Edmund would kill two 18-year-old university students, Mary Ann Pesce and Anita Luchessa, who he would kill, rape their bodies, dismember them and discard the remians afterwards. Edmund then killed 3 other university students and 1 high school student over the course of the next year. On April 20th 1973, Edmund killed his mother and then killed her friend the next evening. He would steal her friend's car and drive to Pueblo California, where he'd turn himself in after losing motivation to keep killing. Edmund was found guilty on eight counts of murder. Edmund Kemper was a cunning, intelligent and disturbing serial killer. Kemper is still alive at this time and is a model prisoner, he has participated in several interviews and narrated thousands of hours of audio books.

Document Related Imagery

Photos related to Edmund Kemper



Edmund Kemper, 24, enjoys a smoke as an unidentified detective adjusts his handcuffs after Kemper appeared in Pueblo District court for an hearing.



April 28th 1973 mugshots of Edmund Kemper



Nov 8th, 1973 mugshots of Edmund Kemper after he was found guilty on eight counts of murder

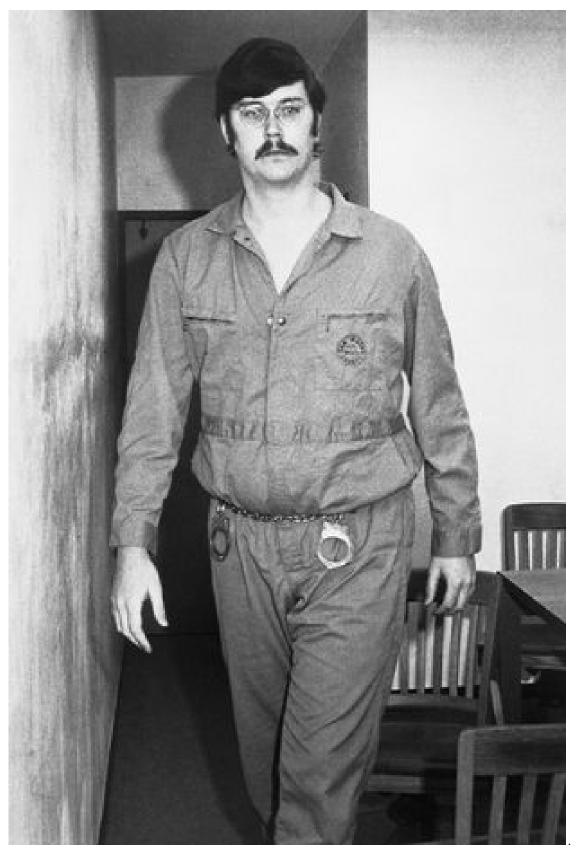
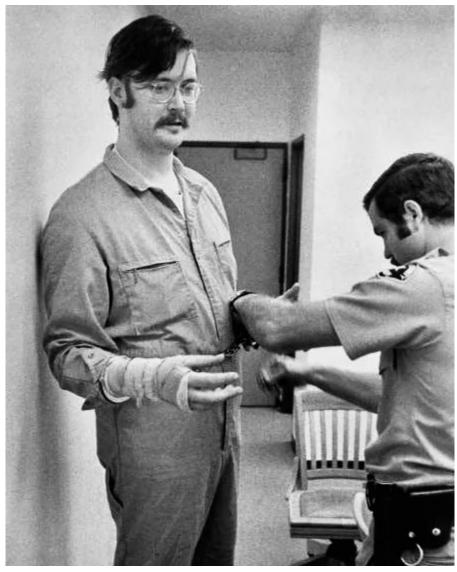


Photo of Edmund Kemper taken after his arrest



Kemper wears a bandage on his wrist after attempting suicide with a pen



20th, 2017)

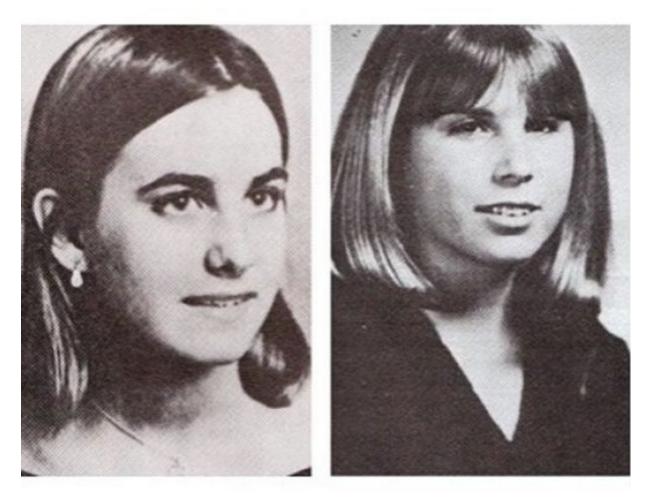


Ed Kemper showing cops where he discarded the remains of some of the bodies.

Photos of Edmund Kemper's victims (Chronological order)



Edmund Kemper's grandparents, Edmund Emil Kemper Sr. (Left) and Maude Matilda Hughey Kemper (Right), Fatally shot by Edmund Kemper on April 24th, 1964 with a .22 caliber rifle



18- year-old Mary Anne Presce (Left) and Anita Mary Luchessa (Right), choked and stabbed by Edmund Kemper on May 7th, 1972, in a secluded area near Alameda



15-year-old Aiko Koo, Choked unconscious, raped, and killed by Edmund Kemper on September 14th, 1972.



18-year-old Cynthia Ann Schall, fatally shot by Edmund Kemper in a Secluded area on January 7th, 1973, he would then rape the her body at his home



23-year-old Rosalind Heather Thorpe (Left) and 20-year-old Alice Helen Liu (Right), shot by Edmund Kemper after entering his vehicle on February 5th, 1973



52-year-old Clarnell (Kemper) Strandberg, bludgeoned to death with a claw hammer by Edmund Kemper on April 20th, 1973 while she slept



59-year-old Sara Taylor Hallet, strangled to death by Edmund Kemper the evening after he killed his mother.

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