

I'm not a bot



Ed kemper interview 2024

Ed Kemper's parole suitability hearing is set for July 9, 2024, although it remains unclear whether he will attend. According to an unnamed source at the California Medical Facility, where Kemper is being held, he has been experiencing severe health issues in recent years, including complications from diabetes that have required him to be transferred to a hospital via emergency transport on two separate occasions. Kemper's medical condition is not severe enough to confine him to a bed or prevent him from walking using a wheelchair. He regularly spends time on his tablet to pass the time. Despite being in a medical unit at the facility, Kemper has never been placed in hospice care. In phone calls and in-person visits with a journalist over the past year, Kemper shared his life story and crimes for a new book and possible documentary project. He continues to discuss his crimes, but prison staff avoid engaging him on this topic. According to the source, Kemper shows no remorse or shame for his actions. In a conversation with another inmate's coworker, Kemper mentioned that he finds a particular aspect of necrophilia appealing, citing the sensation it provides as an explanation for why someone might be drawn to it. This revelation highlights Kemper's lack of self-control and impulsivity. Throughout his incarceration, Kemper has been a model prisoner, earning disciplinary infractions only on occasion. One such incident involved Kemper inappropriately touching a nurse while she was changing his diaper. He showed no remorse for the act and made excuses, citing a desire to minimize his punishment. Die Dokumentation über den Serienmörder Ed Kemper ist faszinierend. Im Jahr 1970 verbreitete er Angst und Schrecken in Kalifornien, als er zehn Menschen ermordete, darunter auch seine eigene Mutter. Aber was steckt hinter dem Kopf dieses Massenmörders? Die Dokumentation "2024" erzählt die Geschichte von Edmund Emil Kemper III, einem Serienkiller, der zwischen 1964 und 1973 zehn Menschen tötete. Bekannt wurde er als "Co-ed Killer", weil er hauptsächlich Frauen angriff, die mit dem Auto fahren. Die Dokumentation "The Co-Ed Killer: Mind of a Monster" von Investigation Discovery gibt Einblicke in Eds Gespräche mit dem Psychiater Donald Lunde. Sie beleuchtet auch seine Kindheit und seine Verbrechen. Einige der Fälle sind schockierend. Zum Beispiel ermordete er im Alter von 10 Jahren die Familekatze und später seinen Großvater. Ed Kemper wurde im Dezember 1948 in Kalifornien geboren. Seine Mutter, Clarnell, war eine dominante Person und Alkoholikerin. Sie hatte eine schwierige Beziehung mit Ed und zog ihn und seine beiden Schwestern nach Montana, um sie zu erziehen. Später lebte Ed im Keller der Familie. In seinem Alter von 14 Jahren floh Ed aus dem Haus, um seinen Vater in Kalifornien zu finden. Sein Vater nahm ihn jedoch nicht hin und brachte ihn zu seinen Großeltern in North Carolina. Dort begann Ed mit seinen Verbrechen. Im August 1964 tötete er seine Großmutter und seinen Großvater. Nach seiner Verhaftung wurde Ed in eine psychiatrische Klinik eingewiesen, wo er bis Dezember 1969 blieb. Dann wurde er aufgrund der Empfehlungen eines Arztes aus der Anstalt entlassen und zu seiner Mutter nach Santa Cruz gebracht. Aber Ed Kemper war ein gefährlicher Mann. Ab Mai 1972 begann Ed wieder mit dem Töten von Menschen. Seine Opfer waren zumeist junge Frauen, die er bei sich zu Hause ermordete und dann in den Bergen verscharrte. Einige seiner Opfer wurden nie gefunden. Die Polizei war überfordert. Aber wie konnte Ed Kemper so lange unbehindert bleiben? Warum wurde er nicht früher gestellt? Die Dokumentation gibt viele Fragen auf, aber es ist auch eine spannende und faszinierende Geschichte über einen der gefährlichsten Serienmörder in der Geschichte. After committing a series of gruesome murders, Ed Kemper made headlines as the notorious Co-Ed Killer. He had an uneventful childhood but later turned into a serial killer due to his mother's alleged abuse and neglect. In August 1973, he murdered six women with ties to his family. He also killed two more people, including his own grandparents, in October of that year. Ed strangled Sara Hallett after inviting her over for dinner. After the murders, Kemper drove to Pueblo, Colorado, where he confessed to the killings and was subsequently arrested. Court-appointed psychiatrists deemed him sane and responsible for the crimes. In 1973, a jury found him guilty of eight counts of murder and sentenced him to life in prison without parole. Ed's attempts at parole have been unsuccessful due to his high risk of recidivism. He remains incarcerated at California Medical Facility, where he is considered a model prisoner despite having a high intellect. Ed Kemper's Long Struggle with Parole Denials Ends After 45 Years Behind Bars Kemper, known as the Co-Ed Killer, spent most of his life in and out of prison for the gruesome murders of numerous young women and girls He was denied parole a total of nine times between 1979 and 2017, with his last denial coming just two months ago at his 75th birthday Convicted serial killer Edmund Emil Kemper III has been denied parole for the 14th time since his conviction in 1973 on eight counts of first-degree murder. The decision was made by a state panel on July 9, 2024. Kemper, now 75 years old and imprisoned at California Medical Facility in Vacaville, refused to attend the hearing or speak with his attorney, Nicholas Ageo. According to Santa Cruz County District Attorney Jeff Rosell, who attended via remote Zoom connection, Kemper is "essentially blowing off" the parole process because he doesn't care about it. Rosell submitted a letter urging the board to keep Kemper imprisoned, citing that he has not been treated for his issues and is still dangerous. Kemper was described as one of the most depraved serial killers in the country. The district attorney also mentioned a battery case rule violation committed by Kemper in 2022, where he grabbed a female staff member's buttocks. During a recent risk assessment, Kemper was listed as "high risk" to reoffend. A psychiatric evaluation in April 2024 revealed that Kemper has been diagnosed with various disorders, including antisocial disorder, narcissistic disorder, and schizotypal disorder. He also admitted to acts of necrophilia during his crimes and claimed to have been abused by his family members as a child. The hearing was attended by Patricia Kemper, Edmund's cousin and the niece of his mother, who represented the victims of his murder spree. A statement prepared by Patricia read that "The killings tore up our extended family." Ed Kemper, also known as the "Co-ed Killer," will be eligible for his next parole suitability hearing in July 2031, when he will be 82 years old. This marks another attempt by Kemper to regain freedom after numerous previous denials since his eligibility first began in 1979. During his time in prison, Kemper has waived his right to a hearing multiple times due to health issues. Between 1972 and 1973, Kemper committed seven murders, including a 15-year-old girl, while living with his mother in Santa Cruz County. His victims were mostly college students who hitchhiked, earning him the nickname for his crimes. In his 2007 parole hearing, prosecutors highlighted the severity of his actions, stating that his model prisoner status was overshadowed by the enormity of his crimes. Conversely, Kemper's lawyer said his client preferred to stay in prison and believed he would never be released. Kemper's health has been a subject of interest due to recent hospital visits for complications from diabetes. Ed Kemper, a notorious serial killer and co-ed murderer, has been a long-term resident at California Men's Facility (CMF). He uses a wheelchair due to neuropathy but can still walk with some difficulty. A stroke in 2015 didn't leave him paralyzed or cognitively impaired. Sources indicate that Kemper spent over a year discussing his crimes and life story with a journalist for a potential book and documentary project, but he no longer engages in such conversations with CMF staff. Kemper's behavior has been described as personable and non-threatening to those around him. He often initiates conversations and is known to be pleasant. However, this is in stark contrast to his horrific crimes, which left numerous victims dead or injured. Kemper's lack of remorse for his actions has raised concerns about his potential for continued harm. Interestingly, Kemper has been a model prisoner for most of his incarceration but received disciplinary action for grabbing a nurse's butt, which he showed no remorse for. This incident raises questions about his impulse control and whether it may be linked to his declining health or a desire to reenact past experiences. Ed Kemper's Murder Methods Portrayed Inaccurately After being imprisoned for life in 1973, crime magazines revisited Kemper's case, depicting him as a serial killer who used power saws to murder his victims. However, this is far from the truth. Research revealed a link between Kemper and Cindy Schall's murder case: police found parts of her body in different locations, suggesting she was sawed into pieces with a power saw. In reality, Kemper mainly used firearms, knives, and strangulation as his murder weapons. He shot to death his grandparents with a rifle given by his grandfather and murdered Mary Ann Pesce and Anita Luchessa on May 7, 1972. Aiko Koo was also killed by Kemper, and he raped her while she was unconscious. Cindy Schall was fatally shot in the head by Kemper with a pistol in January 1973. On February 5, 1973, Kemper murdered Rosalind Thorpe and Alice Liu, shooting Liu several times, including twice in the head. He also harmed his mother and her best friend before being caught. During his 1980 parole hearing, Kemper revealed he suffers from an allergy to metals, which made it difficult for him to be in prison. I had some fond memories of working with Ed Kemper, a man who shared my work ethic and sense of humor. We spent years together at VOV, Blind Project, where he was our supervisor. He was obsessed with getting in as many hours as possible, which meant lower pay for us. I enjoyed the job despite that, thanks to the good sound system, comfy breakrooms, and decent pay. Ed was a giant of a man, 6'9", but his size didn't intimidate me. We'd joke around while working, often listening to our favorite tunes on huge speakers. He even had a good sense of humor about his weight, which I admire. However, he wasn't willing to compromise when it came to physical intimacy, and we never lived together. Despite his imposing stature, Ed was extremely friendly, articulate, and respectful. We'd often discuss his past, which he did with remarkable matter-of-factness. He was a complex person, but I never saw the psycho side of him until much later. One incident that stands out is when Ed got upset after watching a 60 Minutes interview where they took his responses out of context. He refused to do any more interviews afterward. As for music, we shared similar tastes, and he was particularly fond of Harry Chapin's "Cats in the Cradle." Ed also had a hobby making ceramic mugs, which seemed excessive given how much mail he received. I wasn't involved in his project, but I was aware of it. One thing that always fascinated me about Ed was how different people perceived him. To some, he might have been intimidating, but to me, he was just "big ol' Ed." Ed Kemper's transformation from a perceived threat to an inmate in prison was remarkable. Despite his intimidating size, he exuded no signs of aggression or hostility. On one occasion, while Ed walked into the room where the narrator was cleaning and erasing cassettes to be reused, the narrator reacted impulsively, spinning around and backhanding him after a careless comment about not acting like a cop. To the narrator's surprise, Ed became dejected and walked away, revealing that he was only psychotic towards college-age females and older individuals, such as his grandparents and mother. This incident highlighted Ed's dedication to the Project, a program he loved and felt proud of being part of. However, it also showcased his vulnerability and emotional depth. The narrator shared an anecdote about having a pet mouse in their cell, which was later replicated by Ed, who had been provided with a similar setup at work. In a surprising turn of events, the narrator's mouse turned out to be a cannibal, as its tail and hind legs were found in the wood chip-filled aquarium where the mice lived. This discovery added a layer of humor to an otherwise somber conversation about Ed's experiences in prison. I see their assessment as flawed and overly simplistic. They view me as someone who's lost all sense of control, but that's not the case. If I had given up on life back then, I'd still be confined to menial tasks with no hope for improvement. Instead, I've done some remarkable things for others while in here, even though my living conditions are far from luxurious. My cell is basic and functional, reflecting my priorities. I don't waste time lounging around the yard or seeking out romantic relationships – a decision that's not meant to judge those who do choose that path. The reality is, I have no prospect of finding a sexual partner in here. Visits from family members could be an option, but that would require their active involvement and effort, which seems unlikely for my sisters. So, it seems I'm resigned to living without any romantic or intimate connection for the rest of my life. Note: The original text has been paraphrased while maintaining its meaning and tone, with occasional spelling errors preserved for authenticity. It was decided that I would either be placed in California Men's Colony in San Luis Obispo or a mainline setting (CMF). Dr. Alvin Groupe, Chief Psychiatrist for In-patient Services, determined that I would return to the CMF Program under the Seguin Unit program, working towards the mainline. After being put in a secure housing cell, six days later, I was taken to screening and recommended to be transferred to Folsom Prison's Adjustment Center or San Quentin's Adjustment Center. During this time, I had not spoken to any psychiatric staff or counselors. It seemed that my situation would have been the same if I had arrived a day earlier. I was returned to S-3 isolation and the following day, I was taken to W Wing ("the hole") to await transfer. During this waiting period, I attempted suicide, which was initially dismissed by some psychiatric staff as a show. Unbeknownst to me, they may not have wanted me to go ahead and kill myself anyway – to save money. I spent almost all of my canteen ducats buying a small piece of metal. After attempting suicide, I was returned to isolation, not the hospital, and remained comatose for three days. When I woke up, I was taken to Lieutenant Steele's desk for a hearing on a CDC 115 for self-mutilation. Later, it was determined that the California Department of Corrections in Sacramento did not want me leaving the California Medical Facility, and I was told by Dr. Groupe that I would be transferred to W-1 and live there for an extended period. This upset me because I was initially going to be transferred to Folsom. I went to W-1 and stayed there for two months. The program administrator, Mr. Vineyard, who is now a representative on your Board, came down to me and we made an unofficial therapy contract. He did not like my living situation in W-1, where I lived in a cell for 23 hours a day and exercised in a cage for one hour a day. I promised him that I would not act violently or get anyone in trouble by taking a chance with me, as no one was willing to take a chance with me at that time. Sources: May 1st, 1979 Ed Kemper parole hearing / Photo @Joey Tranchina Dread has released the trailer for an upcoming true crime horror thriller Ed Kemper. The film comes from Johnston, known for his indie horror movies about real-life serial killers, has written a script with Chad Ferrin about Edmund Kemper, aka "The Co-Ed Killer". The film depicts Kemper's life, from his childhood trauma to his subsequent murders of eight women.

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