Freedom of Information and Privacy Acts

Subject: ***Jeffrey Dahmer***
File Number: ***7-MW-26057 Sub A-2***

Federal Bureau of Investigation

FD-350 (Rev. 5-8-81)

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MILWAUKEE JOURNAL
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Title: Police were in Dahmer flat
Sources say 3 officers took boy into apartment in May, saw photos

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Police were in Dahmer flat

Sources say 3 officers took boy into apartment in May, saw photos

By DAVID E. UMHOEFER
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Three officers who on May 27 investigated Jeffrey L. Dahmer's involvement with a nude 14-year-old boy actually took the boy back to Dahmer's apartment, where they saw photos of some of Dahmer's previous victims even as the body of his most recent victim lay in the adjoining room, sources told The Journal Thursday.

And Dahmer has told police that he killed the boy, Konerak Sinthasomphone, as soon as the officers left his apartment, the sources said.

The new details would mean that officers got a look inside the alleged serial killer's apartment on May 27, weeks before police found the remains of 11 males in the unit, at 924 N. 25th St. Five of the 17 victims linked to Dahmer died after May 27. The remains of 11 of the victims, including Konerak, were found in the apartment July 22.

7-MW-26057 Sub A-138
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Dahmer has been charged with four counts of first-degree intentional homicide, and more charges are expected.

The new information raises the gravest questions to date about the actions of the three officers. The three were suspended with pay Friday by Police Chief Philip Arreola while their actions involving Konerak were investigated.

The May incident has already galvanized members of the city's black and homosexual communities, leading to a growing series of marches and rallies. They say it is evidence that some Milwaukee police officers do not take the complaints of blacks and homosexuals seriously.

The new information came from two sources familiar with details of the ongoing internal Police Department investigation. Their information came from emerging details of the police probe

Please see **Police** *page* **9**

Police/Officers reportedly took boy into Dahmer's apartment

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and from details of Dahmer's confessions to police.

Police Chief Philip Arreola would not comment on the allegations Thursday morning, said Capt. Dean Collins.

Collins said Arreola planned to issue a statement, but that statement would not come before The Journal's deadlines Thursday.

Collins refused to say whether the three suspended officers had been charged, or whether officers from Internal Affairs had been able to reach the three.

Milwaukee Police Association President Bradley DeBraska said late Wednesday: "I put in calls to all three of the suspended officers. Internal Affairs is out there trying to serve the guys with some envelopes. When I hear from the officers, I'll know what was inside." Efforts by Journal reporters to reach the three officers were unsuccessful.

Sources are speculating that the information being leaked to the media is part of a larger strategy to defuse union outrage by informing the rank and file of the serious nature of the allegations against the three officers, and to prevent any criticism of the swift action Arreola took Friday when he suspended the officers.

The information the highly placed sources circulated said that:

- Dahmer has told police the officers took Konerak into Dahmer's apartment. One source said officers literally carried the boy into the apartment. Earlier accounts have said the officers released the boy to Dahmer as they talked on the street outside the apartment building.
- While in the apartment, the officers saw, strewed on the floor, photographs of some of Dahmer's victims, both before and after they died. Included in the photos were suggestive photos of Konerak that Dahmer had taken.
- Dahmer has told police that he killed the boy immediately after the officers left the apartment.
- Dahmer also told police that while the officers were in the apartment, the body of one of his victims was in the bedroom and was "smelling like hell." It was apparently the body of Tony Hughes, who was last seen May 24 and whose remains were found in Dahmer's apartment.

The officers originally had been called to the street outside Dahmer's apartment by two neighborhood women who said they had seen the boy — naked and, by their account, bleeding from the buttocks — fleeing from Dahmer.

The witnesses have told reporters that the officers dismissed their concerns, apparently satisfied that the incident was a spat between homosexual lovers. Officers have said that Konerak told them he was 19. They took no further action after Dahmer told them the boy was a house guest who was drunk.

Inside the apartment, the sources said, the officers saw instant-developed photographs of the boy — partially clothed, according to one source — that were apparently taken by Dahmer.

The officers saw the photographs, both sources said. Neither had any specific information about what action, if any, the officers took upon seeing the photos.

Both sources said that Dahmer had admitted to police that the body of one of his earlier victims was in the bedroom adjoining the main living area, where the photographs were found.

Sandra Smith, one of the neighbors who saw Konerak fleeing Dahmer's apartment and called police, said in an interview Wednesday: "Nobody who would have seen that boy would have said he was OK. He had been running around naked and he couldn't really talk. All he could do was mumble, 'No.' "

A Smith said she also observed that the boy had blood running down the back of his thigh.

Moreover, Smith added that she and her cousin had tried to convince police that the boy was not an adult. Smith said the officers would not listen.

" 'That's a little boy,' I told them. I know a little boy when I see one. They told me they had been investigating these things for seven years and didn't need nobody butting in.

"I swear to God he was just a little boy. I didn't have no doubts about it. But there wasn't nobody listening to me."

Many officers said they felt betrayed that the suspended officers had never had a good chance to tell their side of the story. There was never a counterpunch to the voluminous reports of the incident in the media.

"There was too much pressure to do something," one veteran officer said. "They needed a scapegoat."

The three officers have contended in their reports of the incident that Fire Department paramedics arrived first and wrapped the boy in a blanket. The officers said they surmised that when the paramedics left, the boy did not need treatment.

The officers also noted that the boy gave a false name and a birth date that would have made him 19.

Fire Chief August G. Erdmann has said police officers were at the scene when paramedics arrived.

One officer who this week heard tapes of the officers' radio transmissions said the officers sounded like they were joking around lightheartedly, "the kind of stuff that you'd hear in any office. The officers may have been doing it to relieve stress. You know, going out on one assignment after another in a dangerous area of town. Where else are they going to relieve stress out there? It just sounded like silliness."

According to Police Department procedure, officers formally charged by the department with a violation of its rules have seven days, excluding weekends and holidays, to provide their side of the story to the chief. That story can include any additional witnesses not already interviewed.

Journal reporters Anne Bothwell, Tim Cuprisin, Joe Garofoli, Daniel P. Hanley Jr. and Tom Vanden Brook contributed to this story.

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FBI/DOJ

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MILWAUKEE SENTINEL
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

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OLIVER LACY-VICTIM
UNSUBS-VICTIMS-HOMOCIDE

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Union says 3 will fight allegations

Police Chief Philip Arreola filed administrative charges Thursday against three officers who allowed a 14-year-old Laotian boy to return to the apartment of suspected serial killer Jeffrey L. Dahmer.

Arreola's announcement came shortly after the release of transcripts of radio transmission tapes of the incident that show an officer laughed after describing the boy as an "intoxicated Asian naked male" and saying his partner would "get deloused at the station" before heading for their next call.

Arreola suspended the officers with pay last Friday after it was revealed they let the naked, bleeding and apparently intoxicated boy, Konerak Sinthasomphone, go back to Dahmer's apartment early May 27. The boy's dismembered body and the remains of 10 men were found in Dahmer's apartment after a man escaped from the N. 25th St. building last week and told officers Dahmer had tried to kill him.

The officers, whose names have not been released, have seven working days to respond to the charges.

Arreola said he would decide after the officers respond what action he would take. Asked later what his options were, Arreola said the officers could be fired.

A lawyer for the police union blasted the administrative charges as an attempt to make scapegoats of the officers, and promised the officers would fight the charges.

Arreola would not say what charges the officers face.

However, police union attorney Laurie Eggert, who represents at least one of the officers, said most of the allegations stem from the officers' obligations regarding juveniles. The allegations assume that the officers knew or should have known that Konerak was a juvenile, she said.

A separate allegation accuses the officers of failing to investigate properly, including a failure to talk to witnesses and failure to obtain identification, Eggert said.

The violations fall under Rule 4 of the department's Rules and Regulations. The rule has 104 subsections.

Flanked by eight high-ranking members of the department's command staff, Arreola said at a news conference at the Police Administration Building that the matter was discussed with the district attorney but that it was decided "it was not within the criminal jurisdiction."

The department's investigation had concluded that "basic law enforcement practices were not followed," he said.

"The fact that the victim was 14 years of age and reported by a citizen as being at the time threatened and assaulted by the suspect, Dahmer, lent an urgency to an immediate follow-up and separate investigation by the Internal Affairs Division," Arreola said.

The investigation is continuing,

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This story was written by Sentinel staff writer Jan Uebelherr from reports by Gretchen Schuldt, Joe Manning and Cary Spivak.

but Arreola said the probe thus far has concluded that "Police Department individuals who responded failed to conduct a basic, proper police investigation into the matter."

"Therefore, as a result of this investigation conducted by the Internal Affairs Division, charges have been proffered against the individuals involved," Arreola said.

"This has been an extremely trying time for the Police Department, the City of Milwaukee and, obviously, all of its citizens," Arreola said. "There is no way we can change what has occurred."

Arreola said he saw the incident as a challenge to "rebuild confidence and to bridge the gap, if there is any, between ourselves and the community."

The news conference was broadcast live over the police radio.

Kenneth J. Murray, attorney for the Milwaukee Police Association, said the three officers will fight Arreola's administrative charges.

Murray said Arreola offered "sparkling platitudes and stained glass attitudes" and was making scapegoats of the officers to appease an angry community.

"He did nothing to bring peace to the community," Murray said. "People read the paper with carefully fed releases. He is feeding a lynch mob mentality."

Murray said the release of confidential information to the media about investigations under way by the Internal Affairs Division was a violation of department rules.

He said the leaks were made deliberately to create the impression that no one was to blame for the May 27 incident except the three officers.

"We will consider whether or not there will be a formal response," Murray said. "The chief has made his decision. He, Pontius Pilate, will pass this cup to the mayor's Fire and Police Commission, direct appointees of Mayor (John O.) Norquist."

He said the move takes the political heat off the mayor and the chief "by saying, 'It ain't us. It's those three guys.'"

"We will fight. These officers did what they were supposed to do," Murray said. "But based on what people see on television and read in the paper, it appears these officers screwed up.

"The chief is desperately trying to save his own political career," Murray said.

Fire and Police Commission Chairman M. Nicol Padway discounted Murray's allegations of an Arreola-inspired lynch mob and said the chief was acting within his authority.

He declined to comment specifically on the charges, saying the commission would be required to rule on the allegations if the officers appeal any disciplinary order.

Padway said the officers would have 10 days to appeal any disciplinary order they receive.

Regarding the tapes, Padway said he did not think it fair to judge the Police Department on a few minutes of communications.

There has been talk of a walkout since the three officers were suspended with pay.

As a result of the suspensions, the Milwaukee Police Association is conducting a no-confidence vote on Arreola's performance.

Any officers who walk off their jobs will be fired, a top city official said.

"Strikes by public employees are illegal in this state," said John M. Tries, Norquist's chief of staff.

There are contingency plans to provide police protection for the city if there is a walkout, Tries said. He declined to elaborate.

"In my heart, I cannot believe the rank and file will walk out on the city at this point in time," said Tries, a former police officer.

Tries did not agree with calls for an independent investigation.

"I think the Fire and Police Commission is the appropriate body to review what the chief comes up with," Tries said.

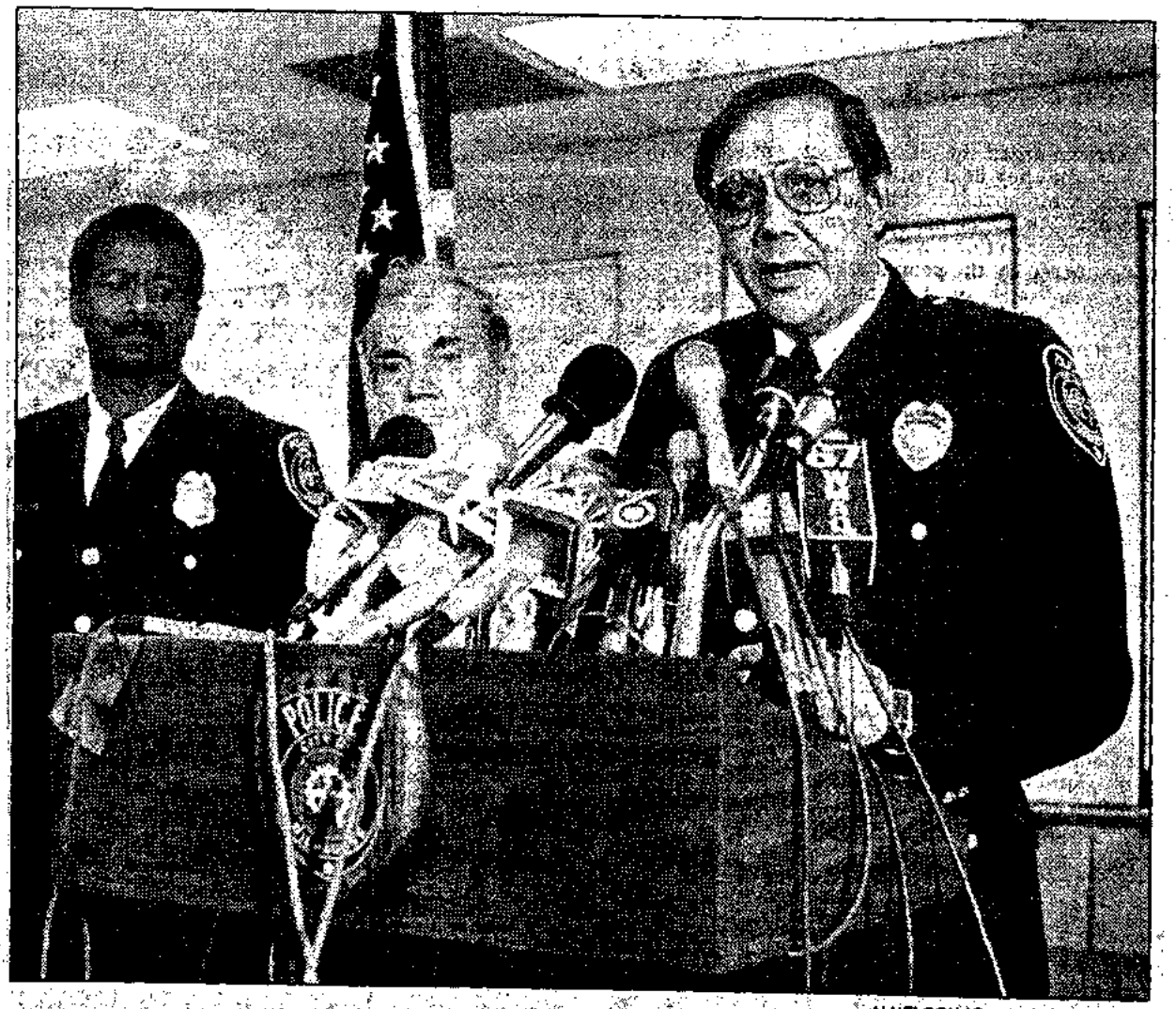
Murray is "doing the best he can for his clients" and has an interest in creating an impression of partiality and unfairness, Tries said.

At City Hall, Norquist told a reporter he wanted to ensure the alleged events of May 27 never happen again.

Norquist said he would develop an agenda of proposals to improve police-community relations.

"I have lots of ideas now," Norquist said, adding that he would wait to introduce them until they are more fully developed.

Norquist also said he could not comment on Arreola's actions because he had not had time to review them.



AI NELSON / Sentinel photographer

Milwaukee Police Chief Philip Arreola (right) announces Thursday that administrative charges have been filed against three officers who allowed a 14-year-old boy, who later was slain, to return to the apartment of Jeffrey L. Dahmer. Dahmer is a suspect in 17 killings. Deputy Inspector Alfonzo Graham (left) and Asst. Chief Leroy Jahnke accompanied Arreola at a news conference Thursday.

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Attorney says Dahmer feeling remorse

Gerald P. Boyle, the attorney representing suspected serial killer Jeffrey L. Dahmer, told "CBS This Morning" Thursday that Dahmer "is in a greater state of anguish and despair" and feels remorse.

Boyle told commentator Harry Smith that Dahmer was competent to stand trial, but his state of mind when the crimes were committed is being evaluated.

"Obviously, this young man had a sick mind, and now we'll have to just find what the depths of that sickness was," Boyle said.

Boyle said Dahmer's family also was anguished, for the victims and for their son.

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Tapes detail radio, phone calls in case

The following is a complete transcript of police radio transmissions and telephone conversations from the May 27 incident involving Jeffrey L. Dahmer and 14-year-old Konerak Sinthasomphone. Portions of the tapes are indecipherable.

Male dispatcher: Milwaukee emergency operator 71.

Woman: OK, hi. Um, I'm on 25th and State. And there's this young man. He is butt (*or buck*) naked. He has been beaten up. He is very bruised up. He can't stand. He (*indecipherable*) fall down. He has, he is butt naked. He has no clothes on. He is really hurt. And I, you know, I ain't got no (*indecipherable*) on him. I just seen him. And he needs some help, so I called.

Dispatcher: Where is, where is he at?

Woman: On 25th and State. The corner of 25th and State.

Dispatcher: He's just on the corner of the street?

Woman: Yeah, he in the middle of the street. He fell out. We try and help him. Some people try and help him.

Dispatcher: OK, and he's unconscious right now?

Woman: They, he getting him up. But he is, 'cause he is bruised up. Somebody must have jumped on him and stripped him or whatever.

Dispatcher: OK, let me put the Fire Department on the line. They'll send an ambulance. OK?

Woman: OK.

Dispatcher: OK? Just stay on the phone, OK?

Woman: OK.

The next tape begins with a ringing telephone and sirens in the background.

Dispatcher: Fire Department.

Woman: Um, yes, could you send an ambulance to, on the corner of 25th and State?

Dispatcher: What's the problem?

Woman: OK, there's this, this butt-naked young boy or man or whatever. He, um, is butt (*or buck*) naked. He's been beaten up real bad. And he fell down, and people is trying to help him stand, and he can't stand. He is butt naked. He has no clothes on. He is very hurt.

Dispatcher: Is he awake?

Woman: He ain't awake. They trying to get him to walk, but he can't walk straight. He can't even see straight.

Dispatcher: Ah, OK.

Woman: And every time he stand up, he just fall out.

Dispatcher: At 25, 25th and State?

Woman: Yeah.

Dispatcher: All right.

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AUG 15 1991

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Woman: Yes, I was wondering. Ah, earlier this evening, about 15 minutes ago, my daughter and my niece flagged down a, ah, squad car No. 68, whereas they witnessed a young child being molested by an adult.

Officer: Uh-hmm.

Woman: And has, has this been reported?

Officer: Where is this happening at?

Woman: 25th and State.

Officer: 25th and State.

Woman: Yes.

Officer: Hold on, let me check.

Woman: OK.

(Pause while female officer checks. Baby can be heard in background. Then a male officer comes on the line.)

Male officer: Hello, this is *(indecipherable name)*, Milwaukee police.

Woman: Yes, ah, ah, there was a squad car, No. 68, that was flagged down earlier this evening, about 15 minutes ago.

Officer: That was me.

Woman: Yeah, ah, what happened? I mean, my daughter and my niece witnessed what was going on. Was anything done about this situation? Do you need their names or . . .

Officer: *(cutting in)* No, I don't need . . .

Woman: *(continuing)* . . . information or anything from them?

Officer: No, not at all.

Woman: *(sounding surprised)* You don't?

Officer: Nope. It's a, ah, an intoxicated, ah *(slight pause)* boyfriend of another *(slight pause)* boyfriend.

Woman: *(breaking in, and saying somewhat incredulously)* Well, how old was this child?

Officer: It wasn't a child. It was an adult.

Woman: *(emphatically)* Are you sure?

Officer: Yup.

Woman: *(emphatically)* Are you positive? Because this child doesn't even speak English. My daughter had, ah, you know, dealt with him before and seen him on the street catching earthworms.

Officer: Uh-hmm.

Woman: You know *(indecipherable)*.

Officer: Uh-hmm. Yeah. No, no. He's ah, he's ah, that's all taken care of, ma'am.

Woman: *(emphatic, almost anguished)* Are you sure?

Officer: Ma'am, I can't make it any more clear. It's all taken care of. That's, you know, ah, he's with his boyfriend and, ah, his boyfriend's apartment, where he's got his belongings also —

Woman: *(breaking in)* But isn't this, I mean, what if he's a child and not an adult? I mean, are you positive this is an —

Officer: *(breaking in)* Ma'am —

Woman: — adult?

Officer: Ma'am —

Older woman: Uh-hmm.

Officer: Like I explained to ya, it's all taken care of, it's as positive as, ah, I can be.

Woman: Oh, I see.

Officer: OK, there's a —

Woman: But —

Officer: Ah, I can't *(pause)* . . .

Woman: *(Indecipherable)*

Officer: . . . do anything about somebody's sexual preferences in life.

Woman: Well, no, I'm not saying anything about that, but it appeared to have been a child. This is my concern. No, no.

Officer: No, he's not.

Woman: He's not a child?

Officer: No, he's not, OK?

Woman: *(sighs)*

Officer: And that's a boyfriend-boyfriend, ah, thing, and he's got belongings at the house where, ah, he came from. He's got very, ah *(sounds like "nice")* pictures of himself and his boyfriend and so forth, so . . .

Woman: *(sounding relieved)* Oh, I see.

Officer: OK?

Woman: OK, well I'm just, you know, it appeared to have been a child. That was my concern.

Officer: I understand. No, he's not. No.

Woman: Oh, OK, thank you.

Officer: OK.

Woman: OK.

Officer: Bye.

Woman: Bye.

Woman: That one-way.

Dispatcher: OK.

Woman: Bye.

The third tape is of a conversation between a police dispatcher and an officer.

Konerak: Among slaying victims

Officer: (Squad car No.) 36, C-18 (assignment completed), 10-8 (available for assignment).

Dispatcher: 36, you got a man down. Caller states there's a man badly beaten and is wearing no clothes, lying in the street, 2-5 and State. Anonymous female caller. Ambulance sent.

Officer: 10-4.

The fourth tape apparently is of a conversation between a Sheriff's Department dispatcher and another emergency operator.

Female dispatcher: Milwaukee emergency operator 0-4, may I help you?

Sheriff's dispatcher: Yes, Sheriff's Department, operator 31. I called earlier, and apparently the caller hung up at that 9-1-1 mobile transfer, but he reported that there was a subject male dragging a naked male that looked like he was beat up, ah, severely, ah, between 25th and 26th Sts. on State.

Female dispatcher: OK, we'll get someone out.

Sheriff's dispatcher: Thank you.

Female dispatcher: You're welcome. Bye-bye.

The fifth taped conversation is between a Milwaukee police dispatcher and an officer who apparently had handled the call about the naked, injured male.

Officer: 36.

Dispatcher: 36.

Officer: Ah, the intoxicated Asian naked male (*laughter*) was returned to his sober (*pause*) boyfriend (*laughter in background*). And we're 10-8. She 18 or is she 10?

Dispatcher: 10-4.

Later, the same squad car was dispatched to another call.

Dispatcher: Squad 36, a battery complaint, . . . north 3-3 (meaning N. 33rd St.), caller's name is (deleted).

Officer: That was . . . north 3-3?

Dispatcher: A-firmative.

Officer: 10-4, be a minute, my partner's gonna get deloused at the station (*laughter*).

Dispatcher: 10-4.

Later, the mother of one of the women who first reported that Konerak was naked and injured began calling around to find out what police had done.

Female dispatcher: Milwaukee emergency operator 55, may I help you?

Older woman: Yeah, yes. A moment ago — ah, well, how long ago was it? — about 10 minutes ago, ah, my daughter and my niece flagged down a policeman when they walked up on a, ah, a young child being molested by a male guy. And, ah, no information or anything was being taken, but they were taken Downtown. I was wondering, I mean, I'm sure further information must be needed. (*Fairly emphatically:*) The boy was naked and bleeding.

Dispatcher: OK.

Woman: And, ah, have you all had any reports of that, anyone being brought down like that?

Dispatcher: Do you know where it happened at?

Woman: The squad car number was No. 68 that they flagged down, and they picked him up.

Dispatcher: Uh-hmm.

Woman: And ah, my daughter and my niece said that, you know, their names or nothing was being taken down or what-not, but the fact is that a crime was being committed. I'm, I'm sure that you must need, you know, some kind of information based on it.

Dispatcher: OK, let me give you someone to talk to. Hold on, please.

Woman: OK.

The older woman then has a conversation with another dispatcher.

Other dispatcher: (*indecipherable*) 6-6, direct 95.

Woman: Yes, ah, I was calling to see if a squad car No. 68 brought someone in, a child being molested by an adult, that was witnessed by my daughter and my niece.

Dispatcher: Where was this?

Woman: 26th and Highland, (*indecipherable*)?

Woman in background: 25th and State!

Woman: (*to dispatcher*) 25th and State. OK, they were the ones that witnessed it and flagged the policeman down, and you know, ah, you've been told about the situation, but their names or nothing was taken down, and I'm wondering if this situation was being handled.

Dispatcher: Um.

Woman: Because what it indicated was that this was a male child being raped and molested by an adult. It was eyewit- . . .

Dispatcher: (*breaking in*) Where did this happen?

Woman: Around 25th and State.

Dispatcher: OK, now what district were you calling?

Woman: What district? Well, they were flagged down, the policemen were flagged down.

Dispatcher: OK, if that's where it happened then, then, they're in that district. Hang on a second.

Woman: OK.

Dispatcher: (*to co-worker*) What district is 25th and State?

Woman: (*to cooing child*) Hey Poo-Poo, hey there Poo-Poo.

The older woman next placed a call to the 3rd District police station.

Female officer: District 3.

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Family angry after hearing tapes

Officers joked about incident involving Dahmer, 14-year-old victim

By MICHELE WUCKER
Sentinel staff writer

The family of 14-year-old Konerak Sinthasomphone, who was murdered, allegedly by Jeffrey L. Dahmer, after police left the boy with Dahmer May 27, was angry Thursday after hearing police tapes connected with the incident.

"It's very terrible. We are mad and angry. We wish they could have done something to help him," said Anoukone Sinthasomphone, 27, Konerak's oldest brother.

After listening to the tape, Anoukone Sinthasomphone said, "It seemed like it's not fair. It makes us more mad than before."

The tape included police officers laughing about what they interpreted as a homosexual affair between the boy, who they apparently believed was an adult, and Dahmer. The officers were called to the scene by Dahmer's neighbors, who saw the boy running, injured and naked, near Dahmer's apartment.

An officer joked that one of the officers would have to be "deloused" after handling the incident.

The boy was identified last week as one of 11 males whose dismembered bodies were found in Dahmer's apartment. Dahmer is suspected in 17 murders.

The family has only begun to start dealing with the pain of Konerak's death, his brother said.

He said the process is painful as information about the case slips out bit by bit.

"Before, we didn't know exactly what was going on, if what we heard was a real thing or not real," he said.

"It's very hard right now even to accept what's going on, what happened. It's hard for us to forget, to put it behind."

He said he hoped a candlelight vigil Thursday night would help the family by showing that others were sharing in the family's suffering.

"It might help us spread out our feelings a little," he said.

"We are a people who have no place to go," Shoua Nao Xiong, executive director of the Lao Family Community Inc., said later at the vigil.

He said refugees who fled the

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violence of the Southeast Asian jungle have found a war zone rather than a safe haven in the United States.

"We are finding that there are gaps in the system for some of us. Is there nothing we can trust to protect us here?" he asked about 200 people sheltering thin white candles from the wind at Zeidler Park.

"The fact that he was a 14-year-old child in need of help, who did not get it, is the issue," Xiong said after he retold the story of police officers laughing about what turned out to be the plight of Konerak.

"Just because we are not American-born, just because English is not our first language, just because we do not understand your justice system, please do not think we are totally ignorant," said Thai Lee, youth coordinator at the Hmong-American Friendship Association Inc.

"Police need to learn to listen to all minority witnesses and victims, even if they are upset and even if English is not their first language," Lee read from a list of suggestions to the Police Department.

In English, Hmong, Laotian and Vietnamese, Lee and other vigil leaders also called for an independent evaluation of the Police Department; for a policy of letting paramedics — not police — decide when victims require medical attention; for efforts to find more multilingual police officers; and for sentences of up to 20 years for sexual assaults.

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Police morale at all-time low, some officers say

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Character: KID
or
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Indexing:

By PAULA A. PODA
Sentinel staff writer

The morale of rank-and-file members of the Milwaukee Police Department is at an all-time low, and officers feel besieged by events stemming from the Jeffrey L. Dahmer serial murder case, several officers said Thursday.

Asked about morale in the department, one officer said morale has been poor during the past two years, but hit a new low in the past several days.

"What morale?" asked another officer who covered his name plate as an elevator door closed.

"From a personal standpoint, I think (morale) is pretty bad," said one officer as he hurried into a police station.

The Police Department has been severely criticized since it was revealed that officers called May 27 to help a naked, injured 14-year-old boy left the boy with Dahmer after concluding that he was a drunken adult friend of Dahmer's.

The remains of the boy, Konerak Sinthasomphone, later were found in Dahmer's apartment, along with those of 10 men.

Police Chief Philip Arreola filed administrative charges Thursday against the three officers involved in the incident. The Milwaukee Police Association strongly criticized the chief.

"We're not too happy about it," said one officer of the situation that has unfolded since the horrors were discovered in Dahmer's apartment.

"It's sort of like (it's) the Police Department that's besieged at this time," the officer said.

Most officers were tight-lipped about Arreola's decision to file charges, but three officers indicated they believed the chief's action came before a full investigation was completed.

"They haven't gone through all the channels," one said. "We haven't even heard what occurred."

Sgt. Michael Erdman, shift supervisor at the 4th District, said he had not noticed any change in morale Thursday.

Erdman said that he has not heard any talk of a police walkout or "blue flu", a sentiment echoed by several police officers, including Detective David Clarke.

"The chief's got his job to do," Clarke said.

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More progress is made during Ohio search

Searchers at Jeffrey L. Dahmer's childhood home in Bath Township, Ohio, had their most successful day yet in the hunt for the remains of hitchhiker Steven M. Hicks, a leading investigator said Thursday.

The expanded search party recovered more bones Thursday than in the first two days of the search combined, Summit County Coroner William Cox said in a telephone interview.

A large number of bone fragments were found 1 to 2 inches below the topsoil by searchers who retraced their steps and dug slightly deeper.

Authorities say Dahmer has told them he killed Hicks in June 1978 and later smashed his skeleton with a sledgehammer.

Dahmer was 18 and Hicks 19 at the time, and authorities believe the slaying was Dahmer's first. Authorities believe Dahmer is responsible for 16 other slayings in Wisconsin.

Hicks lived in Coventry Township in Summit County, about 15 miles from the Akron suburb of Bath Township. He was hitchhiking when he was picked up by Dahmer, authorities say.

Searchers recovered three teeth, but none had dental fillings, which would make it easier for authorities to positively identify the remains, Bath Police Capt. John Gardner said.

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Mayor 'outraged' about alleged police conduct

He, Arreola talk to recruits

By GRETCHEN SCHULDT
Sentinel staff writer

Sentinel staff writers Debby Lynn Davis and Jan Uebelherr contributed to this story.

Mayor John O. Norquist said Thursday he was "concerned and outraged" over news accounts of officers allowing a 14-year-old boy to return to the apartment of suspected serial murderer Jeffrey L. Dahmer.

"This compounds the tragedy and horror we all have felt as the revolting story of the accused mass murderer Jeffrey Dahmer has unfolded," Norquist said at a news conference at the Milwaukee Safety Academy.

Norquist spoke with reporters shortly after 49 police recruits graduated.

Police Chief Philip Arreola filed administrative charges Thursday against three officers involved in the incident. Arreola suspended them with pay last Friday after it was revealed that the officers let the naked, bleeding and apparently intoxicated boy, Konerak Sinthasomphone, go back to Dahmer's apartment early May 27. The boy's dismembered body and the remains of 10 men were later found in Dahmer's N. 25th St. apartment.

"I am not here to prejudge the officers involved," Norquist said. "They are entitled to due process under the law. However, I am not here to defend or excuse their alleged actions, either. There can be no excuse for the way this case was reportedly handled.

"If these three officers are found to have acted improperly and to have betrayed the public trust, the people of Milwaukee will justifiably expect strong disciplinary action."

Norquist commended Arreola for "moving promptly" to investigate the allegations.

"This is a case that calls for swift and strong action," he said. "The way the Sinthasomphone case was reportedly handled was inexcusable."

Norquist said that hundreds of "good and dedicated Milwaukee police officers" also should be remembered. "This is not an easy time for them, either," he said.

During his remarks to the graduating class, Norquist asked the new officers to picture themselves in five years.

"Remember this graduation night," he said. "Remember your idealism. And remember that no matter how hard and cynical you become, you must never, ever forget who you serve. You are responsible for serving the law-abiding citizens of Milwaukee."

Good people live all over the city, he said. "They belong to every race. And they even live in parts of the city where crime is most prevalent."

Arreola urged the class to treat the people they deal with as they would their spouses, children or parents. "As police officers, your words, your actions will be long remembered by the people whose lives you touch in the times of danger or tragedy," he said.

During an interview earlier Thursday, Norquist had said he did not feel it was his role to "become a media star on this issue, to score political points on this issue."

But the Dahmer story is one that seems to be everywhere. Discussion on the killings came up at a community meeting Norquist attended before he went to the Police Academy graduation.

"If you look at this situation . . . this terrible traumatic situation, you will see that Dahmer could have happened in Ohio or anywhere," Norquist told about 40 people in a meeting room at the Capitol Library, 7413 W. Capitol Dr.

"There is nothing about Milwaukee that caused Dahmer."

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Breier says officers are overworked

Former chief cites breakneck pace

By RICK ROMELL
Sentinel staff writer

Understaffed, overworked Milwaukee police officers are being forced to work at a breakneck pace that creates an atmosphere ripe for making mistakes, former Police Chief Harold A. Breier said Thursday.

Breier, who was interviewed amid the swelling controversy over police handling of an encounter with Jeffrey L. Dahmer two months ago, said officers had been stretched far too thin.

Breier spoke early Thursday afternoon, before administrative charges were filed against three officers in the May 27 Dahmer incident. The officers allowed an apparently drunken, 14-year-old Laotian boy to return to the apartment of Dahmer, now suspected in the most rapacious serial killings in Wisconsin history.

Breier: Was chief for 20 years

The former chief also spoke before tapes were released showing that the officers had laughed about returning "the intoxicated Asian naked male" to his "boyfriend."

Breier, who retired in 1984 after 20 years as chief, said unfilled detective positions and cutbacks in the number of officers had left the uniform force "picking up the slack" on time-consuming investigations.

"When you tie up the uniform division that way, then you have virtually no preventive patrols," he said. "Now if you had preventive patrols on at this particular time, I'm satisfied that you would pick up a lot of these individuals that are on the street with guns, but the officers are breaking their butts to keep up at this particular time. They're working overtime like you wouldn't believe, and it's rush, rush, rush."

The stress on officers must be tremendous, and their family lives must be suffering, Breier said.

"When you're rushing, rushing rushing like that," he said, "it's awful easy to make mistakes."

Michael L. Morgan, executive director of the Fire and Police Commission, said the street-level strength of Milwaukee's police force had remained relatively constant since the end of Breier's tenure.

The department had 2,404 authorized positions in 1984, Morgan said. It has 2,414 this year, he said.

While authorized strength has remained constant, however, crime in Milwaukee has increased substantially since 1984.

Total offenses reported to police rose about 40% between 1984 and 1990, department figures show. The number of the most violent crimes — homicide, rape, robbery and aggravated battery — nearly doubled.

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Insensitivity by police is alleged

By AMY GESLER
Sentinel staff writer

Comments made by police officers after the May 27 incident involving Jeffrey L. Dahmer and 14-year-old Konerak Sinthasomphone indicate deep insensitivity to homosexuals and minorities in the Milwaukee Police Department, the leader of a homosexual rights group said Thursday.

Tapes of conversations between officers and a dispatcher — made after the officers responded to a telephoned report of a naked, bleeding boy at N. 25th and W. State St. — were released Thursday. Officers were heard laughing as they reported that they had returned the man to his "boyfriend."

"It's inbred. The officers have learned this type of thing from their supervisors," said Scott Gunkel, president of the Lambda Rights Network, a Wisconsin gay and lesbian rights group.

"It's indicative of the majority of the department — not all, but the majority," he said.

Larry Taylor, who works at Club 219, a gay nightclub on the near South Side, said the May incident was typical of the way police officers handle disputes between gay men.

"I am 100% behind the community in asking for their resignation," Taylor said. "My hope is that it can change the Police Department to work with the community and educate the police that we are not just gay or blacks or poor. We are human beings."

Gunkel said records of all ranking officers should be examined, and that those who have a history of being insensitive to minorities and homosexuals should be dismissed.

"That would let the rank-and-file know that, if this is your attitude, keep it to yourself or find a new job," he said.

John Clayton, owner of C'est la Vie, another South Side tavern frequented by gays, said the officers' actions were ridiculous but not surprising.

"We're so used to it down here," Clayton said. "We've had police officers sit out front and call customers 'fags.'"

"I am completely behind the chief (Police Chief Philip Arreola), but I want to see some results," he said.

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Three thought care for boy Dahmer would

3 believed Dahmer would take care of boy

By TOM HELD
Sentinel staff writer

Police officers left an apparently intoxicated 14-year-old boy with Jeffrey L. Dahmer after concluding that Dahmer was concerned and would take care of his drunken friend at his apartment, attorneys for the officers said Thursday.

The boy's remains were found in the same N. 25th St. apartment nearly two months later, when police discovered the carnage allegedly committed by Dahmer. Body parts of 10 men also were found, and Dahmer is a suspect in a total of 17 deaths.

Laurie Eggert, an attorney for one of three officers who dealt with Dahmer and the boy May 27, said the officers followed proper procedures and performed "their duty stupendously" in dealing with Dahmer and the youth.

Officers went inside Dahmer's apartment with the two and saw suggestive pictures of the boy wearing brief underwear or a swimsuit, which helped convince them of Dahmer's story that the

Murray: Says probe is tainted

Eggert: Says questions unfair

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FBI/DOJ

boy was his friend who lived there, Eggert said.

Dahmer told officers the boy was 19 years old, and they believed him, she said.

According to reports Thursday, Dahmer has told police that he killed the boy, Konerak Sinthasomphone, shortly after police left.

Eggert, speaking outside the home of Milwaukee Police Association attorney Ken Murray, explained Thursday how the officers were convinced to leave the boy in Dahmer's apartment.

"That man (Dahmer) appeared to be calm, concerned for his friend, relaxed and showed no sign of trying to hide anything, no sign of nervousness that would typically be there if a person were trying to hide a crime," Eggert said.

"Dahmer had referred to him (Konerak) as his friend and from everything that the officers saw inside (the apartment), that's exactly what the relationship was."

Eggert detailed the officers' actions based on the statement of one of three officers who investigated a report of "a naked man down" in the 900 block of N. 25th St.

The officers questioned Dahmer and examined the boy outside the apartment, finding him bleeding from what Eggert called a "scuffed knee." She said earlier reports that the boy was bleeding from his buttocks were wrong, according to the officer's account.

The boy, unable to stand or answer the officers' questions, was propped against a squad car before the group moved into Dahmer's apartment.

Eggert said the officers went into the apartment to corroborate Dahmer's contention that the boy was 19 and a friend who had spent several days with him.

Inside, they found a neat apartment, with artists' renderings of men on the walls and pictures of the 14-year-old boy.

"The pictures were of an Asian male in some sort of brief underwear or some type of bikini-style swimsuit," Eggert said. "From looking at the pictures, (the officers) could determine in their minds that the person in the pictures was comfortable.

"It was not a stress situation. He was relaxed. He was smiling. It wasn't a torture situation. They had a picture of a relaxed comfortable picture posing in his underwear for what they believed to be his friend."

Eggert, when asked about published reports that the apartment had a terrible odor and that one of Dahmer's other victims was decomposing in the bedroom, responded that the officers did not find anything to discount Dahmer's story.

The boy also failed to provide any clue to the horrors that apparently were below the surface, she said. He sat quietly on the couch and did not show any sign of unhappiness or tension.

He did not attempt to stop the officers when they indicated they would leave, she said.

"Based on everything (the officer) knew at the time there was a caring relationship, and now we all know that it was disgustingly not true," Eggert said. "But you cannot point the finger at these officers for what we know now about Mr. Dahmer.

"Nobody knew. Not 10 years ago; not 20 years ago. It's not fair for anyone to second-guess what these officers did."

Eggert said police in Milwaukee and other communities routinely return drunk and naked people to friends or family instead of arresting them. When the officers can return the person to a home they believe will be safe for them, they do so, she said.

"I know that in lots and lots of suburbs the police are going to return a naked juvenile to the custody of friends and family rather than arresting them for being naked and intoxicated," she said. "This is not an Inner City problem. That's just how it is."

Police Chief Philip Arreola Thursday said the department filed administrative charges against the three officers. The officers have one week to respond before Arreola decides what action to take.

Arreola said the charges were filed because the internal investigation determined that the officers who answered the May 27 call "failed to conduct a basic, proper police investigation."

Murray said the union joined other residents and community leaders in calling for an independent investigation into what happened outside Dahmer's apartment May 27.

He said the internal investigation conducted by the Police Department was steeped in local politics that tainted the probe and denied the officers fair treatment.

Eggert, her voice quivering, derided accusations that the officers acted improperly.

Eggert said it was unfair to second-guess the officers and their determination that the boy was 19 or 20.

"None of us knows what the boy looked like that night," she said.

The two attorneys and a source spoke about the stress on the officers.

One of the officers was treated by a doctor earlier this week for stress-related chest pains, a source said. After being considered a good officer throughout his career, the officer now could lose his job, the source said.

The three officers are in shock, the source said.

Murray said one of the officers is struggling to deal with the terminal cancer of his father-in-law.

"They have been portrayed here as almost subhuman and perhaps as bad as Dahmer," Eggert said. "People have said they didn't care about this poor 14-year-old kid. I can tell you that they do care. They cared back then, and they care now. They wouldn't be police officers if they didn't care."

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OFFICERS CHARGED

Transcript tells a tale of tragedy

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AUG 7 1991

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By RICK ROMELL
Sentinel staff writer

It is the transcript of a tragedy:

Police officers laughing about the "intoxicated Asian naked male" and "his sober boyfriend."

A persistent woman virtually pleading with an officer, asking again and again — was he *sure* the young man who had been staggering naked in the street, the young man the officer had left with his "boyfriend," was an adult?

Complete transcript / 6A

An officer who was certain.

"Ma'am, I can't make it any more clear," he told the woman after she asked for the fourth time. "It's all taken care of."

* * *

The "intoxicated Asian naked male" was Konerak Sinthasomphone, 14. He disappeared that night into the West Side apartment of "boyfriend" Jeffrey L. Dahmer, whose rooms two months later would yield skulls, torsos and other pieces of 10 men and a youth — Konerak himself.

No slurs against homosexuals or anyone else are to be heard on the tape recordings of police radio transmissions and telephone conversations on the May 27 incident involving Dahmer and Konerak.

And passages that will offend many people — the laughter about homosexuals, the talk of getting "deloused" — might also be viewed as simply the dark humor of police officers, who see the city's worst on a daily basis, talking among themselves.

But the tragedy in the tape transcript — for the officers and the victims — is unavoidable.

The tapes show women living in a crime-ridden neighborhood, written off by so many Milwaukee-area residents, doing just what good citizens are supposed to do — getting involved.

First, they called police when they saw a naked, beaten "young boy or man or whatever" at N. 25th and W. State Sts.

After officers who arrived didn't take their statements, they persistently phoned a variety of law enforcement dispatchers, trying to find out what had happened.

They had seen "a child being molested by an adult," and they wanted to know what had been done about it.

Finally, after calling the 3rd District police station, the women found one of the officers who had been at the scene.

No, he told the oldest of the women, he didn't need any information from them.

"You don't?" the woman replied in surprise.

"Nope," the officer said. "It's a, ah, an intoxicated, ah — boyfriend of another — boyfriend."

"Well, how old was this child?" the woman asked, sounding almost incredulous.

"It wasn't a child," the officer said. "It was an adult."

"Are you sure?" the woman asked.

"Yup," the officer said.

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The DAHMER CASE

Arreola: "This has been an extremely trying time for the Police Department."

With two diametrically opposed versions on the table, the community is being asked to make a choice in the Jeffrey L. Dahmer case.

Did the three police officers who allowed Konerak Sinthasomphone, a 14-year-old Laotian boy, to return to the apartment of the suspected serial killer act properly the fateful night of May 27?

Or was their conduct less than professional and perhaps contributory to the death of the boy and subsequent victims in the bizarre murder case?

The final judgment is yet to come. But significant questions raised in the case fully justify Police Chief Philip Arreola's handling of the affair — his initial decision to suspend the officers with pay and his later decision to file administrative charges against them.

Gnawing questions remain even after the officers told their story through attorneys for the police union:

- Why did the officers persist in the claim that the boy was really an adult? All available evidence, including eyewitness accounts of the encounter between Dahmer and the boy, indicated that there was a youth involved.

- Why didn't they at least request a records check on Dahmer? It seemed a reasonable course, given reports that the boy was naked and perhaps bleeding? Might a records check have revealed Dahmer's police record, which included a conviction for fondling a 13-year-old boy?

- And what about the wide discrepancy between witness and police versions of the condition of the boy? Did he merely have a scuffed knee, as the officers contend? Or was he bleeding from the buttocks, as witnesses insist?

Departmental tape recordings of conversations between the officers and their dispatcher, and an officer and a witness, indicate that the officers' predisposition — to view the matter as a domestic incident between two homosexuals — swayed them from their duty to fully investigate.

Calls for Arreola's resignation and veiled threats of job actions have been the police union's response. An outside investigation has been suggested.

These actions, however, cannot invalidate accumulated evidence that strongly suggests a less than professional approach to police work.

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Officer: " Ma'am I can't make it any more clear. It's all taken care of."

At the very least, three police officers made a mistake. A grave mistake.

But, hysteria should not influence the community's reaction to their error. This is a time for reasoned perspective.

The officers who left a 14-year-old boy in the fatal custody of Jeffrey L. Dahmer clearly failed to probe deeply enough into circumstances that would soon careen into horror.

They were conned by a cunning serial killer who exuded calmness and duplicitous concern for his next victim.

Perspective: The officers were not the first people Dahmer had duped.

Each of Dahmer's victims had fallen prey to his ability to manipulate them, to lure and lull them until their defenses were set aside. By the night of May 27, Dahmer had achieved an evil mastery of the techniques needed to fool the innocent.

The officers also demonstrated a jaded disregard for proper sensibilities, laughing about what they believed was a lovers' spat and joking about the need to be "deloused".

Perspective: It's easy to become inured to the unseemly, when you have a job that immerses you in the unseemly.

Who among us has not allowed a moment of cynicism to spawn a callous comment or an inappropriate laugh? The difference is our comments aren't taped, and our laughter doesn't come back to haunt us.

The stakes are great for police officers. Our mistakes are usually erasable; theirs can be fatal.

The errors of judgment made by these officers must be treated as just that. This was not Los Angeles where officers were videotaped in an orgy of brutality.

The three Milwaukee officers will remember for all their days how their lapse of discretion may have cost at least one life, and maybe more.

That may be a crueler punishment than anything else that is imposed upon them.

Witness: "It appeared to have been a child. This is my concern."

Glenda Cleveland deserves some kind of award for persistence and good citizenship. Her effort to bring the facts involving Jeffrey Dahmer and 14-year-old Konerak Sinthasomphone to the attention of police made Cleveland a real hero.

In addition, she deserves laudatory comments for her extraordinary politeness, as revealed in tape recordings, during her calls to the Police Department to determine whether police followed up on the alleged crime.

In these times when neighbors see nothing, hear nothing and say nothing, Cleveland went the extra mile even when it was clear that police didn't believe her.

Consider that, when an officer who had been at the scene told her he didn't need any information, Cleveland surprisingly said: "You don't?" Many citizens would have stopped there, or would have become belligerent.

She also pressed the officer on whether Sinthasomphone was a child. And when he repeatedly insisted that the individual in question wasn't a child, Cleveland repeatedly asked if the officer was sure.

Cleveland did her duty, and then some. It must be hoped that the indifferent response to her concern will not discourage others from acting just as responsibly if confronted with a similar situation.

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Bathhouse expelled Dahmer in '86

By MARY BETH MURPHY and KAREN HERZOG
Sentinel staff writers

Jeffrey L. Dahmer was kicked out of a Downtown bathhouse in 1986 after being accused of drugging other members in his private room, said Bradley Babush, a former bathhouse manager.

During that summer, four to six patrons of Club Bath Milwaukee, 704-A W. Wisconsin Ave., complained about Dahmer's actions, Babush, 36, said in a telephone interview.

"All (the complaints) were the same. He got them drunk and then drugged them. They just got sick, and nobody ever wanted to press charges," Babush said.

Dahmer finally was barred from the bathhouse when paramedics had to be called because a man he drugged couldn't be revived, Babush recounted. The man spent 7 to 10 days in one hospital, Babush said.

"The police followed up right afterward," Babush said. "They talked to Jeffrey, they talked to the employees, and they didn't think anything was serious enough, so they didn't investigate any further," Babush said.

"I kicked him out that same night. I didn't want to deal with that anymore."

The City Health Department closed the bathhouse in December 1988 over fears of a possible tuberculosis outbreak among members.

A former Milwaukee resident who asked that he not be identified said in a telephone interview Friday night that he believes Dahmer was the man who drugged him in a private room at the

See Dahmer / 4A

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Bathhouse expelled Dahmer in '86

Dahmer

From 1A

bathhouse in June 1986.

He remembers the man's first name was Jeffrey, that he was blond, about 6 feet tall and worked at a chocolate factory. He said he was horrified when he read newspaper accounts last week and the pieces fit together.

"How many Jeffreys work at the chocolate factory and get kicked out of the same bathhouse for drugging people?" he asked.

Dahmer, suspected of killing 17 people, worked at Ambrosia Chocolate Co. He has told police that he drugged some of his victims.

The man who said he may have been drugged by Dahmer recalled their meeting:

"It was a pick-up place, you know. Everybody walked around wearing nothing but a towel. He caught my eye because he was fairly good-looking.

"I went to his room — it was about 1 or 2 a.m. He offered me something to drink. Even as I said 'no,' he was already pouring it. He insisted that I was tense, that I needed to relax and have a drink.

"I thought I'd take a couple sips to make the guy happy and get on with it," he recalled. "The next thing I remember, I was out in the common area, fully clothed, and somebody told me he had drugged me and I had gotten sick all over the place."

The man said he was unconscious more than three hours.

"His interest in me didn't seem to be sexual. It seemed to be to get me to drink. Maybe he was experimenting with me to see what it would take to put someone out."

Babush said Milwaukee police contacted him after an interview he gave about Dahmer was published by In Step, a magazine for the gay and lesbian community.

"They wanted to know detail for detail if I ever knew Dahmer or had sex with him, how many people Jeffrey drugged," Babush said.

FD-350 (Rev. 5-8-81)

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.) PG#5, SECT.A
MILWAUKEE SENTINEL
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

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Title: Caller just wants 'to get back to normal'She tried and tried to help police with
Character: Laotion boy's case
or KIDNAPPING
Classification: 7-MW-26057
Submitting Office: MILWAUKEE

Indexing:

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Caller just wants 'to get back to normal'

She tried and tried to help police with Laotian boy's case

By RICK ROMELL
Sentinel staff writer

Ten days after the discovery of the most gruesome slayings in the city's history, Glenda Cleveland wanted the same thing that 628,000 other Milwaukeeans wanted.

"I just want to get back to normal," she said.

That will be easier for most of her fellow citizens than for Cleveland. Her telephone keeps ringing. A radio talk show from Ohio put her on the air this morning. Reporters from Britain, France, New York City and elsewhere have sought her out, not to mention a healthy sampling of the local news media.

They all want to talk about Jeffrey L. Dahmer and Konerak Sinthasomphone, and how Cleveland's daughter and niece stepped between the serial killing suspect and the youngest victim in the case May 27, two months before the door was opened on Dahmer and his apartment full of skulls.

And they want to talk about the tape recordings of a persistent Cleveland calling police May 27, trying to find out what happened to Sinthasomphone, then grilling an officer who had concluded that the naked 14-year-old boy was in fact a drunken adult who should be left in the care of his "sober boyfriend," Dahmer.

Cleveland, who lives near Dahmer's building, made three telephone calls to authorities that night. When she finally reached an officer who had handled the incident, she asked him eight times if he didn't think the "intoxicated Asian naked male" had been a child.

He didn't.

Cleveland stopped asking then, but four or five days later, she said, she was on the phone to police again. She had seen a photograph of Sinthasomphone in the Milwaukee Sentinel along with a story on his disappearance.

She said she called police without "solid information," but relayed what she knew about the missing youth.

"They said that they would have someone come out and talk to me and whatnot, and take the information," she said Friday.

"And no one ever came."

The following week, she said, she called again, this time getting connected with a detective. Cleveland said the detective told her he would look into it, and that if he couldn't get back to her, someone else would.

"But no one ever did," Cleveland said.

Cleveland, 37, is a slender, soft-speaking, Mississippi country woman who came to the city 18 years ago and hasn't quite managed to get out.

"I was born and raised in the South, you know, in the country, and that's my background," she said. "I only came up here for job opportunities, and I never had the intention of being here as long as I did, but one thing led to another, and here I am."

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She sets type for C.P. Gauger Co. for a living and goes fishing for fun.

"Just give me a pole, some water and bait, and I'm fine," she said.

In a crime-ridden, sometimes crazy West Side neighborhood that some Milwaukeeans avoid, she lives in a tidy apartment with family portraits on the walls, books on a table, knickknacks on the shelves and "The Cosby Show" on television.

She isn't a churchgoer, but she has her own kind of faith.

"No, I'm not a religious person, you know, but I do have knowledge," she said. "And I can tell you this for sure: I definitely believe in a superior being and the old-fashioned morals in the Bible. Yes, I do."

"I just don't see any excuse for people not caring for other people," Cleveland said. "I don't think there's any person on this earth that can sit back and say they haven't depended on another in some way for something or other."

"They said that they would have someone come out and talk to me and whatnot, and take the information. And no one ever came."

— GLENDA CLEVELAND

Cleveland has borne more than her share of the madness that oozed out of Dahmer's apartment, and she was visibly weary Friday. But her voice became firm when she was asked if there was anything people should learn from the past week and a half.

"To do whatever you can to prevent something like this ever happening again," she said, "no matter how minute or what. To do what you can.

"You know, that may be enough. Just try. Just try. Just try."

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Title: Dahmer wanted parents to get along 1987 probation interview found discontent with
Character: family 'climate'
or KIDNAPPING
Classification: 7-MW-26057
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Indexing:

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Dahmer wanted parents to get along

1987 probation interview found discontent with family 'climate'

By JOE MANNING
Sentinel staff writer

When asked in a 1987 probation interview what he would change about his childhood if he could, serial killing suspect Jeffrey L. Dahmer said he would "change that parents didn't get along."

The interview notes, obtained Friday by the Milwaukee Sentinel, indicate Dahmer had "mixed or neutral" feelings toward his mother and father.

He describes his mother, Joyce, as "career-oriented" and his father, Lionel, as "intelligent, not overly demanding."

His parents were divorced in 1978.

Dahmer was "dissatisfied with family, self or (the) emotional climate" of his childhood, according to notes taken by a State Division of Probation and Parole agent after a 1987 interview with Dahmer.

The interview followed Dahmer's 1986 arrest for urinating in public. He was given a year of probation after being convicted of disorderly conduct.

Dahmer indicated in the report that he had been drinking beer and had gone into a wooded area to relieve himself.

"I was sure there was no one else around, but I was wrong," Dahmer wrote. "Two boys saw me and called the police."

Roger D. Miller, assistant chief of the division's Milwaukee office, said he did not know which probation agent had conducted the interview.

The notes indicate the agent considered family problems and emotional factors highly significant in contributing to Dahmer's legal difficulties. Dahmer's social inadequacy was considered somewhat significant.

According to the agent's notes, Dahmer did not "have close friends," and his general outlook toward people was "basically mistrusting."

Elsewhere in the report, Dahmer told the agent he had thought of suicide. The agent's notes read: "Carbon monoxide. Always an alternative."

Asked about his job skills, Dahmer wrote: "I know how to mix chocolate — that's about it. Some medical training in the Army."

Until about a week before his arrest in connection with 17 mutilation slayings, Dahmer worked at Ambrosia Chocolate Co.

7-MW-26057-SUB A-154
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FD-350 (Rev. 5-8-81)

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MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

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Seized videotapes are being examined

Police are examining videotapes seized from Jeffrey L. Dahmer's apartment to determine whether he might have taped any footage of his alleged murder victims, according to a Circuit Court transcript obtained Friday.

Investigators also plan to examine computer disks and software in Dahmer's apartment to probe whether "he may have cataloged any information about his victims on any of the floppy disks or the hard drive," the transcript said.

The 14 videotapes and computer materials were seized when police found the remains of 11 murder victims in Dahmer's West Side apartment.

Sources have said five videotapes were pornographic. However, what interested police was that Dahmer might have filmed over one of the pre-recorded videotapes.

Detective James DeValkenaere said investigators wanted to view the computer disks to determine if Dahmer used the computer "for contacting people in the computer network, as has been used in other cases of this sort of killing," according to the transcript.

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Hospital helping Dahmer neighbor move

Pregnant woman unable to eat, sleep in building since slaying suspect's arrest

By JOE MANNING
Sentinel staff writer

St. Mary's Hospital has given a pregnant woman, unable to eat or sleep in the apartment building where serial killing suspect Jeffrey L. Dahmer lived, enough money to move out of the building, a hospital official said Friday.

Lisa Monagle, supervisor of the obstetrics and gynecology clinic at St. Mary's, said the young woman had told nurses at the high-risk pregnancy clinic that she was not sleeping at night and was vomiting everything she ate.

Hospital employees worried that the woman, who is halfway through her pregnancy, was not getting adequate nutrition while living at Oxford Apartments, 924 N. 25th St., where the remains of 11 mutilated victims were found last week.

Nightmares were keeping the woman awake, Monagle said.

Monagle said the woman had told her she couldn't "stand it anymore." The woman had not gained weight since the night Dahmer was arrested.

"You should have seen her face and her eyes light up" when the hospital gave her and her husband about $200 from its charity fund, Monagle said.

She said the pregnant woman told her tenants wanted to move but were constrained by leases.

The building's manager, who refused to reveal his name, said that if any tenants wanted to leave, the company that manages the building would let them break their leases and would return security deposits.

The manager denied people had been moving out because of the Dahmer case. He said 32 of the 49 apartments are rented — a 65% occupancy rate.

Many frightened residents are sleeping in the building's lobby at night, the pregnant woman told hospital officials.

The manager said tenants were sleeping in the lobby because "people are scared because of their imaginations."

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Title: Memory fails firefighter on Dahmer call Missing 3 minutes haunt him

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Memory fails firefighter on Dahmer call

Missing 3 minutes haunt him

By DAVID DOEGE
Sentinel staff writer

Firefighter David Grostad is haunted by two minutes and 59 seconds he can't remember.

On May 27, Grostad and three other firefighters were at N. 25th and W. State Sts. for that amount of time to see if they could help at the scene of an alleged battery.

They were told they weren't needed, so they left the neighborhood where the suspected batterer, Jeffrey Lionel Dahmer, later allegedly murdered 14-year-old Konerak Sinthasomphone.

Grostad is certain he and his engine mates did all they were supposed to do, but it troubles him, even though he can't remember it.

"Believe me, it's no fun," Grostad said. "There's all this speculation from people that maybe we could have done something, maybe we could have seen something.

"It's just a tragic thing that happened. You go and find out if you're needed and if you're not ..."

Grostad was one of four firefighters on Engine 32 when it was dispatched to the block where Dahmer lived shortly after 2 a.m. May 27.

"I have a party down from a battery," the dispatcher said when sending the engine from it's quarters at N. 30th and W. Galena Sts.

The "emergency medical service run" was one of 18 such missions the engine was sent on that day, according to Fire Chief August G. Erdmann. The engine was sent on a total of 4,169 runs in 1990, 2,641 of which were for emergency services.

"You're looking at an engine that's out a lot," Erdmann said.

Police were already on the scene when Engine 32 arrived. A female firefighter on the engine noticed that a male at the scene was naked on the street and got a blanket from the engine for him, Erdmann said.

The male, now known to have been Konerak, might have had some bruises on his face, but it was hard to tell, Erdmann said, because it was dark. Shortly after she wrapped him in the blanket, the firefighter was told by her lieutenant on the engine that she and the others were leaving.

"A police officer said it was a false alarm," Erdmann said. "We're there to treat patients, then go back in service.

"We don't investigate what the cause of something is."

Then engine company left moments later, and what happened outside Dahmer's apartment building that night left Grostad's memory.

When police found the dismembered bodies in Dahmer's apartment July 22, Engine 32, again was sent to the scene.

"I still didn't remember it (the May 27 dispatch)," Grostad said. "Nothing clicked.

"We've been in so many apartments and buildings in that area. I think we were in his (Dahmer's) apartment building once."

It wasn't until four days later that Grostad was told he'd been in the neighborhood the night Konerak was believed to have been killed.

"People from the Police Department's internal affairs (unit) came to talk to me about it," he said. "I had to go look at my calendar before I could even be sure I had been working that night.

"I told them I couldn't remember it and they questioned me about that. They asked me about a blanket.

"They asked me about a boy or a young man. I just don't remember it."

The female firefighter, who's been on the job 19 months, remembers what happened but she declined to discuss it with a reporter.

"She's a lot newer, so she'd be more likely to remember it," said Grostad, a firefighter for 19 years.

Besides internal affairs officers, Grostad has talked with officials from the Fire Department as well as friends.

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FBI/DOJ

FD-350 (Rev. 5-8-81)

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ID on 2 victims is expected next week

Police said Friday that they expected to confirm the identities of the 16th and 17th of Jeffrey L. Dahmer's reported victims sometime next week.

Dahmer has told police that he crushed the bones of several of his victims and placed them in area garbage carts, where they presumably were collected with other garbage, sources said Friday.

The sources said Dahmer told police that, in some cases, he boiled the bones of his victims, crushed them into pieces and put them in garbage bags along with small pieces of flesh and skin.

The remains of at least five of Dahmer's reported 17 victims remain undiscovered and two had not been identified as of Friday.

Police discovered the remains of 11 victims when they searched Dahmer's apartment last week. The remains of a 12th victim, apparently Steven Hicks, 19, of Coventry Township, Ohio, were found on the property of Dahmer's boyhood home in Bath Township, Ohio.

Dahmer's reported disposal method in some of the Milwaukee cases closely matches his alleged actions in the Ohio case.

Ohio police said Dahmer told them that he buried Hicks' body, unearthed it, then smashed the remains on a rock and scattered them about the property. Police have discovered small bone fragments on the former Dahmer property throughout the week.

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Panel set on relations with police

Monetary pledges to help with 'crisis' also announced by mayor

By GRETCHEN SCHULDT
Sentinel staff writer

Saying the city has been confronted with "perhaps the most traumatic time in Milwaukee's history," Mayor John O. Norquist announced plans Friday to form a citizen commission on police-community relations.

Norquist also announced that four donors have pledged a "significant" amount of money to help the city respond to the crisis surrounding alleged serial killer Jeffrey L. Dahmer.

Dahmer reportedly has told authorities he killed and dismembered 17 people since 1978.

"A vicious, cold-blooded, calculating killer has preyed upon our citizens," Norquist said. "He has caused incomprehensible grief to the families of his victims. He has also preyed on the minds and hearts of the entire community.

"The Dahmer case has raised many questions about the ability of 'the system' to cope with the problems of our city. We have some of the answers. I am committed to getting the rest."

Milwaukee police have come under intense fire for the handling of a May 27 incident in which three police officers allowed a naked, bleeding 14-year-old boy to return to Dahmer's N. 25th St. apartment.

The dismembered body of the boy, Konerak Sinthasomphone, and the remains of 10 men were found there about two months later.

The panel, which Norquist will appoint with the Fire and Police Commission, will include community leaders, law enforcement representatives and experts in the field of police-community relations, Norquist said.

"I expect the panel to include some critics of the department, and I do not expect it to pull any punches," he said.

The panel will conduct an overview of the Police Department's performance, responsiveness and sensitivity to the community. It will identify problems and recommend solutions, he said.

Norquist said he would like the panel to consider expanding Police Academy training courses on diversity and police-community relations and develop ways to improve and simplify the citizen complaint process.

Some of the anonymous donations will be used to increase cultural diversity training throughout the Police Department, including the academy, he said.

Terry Boughner, executive editor of the Wisconsin Light, a gay community newspaper, cautioned that the panel's effectiveness will depend on its makeup. He said he hoped the mayor would appoint an "openly gay or lesbian" person and nominated four people.

Thai Lee, youth coordinator for the Hmong-American Friendship Association Inc., also praised the panel, but hoped an Asian representative would be among the appointees.

Community activist Barbara White, who has criticized Norquist for his handling of the Dahmer matter, said the "mayor does not want to give credit to African-Americans that we are, in fact, intelligent enough to try to find solutions."

White said residents should have some say in who serves on the commission.

"If you look at the facts that have been reported through the media, and you look at the issues around this case, there's no way you can't conclude that racial sensitivity is an issue," the mayor said.

"All of the events, particularly the May 27 events, in terms of the long-range impact, are an absolute challenge to improve the relationships" between the police and the community, he said.

Dennis Forjan, president of the Milwaukee Police Supervisors' Organization, called Norquist's conclusions about the officers' May 27 actions "absolutely absurd."

Besides Police Department training, donations will be used to help pay for the expansion of the Police Athletic League and the Community Service Aides Program, in which young people assist in neighborhood crime prevention, Norquist said.

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The money also will be used to make the new Grand Avenue School on W. Wisconsin Ave. a "lighted schoolhouse" to serve residents in Dahmer's neighborhood on evenings and weekends, he said.

Norquist said he also has:

- Asked religious leaders to make Sunday "Healing Sunday," and that they use their services "to address the need for reflection on what has happened, to extend sympathy and support to the families of the victims, and to commit ourselves to working together to reunite our community."
- Directed the Milwaukee Commission on Neighborhood and Community Relations to recommend ways to improve communication with residents whose first language is not English.
- Directed the Department of Employee Relations to improve the diversity training of all city employees, in every department.
- Asked Common Council President Thomas P. Donegan to direct the council's Task Force on Sexual Assault and Domestic Violence to examine laws and statutes governing situations of abuse, and to "provide the tools and public education required to make certain the Sinthasomphone case is never repeated."

Sentinel staff writers Karen Herzog and Tom Held contributed to this story.

FD-350 (Rev. 5-8-81)

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Jackson to speak at rally

Gathering to focus on victims' families

The Rev. Jesse Jackson will speak at a rally Wednesday in support of the families of the victims of alleged serial killer Jeffrey L. Dahmer, Rep. Annette Williams (D-Milwaukee) said Friday.

Jackson: Lending support

Jackson will appear at 7 p.m. at St. Luke's Emmanuel Baptist Church, 2722 W. Highland Blvd. The church is near the building where the bodies of 10 men and a boy were found in Dahmer's apartment.

"We need some time for focus on the families of the victims," Williams said. "It's the families that are the most important here — they are the ones that have suffered the losses."

The rally will be free and open to the public. Donations will be requested to help families of the victims.

"Our community is grieving, we're in pain, and maybe this is the way we can get some kind of support," activist Barbara White said.

* * *

The Wisconsin Light, a bi-weekly newspaper aimed at the gay and lesbian community, put out the first extra edition in its history Thursday on the effect confessed serial killer Jeffrey L. Dahmer has had on the homosexual community.

"It is important that the community speak to itself and know itself right now," said Terry Boughner, the executive editor of Wisconsin Light.

Articles on anti-gay violence, the conduct of the Milwaukee Police Department and of media stories that link violence to gays filled the eight-page paper.

"The anger is very much there, particularly at the police," Boughner said.

"We're used to living with police indifference, or even hostility, but this is the straw that broke the camel's back."

* * *

A black neighborhood and an allegedly gay relationship caused police to react differently to a call involving serial murder suspect Jeffrey L. Dahmer and the 14-year-old Laotian boy whose remains later were found in his apartment, Mayor John O. Norquist acknowledged Friday on national television.

"From the facts of this case, there is no other conclusion you can come to but that," Norquist said on "A Closer Look," a half hour NBC news show that focused its morning program on Milwaukee and the Dahmer case.

Asked to respond to criticisms that Dahmer would have been treated differently if he were black, Norquist said, "Well, the evidence of what happened on May 27 as it's been reported would indicate that that's exactly right."

* * *

Police responding to an apparent dispute between two male lovers could have arrested Jeffrey L. Dahmer under the domestic abuse arrest law the night Konerak Sinthasomphone fled naked from Dahmer's apartment, the head of the Milwaukee Women's Center said Friday.

"Under the law, they didn't have to, but it appears they could have made an arrest," said Carey Tradewell, executive director of the center.

The Milwaukee Police Department has made significant progress in applying the law to cases of domestic violence by men against women, said Tradewell.

But she believes police officers "set a different standard that is a reflection of homophobia" in dealing with domestic abuse cases involving gay and lesbian relationships.

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Doyle sets state probe of 3 officers

Review of incident could expand

By DAVID DOEGE and AMY RINARD
Sentinel staff writers

State Atty. Gen. James E. Doyle said Friday he would investigate the actions of three Milwaukee police officers accused of failing to aid Konerak Sinthasomphone the night the 14-year-old boy allegedly was killed by Jeffrey L. Dahmer.

The review will "focus primarily on the actions of the officers that day," but could be expanded, Doyle said.

The review of the May 27 incident, requested by Milwaukee County Dist. Atty. E. Michael McCann, could lead to criminal charges against the officers, Doyle said.

However, Doyle said launching the investigation does not necessarily mean criminal wrongdoing is suspected.

McCann said the three were important witnesses for the prosecution of Dahmer and the potential issue of his mental condition.

Because his office is prosecuting the multiple murder case, McCann said, an independent counsel is needed to investigate the officers' actions.

"This request should not be interpreted as any judgment as to whether or not criminal conduct has occurred," McCann said.

When Police Chief Philip Arreola filed administrative charges against the three officers Thursday, he said McCann's office had ruled out the possibility of criminal charges against the officers.

But McCann said Friday his office never conducted a formal review of the officers' actions.

See Doyle / 4A

7-MW-26057 Sub A-1A
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FBI-MILWAUKEE

FBI/DOJ

Doyle sets probe of 3 police officers

Doyle

From 1A

He said his office had offered an informal opinion on the matter in the early stages of the case, before it was revealed that the officers had been in Dahmer's West Side neighborhood the night of the incident, or that they apparently escorted Konerak back into the apartment building where Dahmer lived.

The officers were suspended with pay last week after it was revealed they let the naked, bleeding and apparently intoxicated youth remain with Dahmer.

The officers' attorneys have said the officers believed Konerak was with Dahmer willingly, and that he and Dahmer were homosexual partners who had had a quarrel.

Shortly after the Police Department began investigating the serial murders, McCann said, police asked Deputy Dist. Atty. Robert D. Donohoo whether he believed the department might have any criminal liability in connection with the deaths.

Donohoo at that time said no, McCann said.

"It was strictly a provisional opinion," McCann said. "It was not a formal ruling."

At that time, Donohoo was concentrating on the four murders with which Dahmer had been charged, McCann said, and Konerak was not among those victims.

Donohoo also knew nothing at that time about the officers having been dispatched to Dahmer's neighborhood the night Konerak was believed to have been killed, McCann said.

Donohoo also was unaware of the tape-recorded radio dispatches that detailed the officers' decisions to leave the boy with Dahmer, McCann said.

Doyle said he would begin the review early next week and did not know how long it would take.

FD-350 (Rev. 5-8-81)

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Survey on police shows racial split

White respondents show more confidence in police than blacks do

By JEFF BROWNE
©1991, The Milwaukee Journal

In the wake of the Jeffrey L. Dahmer case and the issues it has raised, most Milwaukeeans remain optimistic about their city, pleased with their leaders and supportive of their police force, a new Milwaukee Journal survey shows.

But the poll found a serious crisis of confidence among blacks. Most blacks in the survey said the Police Department discriminated against them, and far more blacks than whites said they were not satisfied with the performance of police.

But when it comes to the events of May 27 — when three officers returned to Dahmer a 14-year-old boy who later became one of his victims — 80% of respondents in the four-county Milwaukeee area and 93% of blacks said the police officers involved behaved improperly.

The dismembered, mutilated remains of 11 males were found in Dahmer's apartment on N. 25th St. on July 22. Dahmer is linked to 17 killings in all, police say.

Overall, Milwaukee area residents — white and black, city and

Please see **Poll** *page* **16**

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FBI/DOJ

Poll/Most of those surveyed still supportive of Police Department

From page 1

suburban — called the Dahmer case a critical event for Milwaukee.

Most respondents seemed to consider the Dahmer case itself much less important than the city's response to problems highlighted by the case. But respondents were optimistic about the long-range outcome. Asked whether the Dahmer case had done permanent damage to the city's image, 53% said no.

Moreover, half of the respondents said Milwaukee would be better off in the long run because of the Dahmer case. Just 20% said Milwaukee would be worse off, and the rest said the case ultimately wouldn't affect the city.

For the survey, telephone interviews were conducted Friday with 511 adults selected at random in Milwaukee, Waukesha, Washington and Ozaukee Counties.

The survey found remarkable stability in public opinion in light of the sensational nature of the serial killings. In the latest poll, the death penalty was favored by 65% of those surveyed, no change from previous Journal polls. Mayor John O. Norquist was given a 69% approval rating, also in line with previous polls.

And overall, the poll found strong support for the Police Department.

Asked to rate Police Chief Philip Arreola's performance, 63% said he was doing a good or excellent job, and 26% gave him negative grades. The chief also enjoys strong support among blacks, 68% of whom rated him as good or excellent.

Beyond the rating of Arreola, there were big differences in perceptions of the police on the basis of both race and geography.

Asked to rate police officers "in your community," 90% of suburban residents rated their local police as good or excellent. For white residents of the city, it was 70%. But among black city residents, just 41% gave police positive ratings, and 49% said police performance was not so good or poor.

Although the numbers were small, the survey suggests that police response time differs markedly among the groups. Respondents were asked whether they had called police to their home over the past 12 months. Forty suburban residents, 25 white city residents and 38 city black residents said they had.

Of suburbanites who had called, 35% said police arrived within five minutes and 78% within 20 minutes. For white city residents, 44% said police arrived within 20 minutes, and 36% said they waited more than 30 minutes. For black city residents, 34% said police arrived within 20 minutes, and 53% said they waited more than 30 minutes.

Moreover, suburbanites and white city callers rated the quality of service much higher than blacks did. Eighty-eight percent of suburban callers and 76% of city callers — but just 47% of black callers — said the response they got was good or excellent.

Even so, when it came to all survey respondents, not just those who had had personal experience with the police, most blacks and an overwhelming majority of whites said they felt that the police would respond in a professional manner when called.

Most of those surveyed also rejected the notion that police discriminate against homosexuals, Asians, blacks or women. Again, though, it was different for blacks, 69% of whom said police were biased against people of their race.

THE MAY 27 INCIDENT

Konerak Sinthasomphone was the 14-year-old Laotian boy who was returned by police officers to Dahmer after the boy was found naked in the street near Dahmer's apartment building. The boy's remains were later found in Dahmer's apartment.

Witnesses have said Konerak was bleeding and trying to flee Dahmer; police on the scene say everything they saw led them to believe it was a problem between homosexual companions. Police say they were told the boy was 19.

People are divided by race when asked what should be done about the officers involved, who have been suspended with pay while the investigation continues. Among whites, 25% said they should be fired. Among blacks, it was 63%.

Another sharp division by race was found when survey respondents, who were told that officers failed to verify Konerak's age and did not do a background check on Dahmer, were asked whether the case involving Konerak was an isolated incident or an example of typical police behavior. Most whites said the Police Department erred in this case but normally behaved professionally, but 54% of blacks called the case typical.

Regardless of their views on that question, however, about 3 out of every 4 respondents — whether they were black, white, city or suburban — favored an independent, outside evaluation of the Milwaukee Police Department.

And 29% of the adults surveyed said their confidence in Milwaukee police had gone down.

The poll also asked about personal reactions to the serial murders.

Nearly everyone polled said they had discussed the case with family members and friends, but few said they lost sleep or feared for their safety because of the case.

Respondents were asked whether they felt more angry, bored, sad, fascinated, afraid or ashamed about the case. One-third said angry, one-third said sad and almost nobody said afraid.

Survey respondents also overwhelmingly rejected the notion that Dahmer is himself a victim of society. By a 3-to-1 ratio, they preferred describing him as "an evil person who is solely responsible for his actions."

Can anything be done to prevent crimes like those Dahmer admitted to?

Those surveyed were divided on that question. But when asked which of five actions would help prevent future Dahmers, here were the percentages who said the actions would help:

- Tougher law enforcement for sex crimes: 84%
- Improved police protection: 75%
- Better treatment for drug and alcohol abuse: 70%
- The death penalty: 52%
- More tolerance of homosexuality: 27%.

About the poll

For The Milwaukee Journal survey, interviews were conducted Friday with 511 adult residents of Milwaukee, Ozaukee, Waukesha and Washington Counties using computer-generated random samples of telephone numbers.

The survey included 372 residents of Milwaukee, Ozaukee, Waukesha and Washington Counties, as well as a separate random sample of 139 black residents of the city of Milwaukee.

In theory, in 19 out of 20 cases, the results for the metropolitan area survey should vary by no more than five percentage points from the results that would have been obtained by interviewing every Milwaukee area resident who could be interviewed by telephone. The error margin is higher for subgroups of respondents — for example, eight percentage points for black respondents taken alone.

The practical difficulties of conducting any public opinion survey may introduce additional sources of error.

JOURNAL POLL

Residents' opinions about police

In the wake of the Jeffrey L. Dahmer case, public opinion about the Milwaukee Police Department varies greatly among whites and blacks in the city.

Percentage who say Milwaukee police...

...discriminate against blacks

SUBURBANITES	CITY WHITES	CITY BLACKS
39%	39%	69%

...suspended in the Dahmer case should be fired

25%	25%	63%

Percentage who say local police...

...are good or excellent

SUBURBANITES	CITY WHITES	CITY BLACKS
90%	70%	41%

...will respond professionally when called

94%	80%	57%

...took more than 30 minutes to respond to a call

18%	36%	53%

Source: Journal poll of residents in Milwau[illegible] Ozaukee, Waukesha and Washington Counties

Journal graph[illegible]

FD-350 (Rev. 5-8-81)

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Quiet life shoved aside after a call of concern

By CELESTE WILLIAMS
of The Journal staff

The phone rings. "Mrs. Cleveland?" The doorbell rings. "Mrs. Cleveland?" Automobiles bearing people with questions and cameras idle at the curb. One reporter walks out of the door of the second-floor flat, and is replaced by another. "Mrs. Cleveland?"

CLEVELAND

Glenda Cleveland sighs heavily and squints against the limelight. She is tired. Going fishing. Tomorrow. Early, she says. "Anywhere there's water and fish."

Cleveland is the woman who doggedly questioned police about a call her daughter and niece made in the wee hours of May 27 to report a "naked and bleeding young boy or man" near their apartment on N. 25th St., between Kilbourn and State Sts. Police officers who investigated the call turned the boy over to the man who was with him.

That man turned out to be Jeffrey L. Dahmer, now in jail charged with four murders and suspected of killing at least 17 people. One of them was Konerak Sinthasomphone, age 14 — the boy for whom Cleveland's daughter, Sandra Smith, and niece, Nicole Childress, both 19, had expressed their concern to police.

Dahmer reportedly has told police he killed the boy shortly after police left his apartment. He apparently drugged, strangled and dismembered four more people in subsequent weeks before being arrested July 23.

PUT OFF BY POLICE

A concerned Cleveland followed up on the girls' call that May night. One of the investigating officers told her the incident was a "boyfriend-boyfriend thing" — a domestic situation between homosex-

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Cleveland/Concern put her in spotlight

rom page 1

als. When Cleveland pressed, the ficer insisted that he was "as positive as I can be" that the slender enager was an adult.

The three officers involved have een suspended with pay, and last eek they were charged with violating police regulations. Their actions will be the subject of a separate investigation by Atty. Gen. m Doyle.

Meanwhile, Cleveland, 37, is e good Samaritan besieged with tention.

She attributes her persistence ith the police to her Southern pbringing and sensibility, combined with a mother's love and ust of her only daughter.

"Sandra is a good daughter," leveland said. "Teenagers will be enagers, but I have no complaints. She is a very determined hild — maybe even more so than I am. When Sandra says something and she knows it to be right, you might as well not even ask her twice, because she wouldn't say it in the first place if she didn't know what she was talking about. She's point-blank."

"When people [the police] talk like that to you, they kind of hurt your feelings. I tried to give them information, and they didn't want it."

Glenda Cleveland

The phone rings. It triggers another sigh.

The television is on, and a floor fan churns the warm air in Cleveland's neat apartment. A parakeet sleeps in a large cage on a table near the window. A back door, leading to a porch, is open. If you lean over the balcony, past the tomato plant and the flowers growing in plastic buckets on the ledge, you can see the window to Dahmer's apartment in the building next door.

"I don't like a lot of attention. I never have," Cleveland said with a limp smile. "I don't mingle with people and what-not. I don't go out of my way to be seen. That's just not me. The plain old everyday routine is enough for me — going to work, coming home, doing housework, sitting back and relaxing with my daughter and my grandchild, going fishing. That's enough for me. I'm out of my ballpark, as they say."

But even now, knowing her life would be quieter if she had turned her back, Cleveland said she would not retrace her steps.

Cleveland moved to Milwaukee n 1973 from tiny Carthage, Miss., with her dreams and her baby, Sandra, in her arms. She was 19.

Others of her relatives had come here to seek employment. She immediately found work, then went to a business trade school to learn data entry. She is now employed as a data entry clerk and typesetter at C.P. Gauger Co. in Milwaukee.

Cleveland was not married when she became pregnant while in Mississippi. That scenario is playing out again with Sandra, whose high school graduation was delayed by the birth of a son, now 7 months old.

"Her future is my main concern right now," Cleveland said of her daughter. "I want her to finish school and get an education. That's a must. Because of my financial background — I'm not saying I'm poor, though I'm not rich. But then again, I am satisfied. But I think Sandra wants a little bit more out of life."

PROUD OF HER SOUTHERN HERITAGE

Cleveland's parents are Louise and Sullivan Smith, proud people married almost 60 years, who taught their nine children a keen sense of duty, to take responsibility for their actions, and foremost, to tell the truth.

"I am very proud of Southern people and my Southern background," Cleveland said. "My heart belongs to the South. We have our ups and downs just like everybody else — you've got a weed in every garden — but as a whole, what makes me so proud of them is that they are such a loving people, a caring people. They are.

"Southern people speak with those old-fashioned morals. I never forget my mother always saying this: 'You're going to have to take responsibility for your actions. One day, when I'm not around . . .' Boy, she used to preach that to me! 'I'm not going to be around much longer, so you're gonna have to take responsibility for your actions . . .'

"Then my dad was a truth freak. The truth. The truth. My daddy did a lot of reading. He was a teacher at one point, and he kept up to date with things — mainly politics, and he dabbled in philosophy. Whenever he would read something in Newsweek, he would have to explain it to my mother. He used to drive her bonkers with that. 'It's the truth,' he would say. 'It's the truth.'"

She called her parents in Carthage about the events surrounding the Dahmer case. "They just said they believed that I did the right thing and that they were proud of me . . . and that they love me," she said with a smile.

She peers across her balcony toward Dahmer's window. It looks unremarkable — like all the other windows above and below it. She said the events of the past months, the past two weeks, had not caused much emotional trauma for her family, and she has no problem staying in the apartment she had rented for one year — even the descriptions of her street as harboring the "25th Street Slaughter House" do not drive her to anger.

"I can't do anything about those things," she said. "And when it comes to the Dahmer situation,

there could be a Dahmer anywhere."

But she remains shocked at the response of the police to her desperate calls.

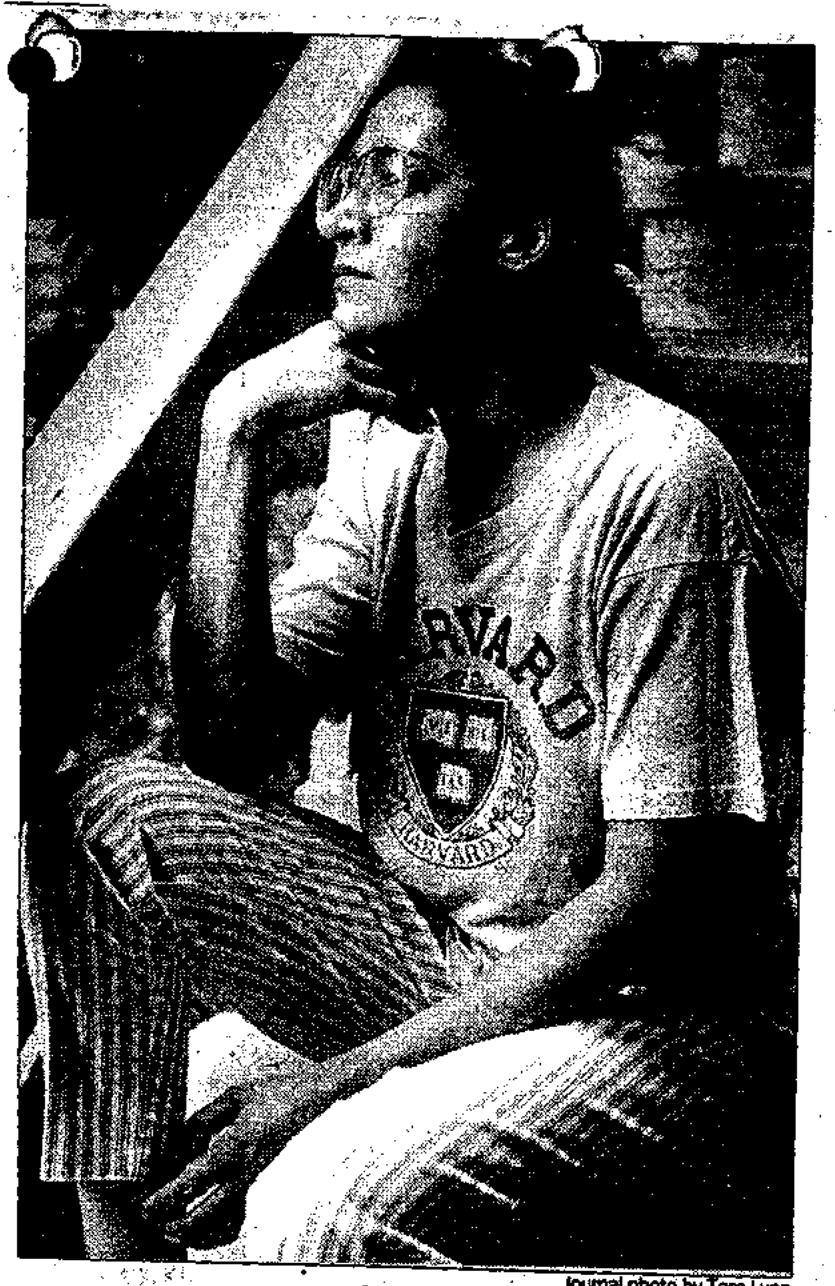
"Yes, I was surprised," she said. "When people talk like that to you, they kind of hurt your feelings. I tried to give them information, and they didn't want it."

On the tape, you can hear Cleveland cooing softly to her grandchild, Andrew, as she is transferred three times on the telephone.

"I just had my doubts," Cleveland said of the officer's insistence that the naked Asian boy was an adult. "Sandra saw [Konerak's] whole physical build — his tiny build. No sign of a mustache, no hair on the chest, that babyish looking face, no muscles."

She sighed again. And finally Cleveland said of her daughter, "I want her to be independent. There's just no guarantee that you can depend upon anyone.

"Sad to say, but that's just reality of life."



Journal photo by Tom Lynn

GLENDA CLEVELAND called police to check on the welfare of 14-year-old Konerak Sinthasomphone after her daughter and niece saw him running naked near her home.

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Reports describe Dahmer confession of cannibalism

Police records also tell of how suspected serial killer disposed of victims

Jeffrey L. Dahmer told police that he fried and ate the biceps of one of his victims, The New York Times reported in its Sunday editions.

It is the first report of an actual act of cannibalism by Dahmer. Authorities had said earlier only that Dahmer had saved the heart of a victim to eat later, without saying whether he consumed it.

The Times cited Milwaukee Police Department reports, which normally are confidential documents in an ongoing investigation.

Dahmer also once put the body of a victim in a suitcase, called a cab and took it to his grandmother's house in West Allis, The Times account said.

According to The Times:

Dahmer told police last month that fantasies of killing people that he had when he was 17 or 18 recurred after he left the Army and moved to Wisconsin, where his grandmother lived and where he eventually got a job at the Ambrosia Chocolate Co. Police say Dahmer has confessed to killing a man in Ohio in 1978, when Dahmer was 18, apparently the first of the serial killings.

But he told police he did not kill again until late 1984 or early 1985, when he "discovered the gay bars."

Police reports written after his arrest last month say Dahmer met his first Milwaukee victim at the 219 Club, 219 S. 2nd St., a bar frequented by homosexuals. [Police have identified Dahmer's first victim here as Richard Guerrero, 25, of Milwaukee, who died on or about March 29, 1988.]

They went to the Ambassador Hotel, 2308 W. Wisconsin Ave. In the police report, he did not say he had killed the man; only that the two of them got drunk and passed out. "When he woke up, the guy was dead and had blood coming from his mouth," the report quotes Dahmer as saying.

Dahmer told police he left the body in the room while he went to a mall and bought a suitcase. He told police that he returned to the hotel, put the body in the suitcase, called a taxi and took the suitcase to his grandmother's house, where he was living. There he dismembered the body and disposed of it. The remains have not been found.

The police report did not say where his grandmother was at the time.

LAPSE OF A YEAR

The police report says he did not kill his next victim until roughly a year later, this time at his grandmother's house. [The victim has been identified as Anthony Sears, 24, of Milwaukee, who was last seen on March 25, 1989. His remains were found July 22 in Dahmer's apartment, at 924 N. 25th St.]

He told police he met the man at the 219 Club and gave him sleeping pills after they had sex. Then Dahmer strangled the man after he dozed off. He said he also drugged his third victim at his grandmother's house.

He told police that in 1989 he had sex with a man, drugged him and stabbed him with a hunting knife. Then he dismembered the body in the bathtub and used hydrochloric acid to destroy the bones.

Dahmer said his next killing, two months later, followed the same routine: sex, drugs in a drink, death and dismemberment. "Subject states he began getting quicker at cutting up the bodies," the police report notes.

After one killing, "he had called the hardware store and asked what would dry out a rabbit skin and they recommended acetone, which he used to dry out the [victim's] scalp and genital area," the police report says. "He stated the reason he kept the scalp was because he liked it." The scalp included the victim's ponytail.

He also told police he kept the skulls of some of his victims and spray-painted them gray so they would look like plastic replicas if anyone should see them.

"Subject states that the body parts gave off an awful smell in the trash," the police report says, "but no one ever did anything, so he kept following his usual procedure of disposal."

"Subject states that the body parts gave off an awful smell in the trash, but no one ever did anything."
Police report

McCann, Boyle surprised by story

Journal staff

Neither Dist. Atty. E. Michael McCann nor Gerald Boyle, who is defending Jeffrey L. Dahmer, would comment Saturday on the information The New York Times attributed to police reports. Police reports of an ongoing investigation, unlike charges filed in court, are considered confidential.

Boyle said he would not receive access to police reports until after Dahmer's preliminary hearing in court. He said that whoever released the reports was "rolling some pretty crooked dice."

McCann said he was "distressed and surprised to learn that the reports are in the public domain." He said the only copies of the reports were at the Police Department and that prosecutors from his office traveled there to read them.

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Norquist's cautious response draws hot public queries

Mayor defends approach as necessary to protect police investigation

By LEONARD SYKES JR. and MARK WARD
of The Journal staff

In the wake of the Jeffrey L. Dahmer case, there was a question for Mayor John O. Norquist.

It echoed from one rally to the other, and the question that both the mayor's supporters and his detractors began to ask themselves was this: Was Norquist providing the right leadership during one of the worst episodes in the history of the city?

At least until Friday, there didn't seem to be any single answer to the question.

The Dahmer case presented the city with grisly and terrifying crimes. The remains of 11 men were found in Dahmer's apartment, and police say Dahmer has confessed to six other murders as well.

But the case did something much more far-reaching. In large part because of questions about how police handled a May 27 encounter with Dahmer, the case once again shifted the public debate to crime and how Milwaukee police respond.

NORQUIST

In that incident, three officers have been suspended with pay because they returned to Dahmer a 14-year-old boy who later became one of his victims. The officers have since been charged with violating department rules.

The incident has become a focal point for protests from the black and gay communities that Milwaukee police don't respond adequately to their concerns.

Norquist's early response to both the overall Dahmer case and the May 27 incident was cautious, something he defends. But his actions drew criticism. There were charges in the black community that the mayor was indecisive and charges from the gay community that Norquist was insensitive.

Norquist, in an interview Friday, said his early cautious approach and deliberate statements enabled the police internal investigation to take its proper, legal course. As late as Thursday, his office said he would have no statement on the actions of the officers in the May 27 incident until after Police Chief Philip Arreola had spoken.

He also said he waited until last Monday — almost a week after Dahmer's arrest — to announce the deployment of eight counselors from the National Organization for Victims Assistance because it took time to handle the details of the group arrival.

"I have not looked at it like something where I want to try to get in the headlines every day," he said Friday. "I did not want to say a lot about it without having the chief finish the investigation and make his charges, which he did.

"[Thursday] and today, I've had

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a lot more to say about it because it was the appropriate time."

On Friday, Norquist said he would form a citizen's panel to study relations between police and the community in the wake of the Dahmer affair, with their report due in 60 days.

He also declared Sunday to be "healing Sunday" and urged area churches to use their services to reflect on the issues raised by the Dahmer case.

Earlier Friday, Norquist offered his strongest comments to date on the May 27 incident. "I think if you look at the facts that have been reported through the media — and you look at the issues surrounding this case — there's no way that you can't conclude that racial sensitivity is an issue, particularly the May 27 incident.

"In terms of the long-range impact, there's an absolute challenge to improve the relationship between police [and the public]. That is not to say there are not excellent police officers who do not have any kind of problem serving people regardless of their race."

State Rep. Marcia Coggs (D-Milwaukee) called the mayor's approach "unfortunate."

"It would have been good if he had let the people of the city know that he was working on this," Coggs said.

She recalled that last October, when a school bus was caught in the cross fire of a gun battle, Norquist reacted strongly. Norquist blasted a suspect by name, although it turned out later the man Norquist named was not involved.

But, Coggs said, "He had a press conference immediately [in October] and said what he was going to do. He should have at least said he was investigating this."

Coggs said she was sure there would be more marches and protests over the case "because people are hurting."

Coggs and State Rep. Annette (Polly) Williams (D-Milwaukee) were among those calling for Norquist's resignation at a rally Thursday, saying Norquist showed "lack of leadership" and "lack of sensitivity."

MOORE SUPPORTS MAYOR'S ACTIONS

Supporting Norquist this week was state Rep. Gwen Moore, who believed that Norquist did indeed act decisively. She said one example of the mayor's leadership was his support of Arreola, the first Hispanic and minority to lead the Police Department.

"What could [Norquist] do?" she said. "He didn't kill those people. What could he do other than wait until Arreola concluded his investigation?"

Where is it all leading?

Evan Zeppos, a public relations executive and longtime political observer in Milwaukee, thinks the police role in the case shows how important an issue crime is for most people.

The current situation is "a real test of political leadership. This is not the kind of issue that is going to dissipate overnight," Zeppos said.

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Tragedy can bring about change, mourners told

As we react to slayings, we need to see how we treat others, priest says

By MANUEL MENDOZA
of The Journal staff

The gruesome deaths that have engulfed Milwaukee for the past two weeks can be used to transform the city into a more loving and accepting place, two priests told mourners at a memorial service Saturday morning.

"Each of us should examine what we believe and how we treat other people, be they gay, be they black, be they old, be they male or female," Father James Dammeir said at the service for Eddie Smith, one of 17 males Jeffrey L. Dahmer has confessed to killing.

Memorial services also were held Saturday for alleged Dahmer murder victims Ricky Beeks, 33, and David Thomas, 23, both of Milwaukee.

More than 100 people attended the service for SMith at St. Francis of Assisi Catholic Church, 1927 N. 4th St.

"The way we do not forget Eddie is to allow God to move us and change us. If our city changes, then this death was not in vain," Dammeir said.

Dahmer, who has been charged with four counts of first-degree intentional homicide, told authorities he strangled and dismembered young men after luring them to his Near West Side apartment. The remains of 11 males were found July 22 in the apartment at 924 N. 25th St.

Smith, who was 28, was last seen in June 1990. He apparently was killed in Dahmer's apartment, but his remains were not recovered.

Smith was a gay black man, one of several victims who were gay or black or both. The slayings have reopened old wounds about society's treatment of racial and sexual minority groups.

"Eddie was someone who tried to do everything all at once," said a friend, Harold Trivitt, reading from a eulogy prepared by Smith's sister, Maia. "He thought he had forever, but his life was snatched away."

During the service, church pianist Marga Halala sang hymns. Two pictures of Smith were displayed in front of the altar, surrounded by four baskets of flowers.

Trivitt clutched the hand of Smith's sister Caroline, who cried during much of the service. Smith's brother, Joseph, read a poem. Later, he and Caroline hugged and cried together.

Father Matthew Gottschalk, associate pastor of St. Francis, compared the violence and hatred today with those times described in the Bible, mentioning the story of Sodom and Gomorrah.

"The four horsemen of the apocalypse gallop through history," Gottschalk said. "From the barrios of Brazil to the streets of Milwaukee, we watch the boiling pot of our emotions boil over with anger and fear. We search for scapegoats. But the Bible talks about transformation. Our tears must be converted into life, our despair changed into hope, our frustration into faith . . . Someday, laughter must heal our wounds."

Dammeir, pastor at Holy Angels Catholic Church, where the Smiths are members, said: "God did not do this to Eddie. God does not do evil. But God can turn evil around. We should open ourselves up to this transforming God."

Dammeir then added:

"Whether I am gay or straight, male or female, black or white or yellow, I am treated equally and with respect."

Dammeir's words seemed to comfort Smith's family and friends. Several smiled while greeting each other toward the end of the service. More tears flowed as the mourners formed a processional to leave the church.

Trivitt sat alone near the altar, crying silently.

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Dahmer ensnared trusting men

Criminologists say serial killers are able to spot an easy target

By JOEL DRESANG and TOM VANDEN BROOK of The Journal staff

In the shadows of pickup bars, shopping malls and bus stops, Jeffrey L. Dahmer allegedly stalked his quarry: young men living on the fringe of mainstream society.

Some were low-income individuals lured by the bait of easy money or a good time; others were gay men seeking companionship.

But with the possible exception of Konerak Sinthasomphone, the 14-year-old Laotian boy whose death has gained the most attention, the victims were street-wise, footloose, free-spirited men. They liked to party. They had experience taking care of themselves. Many were accustomed to being away from home for days or weeks without letting anyone know where they were.

Like many young people, the victims shared a sense of invulnerability — a false sense, it turns out, which Dahmer was able to exploit.

Criminologists liken Dahmer to a con man, one who could cunningly identify his prey, win their trust and offer what he figured it would take to get them to his apartment. Once there, Dahmer has told police, he would drug the young men, strangle them and then mutilate their bodies.

Dahmer's fatal attraction worked like a charm.

"Somehow, he convinced people that he was something he wasn't. And that's what a con man does," said Richard Knudten, a sociologist at Marquette University. "He convinces you that it's in your best interest, and he's also playing in part with your greed. He had enough understanding of his victims to know he could attract them to him."

"It's difficult to appreciate the horror of it," Ron Holmes, a criminologist at the University of Louisville in Kentucky, said of the serial killings. "But it's not difficult to understand how people will put themselves in this kind of situation."

In his research, Holmes has interviewed several serial killers, including Ted Bundy, who was executed in Florida in 1989 after confessing to murdering 20 young women.

"They all have a unique ability to size up a potential victim," Holmes said. "Bundy said it was the way they walk, the way they may carry themselves, that shows him they're really not alert to what's going on around them. And by not being alert, they become his."

MONEY LURED SOME

Preliminary criminal complaints filed against Dahmer indicate that he has confessed to snaring at least four of his victims by offering them money if they would pose for photographs in his Near West Side apartment.

Most of the victims had menial jobs, if any. Dahmer apparently appealed to them with easy money.

"Anybody approaches somebody with money, they're going to take it. Fifty dollars? And you haven't got a dime?" said Marceina Thompson, 18, a friend and neighbor of Errol Lindsey, one of the victims.

Chandra Beanland, with whom another victim, David C. Thomas, had been living, said he'd leave their apartment for weeks at a time.

"He liked to hustle," Beanland said. "He liked to just go out and get things that he wanted. He knew how to go out and get his money."

Caroline Van Wert, the sister of Joseph Bradehoft, another victim, said money or even a drink might

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have appealed to her brother.

"If there was a party and Joe knew there was a party, he would be there," Van Wert said.

The appeal is understandable, said Michael Lisowski, a social worker who knew four of the victims.

"The economy isn't that great, and a few bucks is a few bucks," Lisowski said. "Whoever thinks someone is going to take you home and kill you? If the guy had been leering and drooling and spying on them, that would be different. He apparently had such a suave nature about him."

Among the victims were several men Dahmer had approached outside bars frequented by gay men.

Last week, a video of Madonna singing "Like a Virgin" played on overhead monitors at Club 219, 219 S. 2nd St., as Scott Gunkel talked about the milieu in which Dahmer sought his victims.

Gunkel, president of the Lambda Rights Network, tends bar at the gay dance club. A racially mixed crowd mingled at the bar.

Family and financial problems have created a pool of young, gay men eager for companionship or willing to sell their bodies, Gunkel said.

"A lot of young gays are disowned by their families," he said. "They may be out looking for jobs, and they might accept an offer of money."

APPEARED HARMLESS

At the time, Dahmer appeared to present no threat.

Handsome, aloof, often visibly intoxicated at the Milwaukee bars he would visit, Dahmer was seen as a harmless loner. He blended in with the background. And on the rare occasions he would approach someone, he'd have seemed familiar to them.

"He doesn't open up, but he's very personable. He's very relaxed, very calm," Gunkel said, remembering a couple of occasions when he served Dahmer rum and Cokes.

Dahmer's offer of money apparently appealed to some of his victims, but for young gay men, companionship also could have been a draw, said Terry Boughner, executive editor of The Wisconsin Light, a Milwaukee newspaper serving the gay and lesbian community.

"Many young gays and lesbians just coming out are in need of affection, are in need of love, and if someone is reasonably good-looking, they will go with him," Boughner said. "It is a search for affection. It's a need, and sometimes it's fulfilled horribly."

Gays are no more or less promiscuous than other people, Boughner said, but young gay men especially are limited in their opportunities to socialize together.

Youthful naivete and a misleading sense of invincibility also contributed to the vulnerability of Dahmer's victims — both homosexual and heterosexual.

"Men don't see themselves as being victimized like this," Holmes said. Most of the victims were fairly young, in good health and used to taking care of themselves. The average age of the 15 identified victims is 23. The oldest was 33; the youngest, 14.

No one can blame the victims, Knudten said, because Dahmer apparently had an extraordinary power over people.

"You have to keep in mind that this man was able to convince all of his victims," Knudten said.

"He was able to convince the people in the apartment house that what he was doing was something he wasn't doing. Why did people believe him? What was there about his personality that made them think that he was harmless?"

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3 years of records trace suspect's path

By DANIEL P. HANLEY JR.
of the Journal staff

Jeffrey L. Dahmer, 31, who police say has confessed to killing 17 males, was committing murder while he was in contact with a variety of people in the criminal justice system, according to court and probation records.

Here is a chronology of events during the past three years, including Dahmer's contacts with the authorities and the slayings:

DAHMER

SEPT. 26, 1988: Dahmer, living at 808 N. 24th St., sexually assaulted a 13-year-old boy after luring the boy into his apartment and offering him $50 to pose for pictures. The boy is the brother of Konerak Sinthasomphone, 14, who is among the 17 victims Dahmer has confessed to killing.

Anthony Sears, 24, of Milwaukee, was last seen on March 25, 1989. He apparently was killed at the West Allis home of Dahmer's grandmother, but his remains were found in Dahmer's apartment, at 924 N. 25th St., when Dahmer was arrested on July 23 of this year. Police also found the dismembered, mutilated remains of 10 other males.

APRIL 24, 1989: Dahmer failed to appear before Milwaukee County Circuit Judge William Gardner to be sentenced for assaulting the 13-year-old. Dahmer had pleaded guilty before Gardner on Jan. 30 and had been back in court March 10 for statements by attorneys on his sentence. When Dahmer did not appear for sentencing, Gardner ordered a warrant for his arrest. But at the request of Dahmer's lawyer, the judge stayed the order and reset the sentencing date to May 23.

MAY 23: Dahmer was in court and was sentenced to a total of eight years in prison. Gardner then stayed the sentence, placed Dahmer on five years of probation and ordered him to serve a year in the House of Correction on work release, get treatment for alcoholism and have no contact with anyone younger than 18. Dahmer began serving the sentence June 6 at the workhouse's Community Correction Center, at N. 10th St. and W. Highland Ave., where he could walk to his night job at nearby Ambrosia Chocolate Co.

MARCH 2, 1990: Gardner ordered Dahmer released, at the request of Dahmer's attorney, and Dahmer's case was transferred to the state's Probation and Parole Division for supervision. One rule of Dahmer's probation was that he stay away from the boy he had assaulted.

Ricky Beeks, also known as Raymond Lamont Smith, 33, of Milwaukee, was last seen May 29, 1990. His remains were found in Dahmer's apartment.

MAY 29: Dahmer met with his probation agent, Donna Chester, at her office at 1673 S. 9th St. "Looked bad today," the agent reported. "Usually has a neat appearance but was unkept and unshaved today." Dahmer also was scheduled to meet with a counselor that day, the agent said.

Eddie Smith, 28, of Milwaukee, was last seen in June 1990. He was apparently killed in Dahmer's apartment, but police have not revealed where the body was disposed of.

JUNE: Dahmer met with his probation agent on June 11 and 25. During the first visit, Dahmer said he had a problem with his sexual identity and knew he preferred male partners. Dahmer felt guilty about this, the agent said, also reporting that Dahmer told her he was not involved in any sexual activity. The agent told him to contact a gay rights organization to talk about his feelings. At the June 25 visit, the agent said Dahmer told her he was attending a treatment program and appeared depressed. "May be an act," the agent said, and she planned to closely monitor the situation. Again, Dahmer denied any sexual activity.

AUG. 27: Dahmer met with the agent, who said he continued to be depressed and would not look at anything positive in his life. Dahmer's attitude may be due to his being on probation, the agent said, and although he complies with most things, he always complains about how many things he has to do.

Ernest Miller, 24, of Milwaukee, was last seen Sept. 2, 1990. His remains were found in Dahmer's apartment.

SEPTEMBER: The agent had a telephone conversation with Dahmer on Sept. 4 and saw him Sept. 10 when he reported he would be on vacation between Sept. 16 and Sept. 30. The agent told Dahmer that he had to work out the questions about his sexuality through

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therapy.

David Thomas, 23, of Milwaukee, was last seen Sept. 24. He apparently was killed in Dahmer's apartment, but his remains have not been found.

On Sept. 24, Dahmer met with his agent and asked how he was doing on probation. "OK," the agent told him, but added that he had many serious problems both emotionally and physically that needed to be addressed and that he was not trying to resolve. Dahmer said he was on vacation, had a very bad cold and had been sick for three or four days.

FEB. 28, 1991: Dahmer met with his agent. His appearance was again disheveled, he was unshaved and there were dark circles under his eyes. Dahmer said he was working 12-hour days, was ill with the flu and was too sick to drink. He had missed 2½ days of work.

Curtis Straughter, 18, of Milwaukee, was last seen March 7. His remains were found in Dahmer's apartment.

MARCH 12: At a meeting with his agent, Dahmer reported missing a counseling appointment. He also said he still was ill.

MARCH 25: At a meeting with his agent, Dahmer said he had not done anything but go to work and come home, staying in the house until the next work day.

Errol Lindsey, 19, of Milwaukee, was last seen April 7. His remains were found in Dahmer's apartment.

APRIL 15: At a meeting with his agent, Dahmer reported no difficulties with his health.

MAY 13: As required by his probation terms, Dahmer told his agent when he met with her that he had a contact with police, who asked him about a strangling that occurred in his apartment building. Dahmer said he knew nothing about it. [The strangling has not been connected to Dahmer.] Dahmer also said he had financial problems but no current drinking problem.

Tony Hughes, 31, of Madison, was last seen May 24. His remains were found in Dahmer's apartment.

Konerak Sinthasomphone, 14, of Milwaukee, was last seen at 2:22 a.m. May 27 by police officers who left him with Dahmer in Dahmer's apartment after finding the boy naked outside. The boy's remains were found in Dahmer's apartment.

MAY 27: According to a probation report dated May 27, Dahmer met with his agent that day. Dahmer did not tell the agent he had had contact with the police, or that he had had a juvenile in his apartment, in violation of his probation rules. Dahmer said he had no major problems but continued to complain about everything, the agent said.

JUNE 24: Dahmer met with his agent, saying he had been working 12-hour days and denying any problems.

Matt Turner, also known as Donald Montrell, 20, of Chicago, was last seen June 30. His remains were found in Dahmer's apartment.

Jeremiah Weinberger, 23, of Chicago, was last seen July 6. His remains were found in Dahmer's apartment.

JULY 8: Dahmer met with his agent and said he was getting closer to being fired, because he was late for work or missed it altogether. If he lost his job, Dahmer said, that would be a good reason to commit suicide.

Oliver Lacy, 23, of Milwaukee, was last seen July 12. His remains were found in Dahmer's apartment.

Joseph Bradehoft, 25, of Milwaukee, was last seen July 16. His remains were found in Dahmer's apartment.

JULY 16: Dahmer called his agent and said he was very upset because he had lost his job July 14. Dahmer told the agent he had been drinking. The agent ordered him to come to the office right away. Dahmer said he had not bathed or shaved in the last three days. The agent said that made no difference, that he was to get to the office. At 10:45 a.m., the agent called Dahmer's apartment but did not get an answer. Dahmer did not show up that day.

JULY 17: Dahmer called the agent and said he had fallen asleep, which was why he didn't report in.

JULY 18: Dahmer went to the agent's office. He was wearing dirty clothes, was unshaved and kept yawning during the meeting as if he was having a problem staying awake. Dahmer said he was in severe financial difficulty and was going to be evicted from his apartment Aug. 1 for non-payment of rent.

Later that day, Dahmer saw a psychiatrist.

JULY 22: Shortly before midnight in the neighborhood of N. 25th St. and W. Kilbourn Ave., police in a patrol car saw a man who was wearing handcuffs running down a street. The man said he had escaped from Dahmer's apartment. Police went there with the man, and Dahmer allowed them to enter.

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Dahmer neighbors just want out

State aid is available to help residents of Oxford Apartments relocate

By MARY CAROLE McCALLEY
of The Journal staff

John Batchelor says he is having trouble sleeping and he's lost 10 pounds since learning that his neighbor, Jeffrey L. Dahmer, was suspected of killing and dismembering 17 young men, most of them in the apartment across the hallway.

"I'm trying to get the hell out of here," Batchelor said in a telephone interview.

"I just can't afford it — the stress. Then you have people driving around here like it's a museum, like it's the zoo. I just got to get away from here."

Now, maybe he can.

City Commissioner of Public Works John Bolden said Saturday that state aid is available for residents wishing to relocate from the Oxford Apartments. At a meeting Friday night at the Indian Health Center, 930 N. 27th St., eight of the 20 residents who attended requested immediate financial assistance.

"They wanted out right now," Bolden said. "We'll try to expedite the process and certainly they should be out by the end of this month."

Although the building at 924 N. 25th St. doesn't fit the traditional definition of a disaster, the American Red Cross has been authorized by state and county officials to provide relocation funds to residents, said Jay Wallace, Red Cross director of disaster services.

The building's owner, Metropolitan Associates, has agreed to break leases and return the residents' security deposits, Bolden said. If residents choose to stay, Metropolitan will reduce their monthly rent of $307 to $250.

In addition, residents can receive free legal help from the Indian Health Center if they experience job-related problems caused by the stress of the slayings, Bolden said. Psychological counseling by the Milwaukee County Medical Complex also is available. The Red Cross will begin support group debriefing sessions for residents Monday.

RESIDENTS REGISTER STRESS

Wallace said some residents have complained of loss of appetite, sleeping trouble, nervousness and difficulty in thinking clearly.

"They're obviously under a lot of stress and their minds and bodies are trying to cope with it," he said. "It's not something that's going to be resolved in the next 10 or 11 days or even by moving out of the building."

Outside the three-story, 49-unit apartment building, the American flag and Metropolitan's green and yellow flag are flying at half mast. Resident Brian Taylor, 20, said seven or eight of his neighbors slept in the lobby Wednesday and Friday.

"Many people that are going to leave have already left," Taylor said. "Some wouldn't come back in the building. They're staying in motels until they find another place."

Before July 24, when Dahmer was arrested, visitors to the Oxford Apartments could buzz friends or acquaintances from the building's outer lobby. Now, the front door is locked, and residents must be contacted by telephone. Visitors are scrutinized warily.

Batchelor said residents were tired of answering questions, especially about why they didn't notice the smell of rotting corpses.

"We all just need to get the hell out of here," he said.

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Grisly: Dahmer case a grim echo

By DAVE STEWART
of The Journal staff

WITHIN THE ugly, twisted world of serial killers, the emerging case against Jeffrey L. Dahmer of Milwaukee is relatively normal.

Murders committed a room or two away from unsuspecting neighbors, defilement or dismemberment of corpses, the retention of severed heads as savage trophies, even cannibalism — all this and more has been seen numerous times before in cases across the country.

Serial killers, virtually all of them white men, are often acting out a violent sort of sex addiction, said criminal psychologist Joel Norris, author of the book "Serial Killers."

But it doesn't matter if the victims are women, as was the case for Albert DeSalvo (The Boston Strangler), Ted Bundy and Henry Lee Lucas, or if the victims are predominantly homosexual men, as was the case for John Wayne Gacy and, allegedly, Jeffrey Dahmer. The profiles of many serial killers contain remarkable similarities, Norris said.

The crimes can serve as raging, psychological reprisals for abuse the killers suffered as children and as a means of temporarily empowering themselves against feelings of worthlessness and self-loathing, Norris said. The onset of the killing spree often follows the loss of a significant anchor in the killer's life, such as a job, a parent or a lover.

The repressed anger these murderers feel may be unleashed upon their victims by means of sadistic torture, mutilation or dismemberment. The killers will sometimes prolong or relive the perverted pleasure of the episode by saving heads and other body parts for later viewing or consumption.

All the while, these men belie their atrocities with a face of utter normality, often fooling even police with whom contacts are not uncommon. Such appears to be the case with Dahmer.

Norris is about to come out with another book called "Walking Time Bombs," in which he proposes 300 questions that professionals should ask to determine if mental health patients or crime suspects are a high risk to fall into the serial killer category.

"There's always some sort of difficult childhood where they learn a love/hate relationship with their primary caretaker."

Joel Norris,
criminal psychologist

A spokeswoman at the FBI training academy in Quantico, Va., said, however: "There is no general profile of a serial killer. They're all different."

Although the Behavioral Science Investigative Support Unit at Quantico analyzes the characteristics of serial killers and other criminals, the spokeswoman said the FBI would offer no further comment about the Dahmer case or serial killers in general.

MANY CRIMES UNDETECTED

At any time in modern America, some experts believe, 30 to 40

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serial killers may be on the loose, their crimes in many cases still undetected because they tend to prey on the kind of people whose disappearances arouse the least public concern.

But those active killers may represent just the most proficient edge of a larger tendency toward the sequential homicide pattern. It is possible that many would-be serial murderers commit suicide or are arrested after just one or two crimes — before they have perfected the external veneer of charm and confidence with which the more successful ones seduce their victims and elude authorities.

Considering other better-known addictions provides some insight into the compulsions that drive serial murderers.

Just as an alcoholic experiences the pleasure of his addiction in drinking binges, the serial killer's sex addiction is served during episodes of torture and murder. Just as an alcoholic drinks with increasing frequency and quantity, the pace of a serial killer's crimes tends to accelerate, as Dahmer's did, according to police.

The serial killer's spree generally ends with his suicide or the recognition of the hopelessness of his life style.

"Like an alcoholic, they get sick of being sick. It's akin to that," said Norris in a telephone interview from his office in Georgia.

At the psychological end of their spree, if they do not commit suicide, serial killers behave in ways that lead to their arrest. Whether that behavior is intentional or unintentional is a matter of debate."

"It's paranoia that gets them caught," said Gera-Lind Kolarik, author of "Freed to Kill," about Larry W. Eyler, who stabbed 22 Chicago-area gay men to death in the early 1980s.

"They want to be extra careful, because they feel in their minds that somebody may trace them. Paranoia makes them slip up. Fear paralyzes them. That's when they make a mistake," Kolarik said.

Seeking Their Own Capture?

But Norris believes that many serial killers are active participants in their own arrest, either consciously or unconsciously. In some extreme cases, serial killers have derived pleasure from a cat-and-

Please see **Serial** *page* **3**

Serial/Many crimes may be undetected

From page 1

mouse game they play with police.

It may be too early to say for sure, but there is the sense that Dahmer was facilitating his arrest.

For months, Dahmer reportedly allowed few people to enter his apartment. But just a week before his arrest, he invited a downstairs neighbor, Douglas Jackson, up for a beer. It will never be known what would have happened had Jackson accepted the invitation, but whether Jackson spotted evidence of crimes or became a victim himself, it seems probable that police would soon have been knocking on Dahmer's door.

Later, Dahmer allegedly terrorized Tracy Edwards for five hours before Edwards managed to escape with a pair of handcuffs dangling from one wrist. Dahmer was still in his apartment when police arrived a short time later and he did not resist arrest.

The frightening truth, according to Norris, is that very few known serial murderers have been arrested against their will in the midst of a killing spree. For years, with nearly every new case, police departments across the country have been blamed by the public for failing to successfully halt or arrest an active serial killer.

"So rare to capture one alive," noted the director of an asylum for the criminally insane in "Silence of the Lambs," the recent movie about two serial killers.

ARE SERIAL KILLERS DISEASED?

Norris calls serial killers the victims of a disease of a bio-psycho-social nature.

"There's almost always central nervous system damage in the form of epilepsy, learning disabilities or something else. There's always some sort of difficult childhood where they learn a love/hate relationship with their primary caretaker. And there's often some sort of biochemical imbalance," Norris said.

What role those three components play is not really clear, but they are present in some combination in an astonishing number of serial killers, Norris claims.

The biochemical imbalance usually takes the form of a buildup in lead or cadmium in a body unable to rid itself of the elements in a normal manner.

Lead and cadmium are associated with industrial pollutants. The seeming connection between the growth of an industrial/technological societies and an increase in the number of serial killers has long been noted; here, Norris suggests, might be a direct chemical connection.

More significant, Norris says, is the widespread acceptance of addictive behavior in this country, which assumes particularly nasty forms in the families of serial killers.

"You look back three generations, and I think it's three generations of mistakes. It's three generations of serious denial of drug and alcohol addictions and other addictions. It's three generations of what I call the poisonous pedagogy. You can see how it's almost inbred. You can just see it," Norris said.

Genetics does not appear to play a major role. Yet Norris notes that Bobby Joe Long, on death row in Florida, and Henry Lee Lucas, on death row in Texas, are probably third cousins who never met. Long was accused of nine murders; Lucas, one of America's most notorious serial killers, was convicted of 11 murders and has claimed he killed hundreds of others.

Some serial killers brought up in a rigid belief system as children develop a skewed sense of morality which helps them justify their crimes. For example, the killer might feel he is serving society by getting rid of prostitutes, homosexuals or minorities, Norris said.

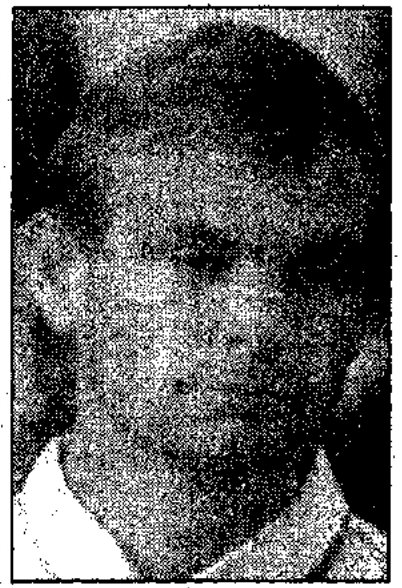
Local authorities continue to investigate this link in the Dahmer case.

ALBERT DESALVO,
The Boston Strangler

TED BUNDY,
executed for 3 homicides

HENRY LEE LUCAS,
convicted of 11 murders

JOHN WAYNE GACY,
killed 33 males



JEFFREY L. DAHMER,
"a face of utter normality"

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How Dahmer differs from serial 'model'

While the most horrifying aspects of the serial murders Jeffrey L. Dahmer is accused of committing have been observed in similar cases, the Milwaukee case is unusual in other ways.

■ Dahmer reportedly has admitted making a telephone call to the family of at least one of his alleged victims after killing the man. Serial killers generally avoid gratuitous outside contacts, although in some extreme cases they may taunt police with letters or phone calls.

■ Dahmer is white while most of his alleged victims are black. It is unusual for serial killers to cross ethnic lines, although this has happened in a few cases that seemed to have been primarily motivated by racial animosity.

■ There is a 10-year gap between Dahmer's first alleged murder, in Ohio, and the onset of an alleged three-year, 16-victim spree n Wisconsin. Criminal psychologist Joel Norris said such a gap is "unusual, but not unheard of." It could be argued that a person can have murderous tendencies and capabilities at a fairly young age, whereas the repressed sexual anger that often fuels serial killings can take many years to erupt.

■ Some authorities wonder if Dahmer has fully confessed. Serial killers vary in how fully they reveal their crimes. Many tell everything they know soon after arrest, regardless of the consequences. It is believed that Texas serial killer Henry Lee Lucas confessed to murders he never committed. Some serial killers, under advice of counsel, might avoid admitting to murder in states with capital punishment, Norris said.

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Thoughts on Dahmer case range wide

WE ARE all horrified by the circumstances surrounding the Jeffrey L. Dahmer case. I have been particularly disturbed by other, non-criminal facets of this story; notably neighborhood apathy, which allowed this activity to carry-on for months, and the tabloid-style news coverage by some members of our local electronic media. One can envision reporters exchanging "high fives" around the newsroom, celebrating the greatest news story to hit since Desert Storm.

Perhaps the silliest development yet is the proposal by State Assemblymen Walter Kunicki (D-Milwaukee) and Gregory Huber (D-Wausau) to enact a law against corpse dismemberment. Is this an attempt to create a "kinder and gentler" serial killer? Do these gentlemen feel that this legislation will serve as a deterrent to those who would consider dismemberment after committing murder? Most important, is re-election time approaching? One hopes that little taxpayer money and Assembly time will go toward this asinine bill.

RUSSELL HARLAND
Wauwatosa

* * *

I DON'T understand why the entire community is so shocked with what happened on N. 25th St. Don't you see, these sorts of things will continue to happen as long as we, as a community, allow pornography to be distributed and displayed under the guise of freedom of speech, or worse yet, as art.

As long as a community as a whole allows immorality to flourish, how can you expect all the citizenry to be moral?

Now the majority of citizens say that this man is sick. I say that our lawmakers are sick also. They allow pornography to flourish, thereby poisoning the minds of the people.

HENRY S. KRAJEWSKI
Milwaukee

* * *

THE RACINE murder trial and the Dahmer murders show how little progress has been made by public officials and the media in understanding sexuality. The Racine district attorney is supposed to protect minorities, including lesbians and gays, by enforcing hate crime laws. That same DA is now using homophobia by references to "homosexual rage" to ob-

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tain a conviction. What's wrong with this picture?

It is well-documented by the FBI and other government sources that heterosexual men are by far the largest category of people who commit murders, sexual assault, incest and other violent crimes and who consume pornography, especially violent pornography. Is heterosexuality the cause? Yet for homosexuals, the media cannot contain themselves in the Dahmer case and repeatedly refer to the "homosexual pornography" and the "homosexual murders."

To be sure, some gay and lesbian people do horrible things. To be

JEFFREY L. DAHMER: Putting Milwaukee on the map

sure, some heterosexual people do horrible things. The mistake is to attribute the cause to sexuality.

The Milwaukee police apparently mishandled a call reporting that a naked bleeding male was running down the street, attributing the behavior to "homosexuality." Could this person and others have been saved by some response other than treating homosexuality as equivalent to violent crime? Ignorance kills, not homosexuality. What's your role in perpetuating ignorance rather than informing the public?

ATTY. S. GAYLORD
Madison

* * *

MILWAUKEE AND the nation were shocked by the serial murders of Jeffrey Dahmer. More appalling was how he dismembered his victims, which he treated like garbage. No one was more sickened by this killer's deeds than I, but I still puzzle over one point.

Why is what Dahmer did to his victims any different from what abortionists perform every day in Milwaukee? In both cases there are innocent victims who were never given the "choice" about their fate. Both had beating hearts that were silenced. Both had bright futures if given time, love and care. Both were dismembered in cruel torture. But wait. There is a difference! Jeffrey Dahmer drugged his victims before killing them; the abortionists just slice the babies to pieces. And Dahmer didn't get paid big bucks for his murders, like the abortionists do!

Think about it.

PASTOR SAM FAUST
Calvary Church
Muskego

* * *

THE NEWS from Milwaukee has indeed been gruesome. Here in Madison, the Capital Times asks, "Could it happen in Madison?" And the answer: "less likely."

However, in light of the recent review of "Tongues Untied," a film about homosexuals (Capital Times July 16), this conclusion seems rather facile. The problem is that "Tongues Untied" ends with a sodomy scene and the reviewer (How-

ard Rosenberg, Los Angeles Times) considers that this is "loving gentle contact — between men."

This so-called documentary is in fact sodomy celebrated, and it appeared on WHA-TV from the University of Wisconsin. Any physician, indeed, non-physician, knows that sodomy is anything but loving and gentle. That is why the AIDS virus is spread so easily by homosexual acts.

While fingers are being pointed at the police in Milwaukee, I suggest that instead we take a serious look at what is being taught, even promoted in our schools and universities. It is high time that we wake up to the realities of homosexual behavior and its dangers, instead of glorifying it.

THOMAS F. WARNER, M.D.
Professor of Pathology
University of Wisconsin-Madison

* * *

IN MY view, there were several murderers involved in those grisly mutilation-murder incidents in Milwaukee. Those were the neighbors and apartment dwellers who heard — actually heard — more than once the screams, the sound of a saw, the apparent struggles, and they smelled a stench, yet not one of them called the police!

I am appalled at this utter lack of caring and even lack of normal curiosity. What kind of a nation have we become that we care so little?

DOROTHY BAKER
Bark River, Mich.

* * *

POLICE CHIEF Philip Arreola was not out of line with the suspension of the three police officers — if their acts were as reported by the media and eyewitnesses. They have to stand for their actions — was there a cover-up?

Three police officers know that answer. All the good officers in Milwaukee should not have to go through name-calling and police actions. We the people of Milwaukee deserve honest answers, and immediate corrective action.

COLONEL V. OLLIS
Milwaukee

* * *

MESSAGE TO all Milwaukee police officers:

Please continue to listen intently and respectfully to white males. But try it with 18-year-old black girls, too. . . . the life you save may be a 14-year-old boy who is naked and bleeding.

BRETT ROTH
Sussex

* * *

I AM Milwaukee born and raised, but for the last nine years I have lived in Hong Kong. Of the hundreds of people I have met during that time, a scant few have ever heard of Milwaukee. Until now.

Thanks to Jeffrey Dahmer, Milwaukee is on the map. I no longer need to use Chicago as a reference point; Milwaukee has finally hit the big time. Too bad it's for all the wrong reasons.

The Milwaukee of my youth (20-30 years ago) is miles away from what it is today. The crime was manageable, and there was a small-town neighborliness among residents. Now, there's a record-breaking murder rate, and neighbors keep to themselves. What has Milwaukee become?

Perhaps the environment that allowed a guy like Dahmer to thrive is just a symptom of the cancer that is spreading throughout the US. Or maybe Milwaukee has finally caught up to other big American cities. I'd like to think there's still pride in the hearts of Milwaukeeans that can reverse this alarming trend.

JON RESNICK
Hong Kong

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Ghastly Dahmer details presented tough decisions

EDITOR'S JOURNAL

SIG GISSLER

FROM THE first horrifying disclosures, the case of Jeffrey Dahmer has posed dilemmas for the press.

There was no real mystery. Dahmer swiftly confessed, providing police with grisly details — who, what, when, where, how and perhaps some glimpses of why. However, the grotesque story drew international interest and quickened media competition. There were numerous angles to pursue. And, at every turn, the ghastly facts raised questions of how vivid the reporting should be.

Among issues we had to resolve:

■ Naming the accused killer. Usually The Journal withholds the identity of criminal suspects until charged, in the belief that they should be spared damaging publicity until the district attorney determines there is sufficient evidence for formal charges. But given the solidness of the arrest, the widespread public interest and the certainty that Dahmer's name would soon be published and broadcast nationwide, The Journal was among the first to name Dahmer.

■ The interview with Dahmer's grandmother. Scrambling the first day to gather background, a Journal reporter visited an address Dahmer had listed in West Allis. It turned out to be the grandmother's home and she evidently was unaware of what had happened. So the reporter told her that Dahmer had been arrested but did not divulge the circumstances of the arrest because of her age and because she had not been informed by authorities. It was a humane decision, made on the spot. However, during the interview, a different news medium called her, apparently disclos-

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ing the nature of the arrest.

■ The face of Dahmer. The Journal had his picture from a previous arrest and we wondered if perhaps premature publication might harm the investigation. Even as we discussed the photo, CNN and USA Today were disseminating it. Soon it would be everywhere. We decided to run it.

■ Avoiding repulsive detail. The body parts, Dahmer's photographs and other aspects of the case provided a graphic study in horror. I told our editors to use their gag reflex and limit details to what was necessary to understand what had happened. For some readers, we still were too vivid. "You're inciting other kooks," one woman said (while noting that she herself had seen the movie "Silence of the Lambs"). But on the whole we've had relatively few complaints; and, I can assure you, many shocking details never made it into print.

■ The background of victims. Several had brushes with the law, mostly for relatively minor offenses years earlier. Out of respect for grieving families, we decided against publishing such details unless they became relevant.

There were other decisions, often edition by edition. For instance, what belonged on Page 1 and how should it be presented? This was a catastrophic story by any standard. So we packaged it boldly. Yet we've tried to remember sensibilities. I'm glad we ran a timely story offering advice from psychologists to parents on what to tell curious children and published mental health hot-line numbers.

WE WILL continue to draw some criticism. For example, some gay readers have faulted aspects of our coverage. We listen to complaints and suggestions. When appropriate, we adjust or make amends. However, all in all, I think our staff has done a good job of helping a public, simultaneously distressed and fascinated, come to grips with what has happened in our midst.

Sig Gissler is editor of The Journal.

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15 victims in serial killings have been identified

Here is a list of victims of confessed serial killer Jeffrey L. Dahmer in the order they were killed, based on police accounts and information in the criminal complaint against Dahmer:

1. Steven Hicks, 19, of Coventry Township, Ohio. Last seen June 18, 1978. Some remains recovered from Dahmer's boyhood home in Bath Township, Ohio.

2. Richard Guerrero, 25, of Milwaukee. Last seen in March 1988. Apparently killed at the West Allis home of Dahmer's grandmother on or about March 29, 1988. Remains have not been found.

3. Anthony Sears, 24, of Milwaukee. Last seen on March 25, 1989. Apparently killed at the home of Dahmer's grandmother, but remains were found in Dahmer's apartment, at 924 N. 25th St.

4. Ricky Beeks, also known as Raymond Lamont Smith, 33, of Milwaukee. Last seen May 29, 1990. Remains were found in Dahmer's apartment.

5. Eddie Smith, 28, of Milwaukee. Last seen in June 1990. Apparently killed in Dahmer's apartment, but police have not revealed where the body was disposed of.

6. Ernest Miller, 24, of Milwaukee. Last seen Sept. 2, 1990. Remains were found in Dahmer's apartment.

7. David Thomas, 23, of Milwaukee. Last seen Sept. 24, 1990. Apparently killed in Dahmer's apartment, but his remains have not been found.

8. Curtis Straughter, 18, of Milwaukee. Last seen March 7, 1991. Remains were found in Dahmer's apartment.

9. Errol Lindsey, 19, of Milwaukee. Last seen April 7. Remains were found in Dahmer's apartment.

10. Tony Hughes, 31, of Madison. Last seen May 24. Remains were found in Dahmer's apartment.

11. Konerak Sinthasomphone, 14, of Milwaukee. Last seen May 27. Remains were found in Dahmer's apartment.

12. Matt Turner, also known as Donald Montrell, 20, of Chicago. Last seen June 30. Remains were found in Dahmer's apartment.

13. Jeremiah Weinberger, 23, of Chicago. Last seen July 6. Remains were found in Dahmer's apartment.

14. Oliver Lacy, 23, of Milwaukee. Last seen July 12. Remains were found in Dahmer's apartment.

15. Joseph Bradehoft, 25, of Milwaukee. Last seen July 16. Remains were found in Dahmer's apartment.

Based on confessions by Dahmer, authorities believe he is responsible for two other killings:

16. Unknown Hispanic male, 16 to 18 years old. Apparently was killed at the West Allis home of Dahmer's grandmother. Remains have not been found.

17. No information on killing has been released, though Dahmer claims to have killed a total of 17 people, all of them in Wisconsin except for Hicks, who was killed in Ohio.

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SMITH
MILLER
THOMAS
STRAUGHTER
LINDSEY
HUGHES
SINTHASOMPHONE
TURNER
WEINBERGER
LACY
BRADEHOFT

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Clergy search for greater good in horror of serial killings

Priest compares event with crucifixion of Jesus in turning evil around

Milwaukee-area clergy and congregations responded Sunday to Mayor John O. Norquist's call to make it a day of healing in the face of tensions provoked by the Jeffrey L. Dahmer case.

At St. Leo's Catholic Church, 2470 W. Locust St., Father Thomas Suriano called on parishioners to put the events of the week into Christian perspective by asking themselves four questions.

First, he asked them to consider what message was relayed in discussing the events: "If people were to observe me talking about the events, what adjectives would they use? Caring? Sarcastic? Concerned? Vindictive?"

Journal reporters Marie Rohde, Joel Dresang and Meg Kissinger contributed to this report.

He asked them to consider how the indignation over the events would be played out: To call for capital punishment? To condemn public officials? To hold civil servants accountable for their actions? Should it mean a demand that public resources be spent on hiring teachers, police officers and others who address human needs rather than being used to wage war?

Next, he called on the congregation to consider how to move beyond the anger and pain, to hope. Christians need to ask themselves whether God can do some good even with this tragedy, Suriano said.

"I do not say that the Dahmer case is good," Suriano said. "I did not say that God wanted this. God did not want this . . . [but] God can do something good with this. The paradigm might be Calvary [the place where Christ was crucified], which was also an unspeakable evil from which God did such good."

Suriano's last question for parishioners was: "What is my attitude toward society's loners, society's outcasts?"

Discussion Tonight

SS. Peter and Paul Catholic Church, 2490 N. Cramer St., announced it would hold a parish discussion of the Dahmer case at 8 tonight at the church center to form "a Christian response."

In a message in the church bulletin Sunday, Father Steve DeLeers, associate pastor, said the community must begin to heal by drawing a response to the slayings.

"His victims are merely symbolic of the scores who die each year in Milwaukee," DeLeers wrote. "They will be effective symbols only to the extent that we do not forget them or our other sisters and brothers who are murdered each year within a five-mile radius of our parish church.

"Even mere memory is not enough," DeLeers continued. "As a people of faith, we sense that we must do something."

Cite Action of Citizen

At St. Eugene Catholic Church in Fox Point, the pastor, Father Gordon A. Weber, urged the parishioners to expand their sense of social consciousness as Glenda Cleveland did in her repeated phone calls to police.

Cleveland is the woman whose

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"As a people of faith, we sense that we must do something."
Father Steve DeLeers

daughter and niece alerted police when 14-year-old Konerak Sinthasomphone was seen stumbling and bleeding outside Dahmer's apartment on May 27. Police, believing Konerak to be an adult and Dahmer's friend, returned the boy to Dahmer. Dahmer has told police he killed the boy shortly thereafter.

Cleveland had persistently telephoned authorities to press her concern about the boy.

"How many of us would have been so persistent at the risk of appearing to be an intruder or a crackpot?" Weber asked.

Parishioners also were asked to pray for "those who have been wounded by violence and death in Milwaukee that they may find peace and justice."

Norquist attended services at two churches, Greater Galilee Baptist Church, 2432 N. Teutonia Ave., and St. Josaphat Basilica, 2333 S. 6th St.

At Greater Galilee, Norquist talked about the caring people of Milwaukee, and said Cleveland certainly was one of the best examples. He said she deserved the city's thanks, and urged parishioners to remember that there are many in Milwaukee like her.

Norquist said the community needed to heal. The goal, he said, would be to bring forward the issues raised by the Dahmer case and to address them, not to sweep them under the rug.

Journal photo by Jack Orton

MAYOR JOHN O. NORQUIST speaks Sunday of the city's need to heal from the pain of the Jeffrey L. Dahmer slaying case while addressing the congregation at Greater Galilee Baptist Church, 2432 N. Teutonia Ave. Norquist had called for ministers to declare Sunday a day of healing in the face of the Dahmer case.

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Politics

Elected police panel needed, McGee says

Ald. Michael McGee has called for the creation of an elected Fire and Police Commission.

At a news conference Monday, McGee said an elected commission would alleviate the friction between Milwaukee police officers and Mayor John O. Norquist, who now appoints commission members. He called for one member to be elected from each police district.

Norquist has supported Police Chief Philip Arreola's decision to suspend three police officers who investigated a call to alleged serial killer Jeffrey L. Dahmer's neighborhood May 27 and returned to Dahmer a 14-year-old boy who later was found dead in Dahmer's apartment. Neighbors had called police after they saw the boy running down the street naked and bleeding.

Through their lawyers, the officers have said they were told the boy was 19, and they believed Dahmer and the boy were homosexual lovers who were quarreling.

Dahmer has told authorities he killed the boy, Konerak Sinthasomphone, shortly after the officers left.

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Gays receiving people's wrath over Dahmer

Some appear to be viewing homosexuals as perpetrators, not victims

By JOEL DRESANG
of The Journal staff

Members of Milwaukee's gay and lesbian community say they've been experiencing a backlash from people associating them with the 17 dismemberment deaths confessed to by Jeffrey L. Dahmer.

BOUGHNER

Scott Gunkel, president of the Lambda Rights Network, a gay-rights group, said he had received a death threat and that the bar where he works, Club 219, had received bomb threats.

Outside the exit of the bar, at 219 S. 2nd St., fragments of shells and dried yolks showed where someone had hit the building with raw eggs. Bar patrons were the targets of the egging, Gunkel said.

Terry Boughner, executive editor of The Wisconsin Light, a biweekly newspaper serving the gay and lesbian community, received an anonymous letter postmarked July 26 from Milwaukee saying, among other things: "I don't care if you queers die of AIDS or dismemberment."

Larry Taylor, of the Milwaukee Lesbian/Gay Pride Community, said a local gang member told him the gang planned to terrorize gay dance clubs.

"People put in their mind that we're the perpetrators," Gunkel said. "In fact, we're the victims."

Boughner said the community is reeling from the Dahmer case and the developments that have followed.

"There's anger. There's frustration. There's a certain amount of fear," Boughner said. "There's extreme urgency to educate people to what gays and lesbians really are.

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There's anger over the association — which is felt to be illegitimate — of gays and lesbians with violence and mayhem."

Response to the Dahmer killings has reduced business at some of the dance clubs gays frequent.

"A lot of people aren't going out anymore," said Henry Kokemueller, a patron at C'est La Vie, 231 S. 2nd St.

"A month ago, you couldn't walk into here," said Kokemueller, looking around the largely empty tavern that used to be packed. People mingled at the bar and a couple of tables while rock music played and local news anchors talked on the TV screens overhead.

The gay and lesbian community already is working to create something positive from the tragedy and revelations of the Dahmer case.

Gunkel and Taylor said their groups are working with Queer Nation to sponsor a community block watch to help mediate their members' problems — especially concerns for personal safety — with city authorities.

"People put in their mind that we're the perpetrators. In fact, we're the victims."

Scott Gunkel,
Lambda Rights Network

CANDLELIGHT VIGIL TO HEAL

Gay groups have worked with other citywide organizations to plan and publicize a candlelight memorial vigil for Dahmer's victims, scheduled for 7 tonight at Juneau Park, on the corner of Juneau and Prospect Aves.

"Unless we deal with this as a black and white and gay issue, and we all work together, I think we're going to be missing a tremendous opportunity that's been thrown at us," said Michael Lisowski, director of Gay Youth Milwaukee. "Unfortunately, it had to be thrown at us under these circumstances."

Boughner sees the vigil as the beginning of a long healing process for the gay and lesbian community.

"The community is looking at it, from all I can hear, as an opportunity to get together more solidly than ever before, to reach out to the other minority communities, to increase cooperation and to develop mechanisms whereby we can educate our own people and the non-gay/non-lesbian community to the realities of life," Boughner said.

"I think that's the good that can come out of it," said Lisowski, who had known four of the victims. "That we learn to appreciate that there are different people in this city, that there are different cultural backgrounds, there are different sexual orientations and that we just have to work together.

"Something like this does not have to happen. We can prevent it," Lisowski said. "Now we have an opportunity to work together and, hopefully, to effect some change."

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Demonstrators defend suspended officers

Police, their families vent frustration with Arreola, Norquist

By TIM CUPRISIN
of The Journal staff

Several hundred raucous Milwaukee police supporters — mostly white officers and their families — jammed City Hall to voice support Sunday for three suspended officers and vent their anger at Police Chief Philip Arreola and Mayor John O. Norquist.

"We, as families, are proud of our police officers and we want the three officers and their families, especially, to know that we support them and to let them know that we are here for them," said one of the organizers of the rally, a police officer's wife who identified herself only as Linda.

"It is time to put our anger and blame aside, to rebuild our community, and to stand by our police officers," she said.

The three officers were suspended with pay while the Police Department investigated a May 27 incident in which the officers returned a 14-year-old boy to Jeffrey L. Dahmer. Witnesses have said the boy was running down the street naked and bleeding. Dahmer has been charged in four killings and has admitted to 13 more.

Two members of the Milwaukee Common Council representing the South Side, Annette E. Scherbert and Robert Anderson, expressed strong support for the rank-and-file officers and their families.

"If the police officers in this city are not judged fairly and with compassion, a part of this city will never recover," Scherbert told the crowd, most wearing blue ribbons as a new sign of support for the officers.

"What is the status of the mayor's office? For us or not?" Anderson asked the crowd. He was answered with a hearty round of boos and hisses aimed at Norquist.

"There's no way, in any way, that we can go against the Police Department. Until we die, we stick together," Anderson said.

After the brief round of speeches, the rally moved outside, as marchers carried signs bearing such slogans as "Cops need support" and "Show them you care, wear a blue ribbon." One young boy held up a placard that said, "I like police, they are so nice," in a childish scrawl.

Bradley DeBraska, president of the Milwaukee Police Association, the officers' union, was not an organizer of the rally, but he came out to show his support. He said the solidarity expressed Sunday was a way for officers and their families to deal with the stress of the negative reports about police insensitivity to minorities and homosexuals.

"This is another example to how they're dealing with the pressure," he said.

Although results are not due until Wednesday, DeBraska said the returns of a no-confidence vote on

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"It is time to put our anger and blame aside, to rebuild our community, and to stand by our police officers."

Officer's wife

Arreola are overwhelmingly going against the chief. The vote was taken after Arreola suspended three officers over the incident involving 14-year-old Konerak Sinthasomphone.

"They don't want this guy," DeBraska said. "Send him back to Detroit."

DeBraska refused to speculate why black officers did not show up for Sunday's rally.

"I'm not a separatist, sir," he said in response to a reporter's question.

Sgt. Lenard Wells, president of the League of Martin, a group for black police officers, said black officers were invited to the rally.

Wells, who was out of town over the weekend, said he knew of no specific reason why black officers did not attend, but speculated that many were at African World Festival, an event in which the League of Martin participated.

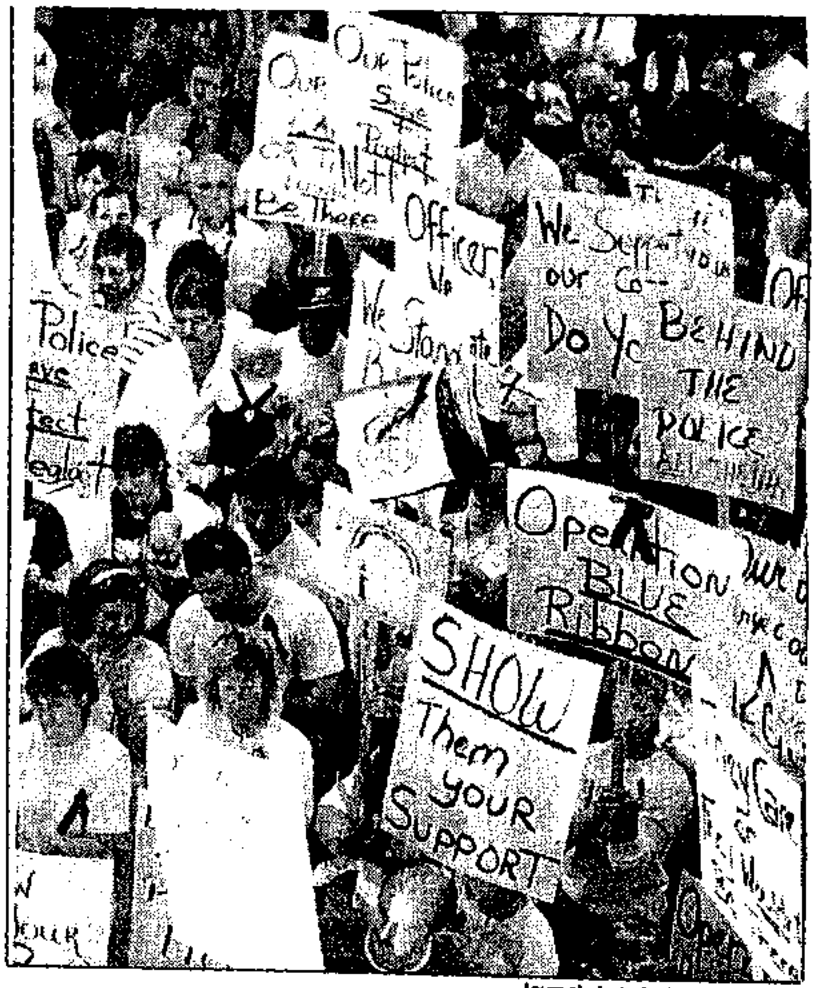
Wells said the frustrations that have "rippled into the family home" of white officers have also affected the families of black officers.

One 28-year veteran police officer said he wasn't surprised that the crowd was mostly white.

"I didn't expect any [minorities] to be here," said the officer who declined to be identified. "Why? I don't know."

Many of those who marched around City Hall refused to give their names to a reporter, some chose to give only sarcastic comments.

"They aren't going to show this," one woman commented as she passed television cameras. "This isn't sensational enough."



Journal photo by Karen Sherlock

SUPPORTERS of Milwaukee police demonstrate Sunday at City Hall.

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Some find killers very attractive

Author says obsessions often develop over notoriety for bad boys

By JOANNE WEINTRAUB
of The Journal staff

Unlikely as it may sound, Jeffrey L. Dahmer's notoriety will bring him the attention and even the devotion of certain women, a writer who has investigated similar cases predicts.

In a telephone interview last week, Sheila Isenberg, the author of the recently published book "Women Who Love Men Who Kill," said that if Dahmer was convicted of the murders he had been charged with, he would undoubtedly become the object of a romantic obsession among women prone to certain kinds of fantasies.

"It's a way to fall in love with a bad boy — a Sean Penn or a Mick Jagger — but he's behind bars, where he's impotent," Isenberg said.

For her book, Isenberg interviewed some three dozen women who had fallen in love with killers and other felons after the men had been imprisoned.

Many of the women she talked to, including some who abandoned seemingly normal lives to marry men behind bars, had been sexually abused as children. Isenberg speculated that such women were left feeling vulnerable to men and accordingly sought "safe" romantic objects.

The author predicted that even Dahmer's alleged history of attraction to and hatred of other men, which are seemingly at war with each other, would not be as repulsive to all women as might be expected. She said that John Wayne Gacy, the Chicago killer to whom Dahmer has been compared, frequently received love letters.

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City faces $3 million lawsuit

Chicago lawyer to file case's 1st lawsuit in US court for victim's mother

By TIM CUPRISIN
of The Journal staff

The first of what may be a long series of lawsuits in the Jeffrey L. Dahmer murder case was expected to be filed Monday in Milwaukee Federal Court on behalf of Catherine Lacy. Lacy's son, Oliver, was one of those whose remains were found in Dahmer's Near West Side apartment.

OLIVER LACY

Oliver Lacy, a 23-year-old native of the Chicago area who had recently moved to Milwaukee, was last seen alive July 12.

Chicago lawyer Daniel Maglione was in Milwaukee to file a $3 million federal lawsuit against the City of Milwaukee and three unnamed police officers, charging that police were deliberately indifferent to the safety of the victims.

Oliver Lacy died nearly seven weeks after police were inside Dahmer's apartment at 924 N. 25th St. on May 27, when they returned 14-year-old Konerak Sinthasomphone to Dahmer.

Police didn't discover the cache of body parts in Dahmer's apartment until another potential victim was seen running away with a handcuff on one wrist late on the night of July 22.

Sinthasomphone had apparently tried to escape from Dahmer, but the 31-year-old serial-murder suspect convinced police that the dispute was a homosexual lovers' quarrel and that the youth was actually 19 years old.

Maglione will say in the suit that police didn't intervene because Sinthasomphone and the witnesses were not white, while the suspect was.

Oliver Lacy, who moved to Milwaukee four months ago to be with his 2-year-old son, worked at Pioneer Commercial Cleaning Co. and was engaged to be married.

He disappeared after going to The Grand Avenue mall for ice cream. Dahmer has told police he drugged the former high school track star and strangled him. His body was found in Dahmer's freezer.

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Questions still haunt one family

By MICHELE WUCKER
Sentinel staff writer

Richard Guerrero's family cannot believe that Jeffrey L. Dahmer ended the life of their son and brother, but this they believe: Dahmer took away their chance to grieve and heal.

Guerrero: Called outgoing, trusting

More than three years after their son disappeared, Pablo and Irene Guerrero say they can't accept that he is really dead until his body is found.

Because the victims allegedly killed by Dahmer were mutilated and their body parts hidden, that may never happen.

"We still don't have evidence of the body," Irene Guerrero said. "I have been so confused. There could be a mistake."

A memorial service Sunday should have helped family and friends say goodby to Guerrero and start to put their lives back together.

Instead, the mass at St. Francis Parish, 327 W. Brown St., was merely a chance to remember and to share pain.

Peace has not come to the family with the news that Dahmer identified their son as one of the men he killed at a West Allis home.

"I said to the police, 'How do you know he's telling the truth?'" Janie Hagen, Guerrero's sister, said. "We're really at square one."

The community has pulled together since it was announced that Richard Guerrero was one of Dahmer's alleged victims, Pablo Guerrero said.

"We are happy that they are there," he said.

Three of Dahmer's victims had ties to the church, which has a membership divided about equally between blacks and Hispanics.

Services were held Saturday morning at St. Francis for another victim, Edward Smith.

Services also are planned there for Curtis Straughter. No date has been set.

The Guerrero service Sunday paused for several minutes as friends and family clasped hands in a sign of peace. Many well-wishers hugged the Guerreros, wiping tears away as they stepped back.

"I was just hoping like everyone else that he would walk in his mom's door and surprise us all, including me," said Edward Acevedo, 23, a friend.

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Prevention called impossible

By JOE MANNING
Sentinel staff writer

No good is done by trying to assess blame in the Jeffrey L. Dahmer case because "you cannot prevent this type of thing," the psychologist hired to evaluate Dahmer said last week.

For whatever reasons serial killers exist, they will be around forever, said Kenneth Smail, a psychologist with Behavioral Consultants.

Looking for failed opportunities that could have prevented the Dahmer murders "underscores a general principle that mental health experts cannot predict dangerousness with any high degree of accuracy."

Smail, clinical director of the Milwaukee County Mental Health Complex Forensic Unit in the Safety Building, 821 W. State St., said he was hired to evaluate Dahmer by defense attorney Gerald P. Boyle.

He said he could make no comments on Dahmer himself.

"I have been hired to assist in evaluating the mental health aspects of this case and as to whatever experts should be called in," he said.

"It seems clearly the community has been overwhelmed by this, and there have been efforts to point fingers at institutions and people. My thought is that one ought to be real slow in condemning people or institutions in regard to this catastrophe."

Trying to prevent dismemberment slayings like those in which Dahmer has been charged is like trying to prevent coastal floods, hurricanes and massive blizzards, he said.

"All the pieces — police, parole, probation, the courts — are not put together to discover this kind of catastrophe" before it happens, he said. "You cannot buy enough snowplows to deal with the worst blizzard that ever was. It's too expensive. You just have to plow through with what you have."

The community has responded with horror to the news of the 17 mutilation murders to which authorities say Dahmer has confessed, he said.

"It is totally incomprehensible and grossly out of expectations for human conduct," he said of the slayings.

But Smail took issue with mental health experts who are not involved in the case commenting on Dahmer falling through cracks in the system.

"To the extent that people are saying there should have been a prediction, or that a judge should have dome something differently — you cannot prevent this type of thing.

"I don't mean to be insensitive to the families of murder victims, but as horrible as it is and as intensely as we all feel, I would accept this (the serial killings) if we could push a button and get back to the old, lower annual murder rate of several years ago.

"Drugs and alcohol and poverty, these are more under our control and solvable than eradicating serial killers," he said.

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Serial killings

Options available for defense

Lawyers say Dahmer's alleged confessions will be an issue

By DAVID DOEGE
Sentinel staff writer

Jeffrey L. Dahmer allegedly has confessed to killing 17 people but that doesn't necessarily mean his case will zip through the courts with little debate.

Local defense lawyers and a law professor said they expect the judge presiding over Dahmer's case to be faced with a variety of questions before and during the trial.

At the same time, they agree that prosecutors and defense lawyers will have strategic decisions to make ranging from what motions to file to whether an impartial jury could be selected in Milwaukee.

At first glance, the detailed confessions police say Dahmer has provided would seem particularly damning.

Nevertheless, the statements Dahmer allegedly made to police wouldn't automatically be admissible during trial.

"That certainly would be an issue," said Daniel Blinka, an assistant professor of law who teaches courses on evidence and criminal law at Marquette University Law School. "How were the statements made?

"Were they voluntary? Had he (Dahmer) asked for an attorney?"

Lawyers routinely test the admissibility of defendants' statements, particularly in cases in which the statements play a role as large as they do in Dahmer's case.

If the statements are admitted, most lawyers say they expect the thrust of Dahmer's defense to concern his sanity.

"It would be a doctor vs. doctor trial," one highly regarded defense lawyer said. "It wouldn't be a 'who done it?' It would be a 'why did he do it?'

> "Then again, it could be that the defense would want to keep all the counts together. The appeal would be, 'What sane man would kill all these people in this way?'"
>
> — DANIEL BLINKA,
> assistant law professor, Marquette University

If Dahmer does enter a not guilty and not guilty by reason of mental disease or defect plea to the charges, a variety of strategic decisions emerge for Dahmer and his lawyer, Gerald P. Boyle.

In such a case, Dahmer could plead guilty in the first phase of the trial, the "guilt phase," and proceed directly to the "sanity phase," some lawyers have suggested.

Then, they say, he faces the decision of whether to have a judge or jury decide whether he was legally responsible for his actions.

Meanwhile, other strategic decisions would come into play, Blinka said.

For example, the defense could file motions to have all the mur-

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der counts severed. The benefits of such a move would be forcing prosecutors to proceed in as many as 17 separate murder trials and "shielding the jury from the cumulative effect of the evidence of other counts," Blinka said.

Meanwhile, the prosecution would move to keep the counts together to prove intent, the identity of the assailant and his method of operation, Blinka said.

"Then again, it could be that the defense would want to keep all the counts together," Blinka said. "The appeal would be, 'What sane man would kill all these people in this way?'

"That could be a very powerful argument to make to a jury."

Prosecutors would face a strategic decision of their own if authorities do not recover identifiable bodies or body parts from all the victims. Of the 16 murders Dahmer allegedly committed in Milwaukee County, 11 so far have been found.

"The question would be, 'How far is the justice system willing to go if there's no evidence other than the defendant's statement?'" Blinka asked.

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Look past horror, church leaders say

By LORI SKALITZKY and JAMI L. WETTER
Sentinel staff writers

Milwaukeeans must look beyond the horrific events that have unfolded over the last two weeks and work toward rebuilding unity in the city, church leaders, including Rev. Samuel C. Jones, said Sunday.

"We can't blame the city," said Jones, pastor of Greater Galilee Baptist Church, 2432 N. Teutonia Ave. "We must see the good in our city."

Jones encouraged members to get involved with agencies that can help heal the wounds and close the gaps in community relations caused by the serial murder case involving Jeffrey L. Dahmer. Dahmer reportedly has told authorities he killed and dismembered 17 people since 1978.

Mayor John O. Norquist, who declared Sunday "Healing Sunday," also spoke to members at Galilee.

"We've had a terrible time over the last 12 days," Norquist told the congregation. "When we look at this, we have to look at it as a way to try to have some good come out of it."

Ald. Michael McGee, at a news conference, criticized Norquist's designation of Sunday as a "Healing Sunday."

"Probably the most segregated place in Milwaukee is the churches on Sunday," McGee said. "When you talk about healing, it's not going to take place there."

McGee also said at a news conference at African World Festival that he had had several death threats over the weekend. He said one call came Saturday night while he was out and two different people called Sunday morning.

McGee said the police called him early Sunday after they also received a threat on McGee's life.

The callers threatened harm to him and his family "if I didn't shut my mouth up," he said.

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Slayings continuing at a record pace in city

By TINA BURNSIDE and RICHARD BRADEE
Sentinel staff writers

While the serial murder case involving Jeffrey L. Dahmer has dominated local and national headlines, homicides unrelated to the case have continued at a record pace in Milwaukee.

Including the 12 people allegedly killed by Dahmer in Milwaukee whose murders were discovered in 1991, the city had 109 homicides as of Sunday. Without the Dahmer case, this year's homicide total would be 97.

At the same time last year, the city had 85 homicides. Last year's record total was 165.

The slayings of which Dahmer is accused that were discovered this year but committed earlier are considered part of the 1991 total, police said.

In Washington, D.C., Sunday, the Senate Judiciary Committee released a report estimating that Wisconsin will have 290 murders by the end of this year, 30% more than in 1990.

The nation has seen a 25% increase in murders since 1985, said Sen. Joseph R. Biden Jr. (D-Del.), committee chairman.

Like Wisconsin, states that had the greatest projected percentage increases year-over-year were those with relatively low previous murder rates.

Biden said the increase in murders was "sweeping every region of the country."

The committee used data reported in all 50 states in the first half of 1991 as the basis of its projection of 23,700 murders in the United States this year, which would be a national record. The record was 23,440 last year.

Biden said three root causes of the nationwide increase in murders were the drug epidemic, the spread of assault weapons and the growing teenage population.

In Milwaukee, seven unrelated homicides were committed while the Dahmer case, which allegedly involves 17 victims in 13 years, has overshadowed other crimes.

The most recent homicide to be confirmed was that of a 5-week-old girl who died Thursday of traumatic head injuries, authorities said Sunday. A 23-year-old man has been arrested.

The year started with five homicides in a single day: two unrelated shootings on the North Side and three shootings in one episode in a South Side bar.

Police detectives in Milwaukee trying to deal with both day-to-day violence and the serial murders have been divided into two groups: half devoted to the Dahmer case and the others assigned to investigate other homicides.

"There is a certain manpower committed to the Dahmer case," said Capt. Thomas A. Periewitz. "That is given special attention. The remaining officers work on other homicide cases, and they are doing a good job."

Periewitz said a great deal of police overtime had been used in both the Dahmer and other homicide investigations.

"We are working around the clock on this thing," he said.

Victims of the seven homicides committed in the two weeks since Dahmer's arrest were:

- Harish G. Bhat, 25, of 2372 S. Williams St., shot July 23 in a robbery at the Open Pantry convenience store at 3927 W. Villard Ave. No arrests have been made.
- Jackie Price, 24, of 2036-A W. Becher St., whose body was dumped in the 4800 block of W. Kinnickinnic Pkwy. Her body was found July 23. Her husband has been charged in the slaying.
- William Crooks, 40, of 2437 N. 32nd St., stabbed in his home July 31 after an argument broke out while he was shooting dice with 12 other people. A 36-year-old man was arrested.
- M.L. Newton, 17, of 2338 N. 44th St., stabbed multiple times July 31 during a dispute over money and left in an alley in the 1900 block of N. 27th St. No arrests have been made.
- Timmie Lee Gibson, 19, of 2214 N. 18th St., shot in the chest Aug. 2 during an argument with a large group in the 2300 block of N. 16th St. An 18-year-old man was arrested.
- David Moore, 20, of 2576-A N. 35th St., shot in the head at his home Aug. 3 when he answered a knock at the door. Police said the shooting was gang-related and Moore apparently had been threatened the day before the slaying. One suspect was arrested and two are still at large.

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◆Shayla Harris, 5 weeks, of 4140 N. 14th St., who died Aug. 1 at Children's Hospital of Wisconsin in Wauwatosa. Her death was recently ruled a homicide by police and the Milwaukee County medical examiner's office.

Shayla was taken to St. Michael Hospital for treatment July 29 when she stopped breathing. She was resuscitated and transferred to Children's, where she died.

The death was first believed to be sudden infant death syndrome, but autopsy results Saturday showed traumatic head injuries, police said.

The 23-year-old man who is in custody reportedly told police he had argued with the child's mother about money and had shaken the baby.

The national report showed that California had the most murders in 1990 and is projected to have 3,550 this year, compared with 3,553 last year.

The states with the largest projected percentage increases are among 29 states that had fewer than 250 murders in 1990.

The largest percentage increases were in New Hampshire, 90%, from 21 to 40; Vermont, 69%, from 13 to 22; and North Dakota, 60%, from 5 to 8.

Decreases in the number of murders are projected in New York, Florida, Michigan and Georgia, states among the 10 with the most murders in 1990, the report said.

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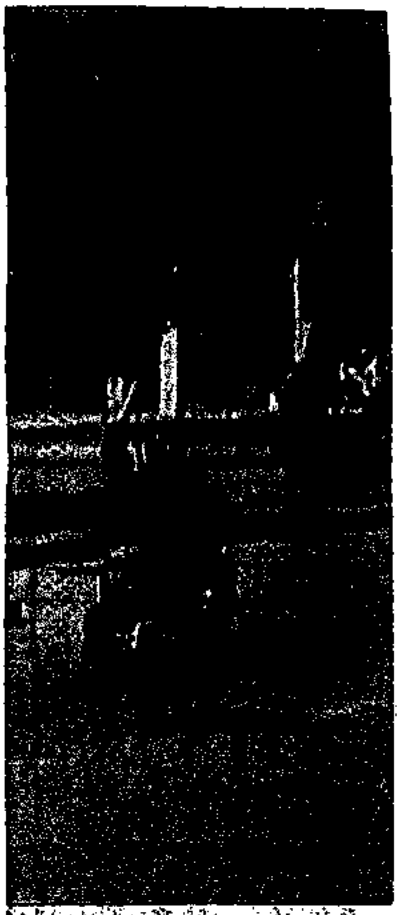
Hundreds rally to show support for police

Chief, media assailed in Dahmer case

By LORI SKALITZKY
Sentinel staff writer



JEFFREY PHELPS / Sentinel photographer

Hundreds of supporters (right) of the Milwaukee Police Department march around City Hall Sunday. They urged others to show their support by wearing blue ribbons. A police officer (above) who was passing by raised his fist in agreement with the group.

Hundreds of people rallied Sunday to support Milwaukee police officers, whose department has come under fire since three officers were suspended for their handling of a May 27 incident involving alleged serial killer Jeffrey L. Dahmer.

"It's time to put anger and blame aside and to stand behind our police officers," said a spokeswoman for the group, whose husband is a police officer. "We want our officers to know we love them and care about them."

Police Chief Philip Arreola filed administrative charges Thursday against the three officers, who allowed a 14-year-old boy, Konerak Sinthasomphone, to return to Dahmer's N. 25th St. apartment after neighbors called police to help the boy.

The boy's remains and those of 10 men later were found in the apartment.

At least 300 people attended the rally in the City Hall Rotunda, which was organized by a group of police officers' wives.

"My dad is a great cop and there are many like them," read one sign. Many signs were carried by young children of police officers.

Members of the crowd wore blue ribbons pinned to their

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clothing to show support for officers.

Fear of officers' families being harassed by phone calls was voiced several times during the rally, with many attending the event refusing to give their names or declining to be interviewed at all.

"The media and the chief have these three hung already," said one angry woman in the crowd.

"The man who should be hung is Dahmer, but he seems to have more rights."

In an interview outside City Hall, Linda, the spokeswoman, who declined to give her last name, said police officers' families wanted to bring the community together again, not shift the blame.

"This has just ripped this community apart," she said of the Dahmer case.

Ald. Annette E. Scherbert attended the rally and spoke in support of the Police Department.

"Milwaukee is hurting," Scherbert said. "I can't think of a more appropriate group to start the healing."

The rally moved outside, where the crowd circled City Hall repeatedly, tying blue ribbons on light posts and street signs and applauding squad cars that drove by on Water St.

Dozens of motorists honked their horns and waved in support as they drove by the marchers.

At one point the crowd broke into a chant, "Where's the mayor? Where's the mayor?"

"In Port Huron," came one reply, in reference to the town in Michigan where Arreola served as police chief before coming to Milwaukee.

Neither Norquist nor Arreola attended the rally.

"Bring back Breier," called one police officer who marched with the crowd, referring to former Police Chief Harold A. Breier.

Last week, Breier, who served as chief for 20 years, said officers had been stretched far too thin and were forced to work at a breakneck pace that created an atmosphere ripe for making mistakes.

Police officers from other departments also attended the rally.

"We're here to show support," said Terry Morrissey, president of the West Allis Pfofessional Police Association. "We just want to see them (the three officers) get a fair shake."

Gregory Gracz, president of the Milwaukee Professional Firefighters Union, criticized Arreola's administration for "releasing information in a piecemeal way" to the media regarding the investigation of the three officers.

Officer
We
BEHIND
THE
Do You
Officers,
We
Believe
IN YOU
BLUE
RIBBON!

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Dear Mr. DeBraska:

We understand that you have initiated a "no confidence" vote among your union membership regarding the performance of Chief Arreola. We believe that this was an ill-advised decision at this time and that you should reevaluate your decision.

We support Chief Arreola in his decision to suspend with full pay the officers who were allegedly involved in a May incident regarding Jeffrey Dahmer. We also support the chief's effort to conduct a thorough and prompt investigation into this incident. We believe the officers involved would have extreme difficulty performing their police duties while under investigation. We believe that they need and deserve time away from the burden of police work while they go through what must be an extremely stressful time in their lives.

We also strongly believe that, as our community struggles to get through this time, we should take most seriously our roles as "public servants." Both as police officers and as aldermen we are sworn to serve the public first. The public will not be well served by a job action nor by a demand for the chief's resignation at this time. The public would be much better served by all of us pledging to support the full investigation of this matter; by all of us re-committing ourselves to serve all of our citizens and all of our neighborhoods with equal concern and dedication.

The minority community feels a special pain and outrage as it sees its numbers mount among the victims; the gay community feels threatened and vulnerable as it reads the daily accounts of these tragedies; lower income residents express doubt regarding our willingness to serve their neighborhoods; police officers feel the strain of having to respond to all these concerns and constituencies.

We greatly respect the officers of our Milwaukee Police Department. They perform a most difficult and important service to this community. We respect them and wish to work with them. We need them working with us on behalf of our city. Reconsider your call for a "no confidence" vote on the Chief and instead work to improve the confidence of the citizens of our city in their public servants.

Sincerely yours,

Thomas P. Donegan
Donald F. Richards
Steven S. Cullen
Marlene Johnson
Marvin E. Pratt
Mary Anne McNulty
Paul Henningsen
Larraine McNamara-McGraw

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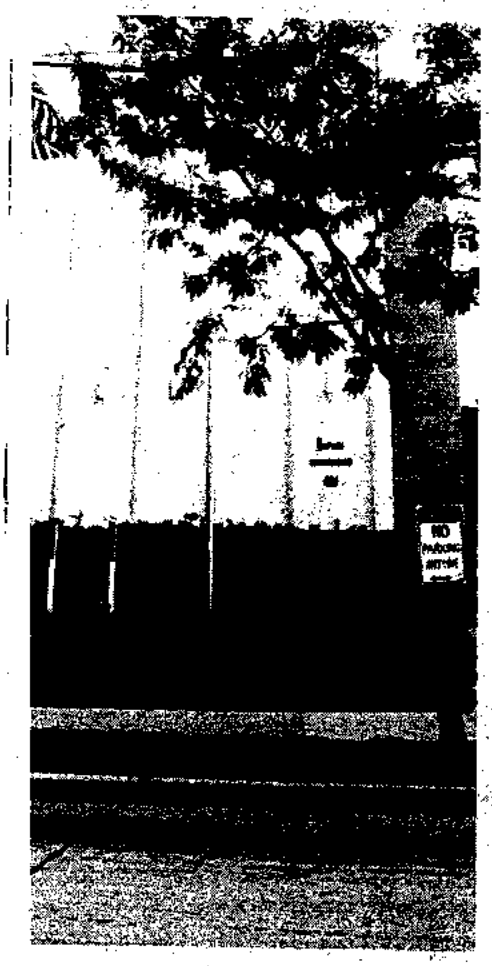
WHAT'S IT WORTH?

THE OXFORD APARTMENTS
$531,000



This 49-unit apartment building at 924 N. 25th St., built in 1962, was until recently the home of Jeffrey Dahmer, who killed many of his victims here.

It is owned by Oxford Plaza Apartments, Inc., c/o Metropolitan Associates, 1123 N. Astor St. Metropolitan, in turn, is owned by Stanley Kritzik. Stan's dad, David Kritzik, was the generous old man who cavorted with the infamous Harris twins, the "Playboy Bunnies." Poor Stanley! He can't keep his name out of the news!

The place is valued at $531,000, which seems like a lot, but try building new apartments for $10,000 apiece sometime.

$53,500 of the building's value is assigned to the 15,275 sq. ft. lot — that's $3.50 per square foot. The taxes on the property are $20,363.85.

Mrs. Kuehl (no first name), Kritzik's office manager, when asked what's in store for the building, said, "we plan nothing new."

-Michael Horne

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Clergy search for greater good in horror of serial killings

Priest compares event with crucifixion of Jesus in turning evil around

Milwaukee-area clergy and congregations responded Sunday to Mayor John O. Norquist's call to make it a day of healing in the face of tensions provoked by the Jeffrey L. Dahmer case.

At St. Leo's Catholic Church, 2470 W. Locust St., Father Thomas Suriano called on parishioners to put the events of the week into Christian perspective by asking themselves four questions.

First, he asked them to consider what message was relayed in discussing the events: "If people were to observe me talking about the events, what adjectives would they use? Caring? Sarcastic? Concerned? Vindictive?"

He asked them to consider how the indignation over the events would be played out: To call for capital punishment? To condemn public officials? To hold civil servants accountable for their actions? Should it mean a demand that public resources be spent on hiring teachers, police officers and others who address human needs rather than being used to wage war?

Next, he called on the congregation to consider how to move beyond the anger and pain, to hope. Christians need to ask themselves whether God can do some good even with this tragedy, Suriano said.

Journal reporters Marie Rohde, Joel Dresang and Meg Kissinger contributed to this report.

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"I do not say that the Dahmer case is good," Suriano said. "I did not say that God wanted this. God did not want this . . . [but] God can do something good with this. The paradigm might be Calvary [the place where Christ was crucified], which was also an unspeakable evil from which God did such good."

Suriano's last question for parishioners was: "What is my attitude toward society's loners, society's outcasts?"

DISCUSSION TONIGHT

SS. Peter and Paul Catholic Church, 2490 N. Cramer St., announced it would hold a parish discussion of the Dahmer case at 8 tonight at the church center to form "a Christian response."

In a message in the church bulletin Sunday, Father Steve DeLeers, associate pastor, said the community must begin to heal by drawing a response to the slayings.

"His victims are merely symbolic of the scores who die each year in Milwaukee," DeLeers wrote. "They will be effective symbols only to the extent that we do not forget them or our other sisters and brothers who are murdered each year within a five-mile radius of our parish church.

"Even mere memory is not enough," DeLeers continued. "As a people of faith, we sense that we must do something."

CITE ACTION OF CITIZEN

At St. Eugene Catholic Church in Fox Point, the pastor, Father Gordon A. Weber, urged the parishioners to expand their sense of social consciousness as Glenda Cleveland did in her repeated phone calls to police.

Cleveland is the woman whose daughter and niece alerted police when 14-year-old Konerak Sinthasomphone was seen stumbling and bleeding outside Dahmer's apartment on May 27. Police, believing Konerak to be an adult and Dahmer's friend, returned the boy to Dahmer. Dahmer has told police he killed the boy shortly thereafter.

"As a people of faith, we sense that we must do something."
Father Steve DeLeers

Cleveland had persistently telephoned authorities to press her concern about the boy.

"How many of us would have been so persistent at the risk of appearing to be an intruder or a crackpot?" Weber asked.

Parishioners also were asked to pray for "those who have been wounded by violence and death in Milwaukee that they may find peace and justice."

Norquist attended services at two churches, Greater Galilee Baptist Church, 2432 N. Teutonia Ave., and St. Josaphat Basilica, 2333 S. 6th St.

At Greater Galilee, Norquist talked about the caring people of Milwaukee, and said Cleveland certainly was one of the best examples. He said she deserved the city's thanks, and urged parishioners to remember that there are many in Milwaukee like her.

Norquist said the community needed to heal. The goal, he said, would be to bring forward the issues raised by the Dahmer case and to address them, not to sweep them under the rug.

Journal photo by Jack Orton

MAYOR JOHN O. NORQUIST speaks Sunday of the city's need to heal from the pain of the Jeffrey L. Dahmer slaying case while addressing the congregation at Greater Galilee Baptist Church, 2432 N. Teutonia Ave. Norquist had called for ministers to declare Sunday a day of healing in the face of the Dahmer case.

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SECTION 1 PAGE 1

Title: JEFFREY L. DAHMER

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Neighbors get night of peace

By JAN UEBELHERR and KAREN HERZOG
Sentinel staff writers

With help from the city, the Indian Health Board and a private donor, about 36 residents of the Oxford Plaza Apartments moved to a Milwaukee hotel Monday night for a night of peace, Mayor John O. Norquist said.

Standing outside the hotel, Norquist told reporters that residents of the N. 25th St. apartment had been sleeping in the apartment lobby and weathering unwanted attention from gawkers fascinated with the Jeffrey L. Dahmer case.

Dahmer, who lived in one of the apartment units, allegedly has told police he killed and mutilated 17 people. Skulls and human remains were found July 23 in his apartment.

"Some people just couldn't take it anymore," Norquist said. "People deserve a night free of harassment."

The move was to have been quiet, but when word leaked out, Norquist asked the media not to divulge the name of the hotel.

"The reporter that breaks this story has no soul, because these people need to have some privacy," he said.

Talks were under way earlier in the day with the Department of City Development and Indian Health Board officials "to get people out who wanted to get out," he said.

The city will not pay any of the hotel bill, Norquist said, but city funds may be used at some point on an emergency basis to help residents find new homes.

The person who offered to pick up the hotel tab did so with the understanding that the gift would be anonymous, Norquist said.

Most of the residents will stay just one night and permanent housing will be found for all of them in three days, Norquist said. Some residents may move to public housing.

Jackie Schellinger, executive director of the Indian Health Board, said the organization intervened because it was a neighbor of the apartment building at 924 N. 25th St.

Many residents of the building turn to the Milwaukee Indian Health Clinic, 930 N. 27th St., for primary health care, she said.

Many residents are "working poor who are just trying to keep it together," she said.

"They're just as much victims as anybody else," Schellinger said. "These people need some help."

The steady stream of curiosity-seekers passed in front of the building all day Monday.

"It's just like the Zoo," resident John Batchelor said dryly as a group from Chicago stood outside the building.

"Everyone comes to look at the animals in Oxford," Batchelor said.

The foul smell of human remains is gone from the building, but "we still smell it in our minds," he said. "I still can't cook meat."

More than one minister has stopped by to bless the building and pray with residents. Some have come at the request of residents, some have not.

Batchelor said residents had sometimes been confronted by people who blamed them for somehow not stopping the killings sooner.

"We're victims, too," one neighbor said. "We should have an apology from somebody for all the harassment."

The mother of Oliver Lacy, one of the victims, stopped by last week and placed her hand on Dahmer's door, said the neighbor, who did not want to be identified.

"We asked if she blamed us," the woman said. "She said she didn't. She saw it in our eyes that we were hurting for her."

Counselors trained by the National Organization for Victim Assistance will be at the hotel to do individual and group counseling of residents, according to Vi Rowley, a public relations consultant for the health board.

And help in the form of donations is coming from many private citizens, Norquist said.

"There are a lot of nice people out there" who have made donations, he said.

People who want to make donations should contact the Indian Health Board at 931-8111, Schellinger said.

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Number of suspected killers in County Jail at record high

By MIKE CHRISTOPULOS
Sentinel staff writer

A record 84 people, including alleged serial killer Jeffrey L. Dahmer, are now in the County Jail awaiting trial on charges of first-degree intentional homicide, an official said Monday.

The 84 figure, reflective of Milwaukee's record 165 homicides last year, represents nearly one-fifth of the jail's population. Settlement of a Federal Court suit last year requires the County Jail to limit its inmate population to 459.

"This is the highest number (of persons charged with first-degree intentional homicide) we've ever had in the County Jail since I've been tracking over a year and a half ago," Justice System Coordinator Bruce M. Harvey said.

The large number of County Jail inmates awaiting trial on first-degree intentional homicide charges is indicative of a "major change" occurring in Milwaukee, Harvey said.

"For years, guns and violence were not a part of our culture," Harvey said. "Now what this is showing is that Milwaukee has become a big city with all the inherent crime problems of a big city."

It costs the county $51.79 a day to house, clothe, and feed the County Jail inmates and pay the salaries of county employees, Harvey said.

The 84 figure does not include additional prisoners being held in the County Jail on other homicide charges.

On the average, it takes about 6½ months from the time a person is charged with first-degree intentional homicide until the case is resolved, Harvey said.

However, one inmate, Andres Montelier, 28, of Milwaukee has been in the County Jail 541 days awaiting trial on charges of first-degree intentional homicide, burglary and two counts of first-degree sexual assault.

The large number of pending first-degree intentional homicide cases "puts a massive burden" on the county's six felony judges "because the vast majority of these cases will go to trial and that means judges must set aside a specific week at a time to handle these cases," Harvey said.

The county has had as many as four or five first-degree intentional homicide trials going on during one week, Harvey said. "In a normal week, we'll have one trial."

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Dahmer to face additional charges

By DAVID DOEGE
Sentinel staff writer

Prosecutors Tuesday afternoon will file additional homicide charges against Jeffrey L. Dahmer but are not likely to issue counts for alleged killings in which the victims' bodies or body parts have not been recovered.

Dist. Atty. E. Michael McCann said Monday that the number of homicide charges against Dahmer will be increased Tuesday from four, but McCann also said prosecutors have not finished preparing all the charges they could issue against Dahmer for the 16 murders he allegedly confessed committing in Milwaukee County.

"I don't think it will be in its final form," McCann said of the amended criminal complaint. "This is still an ongoing investigation."

McCann declined to discuss which slayings would be covered by the new charges, but his remarks indicated he has a way to go before counts will be issued in the five slayings in which no bodies have been found, a form of prosecution rarely undertaken.

Dahmer was charged July 25 with four counts of first-degree intentional homicide in the slaying of four men. The remains of those men and seven others were recovered July 23 from Dahmer's apartment at 924 N. 25th St.

Police have said that Dahmer has admitted killing five other men in Wisconsin, but the remains of those men have not been found. He also has admitted killing a 19-year-old man in Ohio in 1978.

Investigators tentatively have identified all but two of the victims.

Building homicide cases when there is no direct evidence of a murder (such as a body or eyewitness accounts) is time-consuming.

"Obviously, when you don't have the body, you have a more detailed investigation," McCann said. "It's clear that you have evidentiary standards which are substantial.

"But it can be done and it has been done."

Police in Green Bay investigated the 1981 disappearance of Yvonne Rickman for eight years before murder charges were filed against her husband, Ronald Rickman, in 1989.

He was convicted in June of first-degree murder even though authorities never found her body and don't know how she was killed.

In 1989, Gary W. Homberg was convicted in Madison of killing his wife, Ruth Ann, in 1983.

It was believed to be the first state case in which a person was found guilty of murdering someone whose body never was found.

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FBI helping with Dahmer inquiry

Thornburgh, Jackson talk on police role

By RICHARD BRADEE
Sentinel Washington Bureau

Washington, D.C. — The FBI is aiding the Jeffrey L. Dahmer investigation, and the Justice Department's Community Relations Service is working on community concerns arising from the Milwaukee serial killings, Atty. Gen. Dick Thornburgh said Monday.

The Rev. Jesse Jackson said Thornburgh told him the department would monitor prosecution of the Dahmer case and already was checking complaints from black elected officials about police work on the case.

Most of the victims identified so far in the slayings were black.

After a closed meeting with Jackson, State Rep. Annette Williams (D-Milwaukee) and a group of church leaders, Thornburgh issued this statement:

"Although at this point there appears to be no federal criminal jurisdiction, the Federal Bureau of Investigation already is providing maximum assistance to the Milwaukee police in the form of laboratory services, behavioral science experts and coverage of out-of-state leads, and that assistance will continue.

"Also, the Justice Department's Community Relations Service currently is on site in Milwaukee

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to work with the community to address the concerns that have arisen from these crimes and the circumstances surrounding them. I have asked the CRS to continue to devote the fullest resources possible to this matter and have requested that it report to me regularly on the progress of its efforts."

Jackson, Williams and the church leaders met for more than an hour with Thornburgh; John R. Dunn, assistant attorney general for civil rights; and CRS Director Grace Flores Hughes.

Hughes promised to work directly with Williams and the other elected officials, Jackson said.

He said the group had asked Thornburgh to make a "total review of police behavior" in the case and look at "the lack of enforcement of civil rights" in housing, employment and education, which Jackson said was leading to "pervasive despair" in Milwaukee.

He quoted Thornburgh as saying agents from the CRS office in Chicago had been in Milwaukee and would report their findings to the Justice Department.

Williams, one of six officials who last week sent a fax message to Thornburgh asking that the department look into the case, said she had not been contacted.

She was told at the meeting with Thornburgh that agents had been in touch with State Rep. Marcia P. Coggs (D-Milwaukee). But Coggs said in a telephone interview that she had not been contacted.

Coggs' daughter, Milwaukee County Supervisor Elizabeth Coggs-Jones, said it was an "outright lie" than any of the six officials who sent the fax had been in contact.

In their letter, the officials said police had had a chance to save one of the victims in the killings, a 14-year-old boy, but had failed, and that the community viewed the inaction by police as "racist and homophobic."

Police Chief Philip Arreola has suspended three officers in connection with the incident.

Jackson said those at the meeting with Thornburgh were "not out to indict the police."

He said there was "a growing state of tension" in Milwaukee because of the number of people killed and the police handling of the case.

The gap between blacks and whites in Milwaukee, he said, has led to "a real concern about equal protection of the law."

When a reporter asked whether the Justice Department was considering a civil rights case on "equal protection" grounds, Jackson said Thornburgh would watch how state and local officials handled the case before his department moved.

The Justice Department will monitor the case to determine whether there were racial motivations, whether Dahmer will be prosecuted fully and whether the case reveals historical alienation between the justice system and the people, Jackson said.

Jackson said federal involvement was warranted because Dahmer was accused of murders in more than one state and because of citizens' questions a[illegible] the "apparent indifference" o[illegible] lice to their calls.

W. Franklyn Richardson, [illegible] eral secretary of the Nati[illegible] Baptist Convention USA, att[illegible] ed the Washington meeting [illegible] commented on it Monday nig[illegible] a state Baptist conference in [illegible] waukee.

Richardson said he was pl[illegible] with Thornburgh's reponse [illegible] expected the meeting would [illegible] the Justice Department from [illegible] ing a "back seat" approach t[illegible] Dahmer case.

Jackson is scheduled to [illegible] part in a Milwaukee [illegible] Wednesday to raise mone[illegible] help bury the victims in the [illegible] ings.

Williams said one of the [illegible] tims' families has been evi[illegible] for inability to pay rent, and [illegible] ers "don't even have mone[illegible] bury their children."

Coggs-Jones said the kil[illegible] had devastated people in [illegible] neighborhood where Dah[illegible] lived.

"People in the apartment b[illegible] ings there have had ner[illegible] breakdowns," she said.

JEFFREY PHELPS / Sentinel photographer

Shirley Hughes (left), mother of Tony Hughes, whose remains were among those of 11 males found in the apartment of Jeffrey L. Dahmer, is supported by family before a march along Kilbourn Ave. in remembrance of the victims.

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Sentinel wants Dahmer's '89 court report released

By MIKE CHRISTOPULOS
Sentinel staff writer

Lawyers for the Milwaukee Sentinel filed a motion Monday seeking release of a court report prepared before Jeffrey L. Dahmer was sentenced in 1989.

"Our community demands and needs to know why its institutions of public safety repeatedly missed opportunities to help — or to stop — confessed serial killer Dahmer, the legal brief filed with Circuit Court Chief Judge Patrick T. Sheedy said.

Probably the best chance to stop the Dahmer came when probation officials investigated Dahmer in 1989 before he was sentenced following conviction of two felony sexual abuse counts, the brief said.

Dahmer was convicted of second-degree sexual assault and enticing a 13-year-old boy for immoral purposes.

Circuit Judge William D. Gardner received a report on an extensive presentence investigation before sentencing Dahmer to eight years in prison. Gardner stayed the sentence, placed Dahmer on probation for five years and ordered him to spend a year in the House of Correction on a work-release program. Gardner released Dahmer in March 1990 after he spent 10 months in the House of Correction.

Asst. Dist. Atty. Gale Shelton had recommended that Dahmer be sent to prison for five to six years, saying Dahmer's "track record" made it likely he would "re-offend and the only hope for treatment of Mr. Dahmer has to occur within a prison setting."

The Sentinel's brief said:

"Considerations of public policy outweigh Mr. Dahmer's and the state's normal interest in preserving confidentiality of the report. The public will be disserved if this report is kept secret in these extraordinary circumstances. If these tragic events are not to be repeated the community must know why they occurred."

The Sentinel July 31 identified 10 missed opportunities for the community to intervene "in Mr. Dahmer's troubled life," the brief said.

Privacy routinely granted a criminal is minimal in Dahmer's case because Dahmer has confessed to several killings and has told authorities where to look for bodies at his former homes in Ohio and West Allis, the brief said.

"It is unlikely that anything said by or about him to presentence investigators in 1989 could further invade whatever is left of his privacy," the brief said. "In these unique and extraordinary circumstances, Mr. Dahmer's privacy interests do not outweigh the public's essential need to scrutinize and evaluate its own institutions."

Dahmer "has had repeated contacts with public institutions designed to serve him and to protect society," the brief continued. "These institutions appear to have failed in both respects. The public needs to know why their institutions failed."

Sheedy assigned the case to Circuit Judge Michael D. Guolee. No hearing date has been set.

7-MW-26057-Sub B 19

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FBI — MILWAUKEE

FBI/DOJ

FD-350 (Rev. 5-8-81)

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(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)
MILWAUKEE SENTINEL
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

Date: 8/6/91
Edition: FINAL

SECTION 1 PAGE 5A

Title: JEFFREY L. DAHMER

Character:
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Classification: 7-MW-26057
Submitting Office:
MILWAUKEE

Indexing:

Ziarnik says 3 shouldn't have been suspended before probe

By TOM HELD
Sentinel staff writer

Ziarnik: 'I hope they're happy now'

Three officers accused of mishandling a contact with Jeffrey L. Dahmer should not have been suspended before an investigation into their actions was completed, former Police Chief Robert J. Ziarnik said Monday.

Ziarnik, who resigned amid a flurry of criticism in April 1989, said officers in such circumstances typically were reassigned to off-street duties during his five years as chief.

Police Chief Philip Arreola suspended the three officers with pay July 26 and issued administrative charges Thursday, alleging they failed to follow proper procedures.

The charges stem from the officers' actions May 27, when they returned a 14-year-old Laotian boy, Konerak Sinthasomphone, to Dahmer's apartment after finding the boy naked and bleeding on a nearby street. Police discovered the remains of Sinthasomphone and 10 others in the apartment nearly two months later.

Ziarnik said he was disappointed by the current condition of the Police Department and found some irony in Mayor John O. Norquist's call for more police officer positions in his 1992 budget.

Norquist cut 56 detective positions from the 1989 police budget. Ziarnik said the mayor forced him to give up 85 other positions to free money that was spent on computers.

Ziarnik said he had worked to implement the community-oriented policing strategy Arreola espouses.

"They seem to be interested in community-oriented policing," Ziarnik said. "That's what I wanted to do, and they cut 200 positions. They weren't happy with what I was doing. I hope they're happy now."

Ziarnik resigned after criticisms from the Fire and Police Commission and Ald. Robert A. Anderson, who questioned his management of the department.

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FBI—MILWAUKEE

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Title: JEFFREY L. DAHMER

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400 gather to vent anger, remember victims

Singing the civil rights anthem "We Shall Overcome," more than 400 Milwaukeeans gathered for a candlelight vigil Monday night to vent their anger over the alleged serial killings of Jeffrey L. Dahmer and to remember the victims.

A coalition of community groups organized the march from Juneau Park to MacArthur Square.

"I urge you, please don't hold hatred in your hearts, just pray and ask God for help," said Shirley Hughes, the mother of Tony Hughes, one of Dahmer's alleged victims.

Staff writers James E. Causey, Kevin Jordan, Tina Burnside and Debby L. Davis contributed to this story.

"Tony loved everyone and everyone loved Tony," she said tearfully.

Vigil organizer Stephanie Hume, 28, said she hoped the gathering would help the healing of the community, as well as the families of the victims.

"We needed to put together this vigil for the community to be able to come and share their feelings and get over the pain and anger of what happened," Hume said.

But many speakers and other participants said the tragedy and its aftermath raised questions of racism, sexism and classism that must be answered.

Myra Sumrall, 40, a member of a Chicago patrol group called "Citizen Alert," said she came to Milwaukee after reading reports that police returned a naked, bleeding 14-year-old boy, Konerak Sinthasomphone, to Dahmer on May 27.

The remains of Konerak and 10 men were found in Dahmer's apartment less than two months later.

"I've been keeping up on the story in the newspaper, and I was concerned with what happened with the Laotian boy," Sumrall said. "It's an outrage this boy wasn't protected."

Queen Hyler, executive director of "Stop the Violence," said Milwaukeeans should admit to themselves that racism exists in many of the city's institutions.

"It's easy to see racism in the work force, in the Police Department and everywhere," Hyler said. "It's very blatant but no one wants to see it. How can you heal something unless you admit that it exists?"

Jeanetta Robinson, founder and director of Career Youth Development, told members of the crowd that Police Chief Philip Arreola is not to blame for the action taken by his officers in the Konerak incident.

"We have a good police chief, it is not his fault that he inherited police officers with racist attitudes," Robinson said.

"Grief is hard to take. We must all work together, blacks and whites, homosexuals and heterosexuals, to get through this tragedy," she said.

But when Ald. Paul Henningsen said the police should not be blamed for the actions of Dahmer, the crowd booed and shouted profanities.

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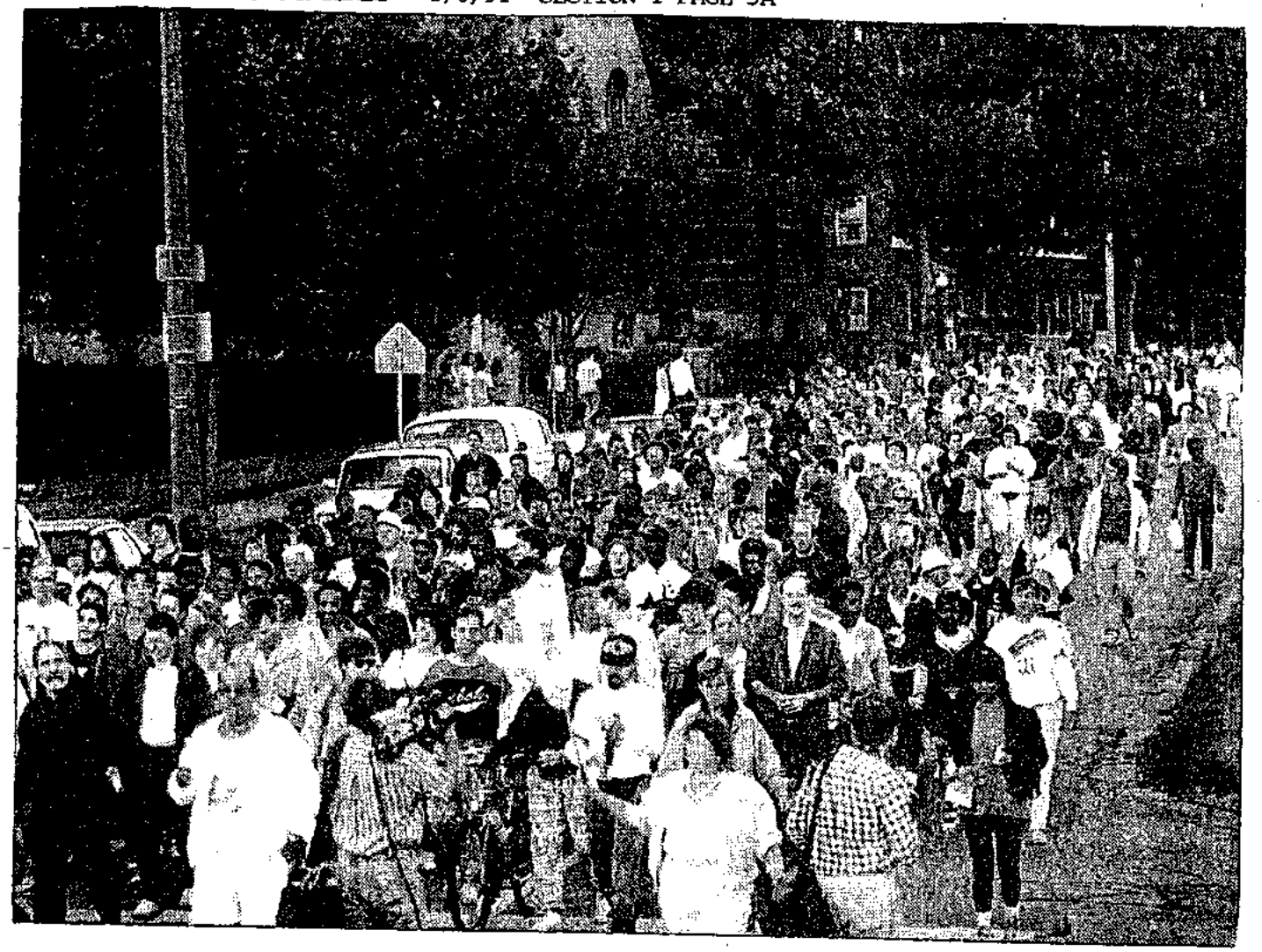

Hundreds of marchers walk west on E. Kilbourn Ave. on the way to MacArthur Square after an hourlong candlelight vigil in Juneau Park in remembrance of victims, allegedly of serial killer Jeffrey L. Dahmer. Teri Smith

JEFFREY PHELPS / Sentinel photographer

holds a sign with pictures of 15 of the victims as she listens to a speaker prior to the march Monday.

FD-350 (Rev. 5-8-81)

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Lawsuit blames officers

The mother of a 23-year-old man allegedly killed by Jeffrey L. Dahmer filed a $3 million federal lawsuit Monday charging that her son would still be alive if Milwaukee police had arrested Dahmer when they questioned him about a May 27 incident.

Catherine Lacy: filed a suit

Catherine Lacy filed the lawsuit in Federal Court in Milwaukee alleging that officers did not thoroughly investigate an incident involving Dahmer and 14-year-old Konerak Sinthasomphone because Konerak was Laotian and witnesses, who alerted police to the situation, were black.

The boy, who was naked, dazed and bleeding when he escaped Dahmer, was killed shortly after the officers returned him to Dahmer's N. 25th St. apartment, Dahmer has allegedly told police.

If police had properly investigated the matter, Dahmer would have been arrested and Mrs. Lacy's son, Oliver, would not have been killed by Dahmer, the suit contends.

Oliver Lacy's remains and those of 10 others were recovered from Dahmer's apartment July 23. "Our client died after police delivered that boy to Dahmer on a platter," David M. Wittenberg, an attorney representing Mrs. Lacy, said at a news conference outside the Federal Courthouse, 517 E. Wisconsin Ave.

The city and three police officers, who were suspended last week for their handling of the incident, are listed as defendants in the suit. It does not give the officers' names.

City Atty. Grant Langley and Bradley DeBraska, Milwaukee Police Association president, declined to comment on the suit.

* * *

Visitation for Konerak Sinthasomphone will be held from 2:30 p.m. to 6:30 p.m. Thursday at Becker Ritter Funeral Home, 5330 W. Lisbon Ave.

The 14-year-old's remains and those of 10 men were found in Dahmer's N. 25th St. apartment. Dahmer is suspected in as many as 17 killings in Wisconsin and Ohio.

A memorial service for Konerak will begin at 6:30 p.m. Monday at St. John Cathedral, 802 N. Jackson St.

* * *

The Milwaukee police chief, and Fire and Police Commission should be elected instead of appointed by the mayor, Ald. Michael R. McGee said at a news conference Monday.

The recommendation came as public outcry continued over Konerak's death.

The change would bring greater accountability, McGee said. He called for two-year terms for the posts.

* * *

Body parts found in a lagoon on Chicago's near Northwest Side are not linked to the Dahmer case in Milwaukee, a Chicago police official said Monday.

Chicago police have no evidence to connect the two cases and have not contacted Milwaukee police since the severed head, hands and feet of a man were found Sunday evening.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)
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MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

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2 Pages were not considered for release as they are duplicative of 7-26,057-Sub-A-198, pgs. 1-2.

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FD-350 (Rev. 5-8-81)

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Indexing:

Marchers want action

They demand investigation of Police Department

By TOM VANDEN BROOK
of The Journal staff

In the pastel light of a summer dusk at Juneau Park, Roberta Thurstin bristled at the talk about mending a community torn asunder by Jeffrey L. Dahmer's alleged murder spree.

"I'm very concerned about all this talk of healing before we look at the sores we have in Milwaukee," Thurstin said. "If we just talk about healing now, we'll just cover up those sores and they'll fester through at another time.

"It's time we looked at the cause of those sores: racism and prejudice in Milwaukee."

That sentiment — that the provision of city services, particularly by the police, is biased — gained wider currency Monday.

From Queen Hyler to members of the gay activist group Queer Nation, the calls for a thorough examination of Police Department practices echoed on downtown streets as the estimated 450 marchers trod from the park to MacArthur Square, adjacent to police headquarters.

At the same time, parishioners at St. John Cathedral staged a more somber ceremony for the family of Konerak Sinthasomphone, the 14-year-old boy who became a victim shortly after police released him into Dahmer's custody.

INSIDE

■ *16th victim identified*/**A6**

■ *FBI aiding police*/**A7**

Father James J. Brady urged the boy's family to forgive Dahmer as part of their healing process.

But back at the park, Hyler did not have forgiveness on her mind. She castigated police for a lack of sensitivity to minorities and gays. Hyler, who heads Stop the

Please see **Slayings** *page* **6**

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AUG 5 1991

FBI — MILWAUKEE MOC

FBI/DOJ

Slayings/450 march in a twilight vigil

From page 1

Violence, told the crowd that those groups had been treated as second-class citizens in Milwaukee for too long. Many of Dahmer's victims were gay men and minorities.

Konerak's case simply deepened the pain for those groups, Hyler said.

And Hyler singled out Bradley DeBraska, president of the Milwaukee Police Association, for his defense of the three officers involved in the Sinthasomphone incident. Police Chief Philip Arreola suspended those officers with pay. "Bradley DeBraska should be ashamed of his actions," Hyler said, as many in the crowd clapped and shouted. Making reference to a rally held Sunday to support the suspended officers, Hyler said she could not feel sympathy for them while the victims' families grieved.

Mayor John O. Norquist, clad in a cardigan on the cool summer evening, also addressed the throng and made reference to the imbroglio surrounding Konerak's release.

Norquist commended Glenda Cleveland, who pressed police on Konerak's age over the telephone after his release to Dahmer, as a model citizen. Norquist added that public servants had a responsibility to listen intently to all "law-abiding citizens" like her.

Police on Monday could certainly hear marchers as they circled the Police Administration Building for the climax of their rally at MacArthur Square. Several demonstrators blew whistles that could be heard inside the building. One marcher toted a sign shaped like a police officer's badge that read: "Paid to Protect All People."

That is a responsibility Scott Gunkel said police had failed to carry out. Gunkel, president of the Lambda Rights Network, a gay-rights group, said many police officers did "not care about crimes committed against us."

Beyond the complaints of a systematic denial of protection to gays and minorities, Thurstin said she attended the rally for the victims' families.

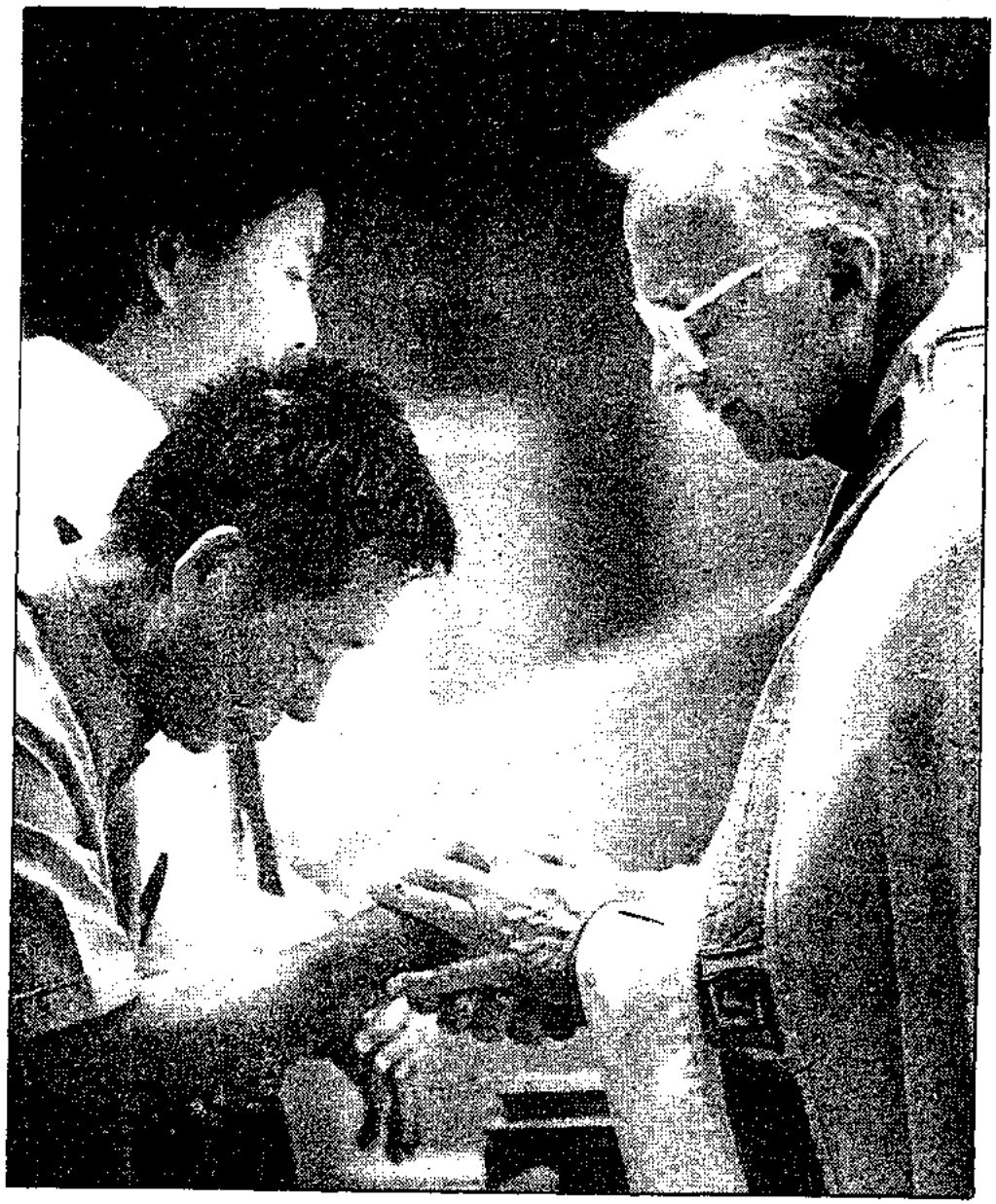
"I feel a great sorrow for the families of the victims," said Thurstin, 47, who volunteers at a shelter for the homeless.

The presence of Thurstin and the others provided solace to at least one grieving relative. John Smith, whose brother, Eddie Smith, 28, of Milwaukee, was apparently killed in Dahmer's apartment, said the sight of several hundred flickering candles heartened him.

"I think if he were here tonight," John Smith said of his brother, "he'd be proud of Milwaukee."

WRNETTE HUNTER (left), a sister of Tony Hughes, whose remains were found in Jeffrey L. Dahmer's apartment, is comforted by a friend during a vigil Monday night at Juneau Park. About 450 people marched from the park to MacArthur Square, calling for an inquiry into police practices.

Journal photo by Tom Lynn



Journal photos by Karen Sherlock

ABOVE: A member of Konerak Sinthasomphone's family fights back tears at a memorial service Monday at St. John Cathedral, 802 N. Jackson St., for the youngest victim of the multiple slayings. **RIGHT:** Father James Brady comforts a Sinthasomphone family member during the service.

FD-350 (Rev. 5-8-81)

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MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

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Title: Miller's talent, personality recalled at service

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Miller's talent, personality recalled at service

By TOM VANDEN BROOK
of The Journal staff

The Rev. A. Allen recalled Ernest Miller as a child who was never far from the church, and as a winsome young man always willing to lend a hand.

"Ernest grew up in the church," Miller told a gathering Monday that had jammed into the pews at Little Hill Church of God in Christ, 4175 N. 42nd St. "Anytime you wanted to find Ernest, all you had to do was look in the kitchen."

MILLER

On July 22, authorities found the remains of Miller, who was 24, in the apartment of suspected serial killer Jeffrey L. Dahmer.

Police say Dahmer has confessed to killing and dismembering 17 males.

On Monday, family and friends remembered Miller at a memorial service at Little Hill Church. In front of the altar, a picture of Miller rested on a table flanked by wreaths of flowers.

Miller's remains, along with those of 10 others found in Dahmer's apartment, have not yet been released to relatives.

Miller was last seen on Sept. 2, 1990. Family members had said that on that day, he attended services at Golden Rule Church of God & Christ, 2430 W. Hopkins St.

Miller was born in Memphis, Tenn., but moved with his family to Milwaukee when he was an infant and attended school here.

Miller, they had said, was an accomplished dancer. He had planned to attend a Chicago area dance school and had been named best dancer when he was a senior at Milwaukee High School of the Arts at West. He also was voted the most talented student at the high school in 1985. He had been a member of the Ko-Thi Dance Company in Milwaukee.

Speaker after speaker, including Miller's uncle, Stanley Miller, said the pain of their loss could not yet be fathomed. A respite from their grief, they said, could be found in their faith.

"Ernest was a person you just had to love, just had to love," Allen said over the sobs of several women.

Allen also decried the increasing violence in the society that had been felt deeply in the black community.

"We're living in a suffering time," Allen said.

Allen and others said that while it was difficult to understand the reason for Miller's death, they concluded that their faith would sustain them.

"One thing I do know," Allen said, "is that God cares. Even if we don't always understand his way."

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FBI is assisting police

Expressing shock over Milwaukee's serial murder case, US Atty. Gen. Dick Thornburgh says the resources of the FBI are being made available to local police in the Jeffrey L. Dahmer investigation.

In a statement released after a meeting on Monday with the Rev. Jesse Jackson, state Rep. Annette (Polly) Williams (D-Milwaukee) and other black leaders, Thornburgh says FBI technical assistance is being provided to local police.

"Although at this point, there appears to be no federal criminal jurisdiction, the Federal Bureau of Investigation is already providing maximum assistance to the Milwaukee police in the form of laboratory services, behavioral science experts and coverage of out-of-state leads, and that assistance will be continuing," Thornburgh says in the statement.

The Justice Department's Community Relations Service is in Milwaukee to work with the community.

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MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

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Michigan native ID'd as 16th victim

He lived in downtown Milwaukee, was missing since September 1987

The 16th known victim of suspected serial killer Jeffrey L. Dahmer was identified Tuesday as Steven W. Tuomi, 28, who last lived at 1315 N. Cass St.

The native of Ontonagon, Mich., worked as a short-order cook in a Milwaukee restaurant. He was officially reported missing in January 1989, but he was last heard from on Sept. 15, 1987.

No remains have been found, according to Police Inspector Ronald Mehl, but Dahmer identified Tuomi from a photograph.

The 17th known victim is expected to be identified later this week, police said.

Dahmer's lawyer, Gerald Boyle, has said that Dahmer has admitted connections only to 16 killings in Wisconsin and one in 1978 in Ohio.

Meanwhile, the Milwaukee Police Department on Tuesday denied a report in The New York Times that Dahmer and Richard Guerrero, another victim, went to the Ambassador Hotel, 2308 W. Wisconsin Ave., on or about March 29, 1988.

The Times reported on Sunday that after Guerrero died, Dahmer placed his body in a suitcase and brought it to his grandmother's home in West Allis, where he dismembered it.

"It's completely erroneous," said Capt. Donald Domagalski, who is leading the investigation.

Domagalski declined to comment on other aspects of the Times story, but said he decided to deny this much of it to spare Guerrero's family unnecessary pain.

Also, visitation will be Thursday afternoon for Konerak Sinthasomphone, the youngest victim in the serial killings.

The visitation will be from 2:30 to 6:30 p.m. at Becker-Ritter Funeral Home, 5330 W. Lisbon Ave.

A memorial service will be at 6:30 p.m. Monday at St. John Cathedral, 802 N. Jackson St.

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Search for evidence moves to new Ohio site

Authorities in Summit County, Ohio, searched a second site Tuesday for physical evidence in the murder of Steven Hicks.

Hicks, 19, of Coventry Township, is a suspected victim of Jeffrey L. Dahmer, who police say has confessed to 17 slayings.

Lt. William Lewis of the Summit County Sheriff's Office said police were acting on new information, some of which came from Dahmer. Capt. John Gardner of the Bath Township police said the search was for physical evidence but not skeletal remains.

The search is apparently to try to find a cross Dahmer says he took from Hicks and threw in a wooded area.

Authorities would not disclose the location of the site, but Gardner said it was a specific spot in a narrowly defined area.

Dahmer, who is being held in the Milwaukee County Jail on $1 million bail, has confessed to killing Hicks at Dahmer's boyhood home in Bath Township. Dahmer has been charged with four counts of first-degree intentional homicide in Milwaukee, and more charges are pending.

Last week, Summit County authorities searched the grounds around the Bath home and found more than 50 bone fragments, many of them human, and parts of three teeth.

Hicks has been missing since June 18, 1978. Dahmer has told police he killed Hicks after picking him up hitchhiking. Dahmer said he strangled Hicks with a barbell, buried the body, dug it up later, smashed the bones and scattered them around the two-acre property.

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Milwaukee,Wisconsin

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MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

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Suit by mother says police could have saved son

Suit says police mishandled May 27 contact with Dahmer

By M.R. NICHOLS
of The Journal staff

A Chicago attorney says three Milwaukee police officers failed to properly investigate Jeffrey L. Dahmer on May 27 and that cost Oliver Lacy his life.

The lawyer, David Wittenberg, filed a $3 million civil rights lawsuit Monday in Federal Court against the city and the three officers — unnamed in the suit — who handled the May 27 contact with Dahmer. Wittenberg represents Lacy's mother, Catherine.

LACY

Police interviewed Dahmer and a 14-year-old naked boy before returning the boy to Dahmer's apartment. The boy, Konerak Sinthasomphone, was among the 11 victims whose remains were found in Dahmer's apartment July 22.

The officers' attorneys have said Dahmer told the officers that the boy, who was heavily intoxicated, was 19 and that the two were friends. Neighbors who called police have said the naked boy was attempting to flee Dahmer and was bleeding from the buttocks.

The suit contends that police mishandled the May 27 contact, and that if Dahmer had been arrested then, both Konerak and Lacy would be alive.

According to the criminal complaint filed against Dahmer, he met Lacy, 23, on N. 27th St. between W. Kilbourn Ave. and W. State St. about July 15. The two returned to Dahmer's apartment on N. 25th St., where Lacy was given a sleeping potion and then was strangled, the complaint says.

The three officers have been suspended with pay by Police Chief Philip Arreola, and internal charges have been filed against them.

City Atty. Grant Langley said Monday that he had not yet reviewed the suit and was unable to comment.

Bradley DeBraska, president of the Milwaukee Police Association, could not be reached for comment.

7-MW-26057-SubA-209

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FBI/DOJ

AP photo/Neal Lambert

ATTORNEY DAVID WITTENBERG listens Monday as his client, Catherine Lacy, discusses her $3 million lawsuit against the City of Milwaukee and three police officers in connection with the Jeffrey L. Dahmer multiple-slaying case. Dahmer is accused of killing her son Oliver and others.

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The 3 cops: Officers have won acclaim

Colleagues praise suspended trio in Dahmer case

By KATHERINE M. SKIBA
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The three Milwaukee police officers suspended over their handling of an early contact with Jeffrey L. Dahmer are young and accomplished. Each has won acclaim for good arrests and each draws praise from other officers.

The three suspended officers are John A. Balcerzak, Joseph Gabrish and Richard Porubcan, sources have told The Milwaukee Journal.

The men work the overnight shift from the 3rd District, which is based in an aging, wood-paneled precinct house at 4715 W. Vliet St.

There the disciplinary actions have created a somber mood, broken for a few moments when the suspended men's colleagues whisper about their achievements.

None of the officers has ever been disciplined by the department, a police official said.

Police Chief Philip Arreola has forbidden officers to comment on the case, and those who spoke did so on condition of anonymity.

On July 26, the chief suspended the officers, stripping them of their badges and guns, though they continue to be paid. On Aug. 1, the chief said he was filing internal charges against the officers.

Arreola's actions have drawn strong criticism from the Milwaukee Police Association, the union that represents the three officers. On Tuesday, union attorney Ken Murray repeated his criticism that never before had a Milwaukee chief suspended officers before an investigation was complete.

"These aren't cowboys," Murray said. "These are officers at the top of their profession."

The police officers' response to the charges is due by Thursday. Their response can include any information they feel supports their actions and the names of witnesses.

The chief said the officers failed to conduct a proper investigation when called May 27 to check a report that a naked boy, who neighbors said was bleeding from the buttocks, was on the street, trying to flee from Dahmer.

The boy was a 14-year-old Laotian named Konerak Sinthasomphone. Officers helped the boy, whom they described as very intoxicated, back to Dahmer's apartment, at 924 N. 25th St.

Please see **Police** *page* **6**

7-MW-26057-SubA-210

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FBI/DOJ

Police/3 suspended officers regarded as young, accomplished

From page 1

Through attorney Laurie Eggert, who represents the police union, the officers have said Dahmer told them the boy was 19 and a boyfriend. Everything they saw on the street and in Dahmer's apartment that night supported that conclusion, Eggert said.

Dahmer, 31, has told police that he killed Konerak soon after the officers left, sources have told The Journal. And police have identified at least four others who died between May 27 and the time Dahmer was arrested on July 23. In all, police say, Dahmer is linked to 17 killings.

Two of the three officers were approached last week by a Journal reporters for interviews, but they declined. The third was unavailable.

Here are snapshots of the three officers:

JOHN A. BALCERZAK: Balcerzak, 34, is a six-year veteran whose work has drawn special notice. He has made 19 merit arrests, the police official said. "These are arrests when you go the extra mile," the official said.

Balcerzak, with two officers not connected to the Dahmer case, won attention two years ago for guiding eight people from a burning building.

The three were handling a shooting suspect Aug. 24, 1989, when the fire erupted at 2118-2120 N. 24th St. Their solution: The officers handcuffed the suspect to a tree, then tended to the evacuees. That work netted them a merit citation.

Last January, Balcerzak drew praise again, this time a superior achievement award, for helping to rescue a man trapped in a 30-foot sinkhole caused by heavy rains, at N. 30th St. and W. North Ave. on March 14, 1990.

A number of firefighters and officers helped in the rescue, and Balcerzak drew a commendation for his "quick action and concerted effort."

He joined the department on March 11, 1985, and earns $670 per week. He and his wife live on the South Side with two daughters.

The disciplinary action against Balcerzak prompted a neighbor to hang a blue ribbon from a tree — a sign of support for the police, the neighbor said.

"He's one of the most conscientious people you can find," the neighbor said. "He's the best family man, and he loved his job. All I can say is the family is going through hell because of the way they prejudged him."

JOSEPH GABRISH: Gabrish, 28, joined the department in December 1982 as a police aide. Aides are young men and women who perform clerical duties, such as running warrant checks and handling police computers.

He was as an aide for more than two years and became a full-fledged officer on April 17, 1984. He now earns $670 per week.

He is credited with 19 merit arrests. He won a superior achievement award for his efforts in pulling a man from a fiery, smoke-filled building during a blaze that took six lives at 2045 N. 32nd St. on Oct. 15, 1987. The rescued man had broken through a police line and entered the dwelling, bent on rescuing people trapped within.

Gabrish is married and lives on the Southwest Side.

RICHARD PORUBCAN: Porubcan, 25, joined the department in February 1990, when he began training at the Police Academy.

Porubcan is on probationary status, as new officers are for the first 18 months of employment. A potential ramification of suspension for Porubcan: Officers fired while on probation may not appeal the action to the Fire and Police Commission.

Probationary officers are subject to more intensive training and evaluation, according to Michael Morgan, commission executive director.

Porubcan, who is married and lives on the Southwest Side, has been credited with five merit arrests. He earns $549 a week.

Adept with computers, Porubcan has put that expertise to work for the department.

"He's a computer whiz," one observer said. "He's made computer programs, he's sold them, he's fixed them, and he's run them," said another.

Porubcan helped set up the software program for the department's so-called gold and silver detail, composed of officers who check pawn shops for stolen items. He's also contributed computer know-how toward the Metcalfe Park program, which has targeted intensive police and municipal services in the area bordered by W. Center St., W. North Ave., N. 27th St. and N. 38th St.

Since February 1989, Balcerzak and Gabrish, the more experienced officers, have been field training officers — mentors, so to speak, for new recruits. Known as "FTOs," these are veteran officers who volunteer for the work. They are not paid extra for it.

There are many steps in becoming an FTO.

"You want experienced, dedicated officers," the police official said.

Prospective FTOs at district stations first are interviewed and rated by a sergeant, lieutenant and captain. The highest potential rating is 25 — and Balcerzak and Gabrish attained that perfect score.

The next step involves interviews with officials at the Police Academy, and the final step is a week of preparation and study at the academy.

Field training officers "help the new, young officers learn what the procedures are — writing reports, conducting investigations, what's

involved in becoming a police officer," the official said. "They take the new officer under their wings. They show them the ropes."

One veteran detective who knows Balcerzak and Gabrish spoke highly of their performance.

"These aren't a couple of sluggos on the street — they're conscientious officers," he said. "They're decent with people, and do the job very well. They're thorough and ambitious. If they've got a spare moment, they're going to be working on something."

The detective said he had been at crime scenes at which Balcerzak and Gabrish took the initial reports and found them to be in command of the facts. He also said the pair had taken on additional chores — such as canvassing a neighborhood for information — and done well.

"I can give them additional things, such as making house-to-house checks, and trust them to canvass the houses. They're not just going to knock lightly three times and leave. They're going to go to the nth degree to do it right," the detective said

According to the detective, in the past, a detective was dispatched when police heard reports of burglaries or shots fired. Increasingly, however, such assignments are falling to patrol officers, who are more burdened with work than ever, he said.

The detective noted that the three officers had been criticized for not performing criminal warrant or records checks on Dahmer, but said these checks were time-consuming — taking 30 to 45 minutes — and not warranted in every instance.

Talking about how the officers feel today, the detective surmised:

"I can guarantee you that while their jobs are paramount in their minds, they're going through absolute hell because of their decision in the Dahmer case. That kid's dead because of their decision."

Said the police official: "When something like this happens, it hurts inside. It's bothering me terribly. Everybody takes it personally — it's not just them, it's all of us."

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Dahmer handwriting is analyzed

By ELDON KNOCHE
Sentinel staff writer

The handwriting of alleged serial killer Jeffrey L. Dahmer shows he is determined, enthusiastic, insecure and has no sexual morals, a writing analyst said Friday.

Dahmer also has the IQ of a genius, is a good talker and has good attention to details, Richard J. Stoller said.

"He places himself above society and its morals," Stoller said. "His sexual philosophy is 'Anything goes.'

"He is able to put on a facade to manipulate people to believe in him and enable him to entrap them," the analyst said.

Stoller, a former Milwaukee Public Schools principal, operates Professional Handwriting Analysts from his Glendale home.

The Milwaukee Sentinel gave him a photocopy of a 48-word handwritten statement Dahmer made April 6, 1987, to the State Division of Probation and Parole. Dahmer was on probation for disorderly conduct at the time.

Stoller was told that the handwriting was Dahmer's.

"He lacks self-confidence and can be too impulsive," Stoller said after analyzing the statement. "He will be given to excitement and uncontrolled behavior. His feelings of insecurity are due to his self-consciousness and a less than acceptable self-image.

"He has a low frustration tolerance and has trouble in controlling his conduct, which is due to strong enthusiasm, excessive determination and stubbornness."

A loner and a non-conformist who does not need people, Stoller said, "he is able to communicate with them when this is to his advantage ... there was a false exterior of innocence about him that make people feel secure with him."

"That was part of the guy's charm," Stoller said. "On the surface he doesn't look like a bad person. That's why he got away with all that stuff."

Dahmer's main interests are in the sexual area, "yet his drives are not excessively sexual," the analyst said. "Rather, they are of a cool, calculating personality who is driven more by his emotions than his sexual satisfaction."

"There is a distinct problem with his feelings toward males. He pulls away from them by showing a lack of acceptance of the male image," Stoller said.

Dahmer must watch out for alcohol and drug addictions, he said.

"He is quite unyielding and, while he is hung up in the past, he will not learn by his mistakes."

Stoller said Dahmer has an IQ of 143, arrived at by his scores in good organization, attention to details, good memory, directness and consistency.

Stoller pointed out some of Dahmer's handwriting style:

- The lack of sexual morals was shown by the breaks in individual letters on the baseline of his handwriting.
- His determination was revealed by the long lower loops of the letter "g." The loops also swing to the left, putting him in the female area and showing gender confusion.
- The crushed-together capital letter "I" portrayed his poor self-image.
- "Drinking," the third word in the statement, has an "n" with the second hump taller than first. That showed self-consciousness.
- The point on the top of the letter "s" indicated an unyielding nature.
- The long crossbars on his letter "t" showed enthusiasm, with the high t-bars reflecting that his goals in life "are too high and impractical," Stoller said.
- Only one letter, the "o" in the word police in the bottom line, falls below the baseline. "It shows a fear of police," Stoller said.

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FBI/DOJ

OFFENSE:

Describe, in your own words, what you did that brought you into Court:

I was drinking some beer in an un-developed wooded area alone after a few cans of beer I needed to go, so I did ~~to~~ behind some trees. I was sure there was no one else around but I was wrong. Two boys saw me and called the police

A handwriting analyst evaluated this 48-word handwritten statement Jeffrey L. Dahmer made April 6, 1987, to the State Division of Probation and Parole.

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Insanity plea research is slow

Psychologist in Dahmer case doing many tests, interviews

By DAVID DOEGE
Sentinel staff writer

Each time alleged serial killer Jeffrey L. Dahmer finishes another court appearance, reporters surround his attorney and ask the same question: Is Dahmer going to plead insanity?

Boyle: Still considering plea

Each time, attorney Gerald P. Boyle answers the same way: "I don't know yet."

Boyle also has continuously pointed to the same court appearance as the time he plans to say whether Dahmer will plead not guilty by reason of mental disease or defect: arraignment, which is now set for Sept. 10.

Dahmer: Undergoing tests

Since Dahmer first was charged last month with some of the 17 murders police say he has committed, Boyle has said an insanity defense was being considered and Dahmer was being examined.

Last week in court, Boyle said, "It may well become an issue," but wasn't any more committal than that.

So what's going on while Boyle and Dahmer try to decide if an insanity plea should be entered, and why is it taking so long?

A forensic psychologist, Kenneth Small, is examining, interviewing and testing Dahmer and looking at any records that are relevant to his alleged crimes and mental health.

"You try to get as wide a variety of data as you can from as many sources as you can," said John Liccione, chief psychologist at the Milwaukee County Mental Health Complex in Wauwatosa. "You want to determine what his mental condition was at the time of these crimes.

Small: Examining Dahmer

"I frequently call for school records. You might look at military records and talk to relatives."

Liccione: Much to be looked at

As for the interviews, "they're sophisticated interviews with standardized questions designed to tell you things about his thinking."

At the bottom line, the psychologist or psychiatrist must answer the same two questions a judge or jury would answer if an insanity plea is entered:

■ Was the defendant suffering from a mental disease or defect at the time of the offense?

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■ If so, as a result of this condition did the defendant lack substantial mental capacity to either appreciate the wrongfulness of his conduct or to conform his conduct to the requirements of the law?

The mental disease or defect issue has nothing to do with a defendant's competency to stand trial, something Boyle says is not currently an issue in Dahmer's case.

"The mental competency question is directed at the defendant's mental capacity at the current time," said Daniel Blinka, assistant professor of law at Marquette University Law School. "With competency you want to know two things: Does he understand the nature of the charges against him, and is he able to assist his attorney?"

As Liccione said, "There are many individuals who are competent to stand trial who are severely mentally ill."

A good example is Alan Adin Randall, who was found guilty of killing two police officers in Waukesha in 1975, Liccione said.

"He was competent to stand trial, but I testified that he was mentally ill at the time of the killings and he's been at Mendota (Mental Health Institute) ever since the trial," Liccione said.

In 1957, the late Ed Gein was charged with killing a woman whose body was found hanging in a shed on his central Wisconsin farm.

However, Gein wasn't found competent to stand trial until 1968, when it was ruled that he was insane at the time of the murder.

The lawyers for Joachim Dressler, who is serving a life sentence for killing James Madden of Whitefish Bay in Racine County last summer, briefly considered an insanity defense.

"I examined him (Dressler) and it was my opinion that he was not mentally ill and, therefore, that plea was not entered," Liccione said.

As for Dahmer, the passage of time between the alleged murders in his case won't necessarily make the psychologist's job any more difficult, Liccione said.

Gein: Found unfit for trial

Dahmer has confessed to killing 17 people between 1978 and 1991, according to police and prosecutors.

Randall: Killed police officers

"If he was a hermit and lived in a cave and didn't have any contact with people, it would be hard, but you can draw on reports of events and contacts with other people," Liccione said. "These are all grist for the mill."

The number of charges does make the task longer, though.

"Given the number of charges, there's going to be much more information to look at," Blinka said.

Finally, whatever Small's eventual opinion, he doesn't have to give it to Boyle by Sept. 10.

"He could enter the plea after arraignment," Blinka said. "He's not locked into the 10th.

"Also, if does enter the plea then, he's not committed. It can be withdrawn.

"There is nothing irrevocable about a special (insanity) plea."

Nevertheless, Boyle has repeatedly said that arraignment will be "a key day" in Dahmer's case.

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Department commanders send letter backing Arreola

JEFFREY L. DAHMER

By TOM HELD
Sentinel staff writer

The commanders of the Milwaukee Police Department strongly support Police Chief Philip Arreola and issued a letter praising the chief Monday, nearly three weeks after a poll showed widespread dissatisfaction with the chief among police officers.

The letter was signed by the 13 top commanders in the department and was sent to the editors of the Milwaukee Sentinel and Milwaukee Journal.

Inspector Edward N. Kondracki said the letter was written and sent to show the community what the top commanders think.

"My feeling is it's not a response to any one situation," Kondracki said. "It's a general thought — a need to express the sentiments of those who are running the department."

The inspiration for the letter came from discussions among members of the command staff, and it reflects their collective thoughts, he said.

Kondracki said the letter was not a direct response to the Milwaukee Police Association poll that showed 93% of the responding officers had no confidence in Arreola, but the letter indirectly addresses the union's criticism.

"We hear a great deal lately about the chief's responsibility to support his officers," the letter says. "What has become of our responsibility to support our elected and appointed officials?"

The union vote followed criticism of Arreola for suspending three officers who had contact with Jeffrey L. Dahmer two months before the remains of 11 homicide victims were found in his apartment.

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Guerrero family seeking share of Dahmer profits

The family of Richard Guerrero has filed suit against confessed serial-killer Jeffrey L. Dahmer, who is accused of killing Guerrero.

Lawyer Thomas M. Jacobson is seeking a share of any money Dahmer or his family may receive from the sale of literary or film rights. He filed the suit Tuesday on behalf of San Juanita Hagen, Guerrero's sister and the representative for his estate.

GUERRERO

Guerrero, who now would be 25, left his parents' North Side home to visit a friend March 24, 1988, with $3 in his pocket.

He never made it.

Police think Guerrero was killed five days later in West Allis at the home of Dahmer's grandmother. Dahmer, 31, has been linked to the slayings of 17 males.

Jacobson filed similar suits earlier this month on behalf of the families of Curtis Straughter, 18, who disappeared March 7, and Ernest Miller, 24, who last was seen Sept. 2, 1990.

Dahmer worked at plasma center

Confessed serial killer Jeffrey L. Dahmer once worked at Milwaukee Blood Plasma Inc., according to a document filed in Milwaukee County Circuit Court.

The district attorney's office subpoenaed all records relating to Dahmer's employment at the center, which is at 2522 W. State St., less than a block from Dahmer's apartment.

A source said the records had been turned over to police but that they did not contain any information useful to the prosecution. Dahmer is described as a former employe of the plasma center in a document attached to the subpoena.

A woman who identified herself as the assistant manager of the plasma center refused to confirm Dahmer's employment.

Dahmer is believed to have worked at the plasma center for a short time during the early 1980s. He also worked at Ambrosia Chocolate Co., 1133 N. 5th St., but was fired earlier this year.

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Serial killings

Dahmer sets smoking as a condition

Trips out of smoke-free jail are necessary, detective tells judge

By JIM STINGL
of The Journal staff

Milwaukee County Court Commissioner Harry Halloway has refused twice in the last two weeks to sign an order transferring Jeffrey Dahmer out of the County Jail for interviews after a police detective seeking the orders told him Dahmer "won't talk if he can't smoke."

ON A12
■ *Victim's mother not ready to forgive*

Smoking is banned at the County Jail, but the confessed serial killer is allowed to smoke cigarets while being questioned at the detective bureau of the Milwaukee Police Department, at the Police Administration Building next door at 749 W. State St.

Both times the detective seeking the transfer was able to get the order signed by another court commissioner or judge.

Since his arrest, five other judges and court commissioners have signed more than a dozen "orders to produce," legal documents authorizing police to escort Dahmer from the County Jail, which is in the Safety Building, 821 W. State St., where he has been held in isolation since he was charged July 25 with numerous counts of homicide. He is suspected of killing 17 males, and the remains or parts of 11 males were found in Dahmer's apartment when he was arrested July 23.

But Halloway, who just transferred from traffic court to the bench in intake court, said he believed that allowing Dahmer to smoke was a special privilege not afforded lesser-known prisoners.

If he won't cooperate without smoking, then a room should be found in the Safety Building where smoking is permitted, Halloway said.

RISK CITED

Moving Dahmer back and forth between the Safety Building and Police Administration Building poses an unnecessary risk, he said, even though it involves walking through a skyway rather than outside.

DAHMER

"If something happened, it would be my responsibility," said Halloway, who routinely has signed thousands of orders to produce prisoners from state prisons and other jails, usually for court appearances or police lineups.

The second time the detective came looking for a signature to move Dahmer, Halloway told him to ask another judge or go to the chief judge.

Court Commissioner Frank J. Liska Jr. has signed five orders to move Dahmer. The police need Dahmer's cooperation, Liska said, and Dahmer's lawyer has approved of the transfers. Furthermore, the old County Jail has only one private interview room, which Milwaukee police cannot tie up all day with Dahmer, he said.

"There may be smoke here, but there's no fire," Liska said.

"We get paid for making decisions. Some of them aren't going to be popular," he added.

Orders to move Dahmer, spanning the month from July 26 to Monday of this week, also have been signed by Judges Victor Manian and Rudolph T. Randa and by Court Commissioners Audrey Y. Brooks and Joseph D. Frinzi.

Meetings between Dahmer and his lawyer, Gerald P. Boyle, and Boyle's assistants, take place at the County Jail.

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Dahmer case

Victim's mother says she can't forgive yet

AP, Special to The Journal

Bowler, Wis. — Debra Vega said it would be hard to follow her pastor's advice and forgive Jeffrey L. Dahmer, who has confessed to the death of her son.

"I don't know, but I just can't feel that way — not right now," Vega said after a memorial service Monday for James E. Doxtator at the Lutheran Church of the Wilderness on the Stockbridge-Munsee Indian Reservation.

"He was my firstborn. It's so hard to think he's gone and won't be here anymore," she said.

Doxtator, who grew up in Green Bay and was known as Jamie, was the last person to be identified as one of 17 victims that Dahmer, of Milwaukee, has admitted killing.

Doxtator was last seen in January 1988, when he was 14. Dahmer has told authorities that he picked up a young man that he thought was Hispanic at a bus stop on the city's South Side, according to the criminal complaint filed against him.

The document says Dahmer offered the boy money to pose nude, took him to Dahmer's grandmother's home in West Allis, had sex with him, drugged him and killed him.

No remains have been found, but Dahmer described two scars on Doxtator's body that match scars that her son had, Doxtator's mother said.

Because police never found her son's body, Vega said, "It'll be hard to ever put it to rest." But she said she hoped the service helped her four surviving children know that he was "with God."

Two photographs of Doxtator were on the altar between bouquets of flowers and two burning candles.

In the front pew with Vega were his other brother, David Webster, 14, and his sisters, Jessica Vega, 7, and Catrina Webster, 13.

The Rev. Joel Schlachtenhaufen asked about 75 family members and friends to find forgiveness for Dahmer.

"Words fail to attempt to describe the evil Jamie and the others experienced. Words shouldn't fail in trying to find comfort in God," he said.

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3 publishers rushing out Dahmer books

By ELDON KNOCHE
Sentinel staff writer

Three publishers are rushing out books on Jeffrey L. Dahmer.

Hitting the bookstores before the end of September will be:

■ "Step into My Parlor: The True Story of Serial Killer Jeffrey Dahmer" by Bonus Books, of Chicago. A hardback of about 250 pages, it will have 16 pages of illustrations and sell for $19.95.

■ "Milwaukee Massacre: Jeffrey Dahmer and the Milwaukee Murders," the working title for Dell Publishing, of New York City. A paperback, it will be 288 pages with eight pages of photos and sell for $4.99.

■ "The Milwaukee Murders: Nightmare in Apt. 213, the True Story," the working title for St. Martin's Press, of New York City. It also will be a 288-page paperback with eight pages of photos, selling for $4.99.

Aaron Cohodes, publisher of Bonus, said he expects an initial press run of close to 70,000.

Cohodes called the subject "a macabre story that people will be fascinated in buying."

The author for Bonus is Ed Baumann, of Kenosha, editor of the former Chicago American and retired crime reporter for the Chicago Tribune. Crocker Stephenson, a Milwaukee Sentinel reporter, wrote two chapters to the book, including one on what the killings have meant to Milwaukee, Cohodes said.

Other sections are by Gerson Kaplan, a Chicago psychiatrist, who gives a psychiatric profile of serial killers.

Dell's book is being written by Robert J. Dvorchak, a reporter for The Associated Press in New York, and Lisa Holewa, on the AP staff in Milwaukee.

"The first day I saw the story in a New York paper, I was absolutely shocked," Mitch Horowitz, an editor at Dell, said Wednesday.

"We just found it fascinating ... the whole psychology in this man's head," said Susan O'Connell, a publicist at St. Martin's Press.

St. Martin's will have its book out within several weeks because, "whenever something really strikes us as neat and important to do, we rush it out," she said.

The book has been written by Don Davis, a former United Press International reporter who lives in Colorado.

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Mother, 38, of slain boy is arrested

Green Bay —AP— A Florida woman whose son was identified as one of the 17 males Jeffrey L. Dahmer admitted killing was jailed Wednesday on charges she wrote worthless checks, police said.

Debra Vega, 38, of Tampa Bay, Fla., was visiting the Green Bay area for a memorial service for her son, Jamie Doxtator, when she was picked up on an outstanding arrest warrant.

She remained in the Brown County Jail Wednesday, waiting to be transferred to Rock County, where she faces the most serious charges, police said.

The Rock County charges allege she wrote 66 worthless checks, totaling $500 to $1,000, over a 15-day period in August 1989, according to Rock County Circuit Court records.

Vega also was charged with an ordinance violation in Brown County alleging she wrote a worthless check in 1989, authorities said. She made a brief appearance Wednesday in Brown County Circuit Court on that charge.

Vega's son was 14 when he disappeared in January 1988 while living at a Milwaukee home. Authorities said Dahmer identified the boy as one of his 17 victims using photos provided by the family.

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80 and full of fire

Harold Breier shares a few opinions with the good people of Milwaukee

By KATHERINE M. SKIBA
of The Journal staff

As Harold A. Breier marks his 80th birthday Thursday, few are spared his salvos. Milwaukee's former police chief remains an outspoken, finger-jabbing, bluster-in-the-belly conservative.

When he sat for an interview on the eve of his ninth decade, Breier blasted away at the mayor, the current police chief, the fire and police commissioners, community policing, criminals — naturally — and a number of aldermen, including the one his schoolteacher-daughter, Sue Breier, is attempting to unseat.

"I have never seen the city in such shape crime-wise," he added.

He left the Police Department in 1984 after 44 years, including 20 years as chief.

He is older and more frail, and his gait is less sure — in fact he stumbled in his back yard last Saturday. But his tongue still has hurricane strength.

Even newborn chipmunks are fair game. "I'd like to kick 'em in the pants," he scoffed, as he led a tour of his prized flower and vegetable gardens, shaded by cathedral-sized blue spruces, at his Southwest Side home.

After posing for a traditional photo among his brilliant red-orange roses, Breier took aim. Among his targets:

MAYOR JOHN O. NORQUIST: "What's he done? He has promoted John Norquist. He's politicized the city. You have politics in the Police Department, and he's a great advocate of doing away with civil service so he can have more power appointing people in City Hall."

POLICE CHIEF PHILIP ARREOLA: "I don't believe he can move unless he has the permission of Norquist and the Fire and Police Commission. And who appoints the commission? Norquist. It's a matter of being a 'Good Time Charlie' or it's 'Goodby Charlie.' You have to be everything they want you to be or otherwise you'd never get reappointed."

THE FIRE AND POLICE COMMISSION: "The commissioners don't know a damn thing about police work."

COMMUNITY POLICING: "You can take community policing and stick in it your ear. There's no substitute for strong law enforcement. First, a police officer doesn't have the training to take care of all the social ills of the city. And second, he should be so busy maintaining law and order that he doesn't have time for that crap."

ON B1
■ *Police committee hears more testimony*

POLICE-COMMUNITY RELATIONS: "That's people relating to people. And when I was chief we were relating to the good people, and we were relating to the other people too — we were throwing those people in the can."

ALD. CHRIS A. KRAJNIAK, WHO IS BEING CHALLENGED BY POLITICAL NEWCOMER SUE BREIER: "The guy is just as arrogant as can be."

KRAJNIAK, ALD. DONALD F. RICHARDS AND ALD. LARRAINE MCNAMARA-MCGRAW, WHO ARE ON THE PUBLIC SAFETY COMMITTEE: "Lordy, I just hope they all have somebody running against them. And I hope they get booted in the tail, quite plainly."

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Journal photo by George R. Cassidy

FORMER POLICE CHIEF HAROLD BREIER shows off some of the produce and roses in the backyard garden of his Southwest Side home.

ALD. STEVEN S. CULLEN AND ALD. MARY ANNE MCNULTY: "There's no place for ultra-liberals on the council. I think you have to be pretty much a middle-of-the-roader."

Nor did Breier extend an olive branch to minorities or gays.

"One time I was told that I was arresting too many blacks. Well, that's the most ridiculous thing I ever heard. What are you supposed to do? Maintain a quota of arresting whites?

"It seems the minorities can say everything they want, call anybody a 'bigot' or a 'racist.' And the majority can't say a damn thing."

He continued:

"I always said, 'The good people of Milwaukee, they bought what the department was selling.' For example, do you think I'd go talk to gays? Hell no. Anybody that wants to do that, that's their business.

"I heard there was a gay activist talking to the police recruits about sensitivity to gays. I guarantee you, I wouldn't have let him through the front door."

Why not?

"Why? Why? Why do you treat anybody any differently than anyone else? What makes a difference if you're gay, black, white, red or yellow. It seems to me if they violate the law, you treat 'em like anybody else."

SUSPENSION BOTHERS BREIER

Breier is troubled by Arreola's abrupt suspension of three police officers who in May had contact with Jeffrey L. Dahmer. Dahmer

"You can take community policing and stick in it your ear."

Harold Breier

was arrested July 23 and now has confessed to 17 slayings. The officers, suspended July 26, had returned an intoxicated 14-year-old boy to Dahmer's apartment May 27. They thought the boy was 19 years old and a friend to Dahmer. The complaint against Dahmer alleges he strangled the boy and dismembered the body.

Said Breier: "How in the hell can Arreola suspend these officers when he hasn't done a full and complete investigation? If I were chief there would have been pressure on my investigators to get the investigation done, pronto. It wouldn't have been prolonged as it has been."

When he's not sounding off, Breier might be found walking laps at the Southgate Mall Shopping Center, 3333 S. 27th St., having morning coffee and sweet rolls with friends at a South Side restaurant, reading one of several newspapers (The Journal, the Milwaukee Sentinel, South Side Spirit, The Enterprise and the Bayview Shopper) and clipping stories that get his goat.

"I clip stories in regard to the activists I know. And certain statements from public officials," he said. "I better not mention names."

He has had heart-bypass and colon cancer surgery since his retirement, and his weight has dropped from a peak of 265 to the present 170.

His wife, Eleanore, 75, also has had health problems. She suffers increasingly from arthritis and a degenerative disk problem, so Harold Breier has assumed many chores — cooking, grocery shopping and housekeeping. The couple marked their 50th wedding anniversary Feb. 22.

HE'S GOING SHOPPING

With Eleanore virtually homebound, Breier will shop for his own birthday gift — refusing to divulge his plans.

He was planning to attend a meeting Thursday of the South Division High School Old Timers Club, and understood they would mark his milestone. ("It's supposed to be a surprise," he noted.)

Later his family was to gather for supper. In addition to daughter Sue, 47, the Breiers have a son, Tom, 44, who is with the Air National Guard's 128th Air Refueling Group. He was in Egypt from December through April during Operation Desert Storm.

The former chief's philosophy?

"Eighty is wonderful, but it's just another day. We're going to take the future on a day-to-day basis. Whatever comes along, we'll take care of it. You have to think positive. You're going to work as you live — work is healthy. Stay happy. And have a good wife to worry about you."

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Civil unrest may loom if police aren't punished, leaders say

By TOM VANDEN BROOK
of The Journal staff

Community leaders warned of the prospects for civil unrest in the central city if the three police officers suspended in the encounter May 27 with Jeffrey L. Dahmer are not punished.

But the relatives of victims linked to Dahmer, a confessed serial killer, expressed resignation Thursday with Atty. Gen. Jim Doyle's decision that the officers could not be charged with any criminal wrongdoing in the incident, which involved Konerak Sinthasomphone, 14, one of the 17 people Dahmer has admitted slaying.

The family members held out hope that Police Chief Philip Arreola would fire the officers, and they offered a platform of reforms for the police and courts.

Both community leaders and relatives made their comments at a news conference Thursday at the Career Youth Development office, 2601 N. King Drive.

Jeannetta Robinson, founder of the neighborhood group Community Youth Development, said support for Arreola remained but could evaporate if the chief failed to discipline the officers.

"We support him thus far," Robinson said. "We are waiting to hear beyond thus far."

Earlier on Thursday, Doyle announced that no criminal charges would be leveled against the officers for their handling of the encounter with Dahmer and Konerak.

The Rev. LeHavre Buck, executive director of the neighborhood group Harambee Ombudsman Project, said central city residents felt abandoned by police — a feeling deepened by the Dahmer case.

"People in the central city are starting to police themselves," Buck said. "They call the police and nobody shows up. So they're starting to buy guns."

Earlier this week, Buck said, young men in his neighborhood, armed with guns, confronted a group of strangers and chased them off. It was the type of incident that he said was occurring with alarming regularity.

"It's getting to the point here where every mother and son has a gun," Buck said. "And when people have guns, they start doing crazy things."

While Buck stopped short of

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predicting upheaval, Walter Farrell, a University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee professor, said discontent simmered near the boiling point.

Farrell said the attorney general's decision would be viewed negatively by many black people and that a similar move by Arreola would invite trouble.

"I would not like to predict that civil unrest would occur," Farrell said. "But we certainly have all the ingredients in place.

"There's this continuing perception that there is not justice for black people. Anything could happen."

What Stanley Miller wanted to happen, he read from a prepared statement, was justice for his slain nephew, Ernest. Justice would be served, Miller said, by firing the officers.

Miller, facing a phalanx of cameras and backed by dozens of victims' relatives, said Doyle's investigation failed to look into police practices and focused too narrowly on the actions of the officers.

"We are still looking for justice," Miller said. "It is now in the hands of Chief Arreola."

Family members also gave recommendations for police and the courts, including:

- Squad cars staffed by minority police officers in predominantly black neighborhoods.
- A review and revision of missing persons procedures.
- A review of Milwaukee County Circuit Judge William D. Gardner's decision to put Dahmer on probation after his conviction for sexual assault in 1989.

Journal photo by Jack Ortoh

STANLEY MILLER, uncle of Ernest Miller, a slaying victim linked to confessed serial killer Jeffrey L. Dahmer, said at a news conference Thursday that justice would be served if the three police officers suspended in connection with their encounter with Dahmer on May 27 were fired.

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Officers won't face criminal charges

Arreola plans to ask them about Dahmer incident as internal probe nears end

By JOEL DRESANG and STEVE SCHULTZE of The Journal staff

They will not face criminal charges, but the three Milwaukee police officers accused of mishandling an encounter with confessed serial killer Jeffrey L. Dahmer on May 27 still must answer to Milwaukee Police Chief Philip Arreola.

DOYLE

ARREOLA

"Failing to make the correct judgment is not a violation of the criminal law," state Atty. Gen. Jim Doyle said Thursday in announcing findings of a monthlong investigation of the officers.

Though he found no criminal wrongdoing, the state's top law enforcement official stressed that his investigation was narrower, had fewer facts and a greater burden of proof than Arreola's internal investigation.

Arreola said Thursday that he planned to meet with the three officers Tuesday and Wednesday to discuss his charges against them. Arreola called the meetings a last opportunity for the officers to explain their response and any extenuating circumstances that occurred May 27. He indicated he would decide the officers' fate soon afterward.

Arreola suspended the officers — John A. Balcerzak, 34, Joseph Gabrish, 28, and Richard Porubcan, 25 — three days after Dahmer was arrested on July 23.

Neighbors of Dahmer reported seeing a naked, bleeding boy in the street about 2 a.m. Dahmer convinced the police that the boy was his adult lover who had had too much to drink. After a brief investigation, the police left. Not long afterward, the youth — 14-year-old Konerak Sinthasomphone — became one of the 17 victims whom Dahmer has admitted killing and dismembering.

Lawyers representing the police officers reacted positively to Doyle's report.

Porubcan's lawyer, Pat Knight, said his client was "pleased by the announcement, but it really wasn't a surprise."

Laurie Eggert, a lawyer representing Balcerzak and Gabrish, said she and her clients were pleased, too.

"To have the suspicions of the community hanging over you, that you committed a violation of the law, is particularly hard for a police officer," Eggert said.

To some of the families of Dahmer's victims and to some community activists, Doyle's findings came as a blow.

"I think they should be fired," Stanley Miller said of the suspended officers. Miller's nephew, Ernest, was one of Dahmer's alleged victims. "I wouldn't want them back in my community," Miller said.

The Rev. Leo Champion of Fellowship Missionary Baptist Church, 2423 W. Vliet St., said he was disappointed but not surprised at the attorney general's opinion. He said the victims and the victims' families were "denied a basic right — equal protection under the law. We wanted justice meted out along those lines. It was not. There is a double standard."

"We are not accepting that [opinion]," Champion said. He said a Black Ribbon Committee, formed in opposition to Mayor John O. Norquist's blue ribbon commission that is investigating police-community relations, was more representative of a cross-section of the community and would present a report Oct. 1.

"We are not begging, we are asking for justice," Champion said.

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More details of Dahmer incident emerge

The report Thursday from state Atty. Gen. Jim Doyle's office revealed further details in the police encounter on May 27 with Jeffrey L. Dahmer and Konerak Sinthasomphone, including:

■ Dahmer told police that Konerak was a 20-year-old friend named "John Hmung" who occasionally stayed with Dahmer. He told police that "it was normal for the Asian male to wander off when he was intoxicated." Konerak was from a Laotian family.

■ Eyewitnesses said Dahmer gave contradictory accounts, telling one neighbor that he didn't know Konerak and then changing his story after he learned that police had been called. Dahmer also used several different first names in addressing Konerak.

■ Witnesses differed on their descriptions of Konerak. Some remember no signs of injury or blood; others reported dried or fresh blood anywhere from the legs to the back to the shoulder. Eyewitness estimates of Konerak's age ranged from 18 to 20.

■ Some of the witnesses tried to tell the police officers what they had observed, but the officers rebuffed them, even asking some of them to leave the scene.

■ Officers escorted Dahmer and Konerak back to Dahmer's apartment and found two snapshots of Konerak in black bikini briefs, a fact the report said contributed to the officers' conclusion that the Dahmer and the boy were lovers. Konerak's age was not apparent from the photos, according to the report.

■ The officers searched Konerak's clothing at Dahmer's apartment and found no identification, which would have given an age.

■ The officers smelled a strong odor in the apartment at 924 N. 25th St. but believed it was "a bowel movement," and saw no evidence of dismembered bodies. Authorities discovered remains of 11 young men in the apartment after Dahmer's arrest last month. Dahmer has said a dead body was on the bed in the next room when police visited May 27. Dahmer did not offer and the officers did not ask for a tour of the apartment.

Though Ald. Don Richards hopes Arreola is deliberate, Richards said that the sooner the community got "a considered and reasoned" report on the police investigation, the quicker it could begin to heal.

"The longer it goes on, the more chances of dividing the community there are," Richards said.

For his part, Arreola said at a news conference Thursday afternoon that he never expected the officers to face criminal charges. He also echoed statements made by Doyle and Mayor John O. Norquist that the attorney general's findings did not protect the officers from departmental discipline or dismissal.

"Mr. Doyle's conclusions cannot be construed in any fashion as an exoneration for any department discipline," Arreola said.

The officers are on paid suspension pending the police investigation. The Police Department has not revealed the exact charges against the three.

In a 14-page memorandum to Doyle, two assistant attorneys general rule out criminal violations of state statutes governing misconduct in office, failure to render aid and the reporting of child abuse.

"These officers, who were responding to one of many calls that night, were exercising the discretion and judgment, which the law places with them," Doyle said. "In hindsight, we probably all wish — and I suspect even the officers wish — that they had handled the situation differently; that they had not believed Jeffrey Dahmer."

As a result of the investigation, Doyle said the child abuse reporting law was vaguely written and needed to be clarified to insist that every individual officer must report suspected child abuse to local welfare officials.

Journal reporters Tom Vanden Brook and Katherine M. Skiba contributed to this report.

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$6,146 spent for Dahmer security

By MIKE CHRISTOPULOS and JAMES B. NELSON
Sentinel staff writers

Milwaukee County has spent $6,146 to provide security at Jeffrey L. Dahmer's four Circuit Court hearings, an official said Thursday.

That figure represents the salaries and fringe benefits paid to 84 sheriff's deputies who worked a total of 251.3 hours protecting Dahmer, said George Brotz, central records manager for the Sheriff's Department.

If the case eventually goes to a weeklong trial, with a sequestered jury, it would cost at least $27,000 for security, Brotz said.

Dahmer's next court appearance is Sept. 10 before Judge Laurence C. Gram. He has already appeared before Judges Frank T. Crivello and Jeffrey A. Wagner and Commissioner Audrey Y. Brooks.

Dahmer has allegedly confessed to 16 slayings in Wisconsin and one in Ohio.

"This is probably one of the most unique security cases this county and state has ever had because of the nature of the crime and the intense media interest," Lt. James (Fred) Klopp said.

Klopp, in charge of security at the Courthouse and Safety Building, said the biggest security problem posed by the Dahmer hearings is trying "to get an unlimited number of people into a very confining courtroom."

Eight bailiffs handled Dahmer's first hearing July 24, at which Dahmer did not appear.

"We had a crush of media representatives that first day," Klopp recalled. "We had 200 people inside the courtroom and another 100 in the hallway.

"Following the first hearing, we received threats against Dahmer. Later, we determined we needed more deputies for crowd control and security in general."

Twenty-three sheriff's deputies handled Dahmer's second hearing July 25, 33 handled an Aug. 6 hearing, and 20 were at his last hearing Aug. 22.

About 15 bailiffs will be needed during Dahmer's trial, Klopp said. The cost of paying their salaries and fringe benefits will skyrocket if Gram sequesters the jury, as he is expected to do.

If the trial lasts one week, it would cost the county about $27,816 just to pay the salaries and fringe benefits of the 15 deputies working 1,179 man hours, Brotz said.

In a related matter, Corporation Counsel Robert G. Ott said Thursday state law would have to be changed before the county could recover from Dahmer any costs tied to investigation of the case.

Ott was responding to a suggestion by Supervisor Richard D. Nyklewicz Jr., who said the county should consider legal action against Dahmer to prevent him from receiving any book or movie royalties from the case.

Medical Examiner Jeffrey M. Jentzen has said his office will need an additional $5,000 for the investigation to identify the 11 bodies found last month in Dahmer's West Side apartment.

Meanwhile, Dist. Atty. E. Michael McCann said his $11,000 budget for psychiatric services could be depleted if Dahmer enters an insanity plea.

Ott said he would study possible statute changes.

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Victims' families find pain hard to express

By CROCKER STEPHENSON
Sentinel staff writer

When Ziyadah Mu-Min's turn finally came to speak Thursday about the death of her cousin, Oliver Lacy, the grief that captured her more than a month ago would not release her words.

But Mu-Min could no more contain her anguish than the crammed and sweltering room set aside at the Career Youth Development Center, 2601 King Dr., could contain the congregation of friends and family of the 17 people Jeffrey L. Dahmer has confessed to slaying.

Mu-Min stood, a picture of Lacy pinned to her blue blouse, and stared at the half-dozen television cameras pointed toward her. She opened her mouth, then paused.

Shaking, her words gave way to tears and tears to sobs as those who sat near her cried out, "This is our pain! Here is how we feel!

"We're hurting inside," one man yelled. "We're hurting."

Grief mixed with anger during an hourlong news conference called by CYD founder Jeannetta Robinson to give family and friends of the victims a chance to tell the world how they felt.

One by one, people came forward to a table festooned with microphones to demand, plead or grieve.

Many expressed dismay at Atty. Gen. James E. Doyle's ruling that the three Milwaukee police officers who returned 14-year-old Konerak Sinthasomphone to Dahmer May 27 had broken no state law.

"We believe that we were misled by local officials to believe that the investigation was also to include a review of police procedures and practices in the Sinthasomphone incident," said Stanley Miller, uncle of victim Ernest Miller.

"We are still looking for justice," he said.

Those sitting behind Miller joined in a chorus of agreement.

"All we want is justice. Equal protection. Something we learned about in the fourth grade," the Rev. Leo Champion, of Fellowship Missionary Baptist Church, cried out.

"They (the police) didn't do their jobs," the Rev. LeHavre Buck, executive director of the Harambee Ombudsman Project, said. "Their job is to protect people. Where do we go now? Do we go to protecting ourselves?"

Many of the speakers had specific demands.

Miller wanted "mixed-race patrol cars on patrol in the black community so that we might have a higher level of sensitivity to the complaints of African-Americans."

Luis Rios, a cousin of Ernest Miller, called for a review of Circuit Judge William D. Gardner's decision in 1989 to place Dahmer on probation after Dahmer was convicted of sexually assaulting Sinthasomphone's brother.

Leonard Sargent, a friend of victim Tony Hughes, called for a review of the county's probation and parole program, and asked that Dahmer's probation officer and her supervisor be disciplined for failing to adequately protect the public from Dahmer.

Lynell Watts, representing Dahmer's former neighbors at the Oxford Apartments building, 924 N. 25th St., asked for a review of the rules governing victim compensation.

"It is important that we, as Milwaukee citizens of every racial group, realize that Jeffrey Dahmer has made us all victims," he said.

Theresa Smith, sister of victim Eddie Smith, said that the final tragedy of the Dahmer case would be if the issues raised over the past six weeks disappeared unresolved.

"My brother's gone, and nothing's going to bring him back," she said. "But there are going to be some changes. My brother's death is not going to be in vain."

See Families / 10A

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MICHAEL SEARS / Sentinel photographer

Theresa Smith (right), sister of Eddie Smith, a victim of alleged serial killer Jeffrey L. Dahmer, expresses anger over Atty. Gen. James E. Doyle's decision that three Milwaukee police officers who returned 14-year-old Konerak Sinthasomphone to Dahmer in May had broken no state law. Smith spoke Thursday at a joint news conference of victims' relatives at the Career Youth Development Center.

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Doyle says no laws broken by 3 officers

Departmental review still pending

By AMY RINARD
and TOM HELD
Sentinel staff writers

Madison — Three Milwaukee police officers who returned 14-year-old Konerak Sinthasomphone to alleged serial killer Jeffrey L. Dahmer did not violate any state criminal laws, Atty. Gen. James E. Doyle said Thursday.

"In hindsight, we probably all wish, and, I suspect even the officers wish, that they had handled the situation differently; that they had not believed Jeffrey Dahmer; that they had formed different judgments," Doyle said.

"However, failing to make the correct judgment is not violation of the criminal law."

The officers, responding to a call from neighbors in May about a naked, bleeding boy staggering down the street, returned Sinthasomphone to Dahmer's apartment on Milwaukee's West Side after Dahmer persuaded them the boy was his 19-year-old boyfriend who had had too much to drink.

Sinthasomphone's remains were found later in Dahmer's apartment along with those of 10 other alleged Dahmer victims.

Doyle said that after an extensive Department of Justice investigation, in which 47 people were interviewed, he and his investigators concluded "that a criminal prosecution is not warranted."

Dahmer and the three officers, John A. Balcerzak, Joseph Gabrish and Richard Porubcan, declined to be interviewed by department investigators "as is their legal right," Doyle said.

He said the officers' conduct the night of May 27 "did not rise to the level of criminal violation, but it may rise to a violation of internal rules of the Milwaukee Police Department."

The state review did not address the question of possible violations of internal rules of conduct. That issue is under investigation by the Police Department's Internal Affairs Division. The officers have been suspended while the internal probe is being conducted.

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At a news conference in Milwaukee later Thursday, Police Chief Philip Arreola said he intended to meet with the officers Tuesday and Wednesday.

Doyle: No violations

Dahmer: Didn't agree to talk

It will be "an opportunity for them to tell me their side of the story face-to-face," Arreola said.

He said the results of Doyle's investigation would be reviewed by the Internal Affairs Division and be weighed in the decision on disciplinary action.

No date has been set for Arreola's decision on any discipline against the officers. The chief parried several questions on what factors would be foremost in his deliberations.

He opened his news conference by saying Doyle's decision was gratifying because it confirmed his opinion that there was no criminal wrongdoing by the officers.

Milwaukee Police Association President Bradley DeBraska said Doyle "completely exonerated the officers" with his comments and the statements in his report.

He said the report showed that four witnesses who saw Sinthasomphone the night of the incident described him as an 18- to 20-year-old man.

DeBraska also said he was pleased the report mentioned how difficult police work is.

Arreola, however, drew criticism from DeBraska, who said he had dragged out the internal investigation too long.

The state probe also did not consider whether the officers might have been negligent. That question, Doyle said, may well be addressed in action on civil lawsuits that have been filed.

"In Wisconsin, we do not have a general law that makes negligent conduct punishable as a crime," he said.

The state investigation did not look at the issue of police-community relations in Milwaukee, but Doyle said he was concerned about the situation.

"It is not a violation of criminal law in Wisconsin to be insensitive to a particular group of people," he said.

"But it's obvious that there needs to be a good deal of work building relationships between Milwaukee's minority community and the Milwaukee Police Department."

Doyle urged greater minority hiring in the police force.

Doyle's 14-page report concluded that:

■ Because the officers believed Sinthasomphone was not a child under 16 years old, they cannot be subject to criminal prosecution for failing to report a possible case of child abuse or child sexual assault.

■ There is no evidence to support misconduct-in-public-office charges against the officers for their failure to do a criminal record check on Dahmer or to discover a dead body in his apartment because they acted within their authority to exercise discretion in investigating the case.

■ The State Domestic Abuse Arrest Law, which requires that an officer make an arrest in a case of domestic abuse, did not apply to this case because it applies only to adults. Also, Sinthasomphone and Dahmer were not living together and it could not be proved that the officers had reasonable grounds to believe Dahmer had committed a crime against Sinthasomphone.

■ While the officers had reason to believe Sinthasomphone was intoxicated, there is no evidence to suggest the officers believed they were confronted with a medical emergency.

"At the time the contact occurred between the officers and Dahmer, there was nothing in particular that set the incident apart from the multitude of incidents that the officers responded to that night," the investigators said in their report.

"In each of the many situations that the officers were assigned to handle, they repeatedly exercised discretion and judgment. While in hindsight we wish that the officers had handled the encounter with Dahmer differently, we are firm in our belief that they cannot be criminally prosecuted for their actions."

AL NELSON / Sentinel photographer

Police Chief Philip Arreola, speaking at a news conference Thursday, said he plans to meet next week with officers who returned Konerak Sinthasomphone to alleged serial killer Jeffrey L. Dahmer in May.

T-shirts, buttons urge ouster

The Milwaukee Police Association is using T-shirts and buttons in its campaign to oust Police Chief Philip Arreola.

T-shirts sold at the union office, 1840 N. Farwell Ave., depict a police badge centered between the words "Dump Arreola."

Buttons show a smiling chief with a red stripe across his face.

The police union demanded Arreola's resignation after a poll of officers showed a lack of confidence in the chief.

FD-350 (Rev. 5-8-81)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.) PG#1&4, SECT.B
MILWAUKEE JOURNAL
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

Date: 9/5/91
Edition: LATEST

Title: No rehiring deal being discussed, attorney for 2 police officers says

Character: Kidnapping
or
Classification: 7-MW-26057 Sub
Submitting Office: Milwaukee

Indexing:

Dahmer case

No rehiring deal being discussed, attorney for 2 police officers says

Accused police officers are meeting with Arreola

By JOE GAROFOLI
of The Journal staff

The attorney for two of the three police officers who left a 14-year-old boy in the custody of suspected serial killer Jeffrey L. Dahmer denies that there's a deal in the works to rehire the officers should they be fired.

Two of the officers, accompanied by their attorneys, met separately Tuesday with Police Chief Philip Arreola. The third officer was to meet with Arreola on Wednesday.

Arreola is not expected to announce a decision on whether to discipline the officers until Thursday or Friday.

The officers are on paid suspensions pending the completion of the police investigation. The department has not revealed the exact charges against the three.

A report circulating Tuesday said one attorney offered a plan in which Arreola would be asked to reconsider rehiring the officers should they be fired for their role in the Konerak Sinthasomphone incident. Under the reported plan, Arreola would consider rehiring them if they completed some unspecified sensitivity training.

Laurie Eggert, who represents John A. Balcerzak, 34, and Joseph Gabrish, 28, said no such deal was discussed during her meeting Tuesday with Arreola and one of the officers.

"That may exist in someone else's reality, but not the one I'm dealing with," Eggert said Tuesday. "It wasn't a part of any discussion I've had."

Michael Guerin, an attorney representing Officer Richard Porubcan, 25, declined to comment on the meetings with Arreola.

It was the first time that the officers have had a chance to tell their version of the incident to Arreola face-to-face, Eggert said.

Please see **Officers** *page* **4**

7-MW-26057-SUB A-22

FBI/DOJ

Officers/No deal, lawyer says

From page **1**

Arreola permitted the officers to bring only one representative with them. Milwaukee Police Association President Bradley DeBraska did not attend the meetings.

Arreola did not tell Eggert when he would decide the fate of the officers.

She said she planned to appeal any disciplinary measures to the Fire and Police Commission.

An investigation by state Atty. Gen. Jim Doyle found the officers innocent of any criminal wrongdoing.

The three officers were suspended July 26 after it was disclosed that neighbors of Dahmer had reported seeing a naked, bleeding boy in the street about 2 a.m. May 27. Dahmer convinced police that Konerak, who was 14, was his adult lover and had had too much to drink. After a brief investigation, including time spent in Dahmer's apartment, the police left.

Police have said that Dahmer told them that he killed Konerak shortly after police left.

FD-350 (Rev. 5-8-81)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Union accuses chief of destroying force

By TOM HELD
Sentinel staff writer

Police Chief Philip Arreola has destroyed the Milwaukee Police Department from within, the president of the Milwaukee Police Association said Friday.

Bradley DeBraska said the department could not progress beyond the current crisis with Arreola in charge.

"Where does the chief have the support to carry out his mission?" DeBraska asked.

He said morale among police officers would continue to plummet following the firing of Officers John A. Balcerzak, 34, and Joseph P. Gabrish, 28, and the disciplining of Officer Richard W. Porubcan.

Arreola said the officers failed to follow department rules and procedures when they returned 14-year-old Konerak Sinthasomphone to alleged serial killer Jeffrey L. Dahmer's apartment and left him there.

DeBraska said the officers used their discretion in the case, and that the chief's heavy-handed second-guessing would eliminate discretion from police officers' practice in the future.

"Coppers are not going to use discretion," DeBraska said.

He said the dismissals des-

See Reaction / 7A

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MILWAUKEE SENTINEL
MILWAUKEE,WISCONSIN

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Edition: FINAL

Title: Union accuses cheif of destroying force

Character: KIDNAPPING
or
Classification: 7-MW-26057 Sub
Submitting Office: Milwaukee

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7-MW-26057 Sub A-226

BM

FBI/DOJ

Arreola is accused of destroying force

Reaction

From 1A

troyed plans to implement community-oriented policing in Milwaukee. The philosophy of policing, in which officers work with residents to solve problems and prevent crime, has been the cornerstone of Arreola's plan for the department since he arrived two years ago.

Community-oriented policing puts more discretion in the hands of the officers, but no officer will be willing to use that discretion after two colleagues were second-guessed and fired, DeBraska said.

He also lashed out at the chief for discussing during the news conference entries the officers made in their memo books.

"I think it's repugnant the chief would release confidential information gained through the internal investigation," DeBraska said.

DeBraska refused to comment directly about the officers' actions, but attorney Laurie Eggert, who represents Balcerzak and Gabrish, said they did nothing wrong in dealing with Dahmer.

"I don't believe they should have been found guilty of anything," Eggert said. "Someone died, and the assumption is that somebody did something wrong."

Based on Dahmer's statement and their investigation, they believed that Sinthasomphone was 20 years old, she said. Nothing they saw in Dahmer's apartment would have made them suspect anything different.

Eggert said she had hoped Arreola would understand the officers' actions after he talked to them earlier this week. And she said she was surprised that his statements seemed to contradict the findings of Atty. Gen. James E. Doyle, who concluded the officers did not violate any state criminal laws.

"I'm not sure what the chief believes," Eggert said.

The officers are certain to appeal their dismissals to the Fire and Police Commission, where Eggert hopes they will receive a fair hearing.

DeBraska said he hoped the panel would be impartial, but that he feared politics would work against the officers.

"They are scapegoats for the total lack of leadership as it relates to crime in the City of Milwaukee," he said.

"The mayor has now gone on record supporting the chief's decision and all the commissioners are appointed by the mayor," DeBraska said. "One has to wonder . . . if you can get a fair trial."

FD-350 (Rev. 5-8-81)

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.) PG#1&7,SECT.A
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MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

Date: 9/7/91
Edition: FINAL

Title: JEFFREY DAHMER

Character: KIDNAPPING
or
Classification: 7-MW-26057 Sub
Submitting Office: MILWAUKEE

Indexing:

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2

OFFICERS FIRED

7-MW- 26057 Sub A-227

FBI/C

IN DAHMER CASE

3rd policeman gets another chance

Milwaukee Police Chief Philip Arreola Friday fired two officers for handing over "obviously incapacitated" 14-year-old Konerak Sinthasomphone to alleged serial killer Jeffrey L. Dahmer May 27.

Arreola held open the firing of a third officer and said he would closely monitor the officer's performance for one year.

Dahmer reportedly has confessed to killing the boy shortly after police left Dahmer's West Side apartment.

Expanded coverage:
See 5A to 7A

"Every law enforcement agency must have the ability and willingness to correct and hold its members accountable," Arreola said at a 5 p.m. news conference at the Police Administration Building.

"That accountability is absolutely essential to maintaining the trust and the cooperation of the community served by its Police Department."

Arreola said he notified Officers John A. Balcerzak, 34, and Joseph P. Gabrish, 28, that he was dismissing them immediately.

He said the dismissal of Officer Richard W. Porubcan, 25, would be "held in abeyance" for one year, pending satisfactory monthly reports from his commanding officer.

See Officers / 7A

2 officers fired in Dahmer case; 1 to be monitored

Officers

From 1A

Porubcan was not immediately dismissed because he had "lesser culpability" and wasn't as experienced as the other officers, Arreola said.

Arreola spoke forcefully throughout the news conference but took no questions from reporters. He said the Police Department's honor and integrity had been at stake. He emphasized that only Dahmer could be held responsible for the "heinous crimes" for which he is charged.

Dahmer is accused of killing 17 males, including four after Sinthasomphone.

Attorney Laurie Eggert, who represents Balcerzak and Gabrish, said the two officers were deeply disappointed and would appeal to the Fire and Police Commission.

"I don't believe these officers violated any rules or regulations and should not have been disciplined," Eggert said. "They have been great cops."

She said there was nothing at the scene to compel the officers to suspect that Dahmer was a serial killer about to kill the boy.

Porubcan issued a written statement saying he continues to be saddened by the tragedy. He said that in hindsight, a different set of actions would have been more appropriate. He also said he was saddened by the dismissals of the other officers but grateful for the support he has received from family members and other officers.

Arreola said the officers had "failed to take an obviously incapacitated child into protective custody as required by department procedure and state law."

He said one officer also had ignored the "impassioned pleas" of a woman who called Balcerzak at the 3rd District police station and implored him to reconsider his decision.

Transcripts of the conversation included Balcerzak's assurances that Sinthasomphone was an adult.

Arreola said the officers also failed:

- To bring the "obviously unusual circumstances" to the attention of their commanding officer.
- To request a sergeant to assist them.
- To follow basic investigative procedures.
- To adequately document the incident in their memo books.
- To perform their duties in line with their training.

The officers have 10 working days in which to appeal the chief's decision to the commission, which would hold a hearing allowing both sides to present evidence.

The commission can uphold the chief's disciplinary action, overturn it or alter it.

Commission Chairman N. Nicol Padway said he thought the hearings on the officers' expected appeals would be held this fall.

"We want to make sure everybody is afforded their due process rights," Padway said. "On the other hand, I think there is an interest in getting this matter resolved, for the department, the officers and the community."

The commission first will determine whether the officers violated any department rules and procedures, then will address the issue of discipline.

Following the commission's decision, the officers could appeal to Circuit Court.

Other commissioners were reluctant to comment, but Commissioner Sarah H. Dean summed up the prevalent feeling: "I wish Milwaukee did not have Jeffrey L. Dahmer."

Reaction to Arreola's announcement was swift, but mixed.

Family members of Dahmer's alleged victims were pleased, while the president of the Milwaukee Police Association accused the chief of creating more problems.

Sinthasomphone's family referred all comments to an attorney, who expects to file a civil lawsuit against the city and the three police officers within two weeks.

"The police chief's actions were what we anticipated," said the attorney, Robert Slattery. "I really don't think he had any alternative, based on the conduct of the officers that night."

Bradley DeBraska, president of the Milwaukee Police Association, said Arreola had destroyed an aspect of police work — the discretion of judgment that officers use on the street.

In the future, officers will not use their discretion but will investigate every call to the "nth degree," lengthening response time to calls, DeBraska said.

Despite the anger and disappointment following the decision, DeBraska said he hoped officers would reject talk of a job action, or "blue flu," and continue to be "professional in nature."

Arreola's decision followed a six-week police internal investigation. A state probe concluded the officers did not violate any state criminal law during their May 27 investigation.

The following scenario has emerged from the early morning hours of May 27:

The three officers questioned Dahmer outside his apartment after being called to the scene at 2:06 a.m. by neighbors worried about a bleeding, naked boy in the street. The boy was 14-year-old Sinthasomphone, a Laotian whose remains were among those found in Dahmer's apartment nearly two months later.

Sentinel staff writers Tom Held, Karen Herzog, Mary Beth Murphy, Joe Manning and Amy Gesler contributed to this story.

Dahmer told officers that Sinthasomphone was his adult lover, who had too much to drink. The officers have said they did not see any signs of injury and believed Dahmer's statement about his relationship with the boy.

The officers took Sinthasomphone into the apartment and continued to question Dahmer as the boy sat quietly on a sofa. Pictures found in the apartment of the boy wearing briefs or a swimming suit bolstered Dahmer's story in the minds of the officers.

They left the apartment, believing Dahmer would care for his drunken friend.

Dahmer reportedly has confessed, however, that he killed Sinthasomphone shortly after the officers left.

Arreola suspended the officers July 26, one day after reports of the May 27 confrontation became public and four days after polices discovered the grisly evidence in Dahmer's apartment. The chief filed administrative charges against the officers Aug. 1, alleging they failed to conduct a proper investigation.

Reports of the officers' contact with Dahmer polarized the community and released waves of pent-up frustrations.

Minority and gay community leaders said the officers could have saved Sinthasomphone and prevented four subsequent homicides by acting properly. They said the officers would have acted differently if Dahmer were black and Sinthasomphone were white.

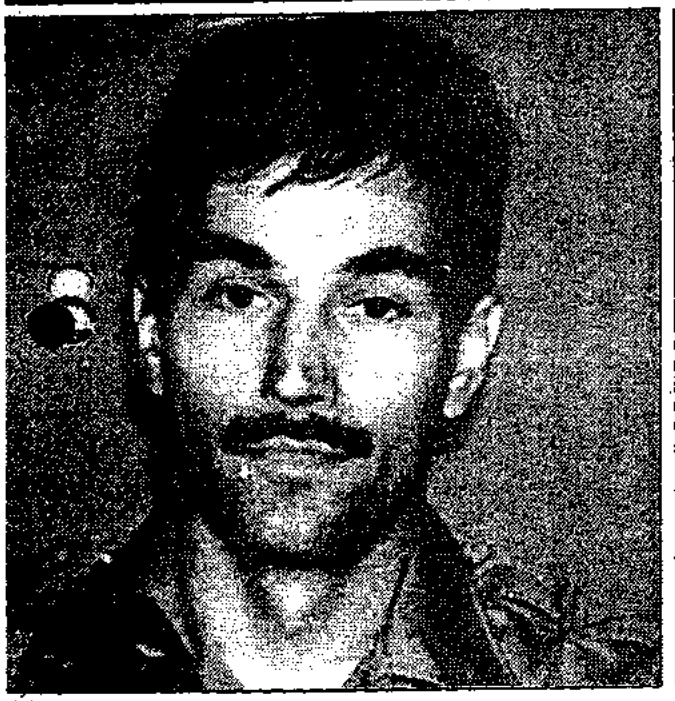
Gay and minority leaders pointed to transcripts of the officers' radio transmissions, which include a reference to delousing, as evidence of the police insensitivity to gays.

The transcripts also detailed Glenda Cleveland's attempt, in a follow-up call to the police, to ensure that the boy her daughter and niece had seen was helped by police.

Cleveland, her daughter and niece have been the only unquestioned heroes in the ongoing saga.

Prior to the Dahmer incident, Balcerzak, Gabrish and Porubcan had unblemished records. All three worked in the hectic 3rd District.

FIRED: Balcerzak



John A. Balcerzak

Age: 34.

Joined department: 1985.

Awards: Has 19 merit arrests and won a merit citation for leading eight people out of a burning building in August 1989. Also was awarded a superior achievement award for helping a man whose truck plunged into a sinkhole at N. 30th St. and W. North Ave. in March 1990.

Marital status: Married, two children.

FIRED: Gabrish

Joseph P. Gabrish

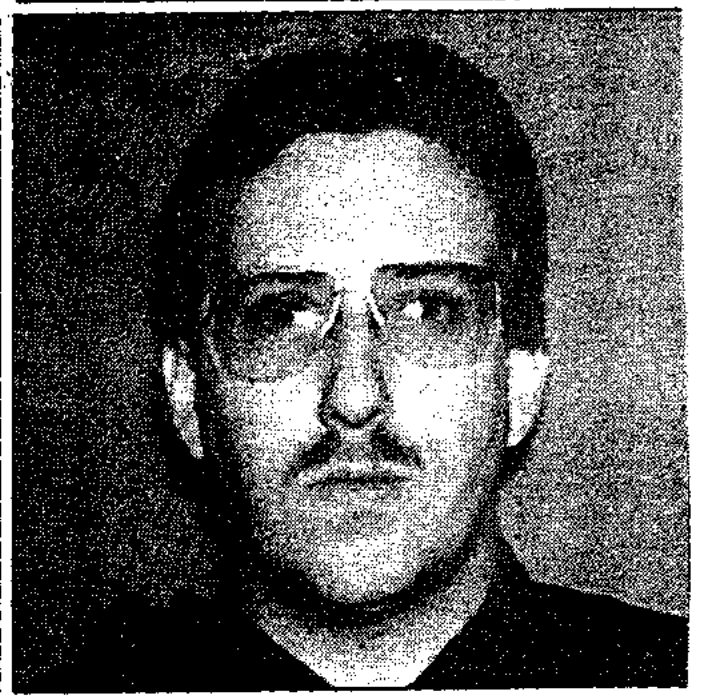
Age: 28.

Joined department: December 1982 as a police aide. Was sworn in as a police officer in April 1984.

Awards: Has 19 merit arrests and won a superior achievement award for assisting a man out of a fire in which six people were killed in October 1987.

Marital status: Single.

ON HOLD: Porubcan



Richard W. Porubcan

Age: 25.

Joined department: February 1990. He completed his probationary status shortly before his suspension.

Marital status: Married.

FD-350 (Rev. 5-8-81)

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MILWAUKEE SENTINEL
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Date: 9/7/91
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Title: Arreola believes 3 didn't heed state law

Character: KIDNAPPING
or
Classification: 7-MW-26057 Sub
Submitting Office: Milwaukee

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Arreola believes 3 didn't heed state law

By RICK ROMELL
Sentinel staff writer

The Police Department charges against the three officers who were dismissed or disciplined Friday accuse them of acting contrary to state law for allegedly failing to report and investigate an abused or neglected child.

The accusation, a key part of Police Chief Philip Arreola's charges, is one that the state attorney general's office last month concluded could not be proved in court.

The officers, who left a teenage boy with Jeffrey L. Dahmer two months before remains of 11 people were discovered in his apartment, were accused by Arreola of acting contrary to the state Children's Code.

The charge was one of several against the officers, two of whom — John A. Balcerzak and Joseph P. Gabrish — were fired. Arreola also dismissed the third officer, Richard W. Porubcan, but ordered the action "held in abeyance" for one year, providing Porubcan receives good reports from his commanding officer.

Each officer was accused of at least nine violations of department regulations, beginning with failure to familiarize himself with his duties as outlined in a manual.

But the most consistent thread running through Friday's charges is that the officers failed to properly handle the case of a juvenile in distress.

Doyle: Ruled out prosecution

Most serious among those accusations is the charge that they acted contrary to a state law requiring certain people, including police, to report child abuse and neglect.

At issue is the officers' handling of a May 27 contact with Dahmer.

See **Charges / 7A**

7-MW-26057 Sub A-228

FBI/1

Chief thinks 3 didn't follow law

Charges

From 1A

The officers had been dispatched to Dahmer's West Side neighborhood on a report that a beaten, naked man was down in the street. The man turned out to be Konerak Sinthasomphone, 14.

But Dahmer apparently convinced the officers that the intoxicated youth was in fact his adult homosexual partner.

There is nothing to indicate that the officers realized Sinthasomphone was under 16, the report from the office of Atty. Gen. James E. Doyle said. Doyle directed an investigation into the officers' conduct at the request of Milwaukee County Dist. Atty. E. Michael McCann.

Consensual sexual contact with children under 16 — but not with 16- and 17-year-olds — is considered child abuse that must be reported under the law.

The officers' belief that Sinthasomphone was an adult was one reason Doyle's office concluded that a criminal case could not be proved.

While some witnesses estimated Sinthasomphone's age as young as 11 or 12, others estimated that he was at least 16 or older, Doyle's report said.

"Considering all the available evidence, we do not believe it could be proven beyond a reasonable doubt that the officers not only believed that Sinthasomphone was a victim of sexual intercourse or sexual contact with an adult, but also that they believed he was under the age of 18," the report said.

Doyle's report said the officers could not be subjected to criminal prosecution for making a mistake about Sinthasomphone's age.

In Arreola's charges, however, that mistake is a key factor.

The charges also suggest that it was Balcerzak who, after the incident, joked over the police radio that his partner was "going to get deloused at the station."

And the charges suggest that it was Balcerzak who later took a telephone call from Glenda Cleveland, who repeatedly asked whether the officer was certain that the person he left with Dahmer was an adult.

Among the three officers, only Balcerzak is accused of using inappropriate and unprofessional language on the radio. He is also the only one accused of failing to be "attentive and zealous" in his discussions with a citizen who contacted him regarding her concerns with his investigation.

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Title: Norquist supports decision by Arreola

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Norquist supports decision by Arreola

Mayor John O. Norquist said Friday he supports Police Chief Philip Arreola's decision to dismiss two officers and discipline a third.

"I support the chief and his decision," Norquist said. "I am sure the burden of this decision weighed heavily on Chief Arreola. But making tough decisions comes with being chief of police.

"We should also remember that it is the purpose of the department's rules of conduct to maintain and protect the integrity of the Police Department.

"This matter will now likely move into the statutorily authorized process of review. Due process is and must be afforded to the officers.

"Now is also the time for something else: It is the time for us to move on. This community has focused too long on this tragic incident. There are certainly many challenges facing our community, not the least of which is crime. A good relationship between the police and the citizens of Milwaukee is vital to fighting crime."

7-MW-26057 Sub A-229

FBI/I

AL NELSON / Sentinel photographer

Mayor John O. Norquist expresses support for Police Chief Philip Arreola's decision to dismiss two officers and discipline a third. Norquist, speaking at a news conference Friday, said making tough decisions was part of being chief of police.

FD-350 (Rev. 5-8-81)

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MILWAUKEE SENTINEL
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or
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Dismissed officer will fight for job

By TOM HELD
Sentinel staff writer

He's devastated and reeling after what a friend called "six weeks of hell," but fired Police Officer Joseph P. Gabrish will fight to return to his post with the Milwaukee Police Department.

"Joe has made police work his life," said a friend, who spoke on condition of anonymity in Gabrish's South Side home Friday night. "Of course he wants to get back on the job."

Gabrish, a seven-year police veteran, did not want to talk to reporters hours after Police Chief Philip Arreola fired him and officers John A. Balcerzak. The dismissal of a third officer, Richard W. Porubcan, will be "held in abeyance" for one year, providing he receives good reports from his commanding officer.

Gabrish's friend described the officer's feelings after a police official handed him his dismissal papers.

"You love something and then it's gone," the friend said. "He's torn between his feeling as a police officer and how he's spent his life and what his superiors have done."

Gabrish and the other officers received their dismissal notices about 4 p.m. Friday, about six weeks after Arreola suspended them amid allegations that they returned a 14-year-old boy into the hands of alleged serial killer Jeffrey L. Dahmer.

Balcerzak and Porubcan could not be reached at their homes Friday night.

Gabrish's friend said Balcerzak and Porubcan also suffered during the six-week investigation and carried the burden of knowing that four men died after they questioned Dahmer May 27.

"It's something you or I would never want to go through," the friend said. "We can all second-guess ourselves."

Gabrish and the others made what they believed was the correct decision based on the information they had, the friend said. Dahmer fooled people for more than a decade, yet the officers were being punished for misjudging him in their brief encounter, the friend said.

"Somebody has to take the fall," the friend said.

He said Gabrish was expecting to be fired. Arreola had made up his mind about the officers when he suspended them with pay before the internal investigation had started, the friend said.

"The officers were guilty in his mind," he said.

Gabrish will fight his dismissal, first by appealing to the Fire and Police Commission and then in Circuit Court if necessary. The perception that politics influenced the chief's decision leaves Gabrish's friend uncertain about the commission's objectivity.

"The Fire and Police commissioners came out and said they were in support of the chief's decision in the beginning," the friend said. "I think the only place the officers will get a fair shake is Circuit Court."

7-MW-26057 Sub A-230

FBI/DOJ

FD-350 (Rev. 5-8-81)

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MILWAUKEE SENTINEL
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Date: SEPTEMBER 9, 1991
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Title: JEFFREY L. DAHMER

Character: KID
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Excerpts given on interview with chief

Police Chief Philip Arreola talked Sunday night about his strained relationship with the police union and his hope that he would find an explanation for the actions of officers the night they encountered Jeffrey L. Dahmer and a disoriented Konerak Sinthasomphone.

Following are excerpts from the chief's interview with Mike Gousha on "Sunday Night Primetime Edition" on WTMJ-TV (Channel 4).

Konerak: "There's no question that the Asian youth was incapacitated. In fact, he can't even stand. He's leaned up against the police car. Dahmer suddenly turns into John Q. Citizen. You know, very kind of sincere. Interested.

"Mr. Dahmer's probably a con artist par excellence. But the point was these ladies were there."

Victims: "I think it's kind of ironic or interesting, if you will, that over the past six weeks, I've not heard, for instance the union, the Milwaukee Police Association, make any public comment relative to the victims of this tragedy. Let's not forget for one moment that there are victims, people who have been killed by Jeffrey Dahmer."

Investigation: "When we conducted this investigation, and the investigation began on the 24th, before the day was out, I knew almost everything there was to know on the 25th, before the officers were suspended. You know, there's been much discussion about suspension without completion of the investigation. In the last two months, I've suspended three other officers before the investigation had been completed. One for driving while under the influence, or at least alleged to have done so, one for a domestic violence situation, another one who was in need of at least what was perceived to be some psychiatric treatment. Suspension is not an extraordinary event. It's something that is normal. It's done for the benefit of the department and for the individuals involved."

Explanation: "We investigated the entire day that these officers had been involved in. Every event. Every incident that they had gone to, to try to get some idea of what was working here. You know, I was looking for, if you will, a plausible explanation, some shred that would lend itself to a sincere performance of duty. Yes, I was very sensitive. All the way up to the nth degree I was looking and waiting, even to when I talked to the officers, hoping that they would give me something upon which that I could understand this event."

Consequences: "A mistake is measured by the consequences. There is no way that you can separate the consequences from an act."

Union: "Had the union stepped forward and said yes there might be a possibility of a mistake by an officer here, that we will withhold our judgment pending the completion or the statement that the chief may make, they had ample time after the fact to do or to challenge or to offer redress. What was their response? Their response was to challenge me. They challenged me all along. That's quite all right."

Labor: "Good management-labor relations is important. From the very beginning when I came here, I couldn't understand why there was such a confrontational spirit between the MPA and the department."

Chief's perspective: "When they say I've lost touch with the officer on the street, I'm not sure what that means except perhaps an easy thing to say. I know that it's busy out there. I know that things have changed."

7-MW-26057 SUBA-231

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FBI — MILWAUKEE

FBI/DOJ

FD-350 (Rev. 5-8-81)

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.) PAGE - 8A
MILWAUKEE SENTINEL
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Date: SEPTEMBER 9, 1991
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Title: JEFFREY L. DAHMER

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Arreola receives mixed reviews

Two black elected officials and a spokeswoman for a gay organization gave Police Chief Philip Arreola mixed reviews Sunday after he explained in a live television interview why he fired two police officers and disciplined a third.

The representatives reiterated support for Arreola's decisions, but objected to his comments that demonstrations were counterproductive.

Meanwhile, an alderman criticized Arreola for possibly prejudicing the case of the disciplined officers, who are expected to appeal to the Fire and Police Commission.

Arreola said it was wrong for any group to try to influence his decisions regarding the fate of the three officers in the Dahmer case by demonstrating.

"I disagree with that completely because we're his constituency, and we have every right to tell him how we feel," said Stephanie Hume, a member of the board of managers for Lesbian Alliance of Metro Milwaukee.

Hume said she has been disappointed that since alleged serial killer Jeffrey L. Dahmer's arrest, Arreola has refused to confront racism and homophobia in the Police Department.

"The firing of those two police officers is nothing but the tip of the iceberg," Hume said. "There's a lot of work to be done."

Ald. Marvin Pratt, who was among a group of public officials who promised civil disobedience if Arreola didn't fire the three officers, gave Arreola's interview a "superb" review.

"I won't respond to his 'foolish tactics' comment," Pratt said, referring to Arreola's statement that he believed it was foolish for community leaders to try to sway his decision on the officers' fates.

"He's entitled to his opinion. It did bother me a little bit."

Pratt said he was pleased Arreola shed more light on the May 27 incident in which three police officers turned 14-year-old Konerak Sinthasomphone over to Dahmer. Konerak was later killed.

And Pratt said the interview gave the community a chance to get to know Arreola.

"I just thought for those of us in the community who did not know Chief Arreola, you got a real good sense of what the man is about. Obviously, he's a thoughtful, intelligent man."

Rep. Annette (Polly) Williams said community groups had a right to express their feelings.

"Maybe he (Arreola) didn't agree, but we did what was right," Williams said. "If there was any pressure, it was pressure to do the right thing. And he did do the right thing. He made the right decision and we are happy about it.

"If using a little pressure gets results, then maybe we should try putting some pressure on some other people, too."

Ald. Annette E. Scherbert, who has expressed sympathy for the fired officers, said she wonders whether the Police Department internal affairs division's conclusions were the same as Arreola's.

She said she is concerned the officers won't get a fair hearing before the Fire and Police Commission because of Arreola's public comments about his private conversations with the three officers.

"The fact he came on citywide television and revealed this information, did he have permission from the police officers or their attorneys?" she asked. "He had no business being on television until after the police officers had their hearings.

"And for (Arreola) to make a statement that the police officers showed no sympathy toward the victims and their families, there was a statement by Joseph Gabrish (one of the fired officers) that if they could do things over, they would do them differently. He knew they were grieving.

"I think the chief is missing something here. Jeffrey Dahmer has 20 victims. He has 3 besides the 17. I realize it's not the same as losing someone, but how would you like to be the person who made the error in judgment that you will have to live with for the rest of your life?"

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FBI — MILWAUKEE

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FD-350 (Rev. 5-8-81)

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MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

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Chief reveals police calls to Konerak kin

Comments 'don't bear repeating,' Arreola says

By JAN UEBELHERR
Sentinel staff writer

Unnamed police officers telephoned the grieving family of 14-year-old Konerak Sinthasomphone after his death was publicized and made "comments that don't bear repeating," Police Chief Philip Arreola said Sunday.

In his first lengthy interview since the Dahmer case broke, Arreola also told WTMJ-TV (Channel 4) that the three officers who investigated the May 27 incident involving Konerak and alleged serial killer Jeffrey L. Dahmer dismissed witnesses as troublemakers. The officers later told police investigators they couldn't recall important details of the incident, Arreola said.

Excerpts from chief's comments and reaction / 8A

Milwaukee Police Association president Bradley DeBraska said the union would ask the Fire and Police Commission to investigate Arreola's comments during the interview to see if they broke department rules by releasing confidential information gathered in an internal investigation.

In the interview, Arreola said he had indicated to the family that he wanted the improper calls investigated, but they did not want that.

"Now, I asked whether I could investigate those because I was extremely angry when I heard that," Arreola said. "And the family was upset and felt that if they made any kind of complaint that there might be more retaliation."

Konerak's body was found in Dahmer's apartment.

Konerak's oldest brother, Anoukone, said his sister answered three or four angry phone calls at his parents' house within the past two weeks.

"They said, 'Why'd we come here in the first place and why don't we go back to the country where we came from," Anoukone said his sister told him. "They said they were family of police officers."

Konerak's older sister, Keisone, said she didn't know who the callers were.

"They just talked," she said. "They were bad phone calls."

"They do have that fear of retribution from police," said the family's attorney, Robert Slattery.

"I hope it has no basis. They're people of a different ethnic background in a foreign country. They don't know what to expect. They came from Laos, a Communist country, to a country where they hoped they would find security. And they haven't found it."

Slattery said he couldn't attach credibility "one way or the other" to the origin of the phone calls — whether they were made by police officers, family members of police, or pranksters.

"I would hope it's not from any police officer," he said. "I would hope it was just a prank."

Anoukone said the calls were upsetting.

"It's already bad enough, what happened to us," he said.

The family is trying to get past the horror, but constant attention focused on them has made it difficult, Anoukone said.

Arreola said he felt "personally responsible somehow to the Sinthasomphone family."

Arreola said he was giving the interview because the internal police investigation into the May 27 incident, in which Konerak was returned to Dahmer by officers, had been completed.

Arreola fired Officers John A.

FBI/DOJ

alcerzak, 34, and Joseph P. Gabrish, 28, Friday. Officer Richard J. Porubcan, 25, was fired, but the dismissal was withheld. Porubcan will be on probationary status for one year.

Arreola said he was struck by the fact that the Milwaukee Police Association had never expressed sympathy for families of Dahmer's victims.

DeBraska said he did not know whether harassing phone calls have been made to the Sinthasomphone family, but added he did not trust Arreola's statements.

Arreola: Lauds Cleveland

The association has expressed sympathy for the families of the tragedy several times, DeBraska said.

"Maybe he just doesn't want to hear it," DeBraska said.

DeBraska countered that Arreola has not shown any sympathy for the families that have been affected by the firing of the officers.

Arreola told interviewer Mike Gousha that Father Peter Burns, a priest who has been acting as a spokesman for the Sinthasomphone family, had noted that none of the officers who had contact with Dahmer and Konerak called to express sympathy.

"None of these officers called our home to express sympathy or condolence," Arreola quoted the priest as saying.

The station played a tape recording of a follow-up call to police by Glenda Cleveland, who's daughter and niece saw Dahmer and an incapacitated Konerak on the street outside the Oxford Apartments and reported the incident to police.

Arreola said he was impressed by the woman's persistence and "sincere interest" during the call, during which an officer told the woman, "It's all taken care of."

"This is not an ordinary call," Arreola said. "I think if anyone could be termed a hero in all of this ... she can. She called a number of different people. And obviously, no one listened. And that's the real tragedy."

Asked for his reaction to the officer's handling of the call, the chief sighed.

"Well, his mind had been made up at that point. Obviously, it was closed off to any additional information.

"God, I wish that call had been received by a supervisor," he said. "Perhaps we would've seen a different result. On the other hand, I wish the officer had had some realization that maybe something was not exactly as he believed it to be on first blush and perhaps should have gone back and checked. We all would have hoped for that."

Arreola gave a narrative of the incident. He said Konerak was unable to speak.

He said the women who reported the incident tried to talk to the officers about what they saw and Konerak's condition before officers arrived.

"They were trying to provide information. According to them, they were rebuffed by the police. They were told to stand back. These two young ladies were so persistent they started yelling at the police officers, in fact, even touching the officers on the shoulder saying that 'this man is not telling you the truth. He's lying you. He doesn't know his (Konerak's) name.'

"They were rebuffed by the police.

"The officer finally said, 'If you continue I'm going to run you Downtown,'" Arreola said.

Arreola said the officers did not take any witnesses' names.

"The only person they talked to is Jeffrey Dahmer," the chief said. "Upon that, they based their decision there was a caring relationship.

"It wasn't simply a naked man down. It was a bruised, naked, bleeding Asian male," Arreola said.

Gousha pointed out that the attorney general's investigation found that several witnesses gave accounts indicating Konerak was not bruised or bleeding at the scene.

Arreola said he "found much to disagree with" in the attorney general's evaluation of the witnesses in the case. The attorney general found no evidence of criminal wrongdoing by the officers in the case, and Arreola said he agreed with that finding.

Asked whether he thought the women who were at the scene were more credible, Arreola said that officers' answers to police investigators' questions about what happened that night were "very terse. To a certain extent a lot of 'I don't recalls' and 'I don't remembers.'

"One officer did not even remember if the Fire Department had arrived."

Arreola said he had talked to the witnesses at length because he wanted to see for himself their sincerity.

"In my mind, there's no question they were telling the truth."

Asked whether the officers would have been fired if the Dahmer case had not unfolded as it did, Arreola said, "There is no way that you can separate the consequences from an act."

About 10 protesters gathered in front of the television station and taunted Arreola as he left the building. One man shouted "airhead Arreola."

The protesters carried signs that read "Dump Arreola" and "We stand by our troops."

One woman said Arreola's allegation that threats were made against the Sinthasomphone family is "ridiculous."

Arreola answered a few questions by reporters who gathered around the entrance of the building before edging through the crowd to his car.

Several members of the Fire and Police Commission did not return calls for comment on the chief's interview.

M. Nicol Padway, chairman of the commission, refused to discuss the specifics of what Arreola revealed, but Padway said he was confident the commission could make a fair decision no matter what information hit the media.

Sgt. Lenard Wells, president of the League of Martin, an organization of black police officers said he had seen the program and felt Arreola had been fair.

Gabrish, one of the fired officers, said his attorney has told him not to discuss the case until the appeals process is complete. Gabrish said his attorney already was upset because he called in to a live radio talk show Friday to discuss the case.

Porubcan was not at home Sunday night, and a woman who answered the door at Balcerzak's residence said he was not ready to discuss the case.

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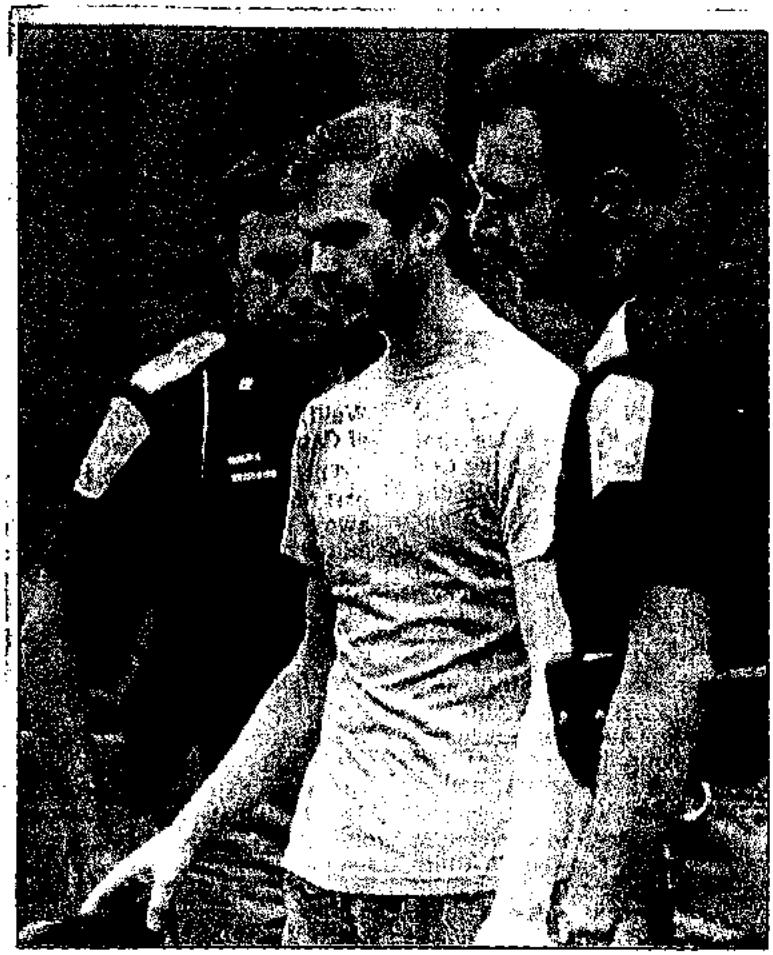

Pool photo by BILL WAUGH

Milwaukee County sheriff's deputies flank alleged serial killer Jeffrey L. Dahmer as he enters court Tuesday.

Insanity plea upsets families

They call Dahmer sane, evil

By RICK ROMELL
Sentinel staff writer

Jeffrey L. Dahmer's insanity plea Tuesday set the stage for a potentially involved legal battle, but relatives of his alleged victims entered their verdict swiftly and with certainty: sane, guilty, evil.

The relatives cried. They hugged. But mostly, after sitting through one more brief, technical court appearance by the confessed murderer-mutilator of 15 men and 2 boys, they got angry.

"It makes me real mad," Leslie Thomas, sister of slaying victim David C. Thomas, said minutes after Dahmer's plea. "It makes me sick.

"I mean, to come down here knowing what he was going to do and then to see him do it, it's just sickening.

"We have to live with this man playing insane."

Thomas was among more than 30 relatives who were

On 5A:
- Boyle says Dahmer could change plea before trial
- Fired Police Officer Gabrish defends his actions May 27

FBI/DOJ

part of an overflow crowd that packed Circuit Judge Laurence C. Gram Jr.'s courtroom and an outside hallway for Dahmer's arraignment on 15 murder counts.

The focus of all the attention was his usual impassive, seemingly disinterested self.

His baggy orange jail pants flopped over canvas loafers as he entered the courtroom with his unusual gait, pale arms hanging motionless from the sleeves of a faded, peach-colored T-shirt that appeared to be on backward.

He whiled away most of the hearing by fiddling with the eyeglasses he held in his lap. Occasionally, he glanced briefly at a legal paper handed to him.

For the deputies posted throughout the room, Dahmer's 20-minute court appearance, his fourth, was work. For the dozens of reporters, including a crew from a Tokyo television station, it was spectacle.

But for those whose loved ones had been slain and dismembered, it was a struggle.

Added to the weight of their continuing sorrow was anger over Dahmer's plea. They saw it as "a cop-out," a manipulation of the judicial system by a crafty defendant who might somehow manage to elude justice.

"I was mad as hell," said Carolyn Smith, who wore a photograph of her murdered brother, Eddie, like a badge on her shirt. "The man's just got it too good. Everywhere I turn it's just like everything's catered for Dahmer, and to have him just turn my life upside down . . ."

"If Jeffrey Dahmer pleads insane and that's what they want to think — fine," said Smith's sister, Theresa. "But I know he's not insane."

Other relatives spoke of the calculated way in which Dahmer, 31, acted in carrying out his alleged crimes.

"I think that he knew exactly what he was doing and how he was going to do it," said Inez Thomas, David Thomas' mother. "There's nothing wrong with Jeffrey Dahmer."

But Theresa Smith, speaking in another sense, said there was, indeed, something wrong with the person who allegedly lured men to his apartment, drugged them, murdered them and cut apart their bodies.

"I just know Dahmer's evil," she said.

"And if they had a plea for that, that's what he'd get — evilness."

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Boyle says Dahmer could change plea before trial

By DAVID DOEGE
Sentinel staff writer

Alleged serial killer Jeffrey L. Dahmer might plead guilty to killing 15 people and rest his entire defense on whether he was criminally insane at the time of the murders, his attorney said Tuesday.

Shortly after entering pleas of not guilty and not guilty by reason of mental disease or defect on behalf of Dahmer, defense attorney Gerald P. Boyle said he and Dahmer could be back in court before the trial to change Dahmer's plea.

Boyle said he and Dahmer would decide if the plea should be changed after reviewing police reports.

"It may well be in Mr. Dahmer's interest to go right into what I consider the central issue of this case," Boyle said.

"If it appears that what is in the (police reports) is what I think will be there, then it will be Mr. Dahmer's decision if he wants to proceed right to the second phase."

Also Tuesday, Boyle said he and Dahmer might cooperate with a police investigation of officers' actions on the night 14-year-old Konerak Sinthasomphone allegedly was slain by Dahmer.

Two officers have been fired and a third has been placed on probation for a year for returning Sinthasomphone to Dahmer's West Side apartment after the officers were sent to assist the boy.

"I will make known what his recollection of the events is once I have figured out how to do so," Boyle said. "He (Dahmer) has told me he wants to do that."

Boyle's remarks Tuesday came after Dahmer was arraigned on 13 counts of first-degree intentional homicide and two counts of first-degree murder and as a habitual criminal in the slayings in Milwaukee and West Allis.

His insanity plea generally had been expected since July 23, the day Dahmer was arrested after police found remains from 11 bodies in his apartment.

Typically, an insanity defense involves two phases, a guilt phase and a sanity phase.

If Dahmer pleads guilty or stipulates to the facts in the first phase, the trial could become a test of varying opinions from psychiatrists and psychologists as to whether Dahmer was suffering from a mental disease or defect and, if so, whether that disease or defect prevented him from conforming his actions to the law.

Boyle said experts would be hired to consider whether Dahmer was criminally insane at the time of the deaths.

Boyle said only 15 or so serial killers have been prosecuted in the United States, "so the data on serial killers is quite small."

"They're going to tell me whether or not there's anything salable," Boyle said of the insanity experts. "Maybe they'll all come back and say there's nothing to sell here."

Boyle said it appeared the majority of serial killers who used an insanity defense were sent to prison instead of a mental institution.

Dist. Atty. E. Michael McCann, meanwhile, indicated his office already has hired forensic psychiatrist Frederick Fosdal, of Madison, and will hire two more insanity experts.

Circuit Judge Laurence C. Gram Jr., who is presiding at the trial, appointed Milwaukee psychiatrist George B. Palermo to examine Dahmer.

Boyle said it would be incorrect to assume he will line up experts willing to find Dahmer criminally insane while McCann would line up experts eager to satisfy prosecutors.

"I can tell you that neither I nor Mr. McCann are going to go out and hire bought-and-paid-for psychiatrists, because they are not going to stand up to cross-examination by a competent lawyer," Boyle said.

When asked whether Dahmer could be sent to a mental institution and released, Boyle said, "Hypothetically, that's possible. But I don't think that would be the resolution in this case."

Boyle said most people found criminally insane in first-degree murder cases remain in institutions for the rest of their lives.

Boyle said he and his associates have had meaningful meetings with Dahmer, but added that Dahmer still was depressed.

He said Dahmer has gotten "beyond the anguish" of the crimes with which he is charged, and that during meetings, "we don't go into the sordid, horrific kind of things. We all know them."

Dahmer was brought for the court appearance from the Columbia Correctional Institution in Portage, where he was taken after his probation was revoked on an earlier sexual assault conviction.

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Probe under way in follow-up to call

The Milwaukee Police Department's Internal Affairs Division is investigating how police responded to a follow-up phone call by a Milwaukee woman a few days after she first alerted police to a naked, bleeding boy in her neighborhood, police said Monday.

The boy, 14-year-old Konerak Sinthasomphone, was later found slain in alleged serial killer Jeffrey L. Dahmer's West Side apartment.

The investigation will explore whether department personnel followed up on the June 1 call by Glenda Cleveland.

Cleveland told police she had read a story in the Milwaukee Sentinel that reported Konerak was missing and that she recognized him from the story and an accompanying photo as being the boy she had seen with Dahmer May 27.

"The actions of the department concerning that June 1 phone call are the subject of a confidential, internal investigation," Capt. Dean Collins said.

Collins declined to say if any officers could face discipline in connection with the incident.

"It would be premature to indicate whether any individuals will be disciplined," he said. "The investigation is in progress, and no further comments will be made relative to it."

Collins would not say when the investigation started or when it would be completed.

An internal investigation into the May 27 incident in which three officers returned Konerak to Dahmer led to the firing Friday of officers John A. Balcerzak, 34, and Joseph P. Gabrish, 28.

The third officer, Richard W. Porubcan, 25, was fired. But his dismissal was withheld, and he was placed on probation for one year.

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Man charged with lying about visiting Dahmer

A West Allis man was charged Monday with lying to Milwaukee police that he had visited the apartment of alleged serial killer Jeffrey L. Dahmer and saw body parts, including a human head.

Matthew J. Stelloh, 24, of 2021 S. 70th St., was charged with obstructing an officer. The criminal complaint said detectives wasted 10 hours checking Stelloh's claims before determining they were false.

The complaint said detectives took Stelloh to the Police Administration Building July 28 and talked with him at length about his supposed visit to Dahmer's apartment before Dahmer's arrest.

Among other things, Stelloh said he saw a human head in Dahmer's refrigerator, other body parts and photos of dead bodies, according to the complaint. Stelloh claimed Dahmer then became angry with him.

Stelloh said he left Dahmer's apartment after four or five black men arrived, but Dahmer followed him, the complaint said.

Detectives said some of Stelloh's statements contradicted what they already knew about the case. They confronted Stelloh with the contradictions, and Stelloh admitted he had concocted the account, the complaint said.

Asst. Dist. Atty. Greg O'Meara said Stelloh would appear in court Tuesday. The obstructing charge is a misdemeanor carrying a maximum penalty of a $10,000 fine and nine months in jail.

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Fired Police Officer Gabrish defends his actions May 27

By TOM HELD
Sentinel staff writer

Fired Police Officer Joseph Gabrish defended his actions in the Jeffrey L. Dahmer case Tuesday on a radio show dominated by Milwaukee Police Association attacks on Police Chief Philip Arreola.

Gabrish, 28, and Officer John A. Balcerzak, 34, were fired last week by Arreola for returning a 14-year-old boy to alleged serial killer Dahmer on May 27. Dahmer allegedly told police he killed the boy shortly after the officers left them.

Gabrish: Says he was prejudged

A third officer involved, Richard W. Porubcan, 25, was placed on one year of probation and is expected to return to work later this week.

Gabrish said he felt bad for the families of Dahmer's alleged victims, but he defended his actions.

"The decision that we made was based on the totality of the circumstances, not only talking to Dahmer, but things that we saw," Gabrish said. "It's unfortunate what happened afterward, but based on the information that we had at hand that night, we thought we handled it correctly."

Gabrish made his statements on the "Midday" show on WTMJ-AM with Kathleen Dunn as host.

Throughout the show, attorney Kenneth Murray intercepted Dunn's questions to prevent Gabrish from discussing details of the May 27 encounter.

He and Milwaukee Police Association Bradley DeBraska used the show to continue their attacks on Arreola.

As Gabrish sat resting his head on his hand, DeBraska and Murray blasted Arreola for releasing information about the internal investigation leading to the officers' firings and for mismanaging the Police Department.

In his brief remarks, Gabrish said he believed he had been prejudged by Arreola.

Gabrish also said Arreola wrongly implied on a Sunday night television interview that the officers were not remorseful for what happened.

"I informed him that I was very remorseful about what happened," Gabrish said. "It's something that's going to be on my mind for the rest of my life — what happened after we were there."

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Edwards turns himself in

Tupelo, Miss. —AP— The man who led police to alleged serial killer Jeffrey L. Dahmer turned himself in to Mississippi authorities on a sexual battery charge Tuesday.

Tracy Edwards was arraigned at Lee County Courthouse and released on $10,000 bond, Asst. Dist. Atty. Sam Reedy said. The case was continued to the next term of the court, which begins Nov. 4, and a trial date will be set then, Reedy said.

In Milwaukee, Edwards alerted authorities after escaping from Dahmer's apartment July 22 with handcuffs dangling from one arm. Police who investigated found human remains in the apartment and arrested Dahmer. Dahmer has been charged with 15 homicides.

Mississippi authorities, who had been seeking Edwards on a sexual battery charge involving a 14-year-old girl, learned of his whereabouts from news accounts of the Dahmer case.

Edwards was indicted by a Lee County grand jury in November in the alleged rape. Edwards left Mississippi while free on bond to live with relatives in Milwaukee. He was charged Aug. 8 with being a fugitive from justice in the rape case.

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The Dahmer Case

Attorney says Dahmer has no link to Dressler

Boyle urges Dressler judge to use caution on release of documents

Confessed serial killer Jeffrey L. Dahmer had "absolutely nothing" to do with Joachim E. Dressler's murder of James Madden, according to Dahmer's attorney, Gerald Boyle.

Boyle made the statement in a letter Monday to Racine County Circuit Judge Gerald Ptacek regarding media requests to examine materials that Ptacek reviewed during Dressler's trial to determine whether defense attorneys could interview Dahmer about the case.

Ptacek ruled during the trial that the attorneys could not interview Dahmer or raise the circumstances of Dahmer's arrest in their defense of Dressler, but the judge refused to release to the media materials he reviewed in making that decision.

The Appeals Court recently ordered Ptacek to reconsider that decision and consider whether any materials could be released.

In his letter, Boyle said he had received a telephone call from Dressler's lawyer, Terry Mitchell, about his interest in interviewing Dahmer. Boyle said that after the call he spoke with Dahmer and determined that his client knew nothing about Dressler.

Boyle asked Ptacek not to release to the media any statements by or investigative reports about Dahmer, saying that "such an event could lead to a horrific problem of premature release of [Dahmer's] alleged confession."

"Obviously," Boyle wrote, "the media should not be able to get indirectly what they could not get directly and clearly could not get such information through the Circuit Court of Milwaukee County."

He asked Ptacek to hold a hearing before releasing Dahmer's statements.

Dressler, 43, of the Town of Raymond in Racine County, was convicted Aug. 1 of the mutilation murder of Madden, 24, of Whitefish Bay. He is to be sentenced Friday.

The upper and lower torso of Madden's body were found June 29, 1990, in a farm field near the Dressler home.

The mutilated, dismembered remains of 11 males were found in Dahmer's Milwaukee apartment on July 22. He has been charged in 15 killings.

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Section 552		Section 552a
☐ (b)(1)	☐ (b)(7)(A)	☐ (d)(5)
☐ (b)(2)	☐ (b)(7)(B)	☐ (j)(2)
☐ (b)(3)	☐ (b)(7)(C)	☐ (k)(1)
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5 Pages were not considered for release as they are duplicative of 7-MW-26057-Sub A-227.

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☑ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
7-MW-26057-Sub A-241, pgs. 1-5.

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2 Pages were not considered for release as they are duplicative of 7-MW-26057-Sub A-229.

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s): _____

☑ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
7-MW-26057-Sub A-241, pgs. 6-7.

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X No Duplication Fee X
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_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s): _____

☑ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
7-MW-26057-Sub-A-241, pgs. 8-9.

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2 Pages were not considered for release as they are duplicative of 7-MW-26057-Sub A-226.

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s): _____

☑ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
7-MW-26057-Sub A-241, pgs. 10-11.

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X No Duplication Fee X
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_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s): _____

☑ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
7-MU-26057-Sub A-241, pg. 12.

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FD-356 (Rev. 5-8-81)

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.) PG#1&10SECT.A
MILWAUKEE SENTINEL
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

Date: 9/12/91
Edition: FINAL

Title: Officers defend handling of call

Character: Kidnapping
or
Classification: 7-MW-26057 Sub A - 242
Submitting Office: Milwaukee

Indexing:

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Officers defend handling of call

By JAN UEBELHERR
Sentinel staff writer

Fired Police Officers John A. Balcerzak and Joseph P. Gabrish said Wednesday night that they stood by their actions the night they handed over 14-year-old Konerak Sinthasomphone to alleged serial killer Jeffrey L. Dahmer.

"We handled the call the way we felt it should be handled," Gabrish said. "We believe that we had come to a reasonable end to that call. Our actions taken on that night were acceptable for two months."

He added that he wished there had been some piece of evidence or information that would have led them to another conclusion.

The officers were interviewed by Mike Gousha on WTMJ-TV (Channel 4). Also appearing on the hourlong show were attorney Laurie Eggert, who represents the officers, and Bradley DeBraska, president of the Milwaukee Police Association.

Gousha asked the officers why they didn't run a check on Dahmer.

"We don't routinely check out complainants that come forward to help us out. And that's what Jeffrey Dahmer did," said Gabrish, 28. "He was very cooperative."

"Mr. Dahmer was as calm and as collected as could be," said Balcerzak, 34. "There was nothing that was out of place."

Balcerzak described Dahmer as a "straightforward, calm, convincing person who voluntarily came forward with information."

Asked why they didn't talk to witnesses at the scene, Gabrish said, "We focused our attention to our assignment. They (witnesses) were asked very kindly to stand aside . . . and allow us to do our investigation."

He said the crowd eventually became "hostile and profane toward us."

After another warning, Gabrish said, the people stepped

Gabrish: Dahmer was cooperative

Balcerzak: Nothing out of place

back and the officers continued their investigation. He said they returned later to interview witnesses, but they were gone.

"There was no one to speak to," he said.

Gabrish said he and his partner did not interview witnesses because they did not believe a crime had been committed.

Both officers, appearing expressionless for much of the show, said they hoped the community would withhold judgment on what happened that night until the case had been heard by the Fire and Police Commission.

Both officers said their lives had become intensely stressful since they were suspended by Arreola July 26.

"You were the one who told me I was suspended," Gabrish told Gousha. "That's how I found out."

Both men described themselves as caring people who enjoyed police work.

A tape of a radio transmission from the scene of their encounter with Dahmer and Sinthasomphone was played on the show, and the officers were asked to explain their laughter and a comment about having to go back to the station for "de-lousing."

"It is a type of transmission that is commonplace, that type of jocularity," Balcerzak said.

Gabrish and Balcerzak were fired by Police Chief Philip Arreola Friday for their handling of an encounter May 27 with Dahmer and Sinthasomphone, whose remains were among those of 11 people found in Dahmer's apartment in late July. Dahmer has been charged in connection with 15 slayings.

A third officer who was at the scene, Richard W. Porubcan, 25,

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was fired but his dismissal was withheld and he was put on probation for one year.

DeBraska had harsh words for the chief's handling of the case.

"What we would like to say is that the chief of police comes from a community, meaning Detroit, where the chief of police was just indicted for $2.6 million embezzlement. Minimum, eight officers were indicted for protecting illegal drug activity runners," he said.

"What we see and what we're learning about this chief is that when something goes wrong, that he immediately suggests that the officers are guilty and you must prove your innocence.

"And that's a reversal of due process. And what we're asking is that after hearing the facts ... that I hope that there is a reversal of attitude, not only in the police chief but in the community," DeBraska said.

Arreola said in an interview after the show that he was upset by DeBraska's comments.

"I think that's almost slanderous. And I will look at that," Arreola said. "I take that as an undue suggestion.

Arreola said he didn't agree with the officers' contention that any supervisor at the scene the night they encountered Dahmer would have done what they did.

70-35 (8-81)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.) PAGE - 10A
MILWAUKEE SENTINEL
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

e: SEPTEMBER 12, 1991
tion: FINAL

Title: JEFFREY L. DAHMER

Character: KID
or
Classification: 7-MW-26057
Submitting Office: MILWAUKEE

Indexing:

Mother says officers 'let Dahmer do the talking'

By CECILIA TOM
Sentinel staff writer

The two police officers fired for mishandling the Konerak Sinthasomphone incident talked at length in an interview Wednesday night, but in Catherine Lacy's opinion, "they let Dahmer do all the talking for them."

Lacy said John A. Balcerzak and Joseph P. Gabrish didn't do their job May 27 when they encountered Jeffrey L. Dahmer with 14-year-old Sinthasomphone, who allegedly was slain by Dahmer later that night.

Lacy is the mother of Oliver Lacy, 23, another of Dahmer's alleged victims.

At her home, Mrs. Lacy shook her head frequently in disbelief of the officers' comments while watching an interview with them on a special WTMJ-TV (Channel 4) program.

The officers said they did not do an identity check on Dahmer, who was on parole for sexually assaulting Sinthasomphone's brother.

Balcerzak said Dahmer was calm and cooperated after a call alerted officers to a naked male, now known to be Sinthasomphone, who was seen by witnesses in a street near Dahmer's apartment.

The officers returned with Dahmer and Sinthasomphone to Dahmer's apartment, and left the boy there after Dahmer convinced them the boy was his adult lover.

Running a red light can lead to more rigorous identity checks than the one done on Dahmer, Lacy said.

She said the two officers should have allowed Sinthasomphone to speak for himself.

Dahmer told the officers the boy was an adult, but the mother said that no matter how old the person was, "you're still supposed to give that person a chance to talk."

She said she believed Police Chief Philip Arreola made the right decision in firing the officers.

And when Milwaukee Police Association President Bradley DeBraska spoke of Arreola's "evil" and said the chief catered to the political needs of Mayor John O. Norquist, Lacy just shook her head and smiled.

And when they said they would have handled the May 27 incident exactly the same way had Dahmer been black and Sinthasomphone white, Lacy said, "This is what they say. You're on TV."

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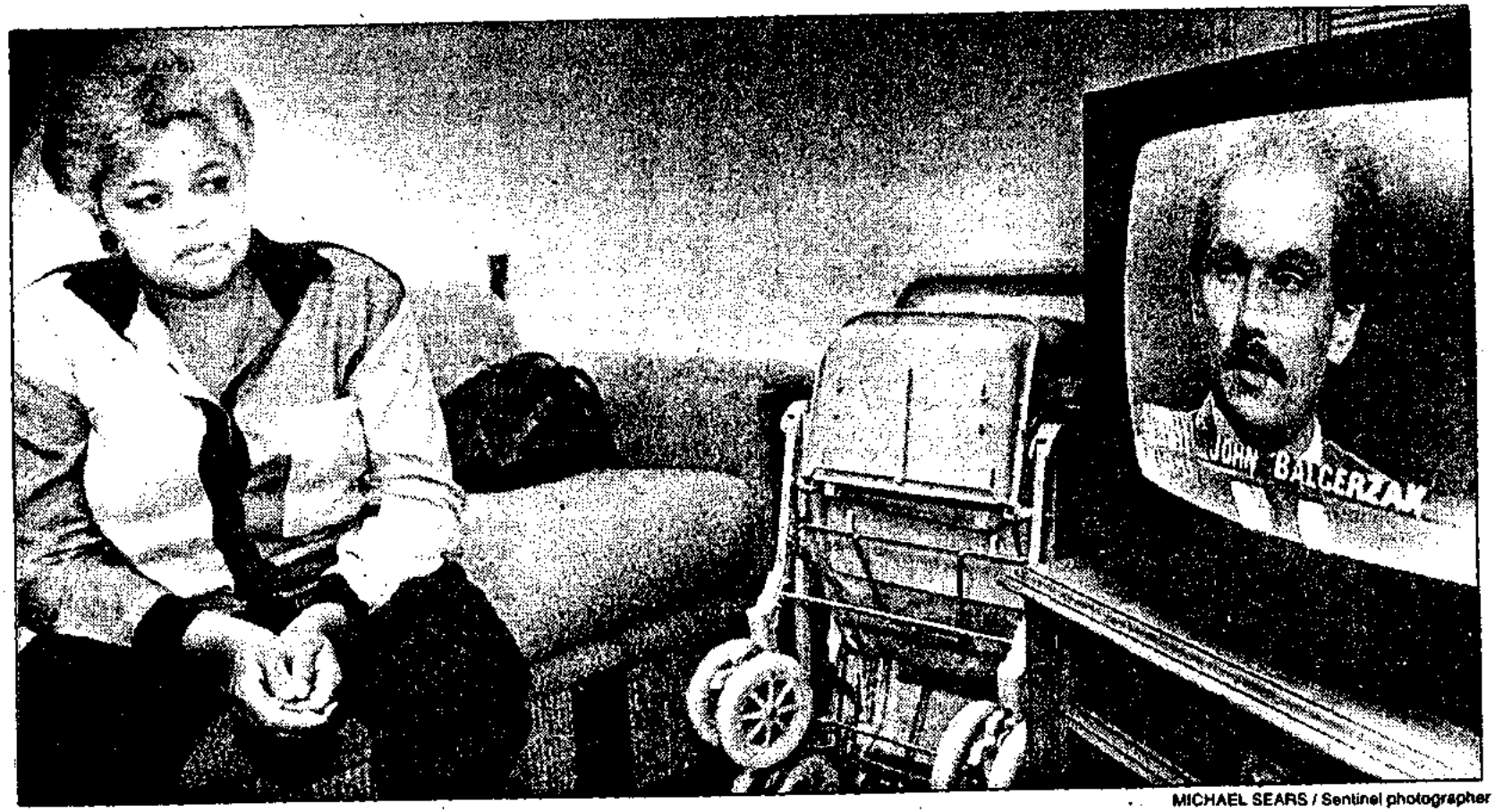

MICHAEL SEARS / Sentinel photographer

Catherine Lacy, mother of Oliver Lacy, one of 17 males allegedly killed by Jeffrey L. Dahmer, listens as fired Milwaukee Police Officer John Balcerzak discusses his encounter with Dahmer. Balcerzak and Joseph Gabrish appeared Wednesday on WTMJ-TV (Channel 4).

FD-350 (Rev. 5-8-81)

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.) PAGE - 10A
MILWAUKEE SENTINEL
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

Date: SEPTEMBER 12, 1991
Edition: FINAL

Title: JEFFREY L. DAHMER

Character: KID
or
Classification: 7-MW-26057
Submitting Office: MILWAUKEE

Indexing:

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Insanity called easy to conceal

By JOE MANNING
Sentinel staff writer

How could Jeffrey L. Dahmer appear perfectly normal on the surface while pleading not guilty by reason of insanity to charges of mass murder and mutilation?

No one really knows what lurks in the minds of men or women, psychiatrists and psychologists say.

People often can appear perfectly normal but be deeply disturbed, said Ashok Bedi, a psychiatrist at Milwaukee Psychiatric Hospital in Wauwatosa.

That's particularly true in cases where people believe they are on a mission from God to perform a duty, such as killing certain people, he said.

"It is possible to look normal on the outside but be deeply delusional on the inside," Bedi said.

"We may think we know the person, but rare is the case we really know what a person feels and thinks deep down in the bowels of his soul," said John Liccione, chief psychologist at the Milwaukee County Mental Health Complex in Wauwatosa.

Actions that appear normal may be rooted in abnormality, Liccione said.

This may have been the case when police officers went to Dahmer's apartment in May with Dahmer and a naked 14-year-old boy found in the street. Dahmer convinced the officers the boy was his adult lover. He is charged with later killing the boy, Konerak Sinthasomphone.

Liccione said a normal person, knowing an apartment contained parts of bodies of murder victims, would be nervous and anxious around officers, but Dahmer apparently appeared the opposite, normal enough to convince police everything was all right.

Basil Jackson, medical director of the psychiatric program at St. Francis Hospital, said the public often is confused about how someone can be found competent to aid in his defense while pleading not guilty by reason of mental disease or defect.

Insanity from a psychiatric point of view is very different than from a legal viewpoint, Jackson said.

"If I go and hurt someone because God or the devil told me to do it, that is a manifestation of psychiatric illness," Jackson said.

"But, in the arena of the court, there is not an issue of insanity from a psychiatric viewpoint. The issue is: Did he (the accused) know the difference between right and wrong?

"An individual who is psychotic can be competent to stand trial."

Sanity and insanity are legal terms, not terms used in psychology, he said.

"That part of the mind that determines competence is not necessarily that part of the mind that is the subject of delusional mental disease.

"I can believe I am Napoleon and be extremely capable at understanding the operation of the court and the nature of the charges against me."

Referring to a jury trial, Jackson said, "It will not be the psychiatrists who make a decision, but 12 reasonable persons."

Michael Daly, staff psychologist at Zablocki Veterans Affairs Center, said being competent to stand trial "just means that they understand the proceedings and can participate in them."

But for an insanity defense to work, "it has to be proved that at the time of the crimes, his mental ability was impaired," Daly said.

"If a person is to be found not guilty by reason of mental disease or defect, then he will have to go to trial and have it determined that the defendant is not responsible for his criminal acts because he lacked substantial capacity to appreciate the wrongfulness of his conduct," he said.

Liccione said a person's behavior does not really display what he feels.

"Soul can be concealed. Who knows what is in there?

"Ed Gein was judged as a normal person and was hired as a baby sitter at the very time he was digging up bodies."

In 1957, Gein was charged with killing a woman whose body was found hanging in a shed on his central Wisconsin farm. He also robbed graves. He stood trial in 1968 and was found to have been insane at the time of the murder.

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FD-350 (Rev. 5-8-81)

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.) PG# 6,SECT.A
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MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

Date: 9/13/91
Edition: FINAL

Title: Anti-Arreola crowd shuts down meeting

Character: Kid
or
Classification: 7-MW-26057 Sub A
Submitting Office: Milwaukee

Indexing:

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Anti-Arreola crowd shuts down meeting

By TOM HELD
Sentinel staff writer

A jeering crowd of police officers and their supporters booed Police Chief Philip Arreola and essentially closed down a Fire and Police Commission meeting Thursday night.

Nearly everyone in the crowd wore anti-Arreola T-shirts and pins, and many carried signs protesting the chief's firing of officers John A. Balcerzak and Joseph P. Gabrish. Several people shouted demands that Arreola quit his post.

Commission Chairman M. Nicol Padway quickly adjourned the meeting after Milwaukee Police Association President Bradley DeBraska questioned the legality of the session.

DeBraska argued that the meeting violated the State Open Meetings Law because many of nearly 150 in the crowd could not fit into the commission's conference room. The citizens had a right to attend the public meeting, DeBraska said.

The crowd erupted in protests and jeers, however, when Padway announced the session would be rescheduled for 2 p.m. Saturday at a location to be determined.

Mary DeQuardo, who had a front-row seat normally filled by Arreola, said she had lost wages to attend the meeting and was disgusted that it would be postponed.

Several police officers who were there said later the commission had planned to reschedule the meeting to circumvent their attempts to protest the firing of two police officers involved in a decision to leave Konerak Sinthasomphone, 14, with Jeffrey L. Dahmer, who later was accused of killing 17 men and boys.

"They're going to hold it at 2 p.m. on a Saturday when the majority of the cops are working or sleeping," said an officer who refused to give his name.

Padway later said commissioners had no idea a crowd of that size would show up for the meeting. The decision to end the meeting was based on the advice of legal counsel, he said.

"We did so because a representative of the union threatened a lawsuit, and they (the audience) should understand that we afforded him (DeBraska) an opportunity to in essence withdraw his objection to our proceeding and he did not do that. He remained steadfast in his objection.

"In the face of that . . . we had no other alternative," Padway said.

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MICHAEL SEARS / Sentinel photographer

Supporters of two fired police officers fill the room in the Police Administration Building where the Police and Fire Commission was scheduled to meet Thursday. The crowd jeered and booed Police Chief Philip Arreola (right) before the meeting was postponed.

FD-350 (Rev. 5-8-81)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Victims' relatives rally, call for justice

By CECILIA TOM
Sentinel staff writer

Caroline Smith could not hold back her tears Thursday as the Rev. Leo R. Champion exhorted his congregation to fight for justice and equality.

She was thinking about Tracy Edwards, she said.

Edwards, who escaped from the apartment of alleged serial killer Jeffrey L. Dahmer and led police there, appeared on the "Geraldo" television show Thursday afternoon and talked about his experience.

"All I was thinking about as I watched that today was what Eddie must have gone through. It's just too much," said Smith, sister of Eddie Smith, a victim in the serial killings of which Dahmer is accused.

She and some other victims' relatives attended the rally at Fellowship Missionary Baptist Church, 2423 W. Vliet St.

Those at the rally supported Police Chief Philip Arreola's firing of two police officers involved in the Konerak Sinthasomphone incident.

The officers May 27 left Sinthasomphone with Dahmer, who is accused of killing him soon afterward.

Rally leaders also said they oppose State Atty. Gen. James E. Doyle's decision not to charge officers involved in that incident with any crimes.

Champion and his wife, Inonia, led the group of about 80 in song and prayer.

"Is the chief all right? Certainly, Lord. . . . Would you stand for the chief? Certainly, Lord," people sang, emotions high.

Champion is chairman of the Black Ribbon Committee, which he started as an alternative to Mayor John O. Norquist's blue-ribbon citizen committee on police-community relations. Norquist appointed his committee shortly after the Sinthasomphone incident became public.

"The mayor's concept of healing was that we stop all forms of direct action, go home and sit down, and say to ourselves, 'It will work out,'" Champion told his audience.

He said people have to "march around the walls of segregation and institutional racism until the wall of injustice comes tumbling down."

The Black Ribbon Committee will hold a public hearing at 6:30 p.m. Thursday at the church, and present its own findings on police-community relations to the mayor Oct. 1, Champion said.

Led by the Rev. LeHavre Buck, executive director of Harambee Ombudsman Project Inc., about half the group marched after the gathering to MacArthur Square in front of the Courthouse.

"I know we were looking for an overflow crowd, but we've got to start somewhere," Champion said.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state) PG#6, SECT.A
MILWAUKEE SENTINEL
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

Date: 9/13/91
Edition: FINAL

Title: Victims' relatives rally, call for justice

Character: Kid
or
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Submitting Office: Milwaukee

246

Indexing:

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FD-350 (Rev. 5-8-81)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.) PG#6,SECT.A
MILWAUKEE SENTINEL
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

Date: 9/13/91
Edition: FINAL

Title: Debraska blasts Norquist fund letter

Character: Kid
or
Classification: 7-MW-26057 Sub A
Submitting Office: Milwaukee

Indexing:

DeBraska blasts Norquist fund letter

By GRETCHEN SCHULDT
Sentinel staff writer

A campaign fund-raising letter for Mayor John O. Norquist that cites his handling of issues surrounding the serial killings of which Jeffrey L. Dahmer is accused drew the wrath Thursday of the leader of the police union.

"It's beyond the thought process of a normal human being that Mayor Norquist would use the carnage committed by Jeffrey Dahmer against citizens of this community as a platform to raise money for his re-election," Milwaukee Police Association President Bradley DeBraska said.

Norquist should consider donating the money raised through the letter to the families of Dahmer's victims, DeBraska said.

The letter from Norquist says: "When I first learned of the Dahmer murders, I resolved to do all I could to hold this city together. To do that, I knew that we needed to get answers to all the questions and to restore the faith and confidence of our citizens in the system."

Norquist campaign consultant Bill Christofferson said it was entirely appropriate for the mayor to discuss the Dahmer case in a newsletter to his supporters.

"To comment about what happened in Milwaukee this summer without mentioning the Dahmer case would be a travesty — that would be 'beyond the thought process,'" Christofferson said.

No one has used the Dahmer case more than DeBraska to further a political agenda, Christofferson said.

"Brad has used Dahmer to attack the mayor and to attack the chief," Christofferson said, referring to Police Chief Philip Arreola. "He should be ashamed of himself."

The letter also discusses other crime control efforts, education, and the 1992 city budget proposal Norquist will unveil later this month.

Norquist said he hopes the budget will include a tax rate cut.

He said it will include new initiatives in housing, health services and economic development.

The letter asks for donations of $25 to $250 to Citizens for Norquist.

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FD-350 (Rev. 5-8-81)

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(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.) PG#6, SECT.A
MILWAUKEE SENTINEL
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

Date: 9/13/91
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Title: Officers' attorney to seek testimony

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Officers' attorney to seek testimony

By TOM HELD
Sentinel staff writer

Jeffrey L. Dahmer, accused of killing 15 men and 2 youths, will be a key witness in the defense of two police officers fired for their actions in a May 27 encounter with Dahmer, an attorney said Thursday.

"I don't believe the officers can get a complete hearing without him," said Laurie Eggert, who represents the officers.

Police Chief Philip Arreola fired Officers John A. Balcerzak, 34, and Joseph P. Gabrish, 28, Sept. 6. Arreola accused the officers of failing to follow proper police procedures and failing to conduct a proper investigation in their encounter with Dahmer.

The officers questioned Dahmer after finding him outside his West Side apartment with a naked 14-year-old boy. They also went to the apartment, where Dahmer allegedly had committed several of the killings and dismembered victims' bodies.

Dahmer convinced the officers he would take care of the boy, who appeared intoxicated. Dahmer allegedly killed the youth after the officers left him with Dahmer in the apartment.

Balcerzak and Gabrish are appealing their dismissals to the Fire and Police Commission, and Dahmer is an "absolutely essential" witness on their behalf during hearings before the panel, Eggert said.

Dahmer is the only person alive, aside from the officers, who can tell the commission what happened in his apartment.

"Our key witnesses are the cops, but he is a participant in all of the activities that are in question," Eggert said.

She said she hoped to interview Dahmer before the hearings to determine how his statements will fit into her defense of Balcerzak and Gabrish.

Eggert said she was certain all proper precautions would be taken during Dahmer's appearances before the panel. She said she expected to subpoena him.

FD-350 (Rev. 5-8-81)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.) PG#1&12,SECT.A
MILWAUKEE SENTINEL
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

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Title: City may take action against police union

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City may take action against police union

Officials fear memo may hamper service

By TOM HELD and GRETCHEN SCHULDT
Sentinel staff writers

City officials may take legal action against the Milwaukee Police Association for issuing a memo that could result in slower handling of cases by officers, Mayor John O. Norquist said Thursday.

The letter to officers advises them to call for a supervisor to decide whether to make arrests on minor offenses and to painstakingly inspect their squad cars before starting a shift.

More coverage of police and Dahmer / 6A.

Such actions could result in more police time being spent investigating minor incidents and following police rules and procedures.

Dated Tuesday and distributed to all police officers, the memo is in part a response to Police Chief Philip Arreola's firing Friday of two officers who encountered, but did not arrest, alleged serial killer

See Police / 12A

FBI/DOJ

City threatens legal action over police union memo

Police

From 1A

Jeffrey L. Dahmer May 27.

Norquist and City Atty. Grant F. Langley met Thursday night. Langley said he "told the mayor I would look into the matter. We hope to make a decision Friday."

Norquist said the legal action would "enjoin them (the union) from this kind of communication," which may violate the union's contract with the city.

"It's outrageous," Norquist said. "It violates the law. It violates their oath.

"It's not going to be tolerated."

If the union's actions constitute a work stoppage, participants will be fired, Norquist said.

"There will be a very stern reaction to this memo," Norquist said.

Police Association President Bradley DeBraska refused to elaborate on the memo or discuss its ramifications. "The letter stands on its own," he said.

Union attorney Ken Murray said he did not believe the letter could be construed as suggesting the officers violate their contract with the city.

The letter directs officers to follow the rules carefully and is in keeping with Arreola's statements regarding the two fired officers, he said.

The letter says Arreola accused the officers of failing to follow department rules and procedures. His action suggests he will enforce the letter of certain rules, rather than their spirit, the memo says.

In response, the union recommends officers request a supervisor be called to scenes to decide whether an arrest should be made. Supervisors also should be called when officers decide to end an investigation, and the officers should document the decision.

Officers also should document the involvement of emergency medical personnel in any incident.

Regarding squad cars, the letter reminds officers of a rule that requires them to inspect squad cars before hitting the streets.

"What this rule requires is that before the officer takes the squad out after roll call, he must check the squad from front to rear, top to bottom, inside and out, under the hood, inside the trunk, all the equipment, and the cleanliness of the interior and exterior," the letter said.

Milwaukee Police Supervisors' Organization President Dennis Forjan said he had been told officers in one instance refused to drive out in a squad car before the supervisor checked it.

"This is the type of thing that can paralyze the department, when we start relying on all the trivial rules like this," Forjan said.

Forjan's union represents police supervisors and is separate from the MPA, which issued the letter.

Other supervisors contacted over the past several days said they had not seen a work slowdown or any changes in the work habits and procedures of the officers.

Inspector Thomas Harker, who commands the department's patrol operations, said he had not been informed of any slowdown or greater call for supervisors to the scenes of investigations.

Lt. Edmund Majkowski, who works the day shift in the 5th District, said police operations had been normal since the firing and the MPA memo. He attributed the steady work to the professionalism of the officers in the department.

No problems were reported Thursday night at any of the districts.

Forjan said he believed officers were being much more thorough in investigating even minor assignments following the dismissals of officers John A. Balcerzak and Joseph P. Gabrish.

The officers were fired for returning a 14-year-old boy to Dahmer's apartment nearly two months before Dahmer had been charged with murdering and mutilating victims there. Dahmer reportedly said he killed the boy after officers left the apartment.

A third officer involved also was fired, but the dismissal is being held in abeyance in a type of one-year probation.

Gabrish and Balcerzak contend they followed proper procedures and acted appropriately in investigating the incident outside Dahmer's apartment. The police union has supported the officers and criticized Arreola for firing them.

Forjan said he had encouraged officers under his supervision to call him to avoid any problems.

"I don't want what happened to the other three officers to happen to them," he said.

FD-350 (Rev. 5-8-81)

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Title: Lawyer says police sent Edward to Dahmer

Character: Kidnapping
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Classification: 7-MW-26057 Sub A
Submitting Office: MILWAUKEE

Indexing:

Lawyer says police sent Edwards to Dahmer

By RICK ROMELL
Sentinel staff writer

The lawyer for Tracy Edwards, whose escape July 22 from Jeffrey L. Dahmer led to the discovery of the worst serial killings in Wisconsin history, alleged Thursday that police ordered Edwards to return to Dahmer's apartment alone.

Rather than help Edwards after he fled from Dahmer's West Side rooms with one wrist shackled, officers initially told Edwards to return to Dahmer and have him remove the handcuff, attorney Syed A. Salat told interviewer Geraldo Rivera on the syndicated television talk show "Geraldo."

Dahmer because of a "discriminatory practice of inadequately responding" to complaints by members of minority groups, the suit alleges. Dahmer is white; Edwards and the witnesses who alerted police to the May 27 situation are black. The slain youth was of Asian descent.

City Atty. Grant F. Langley declined to comment on the suit.

Bradley DeBraska, president of the Milwaukee Police Association, did not return several phone calls Thursday.

Laurie Eggert, attorney for two of the officers involved in the May incident, could not be reached for comment.

Edwards' account of the hours he spent in Dahmer's apartment before escaping has been published or aired at least five times previously.

In one of the stories, published July 25, Edwards commended the officers.

Salat said Thursday that Edwards had returned to Dahmer's apartment as directed by police. Only after Edwards fled a second time did an officer go back to the rooms with him, Salat said.

An audience member asked Edwards, 25, why he didn't simply let officers arrest him rather than return alone to the apartment — where Edwards earlier had described having a 12-inch machete held to his chest, seeing body parts of previous victims, and being threatened with death.

Responding to the allegation — one that hasn't surfaced in published accounts of earlier interviews with Edwards — a Police Department statement said:

Edwards: Suit filed on his behalf

"At the time of Tracy Edwards' contact with Milwaukee police officers on July 22, 1991, at 11:30 p.m., Edwards highly praised the two officers, whom he credited with saving his life.

"The veracity of the statements made by Mr. Edwards on the 'Geraldo' show will be judged in open court under oath."

Salat, of Baton Rouge, La., sued the City of Milwaukee Thursday in Federal Court on Edwards' behalf, seeking $5 million in damages.

The suit charges that Edwards' constitutional right to equal protection under the law was violated because officers failed to arrest Dahmer when they encountered him and Konerak Sinthasomphone May 27.

The 14-year-old boy's remains were among those recovered from Dahmer's apartment.

The officers failed to arrest

Edwards replied, "Well, really, I try my best to obey laws, you know. So they suggested it to me. At that time I was in such shock, I just done what they told me without even thinking. They said, 'Go ask the guy to take it off,' so I went upstairs."

Edwards was charged in Mississippi in November with sexual battery in the alleged rape of a teenage girl.

He left the state while free on bail, but Mississippi authorities recognized him in news reports on his encounter with Dahmer.

Edwards also has been charged in Milwaukee County with being a fugitive from justice in the Mississippi case.

FBI/DOJ

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Title: 2 cases reflect puzzle of insanity

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2 cases reflect puzzle of insanity

By DAVID DOEGE
Sentinel staff writer

At a time when people here are puzzling over the definition of criminally insane, two men in their 60s are perhaps the most pathetic examples currently caught up in the court system.

One is a man who slowly beat his bedridden brother to death over the course of 15 days and doesn't know why. Before his brother died, they prayed each night at bedside that the horrible beatings wouldn't resume the next morning.

The other is a retired elevator operator who stabbed his wife 44 times, smashed her in the head with a lamp, strangled and beat her, then left her lying in a pool of blood and went to bed. The next day, he walked past the body and left his apartment thinking his wife was only sleeping.

See Insanity / 12A

FBI/DOJ

2 homicide cases reflect puzzling nature of insanity

Insanity

From 1A

Daniel A. Hafenbrack and Robert Smolarik have been called criminally insane by experts. Like alleged serial killer Jeffrey L. Dahmer, they wait for the day a judge or jury will decide if they're going to prison or a hospital.

Hafenbrack, 63, has been charged with first-degree intentional homicide for the killing of his wife in January. Smolarik, 65, was charged with first-degree reckless homicide for the death of his brother that same month.

Like Dahmer, both men have pleaded not guilty and not guilty by reason of mental disease or defect. Both men also were examined by forensic psychiatrists who will examine Dahmer.

Hafenbrack: Stabbed wife

For about an hour earlier this week, Smolarik, his head bowed and his hands folded, sat quietly in a courtroom waiting for his case to be called and his next court date to be set. There was nothing in his demeanor to explain the awful things a psychiatrist reported about the death of Smolarik's brother.

Frederick A. Fosdal said in a written report to Circuit Judge Janine P. Geske that Smolarik had outpatient psychiatric care two or three times and has been depressed for the last 15 years.

Smolarik's brother, Alois, had psychiatric problems of his own and once was admitted to the Milwaukee County Mental Health Complex in Wauwatosa for 37 days, Fosdal reported.

The only time Robert and Alois didn't live together was when they served in the Army, Smolarik told Fosdal. Nevertheless, their relationship was somewhat odd.

They routinely went out for Friday fish fries, but always separately, Smolarik told Fosdal.

Even though they shared the same house, they seldom talked.

Then late last year, with his brother ill, something went wrong.

"That's what I don't understand," Smolarik told Fosdal. "I would wake up and go to his bed and start hitting him — in the jaw — for 15 days until he died.

"I don't know what was driving me. I don't know what was making me so angry.

"We'd say a prayer in the evening that I wouldn't hit him in the morning."

As the days went by and the beatings continued, his brother's face swelled horribly. For the last week of his life, his eyes were swollen shut and Robert had to cut his brother's food into bite sized pieces, Fosdal wrote.

But the daily beatings continued.

"I don't know how I could have done that," Smolarik told Fosdal. "If he screamed, I would hit him harder.

"I could overpower him. I could hit him at my will."

In early January, a beating finally killed Alois.

"I thought he was faking," Smolarik told Fosdal. "I tried tickling his foot, nothing happened."

Robert waited 10 minutes, thinking his brother was unconscious, before he called an ambulance, he told Fosdal. While Smolarik waited in a police car, paramedics worked on Alois.

"The policeman said, 'He's dead,'" he recalled in his interview with Fosdal. "That really hit me."

The circumstances of Smolarik's case were unusual even to Fosdal, a psychiatrist frequently called upon by prosecutors to examine accused killers.

"I have dealt with homicide cases, but I do not recall any set of circumstances similar to [illegible] Fosdal wrote. "I do not have [illegible]nal and definitive explanation as to why he behaved the way he did."

Fosdal added that he also did not have a final definite opinion on whether Smolarik was mentally responsible for the slaying, but said he deserved the "benefit of the doubt" and should be committed. The issue is scheduled to be decided at a trial in January.

Psychiatrist George B. Palermo's report about Hafenbrack describes an equally puzzling killing, an incident Hafenbrack doesn't seem to fathom.

"Throughout the interview, the defendant's affect was blunted and he appeared detached, almost as if he were discussing someone else's problem without any show of emotion," Palermo reported. "This reached a climax when he became somewhat restless and angry... because he was afraid of missing his meal."

Palermo said Hafenbrack recalls stabbing and beating his wife, but offered only a feeble explanation about what prompted the vicious attack in their apartment after a quiet gathering with friends.

"She was calling me all sorts of names," Hafenbrack told Palermo. "I didn't have any reason to kill her.

"I should have gotten a broom instead of a butcher knife. I was so angry that I didn't know what I was doing."

Hafenbrack said he went to bed with his wife's body on the floor and slept until morning, when he walked past the body as he left the apartment for Merrill Park, Palermo wrote.

"They serve hot meals," he explained to Palermo. "I went out to eat."

A maintenance man found the body a short time later and called police.

"The autopsy reveals the devastation of Mrs. Hafenbrack's body by knife and blunt trauma in a way that only an individual out his mind, alias insane, could have performed," Palermo concluded. "It is my opinion that the defendant suffers from a mental defect of longstanding that caused his lack of substantial mental capacity to appreciate the quality and nature of his actions."

Palermo recommended that Hafenbrack be sent to a psychiatric institute. The issue is to be decided at a trial next month.

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Title: Man who escaped Dahmer sues police

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Indexing:

Man who escaped Dahmer sues police

Department, 3 officers named in $5 million lawsuit filed by Edwards

by M.R. NICHOLS
of The Journal staff

A $5 million lawsuit against the Milwaukee Police Department and three unnamed officers has been filed in Federal Court on behalf of Tracy Edwards, the man who escaped from Jeffrey Dahmer on July 22 and led authorities back to Dahmer's apartment.

Edwards

The suit, filed Thursday, argues that the officers should have arrested Dahmer on May 27 when they responded to a report that a naked boy was staggering down the street outside Dahmer's building.

The three officers are not named in the lawsuit but have been identified as John Balcerzak, Joseph Gabrish and Richard Porubcan. They spoke with Dahmer during the May incident and decided it was a disagreement between adult lovers and returned 14-year-old Konerak Sinthasomphone to Dahmer's custody.

Dahmer has confessed that he killed Konerak shortly after the officers left. Two of the officers have been fired for their handling of the earlier incident, and the third was placed on a year of probation.

Edwards' attorney, Syed A. Sahi of Baton Rouge, La., argues in the suit, which seeks $5 million in compensatory and punitive damages from the city, that the officers' failure to arrest Dahmer that night allowed him to later deprive Edwards of his civil rights.

Since his encounter with Dahmer, Sahi said recently, Edwards has had nightmares and has been unable to sleep or eat.

Edwards, 32, of 1516 W. Kilbourn Ave., has said that he and a friend met Dahmer at The Grand Avenue mall in downtown Milwaukee on July 22 and were invited back to his apartment. Edwards accepted, and he and Dahmer reportedly spent about five hours talking and drinking.

According to Edwards, Dahmer gave him a can of beer and a rum and Coke that he now suspects contained a drug. Then Dahmer attacked him and attached a set of handcuffs to one of his wrists.

Edwards has said Dahmer then forced him into the bedroom, but when Dahmer turned his head, Edwards hit and kicked him and ran out the door. Edwards then contacted police, who went to the apartment and eventually found the remains of 11 bodies.

Edwards recently returned to Tupelo, Miss., to face a 1990 sexual battery charge.

FBI-DOJ

FD-350 (Rev. 5-8-81)

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MILWAUKEE JOURNAL
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

Date: 9/13/91
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Title: Bones at Dahmer's home identified

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Indexing:

Bones at Dahmer's Ohio home identified

Authorities in Ohio said Friday they had identified the remains of the man believed to be the first victim of confessed serial killer Jeffrey L. Dahmer.

"The remains are indeed those of Stephen Hicks," said Summit County Coroner William Cox. Hicks, of Coventry Township, was 18 when he disappeared in 1978.

Dahmer has told authorities that he picked up Hicks hitchhiking near Dahmer's boyhood home in Bath Township, near Akron, Ohio, in 1978. He said he took Hicks back to his home for drinks, became angry when Hicks wanted to leave, struck him with a barbell and later dismembered the body and scattered the bones.

The confession prompted Ohio authorities to conduct a weeklong search of the heavily wooded home in August, during which they recovered more than 100 bone fragments. Fragments of two molars and a vertebra were the keys to the identification, Cox said.

Two anthropologists from the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C., a Kent State University anthropologist and the FBI investigated the bones and determined the identification.

Summit County Prosecutor Lynn Slaby said last month that once the identification had been made, he would ask a grand jury to issue charges of first-degree murder against Dahmer.

Slaby said he would seek to have Dahmer extradited to Ohio.

FBI/DOJ

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MILWAUKEE JOURNAL
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

Date: 9/13/91
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Title: Police slowdown may be in offing

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Submitting Office: MILWAUKEE

Indexing:

Public safety

Police slowdown may be in offing

Mayor awaits legal opinion on possible responses

By JOE GAROFOLI
of The Journal staff

Mayor John O. Norquist was waiting for a legal opinion Friday on what action his office could take to curb what may turn out to be a work slowdown among police officers.

Police union officials are urging officers to summon a supervisor to the scene of a call if they don't intend to make an arrest or issue a citation, a move they say will remove culpability for judgment calls by officers.

One 3rd District patrolman said Thursday that officers' reluctance to make decisions on the street had slowed response times in the wake of the firing of two officers for their handling of an encounter with confessed serial killer Jeffrey Dahmer.

A 3rd District officer said: "The sergeants are aware of what's going on. On Wednesday night, three squads were waiting at three different scenes for a sergeant to come around.

"It totally handcuffs the officer."

Norquist would not comment further on the action, but did say Friday:

"It's time for the Milwaukee Police Association to stop threatening to withdraw service from the people of Milwaukee."

Police Chief Philip Arreola and City Atty. Grant Langley could not be reached for comment Friday.

Please see **Police** *page* **2**

Police/Officer says supervisors are being called to make decisions

From page 1

The executive board of the Milwaukee Police Association, in a letter sent to union members this week, said Arreola's firing of police officers John Balcerzak and Joseph Gabrish "has called into question the propriety of officers using their best judgment and has indicated that he will enforce the letter of certain rules, rather than their spirit."

Arreola said the officers "didn't do anything" when they found 14-year-old Konerak Sinthasomphone naked and intoxicated May 27 with Dahmer on the street near Dahmer's apartment. He said the officers didn't fill out a field investigation card and didn't take the names of witnesses, and "there was virtually nothing in their memo books" regarding the incident.

He suggested that the officers should have called a supervisor if they were unsure about what to do.

A 29-year-veteran of a central city police district said Thursday:

"Twenty or 30 years ago, if you call for a sergeant, they'd say, 'What's wrong? Can't you make a decision yourself?'"

Both of the fired officers worked the midnight to 8 a.m. shift in the 3rd District, the busiest district in the city. It covers much of the central city.

Meeting Adjourned Abruptly

Meanwhile, under threat of a lawsuit for violating the state Open Meetings Law, the Fire and Police Commission adjourned its meeting only a few minutes after it began Thursday night before a sign-waving, jeering crowd of 125 police backers.

Bradley DeBraska, president of the Milwaukee Police Association, threatened to sue the commission if it held the meeting because it could not accommodate the crowd that overflowed the 52-seat room on the seventh floor of the Police Administration Building, 749 W. State St., and spilled into the hallway.

Commission Chairman M. Nicol Padway rescheduled the meeting for 2 p.m. Saturday at a place to be announced later Friday.

The protesters were at the meeting to show their displeasure with Arreola and to support the fired officers, Balcerzak and Gabrish.

Padway said he had no idea there would be an overflow crowd at the meeting.

The crowd, full of police officers, their spouses and other supporters, many wearing shirts that said "Dump Arreola" and "Support Our Police," booed loudly when the meeting was adjourned.

Most of the hostility was directed at Arreola. Many in the nearly all-white crowd wore buttons with a red line through Arreola's face, and many carried anti-Arreola signs.

When Arreola walked into the packed meeting room, a woman wearing a "Support your police" T-shirt was sitting in his customary seat at the front. Arreola told her, "You're in my seat," but she did not budge. The crowd oohed and ahhed as a commission staffer offered the chief another seat at the front of the room.

The woman, said to be in her 70s, was sitting in the front of the room because she was hard of hearing, according to another woman who accompanied her.

FD-350 (Rev. 5-8-81)

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.) PAGE - 9A
MILWAUKEE SENTINEL
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

Date: SEPTEMBER 14, 1991
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Title: JEFFREY L. DAHMER "FIRST BOOK PUBLISHED."

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Submitting Office: MILWAUKEE

Indexing:

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

First book published on Dahmer offers little in the way of insights

By CECILIA TOM
Sentinel staff writer

Review

If you've been following Milwaukee's news coverage of Jeffrey L. Dahmer, you probably don't need to read Don Davis' new book, "The Milwaukee Murders: Nightmare in Apt. 213, the True Story." It beat at least two other publishers to the press to cash in on the tragedy.

Davis' 288-page paperback hit the shelves Thursday afternoon in some Milwaukee bookstores. A B Dalton Bookseller employee at Northridge Shopping Center said 100 books have been ordered for the branch, and about a dozen had been sold by Friday afternoon. A manager at Cudahy News and Hobby Center Inc. said the store had ordered 55 copies and received inquiries all morning.

Wrapped in a fluorescent orange cover that teases, "His den of death was a human slaughterhouse," Davis' book attempted scholarship by incorporating an interview with a psychiatrist, an astrological reading, cannibalism's history, a brief account of serial killers and a discussion on how hard it is to dismember a human body with its 206 bones — "a multitude of big and little obstacles to a saw."

You may learn that it is a formidable task to wash away blood, which is three times thicker than water, but otherwise this book would not offer you new insights.

Glenda Cleveland's phone conversation with the police following the Konerak Sinthasomphone incident was faithfully reproduced, as were charges filed against Dahmer — but you know that already.

Davis, a former United Press International reporter living in Colorado, writes in a descriptive and lively style, but the tale is too close to home to be recommended as a real-life crime thriller.

People who know little about the story, however, could find intrigue in Dahmer, described once as Jekyll and Hyde, "a sorcerer making magic, spreading the remains of Steven Hicks so that no one would ever put him back together again."

For an "instant" book, Davis' story is slightly out of date. He devoted some discussion to how the Sinthasomphone incident has split the city, but the latest developments — Police Chief Phillip Arreola's firing of the two officers who left 14-year-old Sinthasomphone with Dahmer May 27 — were not included.

Published by St. Martin's Press of New York City, the book sells for $4.99.

Also due out this month are "Step into My Parlor: The True Story of Serial Killer Jeffrey Dahmer" by Bonus Books of Chicago (hardback, 250 pages) and "Milwaukee Massacre: Jeffrey Dahmer and the Milwaukee Murders" by Dell Publishing of New York City (paperback, 288 pages).

FBI/DOJ

FD-350 (Rev. 5-8-81)

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Title: Remains may not be ready for funeral

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8 1991
FBI — MILWAUKEE

The Dahmer case

Remains may not be ready for funeral

Officials holding parts of body of hitchhiker Dahmer says he killed

Akron, Ohio —AP— A Summit County official says part of the remains of a man believed to be the first victim of confessed serial killer Jeffrey L. Dahmer are still being examined and may not be returned to his family in time for his weekend funeral.

Hicks

William Cox, the county coroner, had said Friday that the remains found near Dahmer's boyhood home in suburban Bath Township were those of Steven Hicks, 18, of Coventry Township, and that they had been returned to the Hicks family.

But Joe Orlando, chief investigator for the coroner's office, said Tuesday that two pieces of Hicks' remains were at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C., where they were sent for identification.

Orlando said a piece of vertebrae and a molar would be returned to the Hicks family, but said it was unlikely they would be returned in time for Saturday's funeral and burial.

At a news conference Tuesday, Hicks' parents urged the community to support their request for the return of all of their son's remains.

"We want every single one of them. They are so precious to us . . . We don't just want what Dr. Cox thinks is important to us," Richard Hicks said. "I don't know that the chapter will ever close, but at least we can let the healing start."

Dahmer, 31, was charged Tuesday with aggravated murder in Hicks' death.

He has admitted killing 17 men and boys but has pleaded innocent in Milwaukee court and said he would plead insanity if convicted. His trial has been set for Jan. 27.

Dahmer told detectives from Bath Township and the Summit County Sheriff's Department that he struck Steven Hicks with a barbell, strangled him and cut up his body after picking the hitchhiker up in 1978. Dahmer said the man was his first victim.

Dahmer told police he initially buried the remains under a back porch, but later dug them up, smashed the bones with a sledgehammer and scattered them across his family's property.

Richard Hicks said Tuesday his dissatisfaction over the identification of his son's bones began in mid-August, when Cox disagreed that there was enough other information to identify the remains.

Orlando said further analysis of the remains was needed to establish unequivocally that the remains are Hicks'.

FBI/DOJ

FD-350 (Rev. 5-8-81)

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.) SECTION - B PAGE - B 6
THE MILWAUKEE JOURNAL
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN
Date: OCTOBER 4, 1991
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Title: JEFFREY L. DAHMER
STEVEN HICKS - VICTIM

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Indexing:

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Dahmer case

Rest of Hicks' bone fragments being returned to his family

Akron, Ohio —AP— The last of the remains of a teenage hitchhiker whom confessed serial killer Jeffrey L. Dahmer told police he killed 13 years ago will be returned to the victim's family.

Summit County Prosecutor Lynn C. Slaby said Thursday that a Bath Township police officer would fly to Washington, D.C., to pick up the remains of Steven Hicks, 19.

Bone fragments had been sent to the Smithsonian Institution for identification. A decision to do additional testing had delayed return of some of Hicks' remains.

The remains will be turned over to the funeral home that has Hicks' other remains, said Linda J. Wurzbacher, a spokeswoman for Slaby.

The Smithsonian has confirmed that the remains were those of Hicks, of suburban Coventry Township, who disappeared in 1978 while hitchhiking to a rock concert.

Dahmer, 31, who has admitted killing 17 males since 1978, told police he killed Hicks, dismembered his body, pulverized his bones with a sledgehammer and scattered the remains on the property of his boyhood home in Bath Township.

Police dug up hundreds of bone fragments from the property in August after Dahmer drew them a map. Dahmer was arrested July 23 in Milwaukee, where police found parts of the dismembered bodies of 11 victims in his apartment.

Family members decided to delay burial until all remains are returned.

7-MW-26057 SUBA-25

SEARCHED ____ INDEXED ____
SERIALIZED ____ FILED ____

OCT 7 1991

FBI — MILWAUKEE

FBI/D

FD-350 (Rev. 5-8-81)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

MILWAUKEE JOURNAL PG. B2
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

Date: SEPTEMBER 26, 1991
Edition: FINAL

Title: JEFFREY L. DAHMER; ETAL

Character: KIDNAPPING
or
Classification: 7-MW-26057
Submitting Office:
MILWAUKEE DIVISION

Indexing:

The Dahmer case

Witness against 2 officers faces trial over beating

Woman was ticketed on day of Dahmer's arrest

By JOE GAROFOLI
of The Journal staff

Sandra Smith, 18, the woman who first told police that 14-year-old Konerak Sinthasomphone was stumbling naked outside the apartment of confessed serial killer Jeffrey L. Dahmer, will be a star witness for the city in the case against two fired Milwaukee police officers.

Now, The Journal has learned, the city also plans to prosecute her on Nov. 15 in Municipal Court on an unrelated battery charge.

Earlier this month, the Milwaukee Common Council gave commendations to Smith; her mother, Glenda Cleveland; and cousin Nicole Childress, 17, for their dogged pursuit of police in the Dahmer incident, which occurred May 27 near N. 25th and W. State Sts.

But according to a municipal ticket against Smith issued July 23 — the day Dahmer was arrested at his apartment — witnesses and police saw Smith and a juvenile beating a woman behind Dahmer's building at 1:45 p.m.

The victim told police at the scene that she feared for her safety and said Cleveland was responsible for sending Smith to attack her, according to the municipal ticket.

Smith and the juvenile accused the victim of making a slur against Cleveland and apparently were seeking revenge, the ticket says.

Reached at her home Wednesday night, Cleveland said she and her daughter didn't want to comment on the incident, other than to say it was a personal matter.

John Carlson, Smith's attorney, said Wednesday: "Sandra has a different story. It has self-defense overtones."

In the Sinthasomphone case, two Milwaukee police officers — John Balcerzak and Joseph Gabrish — were fired for returning the boy to Dahmer on May 27. Dahmer has told police that he killed Konerak after the officers left.

Lawyers for both sides were unsure how the ticket would affect the case against the officers. Smith, Childress and Cleveland are expected to be witnesses when the officers appeal their firings before the Fire and Police Commission, said Scott G. Thomas, the assistant city attorney handling the case. He will ask the commission to prevent Milwaukee Police Association lawyer Ken Murray from using the citation in his defense of the officers.

Murray said he was exploring the details of the battery incident, but was unsure how or if he would use it.

Thomas said he doubted that the city's decision to prosecute Smith would damage her credibility before the commission. Instead, he lauded the city's decision to proceed.

"It shows we're not going to buy testimony," Thomas said.

According the ticket, Smith and the juvenile knocked the victim to the ground, punched her and "stomped her in the face several times, causing noticeable facial injuries."

Three Milwaukee police officers then broke up the fight. Disorderly conduct charges against the victim, Smith and the juvenile were dismissed Aug. 9 in Municipal Court. Battery charges were issued Aug. 17 against Smith and the juvenile.

The appeal by Balcerzak and Gabrish is not expected to begin until October at the earliest and early December at the latest, Thomas said.

7-MW-26057-SUBA-258

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OCT 4 1991

FBI — MILWAUKEE

FBI/DOJ

FD-350 (Rev. 5-8-81)

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.) PAGE - 6A
MILWAUKEE SENTINEL
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

Date: FEBRUARY 1, 1992
Edition: FINAL

Title: JEFFREY L. DAHMER

Character: KID
or
Classification: 7-MW-26057
Submitting Office: MILWAUKEE

Indexing:

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Expert says Dahmer new breed of killer

By RICK ROMELL
and DAVID DOEGE
Sentinel staff writer

Jeffrey L. Dahmer is a unique and bizarre serial killer, but also the product of a society that increasingly glorifies violence, according to a man who helped develop the FBI's system of identifying potential suspects through psychological profiles.

"I think something very, very important is going on here in Milwaukee right now," Robert K. Ressler, former instructor of behavioral sciences for the FBI, told reporters covering Dahmer's sanity trial.

Dahmer is a new breed of serial murderer whose blend of organized and disorganized behavior makes him unlike such figures as Ted Bundy, John Wayne Gacy and "Son of Sam" killer David Berkowitz, Ressler said Friday.

"He is something that we really haven't seen."

But while Ressler was able to tell that to reporters, Circuit Judge Laurence C. Gram Jr. rejected a defense bid to have Ressler speak in court.

In ruling, Gram sided with Dist. Atty. E. Michael McCann, who argued that it was inappropriate to apply the FBI profile methodology to a known person. The technique was intended to be used to find an unknown killer, McCann said.

Defense attorney Gerald P. Boyle had looked to Ressler's testimony on Dahmer as a disorganized criminal to help lay a foundation for psychiatrists who will testify that he suffers from a psychosis, not merely anti-social behavior.

McCann is contending that Dahmer was a killer in control.

In arguing against allowing Ressler to testify, McCann also said Ressler's conclusions about serial killers were based on too small a number, 36.

Ressler told reporters later that it was no coincidence that Dahmer emerged during a 25-year period that has seen the annual number of murders in the United States rise from 10,000 to more than 20,000.

"Jeffrey Dahmer is a product of the '90s," Ressler said. "I think he's something we're going to see more of."

He blamed the media in general and movies in particular for glorifying violence.

Ressler acknowledged that he "did unwittingly participate" in the movie trend he criticizes by acting as a consultant on "Silence of the Lambs." The movie deals with one serial killer who flays his victims and another who cannibalized his prey. Ressler said the FBI had told him to cooperate with the filmmakers.

He also agreed that Dahmer showed some parallels to Dennis Nilsen, the British serial killer who murdered and dismembered 15 victims. Besides the dismemberment, both cases involve stalking victims at gay bars, sex with dead bodies and keeping some body parts.

7-MW-26057-Sub 1-25

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FEB 3 1992
FBI — MILWAUKEE

FBI/DOJ

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DAILY HERALD
ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, IL

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Title: DAHMER CASE CLOSED, BUT AT LEAST 25 OTHER SERIAL KILLERS STILL AT LARGE

Character: or
Classification:
Submitting Office: CHICAGO

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Dahmer case closed, but at least 25 other serial killers still at large

Associated Press

MILWAUKEE — Jeffrey Dahmer is locked up for life, his 13-year murder spree ended, but FBI officials say more than two dozen other serial killers are on the loose.

"They're out there, but if we started looking over our shoulder for these folks, we'd be a mighty paranoid country," said Bob Scigalski, a special agent for the FBI in Chicago.

"Whoever we'll be talking about after Dahmer, the next one, is out there right now," he added.

At least 25 serial killers are at large, based on the number of unsolved murders in the United States each year and an increase in slayings involving strangers, said Neil Purtell, an FBI special agent in Madison.

FBI agents around the country who profile serial killers describe them as often calm and charming people who carry on in all walks of life, unsuspected by those closest to them.

John Wayne Gacy, 49, is on death row in Illinois for killing 33 young men and boys. He stuffed them in crawl spaces at his home near Des Plaines. Gacy was a contractor and former fast-food restaurant manager who often appeared in a clown suit for children.

Ted Bundy, linked by the FBI to 36 slayings before he was executed in 1989 for killing two women and a girl in Florida, was a law school dropout.

Wayne Williams, 33, convicted in 1982 of killing two of 29 young Atlanta blacks who disappeared over two years, was a free-lance news photographer. He is serving two life terms.

"In every single case, Bundy, Williams, Gacy ... the most famous ones are the clowns, the charming young men," Scigalski said.

Dahmer, 31, a former chocolate factory worker, was found sane Feb. 15 in the killing and mutilation of 15 young men and boys in Milwaukee County. He was sentenced to 15 consecutive life prison terms.

Dahmer has admitted killing 17 young men and boys. He faces trial in Ohio in one killing and wasn't charged with one Milwaukee slaying for lack of evidence.

Testimony at his sanity trial showed Dahmer drilled the skulls of some unconscious victims in an attempt to create zombie-like sex partners.

Scigalski and others said Dahmer was unique in several ways, though his grisly acts of dismemberment, necrophilia and cannibalism were not.

"But all of these obsessions together — there may have to be a new classification for him (Dahmer)," Purtell said.

While most serial killers choose victims of their race, most of Dahmer's victims were minorities. He is white. Dahmer also was unusual in that he didn't have a car and killed most of his victims at his home.

"They (serial killers) usually are more mobile and cover a greater area," Purtell said.

Dahmer was among a rare type of serial killer that enjoys defiling victims' bodies, Purtell said.

"We call it a lust murderer," Purtell said. "It's a unique pattern with Dahmer."

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FBI DOJ

FD-350 (Rev. 5-8-81)

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THE MILWAUKEE JOURNAL
Milwaukee, WI

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JUN 16 1992
FBI

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'They're real human beings'

Comic book on Dahmer sparks protest

Victims' kin hold rally at publisher's home

By CELESTE WILLIAMS
of The Journal staff

"He was not a cartoon. A real person."

Corrine Starks wore a square sign Saturday with that inscription and a photocopied picture of her brother, Anthony Hughes, covered in plastic and attached with safety pins to the back of her T-shirt.

Hughes was one of 16 people that serial killer Jeffrey L. Dahmer was convicted of killing. Starks and about 50 others, including other victims' family members, traveled Saturday to Champaign, Ill., to confront a man who portrayed Dahmer's victims and their horrifying deaths in comic-book-style caricature.

The protesters marched at the home of Hart D. Fischer, the publisher of "Jeffery Dahmer: An Unauthorized Biography of a Serial Killer," which arrived in comic book stores in May and sold for $2.50. The book has Dahmer's first name misspelled.

Officials at Career Youth Development, a social services organization that has provided grief counseling for the victims' families, organized what they called the "Caravan of Love" to Champaign. Some boarded a yellow school bus at Career Youth Development, 2601 N. King Drive, for the trip. Others followed in cars.

"You're an evil, cruel, distasteful, insensitive human being," Shirley Hughes, mother of Toney Hughes, shouted while

Please see **Dahmer** *page* **5**

Dahmer/Kin of victims protest at home of comic book writer

From page **1**

about two dozen people held a barbecue at Fischer's home.

"They're not comics. They're real human beings," she said, pointing to a picture of her son on a poster. "This is my son!"

Fischer stayed inside until the protesters left. "I have nothing to say to them," he said. "It's like talking to a brick wall."

Fischer, who writes, draws and publishes horror comics, said a sequel was planned about Dahmer's kindergarten years.

Fischer blamed social workers who organized the protest for generating the publicity that has helped sell the comic book.

A dispatcher for the Champaign Police Department reported that the protest caused no incidents. Fischer lives near the University of Illinois campus, where police are accustomed to occasional protests, and a detail of police monitored the demonstration as a matter of routine.

Fischer had joked beforehand that he might be having the barbecue when the protesters arrived.

Art Murchison of Career Youth Development was not amused.

"He said he was going to have a barbecue for the niggers," Murchison said in a contemptuous tone. Most of Dahmer's victims were black, and he inferred that Fischer, who is white, meant to insult them. Murchison said he was appalled by Fischer's cockiness and apparent lack of sensitivity.

"I have been working with these families from Day One," said Murchison, who was holding a bag of ribbons protesters were instructed to pin to their lapels. "I am absolutely incensed by this man."

"Some whites don't think we [black people] support one another," said Gloria Yarborough, a Career Youth Development instructor. "That's why they think they can do these kinds of things. But we have to act like this is happening to all of us, that people do care."

Among the protesters was Queen Hyler, a community activist who has spoken out against violence in the community. Hyler is in self-imposed retirement from her activities because of her frustrations over escalating violence in the black community, but said she would continue to support the Dahmer victims' families.

"They started out by asking him [Fischer] nicely to stop it," Hyler said. "But nobody respects the African-American community. We are the only race who has to march to be heard. If you do not listen to us, you force us to do this."

The Associated Press and Journal reporter Joel Dresang contributed to this story.

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FBI/DOJ

SHIRLEY HUGHES (in white cap) cries out during a protest march Saturday near the home of Hart D. Fischer in Champaign, Ill. Fischer is the publisher of a comic book that portrays the victims of Jeffrey Dahmer and their horrifying deaths. Hughes, the mother of Dahmer victim Anthony Hughes, joined about 50 others at the protest. AP Photo

FD-350 (Rev. 5-8-81)

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.) PAGE - 4A
MILWAUKEE SENTINEL
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

Date: SEPTEMBER 23, 1993
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Character: KID
or
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Submitting Office: MILWAUKEE

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Homicide expert links films, serial killers

Albany, N.Y. —AP— Many of America's most notorious serial killers, including Milwaukee's Jeffrey L. Dahmer, were influenced by Hollywood films that graphically depict violence, a homicide expert said Wednesday.

"Hollywood is creating problems with some of the stuff they're coming up with," retired FBI agent Robert Ressler said at a police conference attended by 150 detectives from across the United States and abroad.

"Movies like 'Silence of the Lambs,' the 'Death Wish' series and all the slasher films are causing mentally unstable people to go over the edge," said Ressler, 56, the featured speaker at the Col. Henry F. Williams Homicide Seminar held at the New York State Police Academy.

In a 20-year career with the FBI, Ressler interviewed a veritable Who's Who of the nation's most infamous serial killers, including Dahmer, John Wayne Gacy, David Berkowitz and Ted Bundy.

Ressler said a connection exists between violence in popular films and unusually violent behavior.

Regarding Dahmer, who is serving a life term in Wisconsin for the killings of 15 boys and young men, Ressler said the movie "Hellraiser" was a particular favorite of the former chocolate factory worker.

"The very graphic scenes of dismemberment and evisceration were really a turn-on for him," Ressler said.

Park E. Dietz, a forensic psychiatrist who testified for the prosecution during Dahmer's trial, said in a telephone interview that he had watched "Hellraiser II" with Dahmer while preparing his testimony.

Dietz said graphic scenes in the movie "were not sexy to (Dahmer). They were motivating."

He said Dahmer would watch such movies before going out to cruise for victims "to get into the right mood, the right spirit."

"He was jazzing himself up, but not sexually," he said.

Ressler said "Taxi Driver" was a film favored by Berkowitz, who was arrested for the "Son of Sam" killings in New York City.

He also cited the Michael Douglas film "Falling Down," about a laid-off defense industry worker who goes on a one-day rampage in Los Angeles.

"To a person on the edge, it's almost like a training film," Ressler said.

Staff writer Crocker Stephenson contributed to this report.

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Sept 28 1993 NM

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FBI/DOJ

FD-350 (Rev. 5-8-81)

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.) PAGE - 1A
MILWAUKEE SENTINEL
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

Date: NOVEMBER 29, 1994
Edition: FINAL

Title: JEFFREY L. DAHMER-VICTIM

Character: KID
or
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Submitting Office: MILWAUKEE

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Death wish realized: Inmate kills Dahmer

Suspect is man imprisoned for '90 city murder

A 25-year-old Milwaukee man serving a life term for murder was identified by prison officials as the main suspect in the slaying Monday of Jeffrey L. Dahmer, one of the nation's most notorious serial killers.

Dahmer was beaten to death while cleaning a bathroom at the Columbia Correctional Institution in Portage.

Fellow inmate Jesse Anderson, a convicted wife killer, was critically injured by the same attacker, prison officials said.

Scarver

The suspect, who was on the cleaning detail with Anderson and Dahmer, was identified as Christopher J. Scarver.

Scarver, who once told a psychiatrist he believed he was the son of God, was sentenced to life in prison in 1992 on a charge of first-degree intentional homicide while armed for the execution-style slaying of Steven J. Lohman in 1990 and the attempted murder of another man. Scarver's parole eligibility date was in 2042.

7A-MW-26057 - 103

BOM

FBI DOJ

"Mr. Scarver is our principal suspect," said Joseph L. Scislowicz, spokesman for the Department of Corrections. "There are two other inmates who are being held as potential witnesses who may have seen something."

The two possible witnesses were being held in a segregation unit at the prison.

Scislowicz said authorities do not know of a motive for the attacks.

In the 1990 slaying, Scarver ordered Lohman and John Feyen to write him a check for $3,000 and then ordered them to lie on the floor. Scarver shot Lohman four times in the head at close range and shot in the direction of Feyen, but missed.

Dahmer, who confessed in July 1991 to killing 17 young men and boys and dismembering, having sex with and cannibalizing some of their bodies during a 13-year period, was pronounced dead of massive head injuries at 9:11 a.m. Monday at Divine Savior Hospital in Portage.

Dahmer was discovered in the bathroom of the prison gymnasium he had been assigned to clean.

Anderson also suffered severe head injuries. He was reported in critical condition at University of Wisconsin Hospital and Clinics in Madison.

Dahmer, 34, had been sentenced to 15 consecutive life terms in prison after a two-week trial in which a jury found that he was legally sane.

Emotional wounds to Milwaukee had only begun to heal from the trial and the subsequent discipline and firing of two police officers who had an earlier contact with Dahmer at his apartment on the city's west side, but let him go. After that incident, Dahmer killed several more men.

Anderson, 37, formerly of the town of Cedarburg, is serving a life sentence for the April 21, 1992, stabbing death of his wife, Barbara, in a Milwaukee restaurant parking lot.

Dahmer's death was conveyed to his mother by a tabloid TV show.

"Oh my God! My son! How could this happen?" Dahmer's mother, Joyce Flint, said when TV's "Hard Copy" informed her of his death. Flint lives in California.

The death was the second in a maximum-security state prison this year and the third since 1974, State Corrections Secretary Michael J. Sullivan said.

"This is a tragedy, and we're very [illegible]y that it happened," Sullivan said at a Madison news conference.

The crimes Dahmer and Anderson were found guilty of committing stirred intense emotions among blacks in Milwaukee. Many of Dahmer's victims were young black men, and Anderson had alleged that he and his wife were attacked by two black youths.

Dahmer was white, as is Anderson. Scarver is black.

But Sullivan said, "We do not have any reason to believe that it was racially motivated. If anything, to the contrary at this point."

Sullivan gave this account of Monday's attack:

Scarver, who lived in the same housing area as Dahmer, was escorted with Dahmer to the gym by a corrections officer about 7:50 a.m. Anderson, who lived in another housing unit, arrived about the same time.

Dahmer and Anderson were found beaten about 20 minutes later in separate areas — Dahmer in a staff bathroom and Anderson in a locker room shower area — by two corrections officers and a recreation supervisor who was escorting two inmates to the area.

Sullivan said Dahmer was breathing but not responsive at the time he was found.

Sullivan said officials found a bloody broom handle in the same area. But he said investigators have not yet determined whether it was the weapon used in the attack. He said it also is possible their heads had been slammed against a wall or the floor.

Sullivan declined to say where corrections officers were at the time of the attack. Two guards and one recreational official were in the area, he said. None has been removed from duty.

The official cause of Dahmer's death was multiple skull fractures, Columbia County Coroner C. Keith Epps said. Epps said he was not sure what was used to beat Dahmer.

Sullivan said he plans to name a five-member panel to look at how the Department of Corrections handled the matter.

"I believe our prisons are as safe as any institution in the country," Sullivan said.

Ronald W. Hendree, an attorney for Anderson, said a prison official told him that the suspect formerly had been housed in the prison's Special Management Unit. That unit was used to house inmates who had psychological problems, were prone to violence or had to be kept sedated on prescription drugs.

Hendree said he was told that, for the last [illegible] months, the suspect had b[illegible]llowed to work with Dahmer and Anderson in the recreational area as maintenance workers.

Hendree also said he was told that Anderson's head was "bashed in." Anderson was coherent when he was removed from the area but deteriorated quickly, Hendree said he was told.

Physicians at UW Hospital performed a procedure Monday afternoon in an attempt to relieve pressure on Anderson's swollen brain, Sullivan said. No further surgery was planned.

After the attack, the suspect calmly returned to his cell and locked himself in, Hendree said he was told.

Dahmer had served the first year of his sentence in isolation and earlier this year was moved to the general prison population. Sullivan said Dahmer did not object to the move.

In February 1992, a state prison official was quoted as saying he did not believe Dahmer would be at risk of assassination by other inmates. "You see somebody often enough, and he's not a celebrity anymore," Scislowicz had said.

Monday's attack was the second attempt on Dahmer's life in less than six months, and many people — those associated with the case and citizens on the street — said Monday they were not surprised that he had been a target.

In July, Dahmer was attacked by an inmate in the prison chapel. An inmate tried to cut Dahmer's throat, but barely scratched Dahmer's neck, a prison official reported.

The inmate charged in the earlier attack on Dahmer, Osvaldo Durruthy, pleaded guilty to a reduced charge earlier this month and is scheduled to be sentenced Dec. 19.

Durruthy, 37, originally was charged with attempted first-degree intentional homicide. He is serving a 31-year sentence for a 1992 drug conviction.

Durruthy fashioned a knife from a disposable razor blade, toothbrush handle and tape and grabbed Dahmer from behind after a chapel service. As Durruthy slashed at Dahmer, however, the crude weapon fell apart, authorities said.

The criminal complaint said Durruthy acknowledged attacking Dahmer and did so in part to get attention.

Attorney Robert Steuer, the court-appointed receiver who will be responsible for obtaining personal items belonging to Dahmer to be sold at an auction in New York, said he had no idea whether the serial killer's death would have an impact on the value of those belongings.

Thomas M. Jacobson, a lawyer who is leading the move to acquire Dahmer's personal belongings to sell so family members of his victims can reap some compensation, said he thought the death would increase the value of the possessions.

This story was compiled from reports by Sentinel staff writers James B. Nelson, Rick Romell, Chester Sheard, Meg Jones, Crocker Stephenson and Joe Williams in Milwaukee, Daniel Bice of the Madison Bureau and The Associated Press.

Dahmer 2nd state prison death in '94

The fatal beating Monday of Jeffrey L. Dahmer was the second homicide in the Wisconsin prison system this year.

Billy J. Davis, 47, of Madison, was killed Jan. 5 in his cell in the medium-security section of the Racine Correctional Institution in Sturtevant.

Davis, who was in prison for child enticement, was smothered with a pillow and strangled, an autopsy report said.

Just hours before he died, Davis, who had feared an attack, had asked for protection from an inmate with a prison reputation as an enforcer, guards and inmates said.

James Ferron, 27, was charged earlier this year in Racine County Circuit Court with first-degree intentional homicide as a habitual offender in the incident.

In 1984, a guard at the Oxford Federal Correction Institution was stabbed and beaten to death by two inmates.

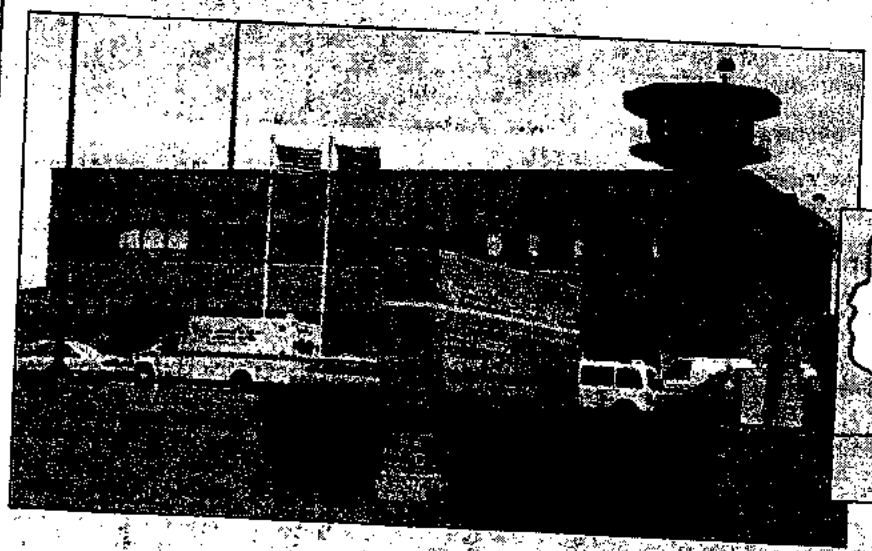
Matthew Granger, 42, and Scott Fountain, 34, were sentenced to life in prison for the murder of Boyd Spikerman, of Wisconsin Dells.

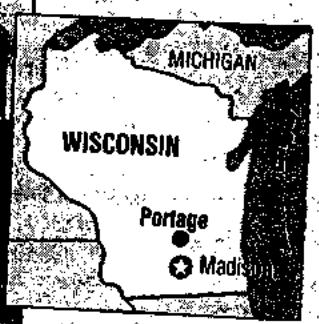
In November 1974, Leon Irbey, who was serving a life sentence at the Waupun Correctional Institution, fatally stabbed Gary Simmons, another inmate. Irbey was convicted of second-degree murder and sentenced to a 15-year prison term.

Prison attack

Serial killer Jeffrey L. Dahmer was killed while cleaning a prison bathroom in Portage. Jesse Anderson, another inmate, in prison for killing his wife, was severely beaten. He was in critical condition at University of Wisconsin Hospital and Clinics in Madison.

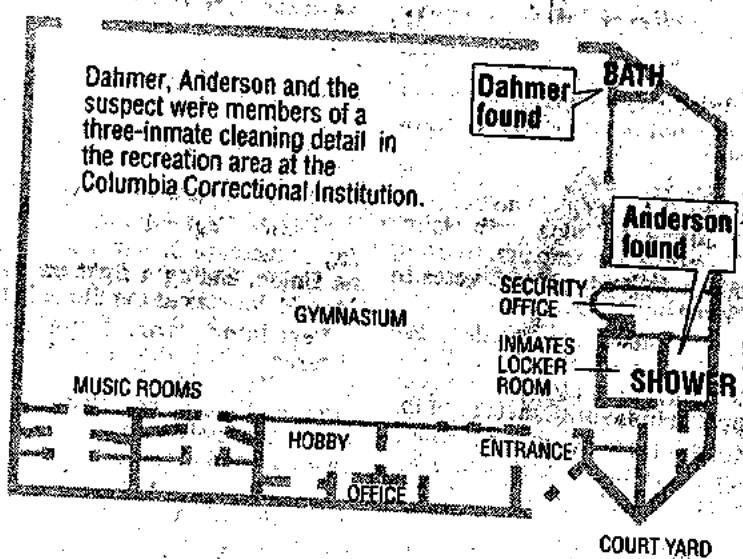
Jeffrey L. Dahmer





AP graphic

Dahmer, Anderson and the suspect were members of a three-inmate cleaning detail in the recreation area at the Columbia Correctional Institution.



7:50 a.m.
Dahmer is escorted to the gym by a corrections officer.
Anderson, who lived in another housing unit, arrived at the same time.

8:10 a.m.
Dahmer and Anderson are found in separate areas by two corrections officers and a recreation supervisor.
Dahmer is found in a staff bathroom.
Anderson is found in a locker room shower area.

9:11 a.m.
Dahmer is pronounced dead after being taken to a Columbia County hospital.

CAROLYN RYAN / Sentinel artist

JOE KOSHOLLEK / Sentinel photographer

Hospital arrival: Prison officials and University of Wisconsin — Madison campus police officers watch as Jesse Anderson is taken into the UW Hospital and Clinics just before noon Monday after being found beaten at Columbia Correctional Institution in Portage.

FD-350 (Rev. 5-8-81)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

PAGE# 1B

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

MILWAUKEE JOURNAL SENTINEL
MILWAUKEE WISCONSIN

Date: 6/17/96
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KIDNAPPING - HOMICIDE

Character:
or
Classification: 7A-MW-26057
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MILWAUKEE DIVISION

Indexing:

More Dahmer property — turns up

By Meg Kissinger
of the Journal Sentinel staff

Most of serial killer Jeffrey Dahmer's personal effects — including his black dinnerware, aquarium, bikini underwear and meat tenderizer — were turned over to his father years ago and are not among the original inventory of items to be destroyed by a Milwaukee civic group, according to a close friend of Dahmer's father.

A group, led by real estate magnate Joseph Zilber, has raised $407,225 to buy an inventory of Dahmer's personal effects from the families of his victims. Those items were to come from three sources: Dahmer's prison cell, the district attorney's office and the Milwaukee Police Department.

A man who is a childhood friend of Jeffrey Dahmer's father, Lionel, came forward Friday with a number of Dahmer's belongings, including his tackle box, which was marked with a Milwaukee Police Department inventory tag, and a plant with peacock plumes that was pictured in his apartment days after Dahmer's arrest.

"If Mr. Zilber thinks that he is getting rid of Jeffrey Dahmer's estate, he is wrong," the man said. "I would hate to think of him paying out that much money and being led to believe that he has everything."

Michael Mervis, a spokesman for Zilber, declined to comment.

The man asked not to be identified for fear that people would try to steal the items. He said he did not want to sell the items or ruin the sale of the other items to Zilber's group. His intent is to let people know that all of Dahmer's belongings will not be destroyed.

The man said that months after Dahmer's arrest, he and Lionel Dahmer, at the request of police, retrieved from the police department furniture and other items that were not relevant to the case.

The two decided against taking the refrigerator because police promised that it would be compacted and discarded, he said.

"They told us, 'You have our guarantee that this will never fall into the wrong hands,' " the man said.

The man said they burned some of the items. Lionel Dahmer took a few things, like photos from Jeffrey's childhood, the man said. He kept the rest with a promise to Lionel Dahmer that he would not sell them.

Please see **DAHMER** *page 2*

7A-MW-26057-A-93

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JUN 19 1996
FBI — MILWAUKEE

FBI/DOJ

7A-MW-26057
6/17/96 Edition

Dahmer/Family friend says he has property

From page 1

The man said Lionel Dahmer assumed he would be destroying the items or giving them away to Goodwill. Asked why he hadn't, the man said, "I'm a saver. I save everything."

The items include: Dahmer's electric toothbrush, his prescription drugs, tax returns showing a 1990 income of $24,000, the kitchen table, a dresser, lamps, bed, mattress, brass incense burner, bikini underwear, pots and pans, a pentagram that Dahmer said he used as an object of Satan worship, and the meat tenderizer, which the man described as "quite a fancy thing from France with a lot of needles sticking out of it."

He also took and later burned Dahmer's trunk, which he presumed to be the one Dahmer used to store the body of one of his victims.

Jeffrey Dahmer, a Milwaukee chocolate factory worker, confessed to torturing and killing 17 men and boys between 1978 and 1991. He confessed to cannibalizing some of his victims. Dahmer was murdered by a fellow inmate at the Columbia Correctional Institute on Nov. 29, 1994.

Wants Property Destroyed

District Attorney E. Michael McCann said over the weekend that he had given the police approval to release those personal items of Dahmer's that were not significant to the criminal trial. The police were then to destroy the rest of the items.

However, he said, after John Balcerzak and Joseph Gabrish, two police officers fired for their role in the case, filed a lawsuit against the city, the order to destroy the property was rescinded. Police were ordered to preserve the property in the event that it would be needed in the civil case, McCann said.

McCann said he hoped the man would destroy anything he has of Dahmer's so that it doesn't fall into the hands of someone who would put it on display or otherwise profit from it.

After Dahmer was murdered in prison, the man got a call from Lionel Dahmer and the elder Dahmer's lawyer, he said. The families of 11 of his victims had put in a claim against Dahmer's estate.

It was a conference call with Tom Jacobson, the lawyer representing eight of the 11 families. Lionel Dahmer revealed that the Milwaukee police had turned over most of Dahmer's effects to him and that they had been scattered around with no way to retrieve them, the man said.

The parties all agreed that the families then would seek to take ownership only of those possessions that had not already been turned over to Lionel Dahmer, the man said.

In April, Columbia County Circuit Judge Daniel George ordered that Dahmer's property be turned over to the families so that the items could be auctioned off and the families could keep the money.

Zilber, disgusted at the idea of another spectacle surrounding the macabre case, personally pledged $100,000 and raised another $307,225 to buy the items from the families. The group then plans to smash and burn the items.

Journal reporter Douglas D. Armstrong contributed to this report.

FD-350 (Rev. 5-8-81)

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.) SECTION B PAGE 1B and 7B MILWAUKEE JOURNAL SENTINEL MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

Date: JUNE 7, 1997
Edition: FINAL EDITION

Title: JEFFREY DAHMER

Character: KID
or
Classification: 7-MW-26057 -A- 264
Submitting Office: MILWAUKEE

Indexing:

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Clerk says Dahmer trial hurt her psyche

Worker's compensation attorney says she was a victim of serial killer

BY JIM STINGL
of the Journal Sentinel staff

A court clerk at the trial of serial killer Jeffrey Dahmer will try to prove at a hearing Tuesday that her years of panic attacks and depression were caused by sitting through the gruesome testimony.

Vickie Hines, who clerked for Milwaukee County Circuit Judge Laurence Gram, sat just a few feet from Dahmer throughout the three-week trial in 1992 and heard his crimes described in detail over and over.

One psychologist has concluded that Hines experienced "vicarious traumatization," meaning her problems resulted from hearing about trauma suffered by other people and then repressing these bad feelings.

Hines filed a worker's compensation claim with the state last year, seeking about $65,000 in wages, lost after her claimed disability forced her to quit the job in 1994, and about $12,000 in expenses for mental health treatment.

"Vickie is like the last known victim of Dahmer," said her lawyer, Robert Blondis. "She's not asking for much. They should at least take seriously her request."

Milwaukee County is fighting the claim. A lawyer for the county, Mark A. Grady, said: "We don't believe that work was the cause of her problems. We also don't believe that the claimed job stress satisfies the specific requirements of Wisconsin law to be compensatable."

He arrived at that conclusion after having Hines evaluated by a psychiatrist of his choosing.

Nancy Schneiders, an administrative law judge working for the state Department of Workforce Development, will hear the case. Testimony is expected to begin Tuesday and resume in several months. A decision will come after that.

Hines, 39, of Milwaukee, began working as a deputy court clerk in 1986, handling paperwork and scheduling in court. She received good to excellent performance reviews, Blondis said.

When Dahmer was arrested in 1991 for killing 15 men and boys in Milwaukee County, his case was randomly assigned to Gram. The trial began in late January 1992 and resulted in the jury finding that Dahmer was sane. He was murdered in prison in 1994.

"During and after the Dahmer trial, Vickie began to experience panic attacks with increasing regularity. She began drinking before work. She began having nightmares and became withdrawn. She wouldn't answer the telephone and wouldn't deal with even her family," Blondis said.

According to a report by psychologist Nancy E. Perry, who evaluated Hines, the former clerk "freaked out" when she saw the families of Dahmer's victims in court, and she was unable to read the verdict in the case as is customary. She had to hand the verdict to Gram to be read, Blondis said.

Barely able to drag herself into work in the morning, Hines took a leave of absence in January 1994 and sought treatment. In June of that year, she resigned rather than be fired or return to the job.

Blondis said he plans to present deposition testimony by George Braunstein, who headed a team of mental health experts called in to debrief the jurors and court staff after the Dahmer trial. Hines and other staff members declined assistance.

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MILWAUKEE JOURNAL SENTINEL
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

Date: 9/27/97
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Title: IDENTIFYING DAHMER VICTIMS POSED CHALLENGES

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Indexing:

Identifying Dahmer victims posed challenges

Officials discuss slayings, investigating serial killer, at forensic science seminar

By Jessica McBride
of the Journal Sentinel staff

Brown Deer — Jeffrey Dahmer's serial slayings of 17 young men and boys demanded a response similar to that for a civil emergency such as a flood or fire, County Medical Examiner Jeffrey Jentzen said Friday.

"It was as if an airplane had crashed in the area with 17 victims," Jentzen told those attending the ninth annual forensic science seminar presented by the Milwaukee County Medical Examiner's Office at the Sheraton Milwaukee North.

Jentzen said bodies were identified and pieced together in various ways, some from dental work, one from a tattoo and another through an unusual bone formation on a vertebra that matched the one on a dissevered skull.

Jentzen said Dahmer removed the soles of his victims' feet so he could dissolve the feet more quickly in a caustic solution.

Milwaukee police Capt. Kenneth Meuler said the man who escaped from Dahmer — leading to the killer's arrest — first alerted police there was probably a head in the refrigerator.

"He said the whole night Dahmer kept going to the refrigerator for beer and saying, 'You should see what I've got in here,'" Meuler said.

Dahmer, Meuler said, knew more about anatomy than "most of the people in this room."

Investigating a serial killer involved many elements, including people who reported finding bones that turned out to be discarded bones from non-human sources. Meuler said police received 30 to 40 calls a day.

In another anecdote, Meuler said Dahmer almost married a woman from England in Florida years before his arrest as a "marriage of convenience" because she wanted citizenship.

An assistant district attorney said Dahmer isolated himself to such an extreme degree that his phone records for five years before his arrest revealed he had never called an individual. His only calls were to businesses.

Forensic psychiatrist George Palermo, who examined Dahmer, said, "I thought a person who committed monstrous crimes would be mentally ill... to my surprise, what I found was a young man, slightly stiff in posture, whose speech was clear and understandable... who discussed his crimes with a great deal of almost serenity."

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MILWAUKEE JOURNAL SENTINEL
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

Date: 10/3/97
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Title: DAHMER-OBSESSED TEEN SAID TO KILL FOR THRILL

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Dahmer-obsessed teen said to kill for thrill

Waterbury, Conn. — A teenager obsessed with Jeffrey Dahmer and other serial killers bludgeoned a boy to death with a sledgehammer to find out what it felt like to kill, police said Thursday.

"I decided I wanted to try and kill him for no good reason and get away with it," 18-year-old Todd Rizzo allegedly told police. "It was like a sort of urge, I guess."

Police said Rizzo smashed the boy, Stanley Edwards IV, 13, in the side of his head with a sledgehammer.

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MILWAUKEE JOURNAL SENTINEL
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Title: ONLY POLICE CHIEF, COMMISSION REMAIN IN DAHMER OFFICERS' suit

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OCT 17 1997
FBI - MILWAUKEE

Only police chief, commission remain in Dahmer officers' suit

By Dave Daley
of the Journal Sentinel staff

All but two defendants in a civil rights lawsuit filed by two Milwaukee police officers fired in connection with the Jeffrey Dahmer murder case have been cleared by a federal judge.

But U.S. District Judge John Reynolds, in a ruling made public Wednesday, will let the officers argue in court that they became political scapegoats in the emotion-charged Dahmer probe.

John Balcerzak and Joseph Gabrish sued top city officials in 1995, alleging they were fired to appease a minority community angry after Dahmer confessed in 1991 to murdering and dismembering 17 young men and boys, many of them minorities.

In May 1991, two months before Dahmer was arrested, the officers found 14-year-old Konerak Sinthasomphone naked and dazed near Dahmer's west side apartment, but left after Dahmer

Balcerzak

Gabrish

convinced them the youth was a drunken houseguest.

Dahmer killed Sinthasomphone almost immediately after the officers left. Dahmer confessed to police two months later. That led to the officers' firing for gross negligence by Chief Philip Arreola and the Milwaukee Fire and Police Commission.

In 1994, a Milwaukee County Circuit Court judge ruled the firings were wrong and ordered the two reinstated with full back pay.

In July 1995, Balcerzak and Gabrish sued the City of Milwaukee, the Police Department, Arreola, the Fire and Police Commission, five commissioners individually, City Attorney Grant F. Langley and two of Langley's assistants.

Reynolds dismissed all defendants from the suit Wednesday except Arreola and the Fire and Police Commission.

Reynolds also dismissed Balcerzak and Gabrish's claims that they had been deprived of the rights to legal counsel and to remain silent during the police investigation, and of due process rights during the investigation and subsequent disciplinary proceedings against them.

But Reynolds ruled that the two, who allege they were singled out for discipline by Arreola and the fire and police commissioners because they are white, can continue to press their claim that their rights to equal protection under the law were violated.

FD-350 (Rev. 5-8-81)

PAGE# B1
(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)
MILWAUKEE JOURNAL SENTINEL
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN
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Only weeds grow at unwanted site of Dahmer deaths

Former apartment spot is vacant, overgrown; park proposal forgotten

By Jim Stingl
of the Journal Sentinel staff

One of the most infamous sites in Milwaukee, the spot where Jeffrey Dahmer killed and dismembered the majority of his victims, still sits unused and unwanted, and all plans for the raggedy vacant lot have fallen through.

The City of Milwaukee is in the process of buying 17 properties from Marquette University — every vacant lot the university owns through its Campus Circle project except for the Dahmer site.

"We'd be happy to entertain an offer for it," said John Hopkins, vice president for communication at Marquette. "There has not been any interest in taking this parcel. Given its history, you can understand people's reluctance to become the new owner of it."

Seven years ago today, Dahmer was arrested after police found bones and other body parts inside his one-bedroom unit at the Oxford Apartments, 924 N. 25th St. He admitted to killing 16 boys and young men in Wisconsin and one in Ohio.

Campus Circle, Marquette's neighborhood development arm, bought the Oxford in August 1992 with the purpose of razing the building, erasing a bad memory from the neighborhood and stopping the flow of gawkers to the site. The 49-unit building was torn down in November 1992.

People living near the lot today say the curious have long ago stopped visiting the site. But they consider it an eyesore and a wasted space.

The lot is surrounded by an 8-foot-tall chain-link fence in mismatched sections. Weeds grow tall from the gravel-covered ground. Trees along the edges need trimming. A tire, numerous fast-food wrappers and other trash litter the ground.

"I think they ought to do something there. It looks disgusting," said Phyllis Kempfer, who lives next door to the north at the Cynthia Court apartments. "It's just sitting there. That's all it's doing."

Told Wednesday about the condition of the lot, Hopkins notified Marquette's building and grounds staff, who promised to clean up the site this week.

Kempfer's neighbor, Carolyn Coulter, recently moved here from Illinois and quickly learned what had happened next door. She wants the Oxford site turned into a mini-park or tot lot.

"They should put a playground in there for the kids. That way the moms can sit

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FBI DOJ

Dahmer/Killing site draws little interest

From page 1

here and watch them play," Coulter said.

For years there was talk of turning the site into a play area.

"It was back-burnered, and the flame has been extinguished at this point," said Sally Maddick, director of the West End Community Association, which works to improve the area. "I think that would be a terrific site for a tot lot development, but who will step up to the plate for that?"

No one, apparently.

"My sense is that the city is not in the parks business and the county parks people are somewhat reluctant to operate a site that small," Hopkins said.

And Marquette?

"We're not in a position to operate a park. It's not what we do," Hopkins said.

For one thing, the university would worry about the legal liability of running a park. And the site is nine blocks west of the school's core area.

For a while there was talk of using the lot as an environmental study space for students at nearby Grand Avenue Middle School, but nothing materialized. Before the building was torn down, a Hartford couple pitched a plan to convert it to a museum of criminal artifacts.

The city's Zoning and Neighborhood Development Committee voted this week to recommend that the Redevelopment Authority purchase the 17 lots owned by Campus Circle for $53,000. Ald. Paul Henningsen, the committee chairman, said the Oxford site was not intentionally left out; it simply wasn't on the list received by the committee.

Greg Shelko, assistant director of the Redevelopment Authority, said the Oxford site was looked at but didn't interest the city. The decision had nothing to do with Dahmer, he said.

Henningsen said the site could make a vacant apartment building on Kilbourn Ave. more attractive to a buyer by serving as space for parking. The apartment backs up to the Oxford lot.

"I'd be happy to amend the deal to include it," Henningsen said. "We'll take it."

The Common Council is scheduled to vote Friday on the purchase of the lots, which would be used for owner-occupied homes and town houses.

Henningsen said he did not want to see any marker or memorial placed at the site indicating what happened there. That opinion was echoed by June Moberly, executive director of the Avenues West Association, another group active in the area.

"It was a horrendous, horrendous thing, but keeping a reminder there is not going to help this particular geographical neighborhood to heal either," she said.

FD-350 (Rev. 5-8-81)

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Pair of Dahmer lawsuits dismissed

Clerk's workers' comp bid, officers' appeal rejected

By Tom Held
and Jesse Garza
of the Journal Sentinel staff

Two separate appeals courts Tuesday threw out lawsuits connected to the case of serial killer Jeffrey Dahmer.

In one, Administrative Law Judge Nancy L. Schneiders, in a ruling released Tuesday, denied the workers' compensation bid of court clerk Vickie Hines, who sat 15 feet from the serial killer during his 1992 trial and claimed that the trial damaged her psychologically.

In the other, a federal appeals court in Chicago dismissed an appeal by two former Milwaukee police officers disciplined for negligence.

In the Milwaukee case, Schneiders found that Hines was an alcoholic before the Dahmer trial and that her experience during the proceedings did not exacerbate her pre-existing psychological problems. Schneider denied Hines' request for nearly $77,000 in lost wages and medical costs.

Hines has the right to appeal the decision to the State Labor and Industry Review Commission. Her attorney, Robert Blondis, could not be reached Tuesday to comment about the decision or a possible appeal.

In her claim, Hines alleged that she suffered "vicarious traumatization" after listening to the sometimes graphic and disturbing testimony during the Dahmer trial in February 1992.

The serial killer, described in Schneider's decision as a murderer/necrophiliac/cannibal, was found guilty of killing 15 young men and boys in Milwaukee County. He was murdered in prison in 1994.

Hines claimed that she suffered panic attacks, nightmares and depression after the trial and that she began drinking to dull the pain caused by the horrific events. She resigned from her job in January 1994.

Schneider, who handled the case for the Department of Workforce Development Compensation Division, found Hines showed no signs of psychological problems until the fall of 1993, more than 18 months after the trial. And testimony during the three hearings on Hines' claim showed that she abused alcohol for several years before the Dahmer trial.

In the other decision, federal Judge John W. Reynolds had dismissed an appeal by former Milwaukee police officers John Balcerzak and Joseph Gabrish.

In May 1991, two months before Dahmer was arrested, Balcerzak and Gabrish found 14-year-old Konerak Sinthasomphone naked and dazed near Dahmer's west side apartment, but left after Dahmer convinced them the youth was a drunken houseguest.

The officers eventually were fired, but the terminations were overturned in 1994 by a circuit court and the two were instead suspended for 60 days.

In 1995 Balcerzak and Gabrish, who are white, filed a claim in federal court against former Police Chief Philip Arreola, the Fire and Police Commission and others alleging a denial of due process and that the discipline imposed on them was racially motivated.

Reynolds dismissed that claim, and on Tuesday, the 7th Circuit U.S. Court of Appeals in Chicago upheld his decision.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

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