



CRIME SCENE DO NOT CROSS

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# FBI



ADAMUN'26

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**Committee:Federal Bureau of Investigation**

**General Theme:The Zodiac Case**

### **A)LETTERS**

- Letter from Secretary General**

Dear Esteemed Participants,

It is with great honor and sincere appreciation that we welcome you all to ADAMUN'26.

Bringing individuals together in an environment where ideas and perspectives can be shared carries a value that extends beyond the moment itself. In a world where communication often takes place at a distance, creating such a space allows for more direct, thoughtful, and meaningful interaction. It is within this setting that understanding can grow, shaped by the contributions and viewpoints each of you brings.

Your presence at ADAMUN is what gives this experience its true significance. The willingness to engage, to listen, and to actively participate reflects a shared commitment to making the most of this opportunity. Each of you plays a role in shaping the discussions and in contributing to an atmosphere where ideas can be exchanged with both respect and purpose.

We would like to extend our sincere gratitude to you for being here and for the effort you have dedicated to taking part in this conference. What makes this experience meaningful is not only the structure of the program, but the exchange of ideas and the connections formed throughout the process.

We hope that your time at ADAMUN will be both engaging and enriching, and that it provides you with the opportunity to explore new perspectives and to take part in meaningful discussions.

Once again, we are honored to welcome you, and we wish you a productive and rewarding experience.

Sincerely,<sup>[1]</sup><sub>[SEP]</sub>

Secretary-General Deniz ÖZKUBAT & Su AĞBAL<sup>[1]</sup><sub>[SEP]</sub>

ADAMUN'26

### **-Letter from USGs**

Dear Delegates,

Welcome to a unique committee where you will step into the heart of a mystery and experience the thrill of unraveling a complex puzzle together.

In this committee, you will not be assigned to represent a specific country. Instead, discussions will center around a murder case, and each delegate will be given a distinct role within their own group. To better understand the structure and progression of the committee, read the study guide carefully and fulfill the responsibilities assigned to you accordingly.

During the first day, workshops will be held to introduce you to the committee's dynamics and explain how the sessions will proceed.

We are confident that as the committee unfolds, you will immerse yourselves in the flow of events and truly feel the tension and mystery of the case. If you have any questions or encounter anything unclear while reading this guide, please do not hesitate to contact us at any time.

Zeynep Solmaz & Su Ağbal

## **B)INTRODUCTIONS**

### **Committee Introduction – Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)**

The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) is the primary federal authority responsible for investigating a series of violent crimes characterized by anonymous communication, symbolic messaging, and deliberate public intimidation. In this crisis committee, the FBI operates at the center of intelligence gathering, analysis, and strategic decision-making.

Delegates must assess incomplete and often conflicting information, coordinate with multiple agencies, and respond to rapidly evolving developments. Decisions will be made under pressure, where investigative priorities, legal boundaries, and public perception frequently collide.

This committee functions as a crisis simulation requiring critical thinking and timely action to prevent escalation and maintain institutional credibility.

As the investigation progresses, delegates may encounter incomplete evidence, misleading information, or contradictory testimony. The purpose of this committee is not simply to identify a suspect, but to evaluate competing theories using available evidence.

## **⚠ Warnings for the Committee**

**This case is a fictional investigative scenario inspired by certain historical elements of the real-life Zodiac Killer case. While the narrative may contain similarities in structure, theme, or investigative challenges, the events, individuals, timelines, and evidence presented in this guide do not fully correspond to the actual Zodiac case and should not be treated as factually identical.**

**Delegates are strictly instructed not to rely on external sources, including documentaries, online articles, forums, videos, or existing theories related to the real Zodiac Killer. All committee decisions, analyses, and strategies must be based exclusively on the information provided in this guide and in official crisis updates.**

**Due to the deliberate inclusion of altered facts, incomplete data, and controlled inconsistencies, external research may lead to incorrect assumptions and flawed conclusions. This guide constitutes the sole authoritative framework for the committee's work.**

**Delegates are strongly advised to review the Crisis Handbook prior to the committee in order to fully understand the procedural structure and functioning of the committee.**

## **Joint Investigative Task Force (JITF)**

The Joint Investigative Task Force (JITF) is the central coordinating unit responsible for establishing the overall framework of the investigation and guiding its progression. It analyzes data obtained from various sources, identifies connections between pieces of evidence, and organizes the work of other units toward a unified objective.

The primary purpose of the JITF is not only to conduct the investigation but also to define its strategic direction, shape the FBI's post-incident actions, and guide the committee toward a final conclusion.

## **In-Committee Role**

Members of the JITF are expected to actively monitor all developments throughout the committee and synthesize the information into a coherent framework. This unit should establish connections between findings from different units, identify contradictions, and propose strategic directions for how the committee should proceed.

The JITF is not merely an analytical body, but also an active decision-shaping mechanism that influences the overall flow of the committee and guides the work of other units.

## **The Forensic & DNA Unit**

The Forensic & DNA Unit is the scientific unit responsible for the collection, examination, and analysis of biological and physical evidence. It evaluates findings through DNA analysis, toxicology, and other forensic methods, and provides scientifically grounded reports to the investigation. It also ensures the accuracy, reliability, and proper handling of evidence.

The purpose of this unit is to ensure scientific accuracy within the investigation, enable objective evaluation of events through physical evidence, and support the committee's decisions with reliable data.

## **In-Committee Role**

Delegates in this unit are expected to prioritize the evaluation of physical and biological evidence when crises arise. When new findings are introduced, they should consider how such evidence can be scientifically examined and propose appropriate actions accordingly.

They are also expected to critically assess whether claims made by other units are scientifically supported and, when necessary, request further examination or verification.

## **The Behavioral Intelligence and Analysis Unit**

The Behavioral Intelligence and Analysis Unit is responsible for analyzing suspect behavior and examining the psychological motivations and behavioral patterns underlying the events. It identifies behavioral connections between incidents, evaluates subtle details, and develops insights into possible personality traits of suspects.

The purpose of this unit is to uncover not only the surface-level aspects of events but also their psychological

### **In-Committee Role**

Delegates are expected to analyze behavioral connections between events and develop psychological profiles of potential suspects.

Throughout the committee, they should use data from other units to explore questions such as “why might this individual have acted in this way?” and generate informed interpretations.

They are also encouraged to focus on subtle details that may otherwise be overlooked, contributing unique perspectives to the investigation.

## **The Media & Public Affairs Unit**

The Media & Public Affairs Unit is responsible for managing communication with the public and controlling the flow of information. It analyzes public perception, develops media strategies, and, when necessary, utilizes public pressure to support the investigative process. It also shapes the committee’s external interactions.

### **In-Committee Role**

Delegates are expected to assess how information emerging during the committee is presented to the public and develop appropriate communication strategies.

They may also create scenarios that generate public pressure and analyze how such pressure could influence the course of the investigation.

### **Historical Records Unit**

The Historical Records Unit examines unresolved past cases and investigative records to contribute to the current investigation. It analyzes past errors and gaps, evaluates similarities and differences between incidents, and compares historical data with current findings.

The purpose of this unit is to deepen the investigation by utilizing historical data, uncover connections between events, and contribute to a more comprehensive and accurate analytical process.

### **In-Committee Role**

Delegates are expected to actively examine past cases and compare them with current incidents to identify patterns and inconsistencies.

They should also detect previous investigative mistakes or overlooked details and use these insights to bring new perspectives into the ongoing investigation.

### **Court Advocate Delegations**

The Court Advocate Delegations are responsible for evaluating all claims from a legal perspective and ensuring that the committee process remains fair and balanced. Rather than representing a specific suspect, they adopt a general defense approach against all accusations presented in the committee.

Advocates are expected to question whether claims are supported by sufficient and valid evidence, identify inconsistencies, and raise concerns regarding procedural irregularities. They also provide alternative explanations to maintain the possibility that suspects may be innocent.

The purpose of this unit is to ensure that the investigation remains within legal and ethical boundaries, prevent unfounded accusations, and contribute to a balanced progression of the committee.

### **Who is the Zodiac Killer?**

In historical records, the Zodiac Killer refers to an unidentified offender responsible for a series of attacks in California during the late 1960s. He became particularly well-known for the encrypted letters he sent to the police and newspapers, in which he described the murders he claimed to have committed and gave himself the name "Zodiac".

### **THE FIRST MURDER -20 DECEMBER 1968-**

The emergence of the Zodiac Killer typically begins with the incident that is considered his first verified attack. On the night of December 20, 1968, two teenagers—Patrick Jane (17) and Lorelei Martins (16)—who had met in a car on a secluded road called Lake Herman Road near Benicia, California, were attacked with guns.

The attacker approached the teenagers' parked car and opened fire; Jane died at the scene, while Martins was shot while trying to escape from the vehicle and died a short distance away. Some time after the incident, a passerby noticed the situation and reported it to the police. When the police arrived, they encountered the lifeless bodies of two young people.

### **Law Enforcement Assessment Following the Lake Herman Road Homicides**

In the immediate aftermath of the Lake Herman Road homicides, responding law enforcement agencies assessed the incident as an isolated act of violence rather than the onset of

a serial offense. The absence of apparent motive indicators—such as robbery, sexual assault, or a prolonged struggle—combined with limited physical evidence and the lack of reliable eyewitness testimony, constrained early investigative conclusions.

Initial investigative focus centered on localized explanations, including the possibility of a personal dispute, a random encounter, or an opportunistic attack by an unidentified assailant. At the time, certain behavioral elements of the crime, including the controlled nature of the attack and the absence of direct interaction with the victims, were not interpreted as indicators of a broader or evolving threat.

Only in subsequent months, following additional violent incidents and the emergence of communications claiming responsibility, did investigators re-evaluate the significance of the Lake Herman Road homicides. This retrospective reassessment led authorities to identify the incident as the first confirmed attack linked to the offender who would later refer to himself as “Zodiac,” marking the beginning of a prolonged and unresolved series of crimes.

## **2nd Murder**

The Zodiac Killer's second confirmed attack occurred on the night of July 4, 1969, in Vallejo, California, in a park called Blue Rock Springs Park. Robin Ferrin (22) and Michael Mageau (19) were sitting in their car when another vehicle approached them. The vehicle stopped briefly, then drove away; a few minutes later it returned. This time, the attacker got out of the car and opened fire with a pistol at the vehicle containing the young people. Robin Ferrin died shortly after the incident, while Michael Mageau, who was seriously injured, survived and was able to provide information to the police about the attacker. Shortly after the incident, an unidentified caller contacted the police department and claimed responsibility for the attack. This marked the beginning of a process in which he began to claim responsibility for the murders and deliberately drew attention to himself.

## **How Did Michael Describe This Suspect?**

The witness stated that the suspect was approximately 26–30 years old, of medium height (approximately 1.70–1.75), stocky, with short light brown hair.

He stated that the suspect showed no clear facial expression and remained calm throughout the attack. He stated that the attacker did not speak, but only fired shots and calmly walked away from the scene.

However, investigators later noted that the witness had been severely injured and under considerable stress during the event, raising questions about the reliability of certain details.

## **Witness Statement – Blue Rock Springs Area**

A previously unidentified witness has come forward claiming to have observed a suspicious individual near a parked vehicle shortly before the attack.

The witness described the individual as a male matching the general physical characteristics of Lawrence Kane. The individual was reportedly standing near a vehicle and appeared to be observing the surroundings before entering a car and leaving the area. Due to the time elapsed and limited visibility conditions, the witness was unable to make a definitive identification.

## **THE MURDERER CALLS THE POLICE (JULY 5, 1969)**

Approximately 40 minutes after the Blue Rock Springs attack, an unidentified man called the police department from a payphone in Vallejo.

The person on the phone spoke in a calm and controlled tone, saying the following:

“I am the person who shot the lovers on Columbus Parkway just now.  
I also committed the murders on Lake Herman Road last Christmas.”

This phone call was extremely important from two perspectives. First, the police were now certain that two separate incidents had been committed by the same person. Second, and more importantly, the attacker had consciously chosen to be visible for the first time. He wasn't content with just killing; he wanted his actions to be noticed and recognized.

The police quickly identified the payphone where the call was made. The phone booth was examined in detail; however, due to the technical capabilities of that era, the fingerprints obtained were insufficient and no definitive match could be made. Still, this search indicated that the attacker had not panicked and fled after the incident; on the contrary, he thought he was in control.

From this point on, the investigation took on a different dimension. Now, they were not only dealing with an armed attacker; they were facing a perpetrator who communicated, wanted to send a message, and viewed himself on the same level as the police. This psychological shift would become much clearer in the weeks that followed.

Following the phone call on July 5, there was a relative public silence for weeks. The police did not know who the attacker really was or whether he would reappear. However, this silence was deliberately broken on August 1, 1969.

On that day, a series of mysterious envelopes was delivered to *San Francisco Solmaz*, a local newspaper in the San Francisco Bay Area.

The structured nature of the communication and the deliberate presentation of the materials indicated that the sender intended to attract attention beyond the act itself. However, it was noted that the envelopes did not follow standard mailing conventions, and certain sender-related details were either missing or irregular. This raised questions regarding the origin and handling of the correspondence.

For the first time, a name was used in the letters. The author referred to himself as follows:

“This is the Zodiac speaking.”

(“The Zodiac speaking.”)

At this point, the attacker was no longer anonymous; he had created an identity for himself.

The content of the letters was defiant. Zodiac once again claimed responsibility for the murders committed on Lake Herman Road and Blue Rock Springs, mocking the police and the press. He was issuing a clear threat to the newspapers: if the codes were not published in the newspapers, he would kill more people over the weekend. This threat put significant pressure on both the media and law enforcement agencies.

### **Media Access Report**

Investigation into publication timelines has revealed that certain Zodiac letters were received during periods that align with Richard Gaikowski's known work schedule in media-related positions. While no direct link has been established, this overlap has raised questions regarding potential access to publication processes.

The police were initially unsure of the authenticity of the letters. However, the letters contained details of the crime scene that only the killer could have known. This almost certainly established that the letters were not forged. Thus, for the first time, Zodiac became the center of the investigation not only because of his murders but also because of his writings.

The encrypted texts were a spectacle in themselves. They were not random scribbles; a carefully crafted system was used, featuring symmetrical symbols that would take time to decipher.

Zodiac was doing two things here: On the one hand, he was demonstrating his intelligence and control; on the other hand, he was initiating a "game" with the police and the public.

Newspapers hesitated to publish the codes out of concern for public safety. However, due to Zodiac's explicit threats, the police decided to partially release the passwords following negotiations. This decision was exactly what Zodiac wanted: visibility.

## **What Were These Letters About?**

Shortly thereafter, an ordinary couple living in California—Donald and Bettye Harden—began working on the code. After days of effort, the majority of the 372-character code was deciphered. The decoding process relied on basic cryptanalytic techniques, including symbol frequency analysis, pattern repetition, and assumptions regarding English sentence structure. No advanced computational tools were used, and portions of the cipher remained unresolved.

Investigators believed that the decoded text might provide partial insight into the offender's psychology, although the interpretation of the message remained debated. In the text, he stated that he derived pleasure from killing, that hunting people was exciting, and that he believed the people he killed would become his slaves in the "other world."

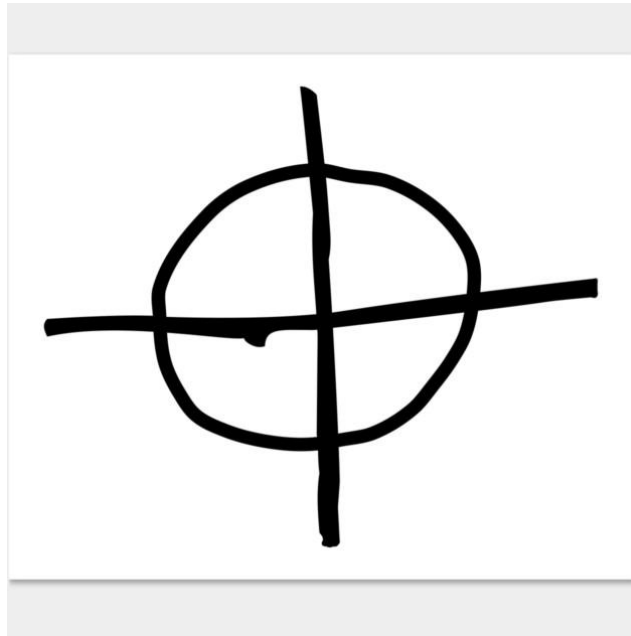
However, there was a detail: although the code had been cracked, there was no information revealing Zodiac's identity. The absence of identifying information within the decoded text raised questions among investigators regarding the true purpose of the ciphers. With these developments, Zodiac was no longer just a serial killer but had become a media-savvy figure. The letters were as much talked about as the murders, and the public was following the newspapers with fear. For the police, the situation was even more difficult; because Zodiac gained psychological superiority rather than physical evidence.

Additionally, investigators considered the possibility that not all ciphers were created with the intention of being solved. Some analysts suggested that certain encrypted messages might have been deliberately structured to waste investigative resources or create the illusion of complexity.

September 27, 1969, witnessed one of the strangest and most terrifying attacks in the Zodiac Killer case.

That afternoon, on the shores of Lake Berryessa in Napa County, university students Teresa Lisbon and Bryan Hartnell were sitting by the lake. The atmosphere was calm, there were other people around, and nothing foreshadowed the impending danger. After a while, a man wearing a black hoodie with his face completely covered began walking towards the couple. He

was wearing a strange costume with a plus sign inside a white circle on the chest. This was the first physical appearance of the symbol that would later become Zodiac's emblem.



The man said he had a gun and demanded the couple's money. His voice was calm, almost timid. Bryan Hartnell would later state in his testimony that the attacker did not appear angry or hurried; on the contrary, he acted planned and controlled. At this point, it still appeared that there was a possibility of a robbery.

However, after the binding process was completed, he suddenly attacked the couple. Then, he calmly walked away from the scene. Bryan Hartnell survived despite his severe injuries; Teresa Lisbon died in the hospital two days later. This attack was the first time Zodiac used a knife and established prolonged one-on-one contact with his victims.

After the attacker left the scene, he approached Bryan Hartnell's vehicle in the parking area, not far from the lake. He wrote the following information on the vehicle's door with a black marker pen:

- 12-20-68 — Lake Herman Road
- 7-4-69 — Blue Rock Springs

- 9-27-69 — Lake Berryessa

These dates appeared to be a chronological list of the attacks the Zodiac had committed so far. At the bottom, he had drawn that familiar symbol again. This was the first time the Zodiac had left a clear signature on physical evidence.

this shift in method raised questions among investigators regarding whether the same individual was responsible for all previous attacks, or whether the offender was intentionally changing methods to confuse investigators.

The presence of a costume raised additional investigative questions. Authorities debated whether the outfit was intended to conceal the attacker's identity, create a recognizable persona, or deliberately mislead witnesses regarding the offender's appearance.

Shortly after the incident, a phone call was received by the Napa County Sheriff's Office. The caller spoke in a calm voice, stating that there had been an attack in Lake Berryessa, and then hung up. When the phone's location was determined, it was revealed that the call had been made from another payphone. Once again, Zodiac had deliberately established a connection between the murder and the communication.

The Lake Berryessa attack was a significant turning point in Zodiac's modus operandi. Previously, the killer had attacked from a distance, at night, and with a gun; this time, he acted during the day, in relative proximity to people, face to face, and with a knife. For the police, the situation had become even more complex. Despite Bryan Hartnell's detailed statement, a clear facial description could not be made due to Zodiac's costume and mask. However, the attacker's speech pattern, word choice, and calm demeanor strongly matched those in previous letters.

Due to the outdoor environment and the public nature of the Lake Berryessa location, forensic recovery was significantly limited. Investigators were unable to obtain usable fingerprints, biological material, or trace evidence that could be conclusively attributed to the attacker. Environmental exposure and scene accessibility further complicated evidence preservation.

Following the Lake Berryessa attack, the growing complexity of the case and increasing public concern placed significant pressure on law enforcement agencies. Because the incidents spanned multiple jurisdictions and involved unusual communication patterns, federal authorities began coordinating efforts between local police departments and federal investigative bodies.

### **PAUL STINE MURDER (11 OCTOBER 1969)**

On the night of October 11, 1969, taxi driver Paul Stine was shot dead in San Francisco. Initially, the case was treated as an ordinary robbery-homicide. However, it was soon determined that it had been committed by the Zodiac Killer.

This murder differs from previous attacks because this time, Zodiac acted without a mask. Based on the statements of witnesses who claimed to have seen the incident, police quickly arrived in the area. However, because multiple and conflicting descriptions of the suspect's appearance were provided, officers were unable to determine which details were accurate.

As a result, even though they were extremely close to Zodiac, they were unable to stop the suspect.

In later reviews of the case, investigators noted that several witness statements contained inconsistencies regarding the suspect's physical characteristics. Differences were reported in estimates of height, hair color, and age range. Some witnesses described the suspect as heavier and older, while others suggested a younger appearance. These discrepancies made it difficult for investigators to establish a reliable composite description of the offender.

The perpetrator walked away from the scene and disappeared without a trace. During the investigation, it was noted by the police that the sleeve of Stine's shirt was torn and missing.

### **The Letter and the Evidence**

After the Paul Stine murder, Zodiac hardened the tone of the letters he sent to newspapers. During this period, the perpetrator not only claimed responsibility for his crimes; he also used statements that openly belittled the police force and directly threatened the public.

At the same time, law enforcement agencies began receiving an increasing number of letters and phone calls from individuals claiming to be the Zodiac.

Some of these communications contained vague threats or references to previously published information, making it difficult for investigators to determine their authenticity. As media coverage intensified, authorities became concerned that the case might attract individuals attempting to imitate the Zodiac or gain attention by falsely claiming responsibility.

### **Identity Games and Fake Tips**

During this period, Zodiac implied different identities in different letters and used statements that sometimes contradicted himself. This situation posed a significant problem for the investigation teams. It is believed that the perpetrator deliberately left misleading clues and aimed to mislead the police.

Because of these contradictions, some investigators began considering the possibility that not all letters attributed to the Zodiac were written by the same person.

This raised the question of whether certain communications might represent copycat behavior rather than genuine messages from the offender. Additionally, in some of his letters, Zodiac exaggerated the number of murders he committed and claimed responsibility for attacks that could not be verified. This behavior indicates that his primary goal was to create perception and fear rather than merely counting bodies.

### **20-22 October 1969: The Sam Calls**

On October 20, 1969, a series of consecutive phone calls to various police departments in California initiated a remarkable and controversial phase in the Zodiac Killer investigation. A man who identified himself as the Zodiac Killer, but whose true identity was never determined, made phone calls to the police. In some records, this person identified himself as "Sam," but the accuracy of this name could not be verified in any way.

During the phone calls, he specifically stated that he wanted to speak with the well-known criminal lawyer George Bellick and claimed that he would only surrender if he could contact him. This request was taken seriously by the authorities and George Bellick was informed.

On October 22, 1969, George Bellick was a guest on a television program broadcast in San Francisco. The program's topic was the Zodiac Killer case. During the broadcast, a man who called in via phone identified himself as the Zodiac Killer.

Participants:

- George Bellick(GB) – Attorney
- Caller (C) – Male claiming to be the Zodiac Killer

GB: Hello, we're on the air. This is George Bellick. I heard you wanted to speak with me, what do you want to say?

C:I need help. I can't control it anymore. I don't want to hurt anyone, I dont want to kill anyone again.

GB: Stay calm. If you're asking for help, we can talk about that. Where are you right now?

C: I can't say that. My head hurts a lot... all the time. That's why this happens.

GB: Headaches? How long has this been going on?

C: For a long time. When it starts, everything gets confused. I lose control.

GB: If you truly want help, you can turn yourself in. I can help make sure you're not harmed.

C: Only you understand me. I don't want to talk to anyone else.

GB: All right. But in order to help you, I need you to give me some information.

C: No... no. Only you. If it's not you, it will continue.

GB: Continue—what do you mean by that?

C: People. I can't stop it.

GB: Listen, I'm here. But without telling me where you are, we can't resolve this.

C: I can't... I can't...

(A long silence)

GB: You're still there, aren't you?

C: (in a low voice) My head hurts...

(The line disconnects.)

Authorities were unable to conclusively determine whether the caller was genuinely connected to the Zodiac crimes. Investigators noted that the emotional tone of the caller differed from the confident and taunting language observed in earlier Zodiac letters.

As a result, some analysts considered the possibility that the call may have been made by an unrelated individual seeking attention during a period of intense media coverage.

### **Zodiac Symbol and Alleged Number of Murders**

At the end of the letter, Zodiac used his symbol and restated the number of murders he claimed to have committed. However, the figure he provided was far higher than the number officially confirmed in the case. Authorities assessed that Zodiac was attempting to create public fear and enhance his own image through such claims

With Zodiac becoming popular, other criminals imitating Zodiac's behavior to conceal their identities, increasing tension in California, and Zodiac claiming to have committed more murders than he had confessed to, these factors led to doubts about the credibility of the events and the received letters.

### **December 1969 - Letter "Bus Bomb" (School Service Bomb)**

In December 1969, a new letter signed by Zodiac reached the San Francisco Chronicle. Zodiac claimed to be planning to target a school bus and detailed how he would carry out this attack using accompanying drawings.

The letter contained threats that the children would be killed after the service's tires were punctured. Zodiac described this plan in technical detail, thus ensuring that the threat was taken seriously. The content of the letter caused great fear in the community, and security measures were increased, especially around schools.

Despite the seriousness of the threat, no such attack ever occurred. This raised important questions among investigators regarding the true intention behind the letter. Some analysts believed the message represented a genuine plan that was never executed, while others argued that the threat may have been designed primarily to create widespread fear and draw attention to the offender.

In this letter, Zodiac also used derogatory statements towards the police force and claimed that he could not be caught. However, the attack in question never took place.

In the early months of 1970, the tone of the letters sent by Zodiac changed significantly. The correspondence became more complex, symbolic, and fragmented. Instead of making direct claims of attack, Zodiac preferred to communicate through ciphers, symbols, and indirect threats. This shift in communication style led investigators to question whether the offender's objectives had changed.

Some analysts suggested that the Zodiac may have become increasingly focused on maintaining psychological influence over the public and law enforcement rather than committing additional acts of violence.

In the letters sent during this period, it was observed that Zodiac's relationship with the public was not only aimed at creating fear but also at establishing a mental superiority.

### **April 20, 1970 – The “My Name Is—” Letter**

On April 20, 1970, the Zodiac sent a letter along with a complex cipher. The letter included the phrase “My name is...”; however, because the cipher was written in a highly complex manner, the part following this phrase could not be read, and no clear information about the Zodiac’s real identity was obtained.

This letter demonstrates that the Zodiac deliberately maintained uncertainty about his identity and intended to stall the investigation.

### **Persons of Interest**

#### **-Rick Marshall –**

Rick Marshall is a 27-year-old screenwriter working at a film production company. He came to the attention of investigators during the course of the case in connection with witness statements describing an individual seen near the scene.

As part of the investigation, Marshall’s personal notes and written materials were reviewed. During this process, it was observed that some of his notes contained drawings bearing a notable resemblance to the symbol used by the Zodiac. While no direct connection has been established, this similarity was considered significant enough to be documented.

Further examination of Marshall’s background revealed his interest in writing and the performing arts, as well as his involvement in developing various script drafts.

Interviews with individuals in his social circle indicated that he frequently incorporated dark themes into his writing and occasionally drew inspiration from real-world events. While such tendencies are generally considered typical within creative professions, some acquaintances noted that his interest in crime and violence-related themes appeared unusually detailed. These observations have not been directly linked to the investigation; however, they have been included as part of a broader contextual assessment.

Among his materials, investigators identified a draft narrative depicting a planned attack on a school bus. The text included detailed elements such as timing, positioning, and method. Although the material appears to be fictional in nature and contains no explicit reference to the ongoing case, its potential relevance has not yet been determined.

No physical or forensic evidence has directly linked Marshall to the crimes. However, the combination of witness-related observations, symbolic similarities, and the nature of his written work has led to his inclusion within the scope of the investigation.

#### **-Arthur Leigh Allen –**

Arthur Leigh Allen is one of the individuals whose name appears in the Zodiac Killer investigation, particularly drawing attention from late 1969 onward.

During the period in which the Zodiac attacks occurred, Allen was residing in the state of California and had geographic access to the areas where the incidents took place some acquaintances later recalled unusual conversations involving themes of dominance and control, although these recollections could not be independently verified. These statements attracted investigative attention due to their thematic similarity to language and concepts later observed in Zodiac correspondence.

Certain witness accounts alleged that Allen had used the term “Zodiac” in conversation. Due to the timing of this claim, the statement was considered relevant and resulted in Allen being documented as a suspect within official investigative records.

Allen's physical characteristics—such as age range, body type, and general appearance—were considered to be potentially consistent with some eyewitness descriptions. In addition, prior disciplinary issues and conflicts with authority were examined as part of a broader behavioral assessment. These elements were viewed as potentially aligning with the defiant and control-oriented tone present in Zodiac communications.

Certain written materials and personal items attributed to Allen were documented during the investigation. Among these were items that suggested an interest in symbolic expression and encoded writing. Information related to Arthur Leigh Allen is currently maintained in the case file as evaluative material rather than conclusive evidence. His profile remains suitable for further examination by specialized committee bodies—such as Behavioral Analysis

#### **-Richard Gaikowski-**

Richard Gaikowski emerged as a person of interest in the Zodiac investigation, particularly during the period when communication and media-related aspects became more prominent. During this time, the delivery of letters attributed to Zodiac to certain media outlets and the way these communications were presented to the public became a central focus of the investigation.

In this context, the fact that these letters were delivered to *San Francisco Solmaz*, a local newspaper, and that Gaikowski was employed at this publication was evaluated within the scope of the investigation.

The timing of the deliveries, the manner in which the letters reached the newspaper, and the process by which they were published were examined by some investigators; however, no definitive conclusion was reached regarding how these elements occurred.

Gaikowski's work in journalism and media provided him with familiarity regarding newspaper operations, editorial processes, content production, and the construction of public messaging. This professional background was considered in certain assessments, particularly in relation to how such communications could be structured, directed, or presented to create a

specific impact. However, these considerations were approached as part of broader analytical scenarios rather than as direct evidence.

The available findings do not directly link Gaikowski to any specific crime scene; however, his profile continues to be evaluated within the context of communication and media-related aspects of the investigation. For this reason, his profile remains in the case file for analytical and comparative purposes without constituting a definitive conclusion.

#### **-Lawrence Kane –**

Lawrence Kane is an individual whose name emerged in the Zodiac Killer investigation primarily during the period following the Paul Stine murder in October 1969. His inclusion in investigative consideration was based on a combination of circumstantial factors, geographic presence, and partial alignment with witness descriptions.

Kane was known to be present in the San Francisco Bay Area during the relevant timeframe of Zodiac-related activity. His movements and residences placed him within reasonable proximity to multiple incident locations. This geographic overlap prompted investigators to include Kane in the broader suspect pool. Additionally, Kane had a documented history of neurological and psychological issues following a prior accident. These factors were considered potentially relevant given the erratic yet controlled communication style observed in Zodiac phone calls and letters.

Kane's physical appearance—particularly his age range and build—was considered potentially compatible with certain eyewitness accounts, including descriptions related to the Paul Stine murder. While no single description was definitive, the absence of clear eliminative factors kept Kane under consideration.

Behaviorally, Kane's interpersonal difficulties and history of unstable relationships were noted. These elements were examined in relation to Zodiac's hostile, antagonistic tone toward authority and society.

Kane's name arose in discussions concerning written and verbal expression, particularly due to perceived similarities between his known communication style and certain Zodiac messages. Any such associations remain interpretive rather than evidentiary.

Certain analysts also considered whether previously documented neurological issues might theoretically relate to the unusual tone and content observed in some Zodiac phone communications. Despite these observations, investigators were unable to establish a direct connection between Kane and the crimes.

## Questions to Be Answered

1. Considering all the crimes on record, can the next attack be predicted?
2. What did newspapers represent or mean to Zodiac?
3. What can be done to keep the terrified public away from panic?
4. Did Zodiac have a specific profile that guided the selection of his victims?
5. Were Zodiac's actions driven by a desire for visibility and recognition, or by a compulsion to kill?
6. What was the primary purpose of the letters?
7. Were the letters intentionally designed to be unsolvable?
8. Did the letters come from a single person? If they were written by multiple people, how did they all adopt the same writing style?
9. Was Zodiac an organization? Could the reason he remained unidentified for so many years, and the ciphers remained unsolved, be due to an internal structure he established?
10. Why did Zodiac try to create an identity by choosing a specific symbol?
11. How should investigators prioritize suspects when the available evidence is largely circumstantial?
12. How reliable are eyewitness descriptions in high-stress criminal situations?