

Summary

Sunday, January 2, 2022 2:38 PM

Jeffrey Lionel Dahmer (/ˈdɑːmər/; May 21, 1960 – November 28, 1994), also known as the **Milwaukee Cannibal** or the **Milwaukee Monster**, was an American [serial killer](#) and [sex offender](#) who committed the murder and [dismemberment](#) of seventeen men and boys between 1978 and 1991. Many of his later murders involved [necrophilia](#),^[a] [cannibalism](#), and the permanent preservation of body parts—typically all or part of the [skeleton](#).^[a] Although he was diagnosed with [borderline personality disorder](#),^[a] [schizotypal personality disorder](#),^[a] and a [psychotic disorder](#), Dahmer was found to be legally [sane](#) at his trial. He was convicted of fifteen of the sixteen murders he had committed in [Wisconsin](#), and was sentenced to fifteen terms of [life imprisonment](#) on February 17, 1992.^[a] Dahmer was later sentenced to a sixteenth term of life imprisonment for an additional homicide committed in [Ohio](#) in 1978. On November 28, 1994, Dahmer was beaten to death by [Christopher Scarver](#), a fellow inmate at the [Columbia Correctional Institution](#) in [Portage, Wisconsin](#).


From <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jeffrey_Dahmer>

Who Was Jeffrey Dahmer?

Jeffrey Dahmer was an American serial killer who took the lives of 17 males between 1978 and 1991. Over the course of more than 13 years, Dahmer sought out men, mostly African American, at gay bars, malls and bus stops, lured them home with promises of money or sex, and gave them alcohol laced with drugs before strangling them to death. He would then engage in sex acts with the corpses before dismembering them and disposing of them, often keeping their skulls or genitals as souvenirs. He frequently took photos of his victims at various stages of the murder process, so he could recollect each act afterward and relive the experience.

Dahmer was captured in 1991 and sentenced to 16 life terms. He was killed by fellow prison inmate Christopher Scarver in 1994.

From <<https://www.biography.com/crime-figure/jeffrey-dahmer>>

Jeffrey Dahmer	
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Born	<div>Jeffrey Lionel Dahmer</div> <div>May 21, 1960</div> <div>Milwaukee, Wisconsin, U.S.</div>
Died	<div>November 28, 1994 (aged 34)</div> <div>Portage, Wisconsin, U.S.</div>
Cause of death	Homicide (severe head trauma)
Resting place	Cremated , ashes given to parents
Other names	<div><ul style="list-style-type: none">The Milwaukee CannibalThe Milwaukee Monster</div>
Education	Revere High School
Alma mater	Ohio State University (incomplete program)
Occupation	<div><ul style="list-style-type: none">U.S. Army combat medic (discharged)Former delicatessen employeeFormer phlebotomistChocolate factory mixer</div>
Parent(s)	Joyce Annette (née Flint) Lionel Herbert Dahmer
Conviction(s)	<div><ul style="list-style-type: none">First-degree murderChild molestationIndecent exposureDisorderly conductPublic intoxication</div>
Criminal penalty	Life imprisonment (16 life terms) 941 years in prison
Details	
Victims	17
Span of crimes	1978–1991
Country	United States
State(s)	Ohio , Wisconsin
Date apprehended	July 22, 1991
Imprisoned at	Columbia Correctional Institution

From <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jeffrey_Dahmer>

Childhood/Early Life

Tuesday, January 11, 2022 5:40 PM

Childhood and Family

Dahmer was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on May 21, 1960, to Lionel and Joyce Dahmer. He was described as an energetic and happy child until the age of 4 when surgery to correct a double hernia seemed to effect a change in the boy. Noticeably subdued, he became increasingly withdrawn following the birth of his younger brother and the family's frequent moves. By his early teens, he was disengaged, tense and largely friendless.

Dahmer claims that his compulsions toward necrophilia and murder began around the age of 14, but it appears that the breakdown of his parents' marriage and their acrimonious divorce a few years later may have been the catalyst for turning these thoughts into actions.

By the time of his first killing, Dahmer's alcohol consumption had spun out of control. He dropped out of Ohio State University after one quarter term, and his recently remarried father insisted that he join the Army. Dahmer enlisted in late December 1978 and was posted to Germany shortly thereafter.

His drinking problem persisted, and in early 1981, the Army discharged him. Although German authorities would later investigate possible connections between Dahmer and murders that took place in the area during that time, it is not believed that he took any more victims while serving in the Armed Forces.

Following his discharge, Dahmer returned home to Ohio. An arrest later that year for disorderly conduct prompted his father to send Dahmer to live with his grandmother in Wisconsin, but his alcohol problem continued and he was arrested the following summer for indecent exposure. He was arrested once again in 1986 when two boys accused him of masturbating in front of them. He received a one-year probationary sentence.

From <<https://www.biography.com/crime-figure/jeffrey-dahmer>>

By most accounts Dahmer had a normal childhood; however he became withdrawn and uncommunicative as he got older. He began showing little to no interest in hobbies or social interaction as he entered adolescence, turning instead to examining animal carcasses and heavy drinking for entertainment. His drinking continued throughout high school but did not stop him from graduating in 1978

From <<https://www.crimemuseum.org/crime-library/serial-killers/jeffrey-dahmer/>>

Childhood

Dahmer was born May 21, 1960, in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, the first of two sons of Joyce Annette (née Flint), a teletype machine instructor,^[2] and Lionel Herbert Dahmer, a Marquette University chemistry student and, later, research chemist.^[2] Lionel Dahmer was of German and Welsh ancestry,^[2] and Joyce Dahmer was of Norwegian and Irish ancestry.^[2] Some sources report Dahmer was deprived of attention as an infant.^[242] Other sources, however, suggest that Dahmer was generally doted upon as an infant and toddler by both parents, although his mother was known to be tense, greedy for both attention and pity, and argumentative with her husband and their neighbors.^[242] As Dahmer entered first grade, Lionel's university studies kept him away from home much of the time; when he was home, his wife—a hypochondriac who suffered from depression—demanded constant attention and spent an increasing amount of time in bed.^[242] On one occasion, she is known to have attempted suicide with Equanil.^[242] Consequently, neither parent devoted much time to their son, who later recollected that, from an early age, he felt "unsure of the solidity of the family",^[242] recalling extreme tension and numerous arguments between his parents during his early years.^[242] Dahmer had been an "energetic and happy child" but became notably subdued after double hernia surgery shortly before his fourth birthday.^{[242][243]} At elementary school, Dahmer was regarded as quiet and timid; one teacher later recollected she detected early signs of abandonment^[242] in Dahmer due to his mother's illnesses, the symptoms of which increased when she became pregnant with her second child.^[242] Nonetheless, in grade school, Dahmer did have a small number of friends.^[242] In October 1966, the family moved to Doylestown, Ohio.^[242] When Joyce gave birth in December, Jeffrey was allowed to choose the name of his new baby brother; he chose the name David.^[242] The same year, Lionel earned his degree and started work as an analytical chemist in nearby Akron, Ohio.^[242] From an early age, Dahmer manifested an interest in dead animals. His fascination with dead animals may have begun when, at the age of four, he saw his father removing animal bones from beneath the family home. According to Lionel, Dahmer was "oddly thrilled" by the sound the bones made, and became preoccupied with animal bones, which he initially called his "fiddlesticks". He occasionally searched beneath and around the family home for additional bones, and explored the bodies of live animals to discover where their bones were located.^[242] In 1968, the family moved to Bath Township, Summit County, Ohio. This address was their third in two years, and the Dahmers' sixth address since marriage.^{[242][243]} The home stood in one-and-a-half acres of woodland, with a small hut a short walk from the house where Dahmer began collecting large insects such as dragonflies and moths and the skeletons of small animals such as chipmunks and squirrels.^[242] Some of these remains were preserved in jars of formaldehyde and stowed within the hut.^[242] Two years later, during a chicken dinner, Dahmer asked Lionel what would happen if the chicken bones were placed in bleach.^[242] Lionel, pleased by what he believed to be his son's scientific curiosity, demonstrated how to safely bleach and preserve animal bones. Dahmer incorporated these preserving techniques into his bone collecting, and also began collecting dead animals—including roadkill—which he would dissect and bury beside the hut, with the skulls occasionally placed atop makeshift crosses.^[242] According to one friend, Dahmer explained to him that he was curious as to how animals "fitted together".^[242] In one instance in 1975, Dahmer decapitated the carcass of a dog before nailing the body to a tree and impaling the skull upon a stick in the woodland behind his house.^[242] As "a prank", he later invited a friend to view the display, claiming he had discovered the remains by chance.^[242] The same year Lionel taught his son how to preserve animal bones, Joyce began increasing her daily consumption of Equanil, laxatives, and sleeping pills, further minimizing her tangible contact with her husband and children.^[242]

Adolescence and high school

From his freshman year at Revere High School, Dahmer was seen as an outcast.^[242] By the age of 14, he had begun drinking beer and hard alcohol in daylight hours,^[242] frequently concealing his liquor inside the lining of the army fatigue jacket he wore to school.^[242] He is known to have mentioned to one classmate who inquired why he was drinking scotch in a morning history class that the alcohol he consumed was "[my] medicine".^{[242][243]} Although largely uncommunicative, in his freshman year, Dahmer was seen by staff as polite and highly intelligent but with average grades.^[242] He was a keen tennis player and played briefly in the high school band.^[242] When he reached puberty, Dahmer discovered he was gay;^[242] he did not tell his parents. In his early teens, he had a brief relationship with another teenage boy, although they never had intercourse.^[242] By Dahmer's later admission, he began fantasizing about dominating and controlling a completely submissive male partner in his early- to mid-teens, and his masturbatory fantasies gradually evolved to his focusing upon the chests and torsos of the focus of his fantasies. These fantasies gradually became intertwined with dissection.^[242] When he was about 16, Dahmer conceived a fantasy of rendering unconscious a particular male jogger he found attractive, and then making sexual use of his body. On one occasion Dahmer concealed himself in bushes with a baseball bat to lie in wait for this man; however, he did not pass by on that particular day.^[242] Dahmer later said this was his first attempt to attack someone. Despite being regarded as a loner and an oddball among his peers at RHS, Dahmer became something of a class clown who often staged pranks,^[242] which became known as "Doing a Dahmer"; these included bleating and simulating epileptic seizures or cerebral palsy,^[242] at school and local stores.^[242]



The Little Boy Fascinated With Death



Jeffrey Dahmer was born on May 21, 1960, to a middle-class family in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. At a young age, he became fascinated with all things related to death and began collecting the carcasses of dead animals.

Eerily, Dahmer's father noted how his son was "oddly thrilled" by the sounds of clanking animal bones.

By the time Dahmer was in high school, his family had moved to Bath Township, a sleepy suburb of Akron, Ohio. There, Dahmer was an outcast who quickly became an alcoholic. He drank heavily at school, often hiding beer and hard liquor in his army fatigue jacket.

To fit in, Dahmer would often pull practical jokes, like pretending to have seizures. He would do this so frequently that pulling off a good practical joke became known around the school as "doing a Dahmer."

During this time, Dahmer also realized that he was gay. As his sexuality blossomed, so too did his increasingly abnormal sexual fantasies. Dahmer began fantasizing about raping men and became aroused by the idea of completely dominating and controlling another person.

As Dahmer's violent fantasies grew stronger, his control weakened. Just weeks after he graduated high school, Dahmer committed his first murder.

From <<https://allthatsinteresting.com/jeffrey-dahmer>>

Dahmer, pictured in the 1978 [Revere High School](#) yearbook, *Reverie*

By 1977, Dahmer's grades had declined;^[a] his parents hired a private tutor, with limited success. The same year, in an attempt to save their marriage, his parents attended counseling sessions. They continued to quarrel frequently. When Lionel discovered Joyce had engaged in a brief affair in September 1977, they both decided to divorce, telling their sons they wished to do so amicably. Lionel moved out of the house in early 1978, temporarily residing in a motel on North Cleveland Massillon Road.^[a]

In May 1978, Dahmer graduated from high school. A few weeks before his graduation, one of his teachers observed Dahmer sitting close to the school parking lot, drinking several cans of beer.^[a] When the teacher threatened to report the matter, Dahmer informed him he was experiencing "a lot of problems" at home and that the school's guidance counselor was aware of them. That spring, Joyce and David moved out of the family home to live with relatives in [Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin](#).^[a] Dahmer had just turned 18 and remained in the family home.^[a] Dahmer's parents' divorce was finalized on July 24, 1978. Joyce was awarded [custody](#) of her younger son and alimony payments.^[a]

From https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jeffrey_Dahmer

Necrophilia

Tuesday, January 11, 2022 5:49 PM

Necrophilia

Necrophilia is a term derived from the Greek words *philios* (attraction to/love) and *nekros* (dead body) and involves the sexual attraction to a dead body. Surprisingly, **necrophilia dates back hundreds of years** and has been documented in Greek mythology, ancient cultures, the Greco-Roman period, the middle ages, and in the modern era (Aggrawal, 2009). Mortuary attendants and funeral home workers have been known to be caught sexually assaulting corpses, and there have been individuals who have dug up graves in order to obtain a dead body to have sex with. More commonly there are serial murderers such as Ed Gein, Ed Kemper, Jeffery Dahmer, and Garry Ridgeway who have taken sexual advantage of dead victims.

Although the media may give the illusion of a more common prevalence of violent and unusual crimes, necrophilia is even rarer than sexual homicide. However, the true prevalence of necrophilia is unknown given that this paraphilia is most often carried out in secret, with the victim unable to report the act. While it is true that necrophilia is associated with those who commit sexual homicide, it is actually just as rare among sexual homicide offenders reportedly being found in less than 1% of sexual homicides (Stein, Schlesinger, & Pinizzotto, 2010).

Unlike other paraphilia's, necrophilia is not found in the DSM-5 (APA, 2013) under its own heading. Instead it is found under section 302.89, Other Specified Paraphilic Disorder. Like the DSM-5, the ICD-11 (WHO, 2018) also does not have a specific code for necrophilia, instead also including it in a more generalized way under the code 6D35, Other Paraphilic Disorder Involving Non-Consenting Individuals:

Other paraphilic disorder involving non-consenting individuals is characterized by a persistent and intense pattern of atypical sexual arousal—manifested by sexual thoughts, fantasies, urges, or behaviours— in which the focus of the arousal pattern involves others who are unwilling or unable to consent but that is not specifically described in any of the other named Paraphilic Disorders categories (e.g., arousal patterns involving corpses or animals). The individual must have acted on these thoughts, fantasies or urges or be markedly distressed by them. The disorder specifically excludes sexual behaviours that occur with the consent of the person or persons involved, provided that they are considered able to provide such consent. (p. 178)

The etiology of necrophilia is still poorly understood, especially in relation to sexual homicide. Biological theories suggest that severe headaches, and heavy alcohol can induce temporal lobe abnormalities (which have been associated with other paraphilias also) (Aggrawal, 2009). Psychoanalytical theories suggest “unconscious suppressed hostility toward parental figures and sadistic impulses to explore the mother's body. ... The offender takes revenge on a ‘female figure’ (the dead female, symbolizing mother or spouse), by ravishing her” (Aggrawal, 2009, p. 300). However, to date the origins of necrophilia does not appear to be well understood or documented, and therefore further research is required.

Although the etiology is not completely understood, researchers and clinicians have developed a classification of necrophilia. What little research there is in the literature regarding necrophilia, clinicians and researchers have discovered that those who are necrophiliacs are homogeneous. For example, those who have the intense sexual desire to consummate with a corpse may not murder a victim, but instead use opportunity that comes with employment (such as a mortuary or morgue worker) or visit a cemetery to remove the body from the grave. Where there are some SHOs who kill in order to obtain a corpse, some will use an opportunity to rape the victim after a homicide (perhaps following the commission of another crime), and some may commit sexual murder and again have sex with the corpse. On the other end of the necrophilic scale, there are also individuals who merely fantasize and role play; a partner playing the role of a dead corpse which can entail the use of make-up to give the appearance of death, having their partner take an ice bath, or the use of props like a coffin. This is where the suggestion of classifications to explain various necrophiles would provide researchers and clinicians the ability to study, assess, and treat with more accuracy and efficiency.

Rosman and Resnick (1989) had a sample of 88 cases from the literature around the world, as well as 34 unpublished case reports. From this they created two groups: (1) Genuine necrophilia ($n = 54$) and (2) Pseudo-necrophilia ($n = 33$) (the remaining 34 cases were unable to be used due to insufficient data). Genuine necrophilia was described as “a persistent sexual attraction to corpses. The sexual attraction may be manifested in the necrophile's fantasies, or in a series of necrophilic acts” (p. 154). Those that were classified genuine were further broken into three groups:

A.
Necrophilic homicide—murder to obtain a corpse for sexual purposes ($n = 14$)

B.
Regular necrophilia—the use of already dead for sexual pleasure ($n = 21$)

C.
Necrophilic fantasy—fantasizing about sexual activity with a corpse, without carrying out any necrophilic acts ($n = 15$)

Four genuine necrophilia cases lacked sufficient data and were unable to be included in the groups. Pseudo-necrophilia was defined as “a transient attraction to a corpse, but corpses are not the object of his sexual fantasies. He prefers sexual contact with living partners. This group includes sadistic, opportunistic, and transitory cases” (p. 155).

Aggrawal (2009) lists nine classes of necrophilia in *Forensic and Medicolegal Aspects of Sexual Crimes and Unusual Sexual Practices* (refer to this work to see the classes in more details. They include; Class I Role Players, Class II Romantic Necrophiles, Class III People Having a Necrophilic Fantasy, Class IV People Having Fetishistic Necrophilia, Class V People Having Necromutilomania, Class VI Opportunistic Necrophiliacs, Class VII Regular Necrophiliacs, Class VIII Homicidal Necrophiliacs, and Class IX Exclusive Necrophiles. Classes VI and VIII are deemed to reflect the sexual homicide offender). The homicidal necrophiliacs are considered the most dangerous as they kill victims because of the need to have sex with a dead body and a number of serial killers including Jeffery Dahmer and Dennis Nilsen. Opportunistic necrophiles are not necessarily dangerous, given that they are happy to have sexual intercourse with the living, however if the situation arose—say in the context of committing a crime that resulted in the death of the victim—they would.

A recent story in the news is a possible example of an opportunistic necrophiliac. The authors advise readers that no motive exists on the case motive/s, therefore while it is used for this example any new information that could come to light, could very well change the individual's classification. Berson (2018) describes the details of a recent case in the news of Wallace Muhammad, a 48-year-old man who broke into his 60-year-old victim's motel room and attacked her in 2013:

Muhammad to ‘viciously’ beat her with his hands and fists so severely she had a brain hemorrhage, the Atlanta Journal-Constitution reported. After beating her, police say Muhammad grabbed Jarrard's throat and strangled her to death, squeezing so hard he fractured a bone in her neck, according to CBS 46.

After murdering her, police say Muhammad had sex with Jarrard's dead corpse in the motel room, then put her body in the bathroom with some sheets and lit everything on fire with a cigarette lighter before fleeing, according to the DA's office.

...

Muhammad was convicted of murder, aggravated assault, necrophilia, burglary and tampering with evidence.

To learn more about SHOs and necrophilia, Stein et al. (2010) conducted a descriptive study of 211 sexual homicide cases from the FBI's Behavioral Science Unit. These cases had been reviewed as being sexual homicide using the definition of Ressler et al. (1988) which include the crime having at least one of the six criteria: exposure of victim's sexual parts, victim attire or lack thereof, object insertion, sexual positions, sexual penetration, evidence of substitute sexual activity, interest, or sadistic fantasy. Of these 211 cases, 16 (7.6%) offenders were identified as having conducted necrophilic acts.

All 16 offenders were male with ages ranging from 14 to 38 years ($M = 26.1$ years). Most were Caucasian ($n = 9, 56.2\%$), employed and not unemployed ($n = 8, 56.2\%$), most were single ($n = 10, 62.5\%$), living with their parents ($n = 4, 25\%$), and 9 (56.3%) were considered as having antisocial personality disorder. Interestingly, no offenders in this sample were found to have any documented psychotic symptoms. Criminal history records showed that most of the offenders ($n = 13, 92.9\%$) had criminal histories for rape/attempted rape ($n = 8, 57.1\%$), burglary ($n = 8, 57.1\%$), robbery ($n = 3, 21.4\%$), theft ($n = 1, 7.1\%$), and assault—two with the intent to kill—($n = 6, 42.9\%$). One offender admitted to a number of offenses including torturing and killing his girlfriend's cat, raping and torturing a former girlfriend, as well as a string of previous rapes, assaults, and an armed robbery, and had never been arrested.

Of their victims the majority were female ($n = 15/16, 93.8\%$), older than 18 ($n = 5, 31.3\%$), strangers ($n = 7, 43.8\%$), and Caucasian ($n = 14, 87.5\%$). The one male victim was murdered by two male friends. Most victims lived with their parents ($n = 8, 57.1\%$).

The results of Hill, Habermann, Berner, and Briken's (2006) study found that most of the murders took place in the victim's home ($n = 5, 31.3\%$), followed by wooded areas ($n = 4, 25\%$). Other areas included the offender's home ($n = 1$), prison ($n = 1$, victim was female correctional officer), cemetery ($n = 1$), housing project under construction ($n = 1$), behind a convenience store ($n = 1$), family home ($n = 1$), and home with live-in girlfriend ($n = 1$). Preferred killing method was strangulation ($n = 11, 68.8\%$), with manual strangulation preferred over ligature strangulation. Two victims were beaten to death, and one was stabbed. Another two were suffocated, and some used strangulation combined with another method.

In relation to victim body disposal, 11 (68.8%) were left at the site of the murder, others were moved to areas outside, one was hidden in attic, and some were buried. As per Ressler et al.'s (1988) sexual homicide definition, nine of the victims were found partially nude, five unclothed from the waist down and one from the waist up, five who were completely or partially nude had pants or underwear around their ankles, and one child victim was fully clothed (Hill et al., 2006). Finally, 93.8% ($n = 15/16$) of the victims were sexually violated after death including vaginal, anal, and oral penetration, and in one case anally with a tree branch (homosexual case with the one male victim). One serial offender admitted to performing sex acts on two victims, one 7 days after death, although full details of the acts committed were not disclosed in any statements and the victim's body had been too badly decomposed to confirm this.

Hill et al. (2006) found the results of their descriptive study interesting in that it confirmed with the existing literature on necrophilia and sexual homicide, that it is rare. Of the 211 sexual homicide cases that were sorted through, only 7.6% of them involved necrophilia. The authors also bring to light that fact that necrophilia has been described commonly as "an offender's need to have an unresisting and unrejecting partner" (p. 445). However, they found in the results of their study, that 43.8% of their offenders raped their victims prior to the deaths as well as after their deaths which suggests that an unresisting victim was not necessary for them to accomplish sexual assault.

From <<https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/medicine-and-dentistry/necrophilia>>

College & Military Service

Tuesday, January 11, 2022 6:11 PM

By the time of his first killing, Dahmer's alcohol consumption had spun out of control. He dropped out of Ohio State University after one quarter term, and his recently remarried father insisted that he join the Army. Dahmer enlisted in late December 1978 and was posted to Germany shortly thereafter.

His drinking problem persisted, and in early 1981, the Army discharged him. Although German authorities would later investigate possible connections between Dahmer and murders that took place in the area during that time, it is not believed that he took any more victims while serving in the Armed Forces.

Following his discharge, Dahmer returned home to Ohio. An arrest later that year for disorderly conduct prompted his father to send Dahmer to live with his grandmother in Wisconsin, but his alcohol problem continued and he was arrested the following summer for indecent exposure. He was arrested once again in 1986 when two boys accused him of masturbating in front of them. He received a one-year probationary sentence.

From <<https://www.biography.com/crime-figure/jeffrey-dahmer>>

Dahmer attended college that fall but dropped out due to his alcoholism. After that his father forced him to enlist in the army, where he served as a combat medic in Germany from 1979 to 1981. However, he never kicked the habit and was discharged that spring, moving back home to Ohio. After his drinking continued to cause problems, his father sent him to live with his grandmother in West Allis, Wisconsin. By 1985 he was frequenting gay bathhouses, where he would drug men and rape them as they lay unconscious. Although he was arrested twice for incidents of indecent exposure in 1982 and 1986, he only faced probation and was not charged for the rapes.

From <<https://www.crimemuseum.org/crime-library/serial-killers/jeffrey-dahmer/>>

College and Army service

Six weeks after the murder of Hicks, Dahmer's father and his fiancée returned to his home, where they discovered Jeffrey living alone at the house. That August, Dahmer enrolled at [Ohio State University](#) (OSU), hoping to major in business.^[a] Dahmer's sole term at OSU was completely unproductive, largely because of his persistent alcohol abuse throughout the majority of the term. He received failing grades in Introduction to Anthropology, Classical Civilizations, and Administrative Science. The only course Dahmer was successful at was Rifiery, having received a B- grade. His overall [GPA](#) was 0.45/4.0.^{[a][b]} On one occasion, Lionel paid a surprise visit to his son, only to find his room strewn with empty liquor bottles. Despite his father having paid in advance for the second term, Dahmer dropped out of OSU after just three months.^[a]



Dahmer, pictured in [West Germany](#) in 1979. His off-duty drinking would see him deemed unsuitable for military service in 1981.

In January 1979,^[a] on his father's urging, Dahmer enlisted in the [United States Army](#),^[a] where he trained as a medical specialist at [Fort Sam Houston](#) in [San Antonio, Texas](#). On July 13, 1979, he was deployed to [Baumholder, West Germany](#), where he served as a combat medic in [2nd Battalion, 68th Armored Regiment, 8th Infantry Division](#).^{[a][b]} According to published reports, in Dahmer's first year of service, he was an "average or slightly above average" soldier.^{[a][c][d][e]}

Owing to Dahmer's alcohol abuse, his performance deteriorated and, in March 1981, he was deemed unsuitable for military service and was later discharged from the Army.^[a] He received an [honorable discharge](#), as his superiors did not believe that any problems Dahmer had in the Army would be applicable to civilian life.^[a]

On March 24, 1981, Dahmer was sent to [Fort Jackson, South Carolina](#), for [debriefing](#) and provided with a plane ticket to travel anywhere in the country. Dahmer later told police he felt he could not return home to face his father, so he opted to travel to [Miami Beach, Florida](#), both because he was "tired of the cold"^[a] and in an attempt to live by his own means. In Florida, Dahmer found employment at a [delicatessen](#) and rented a room in a nearby motel. Dahmer spent most of his salary on alcohol, and was soon evicted from the motel for non-payment.^[a] He initially spent his evenings on the beach as he continued to work at the sandwich shop until phoning his father and asking to return to Ohio in September of the same year.^[a]

From <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jeffrey_Dahmer>

First Murder

Tuesday, January 11, 2022 5:44 PM

Jeffrey Dahmer's Murders Begin



Jeffrey Dahmer's parents divorced the same year he graduated high school. His father and brother decided to move into a nearby motel, and Dahmer and his mother continued living at the family home. Whenever Dahmer's mother was out of town, he had full control of the house. On one such occasion, Dahmer took advantage of his newfound freedom. He picked up 18-year-old hitchhiker Steven Mark Hicks, who was on his way to a rock concert in nearby Lockwood Corners. Dahmer convinced Hicks to join him at his house for some drinks before he went to the show.

After hours of drinking and listening to music, Hicks [attempted to leave](#), a move that enraged Dahmer. In response, Dahmer bludgeoned Hicks from behind with a 10-pound dumbbell and strangled him to death. He then stripped Hicks naked and masturbated on his lifeless corpse.

Then, Dahmer brought Hicks down to the crawl space of his house and began dissecting the body. Afterward, Dahmer removed the bones, smashed them to powder, and dissolved the flesh with acid.

From <<https://allthatsinteresting.com/jeffrey-dahmer>>

It was just three weeks later that the 18-year-old committed his first murder. Due to his parents' unfolding divorce that summer, Jeffrey was left in the family home alone. He seized the opportunity to act on the dark thoughts that had been growing in his mind. He picked up a hitchhiker named Steven Hicks and offered to take him back to his father's house to drink beer. But when Hicks decided to leave, Dahmer hit him in the back of the head with a 10 lb. dumbbell. Dahmer then dissected, dissolved, pulverized, and scattered the now imperceptible remains throughout his back yard, and later admitted to killing him simply because he wanted Hicks to stay. Nine years would pass before he killed again.

Dahmer attended college that fall but dropped out due to his alcoholism. After that his father forced him to enlist in the army, where he served as a combat medic in Germany from 1979 to 1981. However, he never kicked the habit and was discharged that spring, moving back home to Ohio. After his drinking continued to cause problems, his father sent him to live with his grandmother in West Allis, Wisconsin. By 1985 he was frequenting gay bathhouses, where he would drug men and rape them as they lay unconscious. Although he was arrested twice for incidents of indecent exposure in 1982 and 1986, he only faced probation and was not charged for the rapes.

Dahmer's first murder occurred just after graduating high school, in June 1978, when he picked up a hitchhiker named Steven Hicks and took him home to his parents' house. Dahmer proceeded to get the young man drunk; when Hicks tried to leave, Dahmer killed him by striking him in the head and strangling him with a barbell.

Dahmer dismembered the corpse of his first victim, packed the body parts in plastic bags and buried them behind his parents' home. He later exhumed the remains, crushed the bones with a sledgehammer and scattered them across a wooded ravine.

From <<https://www.biography.com/crime-figure/jeffrey-dahmer>>

Murder of Steven Hicks

Dahmer committed his first murder in 1978, three weeks after his graduation. On June 18, ^[51] Dahmer picked up a [hitchhiker](#) named Steven Mark Hicks, who was almost 19. ^{[52][53]} Dahmer lured the youth to his house on the pretext of drinking. Hicks, who had been hitchhiking to a rock concert at [Chippewa Lake Park](#), Ohio, agreed to accompany Dahmer to his house upon the promise of "a few beers" with Dahmer as he had the house to himself. ^[54]

According to Dahmer, the sight of the bare-chested Hicks standing at the roadside stirred his sexual feelings, although when Hicks began talking about girls, he knew any sexual passes he made would be rebuffed. ^[55] After several hours of talking, drinking and listening to music, Hicks "wanted to leave and [I] didn't want him to." ^[56] Dahmer bludgeoned Hicks with a 10-pound (4.5 kg) [dumbbell](#). He later stated he struck Hicks twice from behind ^[57] with the dumbbell as Hicks sat upon a chair. When Hicks fell unconscious, Dahmer [strangled](#) him to death with the bar of the dumbbell, then stripped the clothes from Hicks' body before exploring his chest with his hands, then [masturbating](#) as he stood above the corpse. ^[58] The following day, ^[59] Dahmer dissected Hicks' body in his basement; he later buried the remains in a shallow grave in his backyard ^[60] before, several weeks later, unearthing the remains and [paring](#) the flesh from the bones. ^[61] He dissolved the flesh in acid before flushing the solution down the toilet; he crushed the bones with a [sledgehammer](#) and scattered them in the woodland behind the family home. ^[62]

From <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jeffrey_Dahmer>

Victims

Tuesday, January 11, 2022 5:54 PM

Jeffery Dahmer targeted mostly homosexual, African-American males. What started out as a "fun" night led to brutal murders. Jeffery would cut up and preserve many of his victims, sometimes even saving them for later to eat. It was also common for him to kill and then save the victim's entire body to have sex with later before disposing of them. Jeffery had a thing for taking pictures of his victims dead bodies after killing them. In some cases, Jeffery would keep the skulls of his victims. Jeffery's cannibalism and necrophilia are what makes him such a revolting serial killer. In total, he murdered 17 people all males.

STEVEN HICKS



Age: 19
Killed: June 1978

Steven Hicks was Dahmer's first victim. Hicks was hitchhiking and Dahmer picked him up. Promising him beer, Dahmer took Hicks home, got him drunk and had sex. When Hicks tried to leave, Dahmer hit him on the head with a barbell. The blow to the head killed Hicks.

STEVEN TUOMI



Age: 24
Killed: September 1987

Dahmer met Tuomi at a gay bar and together they checked into a hotel room. In the hotel room they drank heavily and the next morning Tuomi was dead. According to Dahmer, he did not intentional kill Tuomi, he found him dead beside him in the morning when he woke up.

JAMIE DOXTATOR



Age: 14
Killed: October 1987

Jamie was a boy who hung around the gay bars. Dahmer saw this and took advantage of him. Dahmer lured him home promising him \$50 if he would pose nude. Dahmer then drugged and strangled him.

RICHARD GUERRERO



Age: 25
Killed: March 1988

Like many of his other victims, Dahmer met him at a gay bar and took him home. There, Dahmer had him perform sexual favors for him. After Guerrero had fulfilled them, Dahmer drugged and strangled him.

ANTHONY SEARS



As a civilian, Dahmer's violence continued. He committed numerous sex crimes, including masturbating in front of children and drugging and raping men at gay bathhouses. In September 1987, Dahmer escalated back to murder when he killed 25-year-old Steven Tuomi.

Dahmer met Tuomi at a bar and convinced the young man to go back to his hotel room with him. Dahmer later claimed that he had just intended to drug and rape the man, but awoke the next morning to find his hand bruised and Tuomi's bloodied corpse underneath his bed.

"An Incessant And Never-Ending Desire"

An interview with Dahmer on *Inside Edition*.

Jeffrey Dahmer's murder of Steven Tuomi was the catalyst that sparked Dahmer's true killing spree. After that heinous crime, he began actively seeking out young men at gay bars and luring them back to his grandmother's house. There, he would drug, rape, and kill them.

Dahmer killed at least three victims during this time. He was also arrested for the molestation of a 13-year-old boy. Due to that charge, Dahmer would serve eight months in a work camp.

Still, the idea of killing consumed him. "It was an incessant and never-ending desire to be with someone at whatever cost," [he later said](#). "Someone good looking, really nice looking. It just filled my thoughts all day long."

But murder alone wasn't enough. Dahmer also began to collect grotesque trophies from his victims. This practice began with the murder of a 24-year-old aspiring model named Anthony Sears. Sears struck up a conversation with the seemingly innocent Dahmer at a gay bar. After going home with Dahmer, Sears was drugged, raped, and eventually strangled. Dahmer would then preserve Sears' head and genitals in jars filled with acetone. When he moved into his own place downtown, Dahmer brought the dismembered pieces of Sears with him.

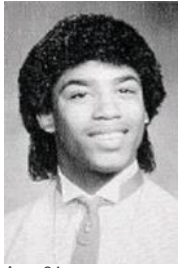
Over the next two years, Dahmer committed the bulk of his 17 murders. He would lure young men back to his home, often offering them money to pose nude for him before killing them.



Public DomainBody parts from Jeffrey Dahmer's victims, found in his fridge. 1991.

As Jeffrey Dahmer's murders continued, his depravity deepened. After taking photos of the corpses and dissolving their flesh and bones, Dahmer would regularly keep the skulls of his victims as trophies. He also began experimenting with various techniques to

ANTHONY SEARS



Age: 24
Killed: February 1989

Killed the same way as Richard. The only difference was that this time, Dahmer saved Sear's genitals as trophies and kept his skull, before disposing of him.

From <<https://jefferydahmer.weebly.com/victims.html>>

Over the following two years, Dahmer's victim count accelerated, bringing his total from four to 17. He developed rituals as he progressed, experimenting with chemical means of disposal and often consuming the flesh of his victims. Dahmer also attempted crude lobotomies, drilling into victims' skulls while they were still alive and injecting them with muriatic acid.

On May 27, 1991, Dahmer's neighbor Sandra Smith called the police to report that an Asian boy was running naked in the street. When the police arrived, the boy was incoherent, and they accepted the word of Dahmer — a white man in a largely poor African-American community — that the boy was his 19-year-old lover. In fact, the boy was 14 years old and a brother of the Laotian teen Dahmer had molested three years earlier.

The police escorted Dahmer and the boy home. Clearly not wishing to become embroiled in a homosexual domestic disturbance, they took only a cursory look around before leaving.

Once the police left the scene, Dahmer killed the boy and proceeded with his usual rituals. Had they conducted even a basic search, police officers would have found the body of Dahmer's 12th victim, Tony Hughes.

From <<https://www.biography.com/crime-figure/jeffrey-dahmer>>

As Jeffrey Dahmer's murders continued, his depravity deepened. After taking photos of the corpses and dissolving their flesh and bones, Dahmer would regularly keep the skulls of his victims as trophies. He also began experimenting with various techniques to preserve these grisly mementos. He once even accidentally exploded the head of one of his victims, Edward Smith, when he tried to dry it out in the oven.

Around the same time, Dahmer began to dabble in cannibalism. He kept body parts in the refrigerator so that he could feast on them later.

But even that wasn't enough to satisfy Dahmer's sickening urges. He also began drilling holes into the heads of his victims while they were drugged and still alive. He would then pour hydrochloric acid onto his victim's brain, a technique that he hoped would put the person in a permanent, unresistant, and submissive state.

He attempted this procedure with numerous victims, including Sinthasomphone. That's why, along with being drugged, the boy was unable to communicate with the police and ask for help. Dahmer's most violent fantasies had slithered from nightmares to reality. But he hid it well. His parole officer didn't suspect a thing. And Jeffrey Dahmer's victims often didn't realize what was happening until it was too late.

From <<https://allthatsinteresting.com/jeffrey-dahmer>>

May 1991: He narrowly escapes capture

Dahmer's next victim, 31-year-old Anthony Hughes, was dead, but still intact on the floor when he lured 14-year-old Konerak Sinthasomphone to his North 25th St. apartment. After photographing and drugging Sinthasomphone, Dahmer again tried to render his victim brain dead by drilling into his skull and inserting acid, leaving the drugged body alongside Hughes' corpse while he left the apartment for a few hours.

Returning in the early hours of the following morning, Dahmer discovered a groggy Sinthasomphone sitting outside the apartment building with three women huddled around him. Telling the women Sinthasomphone was his friend, Dahmer attempted to lead the boy back to the apartment to the dismay of the women, who informed Dahmer they had already called the police.

Dahmer eventually convinced attending police that Sinthasomphone was his 19-year-old boyfriend and that they had quarreled after drinking too much. Amid protests from the women, the officers escorted Dahmer and Sinthasomphone back to the apartment, where Dahmer produced the Polaroids he had taken earlier as proof of their relationship. Categorizing the event as a domestic dispute, the three officers left Sinthasomphone with Dahmer in the apartment, which they noted had a strange odor.

Dahmer once again drilled Sinthasomphone's head and injected it with acid, this time with fatal results. By coincidence, Sinthasomphone was the younger brother of the boy Dahmer had molested in 1988—a crime for which he was convicted—though according to Dahmer, he had no idea of their connection. After dismembering their bodies, Dahmer kept the skulls of both Hughes and Sinthasomphone.

From <<https://www.browngh.com/jeffrey-dahmer-a-timeline-of-his-murders-arrests-and-death/>>

Arrest

Tuesday, January 11, 2022 5:55 PM

On July 22, 1991, Dahmer lured Tracy Edwards into his home with the promise of cash in exchange for his company. While inside, Edwards was then forced into the bedroom by Dahmer with a butcher knife. During the struggle, Edwards was able to get free and escape out into the streets where he flagged down a police car. When the police arrived at Dahmer's apartment, Edwards alerted them to the knife that was in the bedroom. Upon entering the bedroom, the officers found the pictures of dead bodies and dismembered limbs that allowed them to finally place Dahmer under arrest. Further investigation of the home led them to find a severed head in the refrigerator, three more severed heads throughout the apartment, multiple photographs of the victims, and more human remains in his refrigerator. A total of seven skulls were found in his apartment as well as a human heart in the freezer. An altar was also constructed with candles and human skulls in his closet. After being taken into custody, Dahmer confessed and began divulging the gruesome details of his crimes to the authorities.

From <<https://www.crimemuseum.org/crime-library/serial-killers/jeffrey-dahmer/>>

Dahmer's Last Would-Be Victim

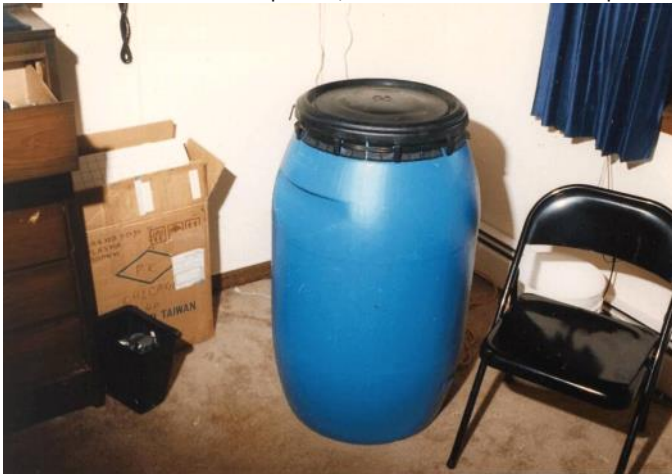
CBS/KLEWTV Jeffrey Dahmer's final would-be victim, Tracy Edwards. 1991.

On July 22, 1991, Dahmer went after 32-year-old Tracy Edwards. Like he did with many of his victims, Dahmer offered Edwards money to pose for nude photos in his apartment. But to the shock of Edwards, Dahmer handcuffed him and threatened him with a knife, telling him to undress.

Dahmer then taunted Edwards, telling him that he was going to eat his heart. Dahmer placed his ear against Edwards' chest and rocked back and forth.

Terrified, Edwards attempted to appease Dahmer, telling him that he was his friend and that he would watch TV with him. While Dahmer was distracted, Edwards punched him in the face and ran out the door — escaping the fate of becoming another one of Jeffrey Dahmer's murder victims.

Edwards [flagged down a police car](#) and led the officers to Dahmer's apartment. There, a policeman discovered photos of dismembered corpses — which were clearly taken in the same exact apartment that they were now standing in. "These are for real," said the officer who uncovered the photos, as he handed them to his partner.



Public DomainA 57-gallon drum of acid found in Jeffrey Dahmer's room.

July 22, 1991: Dahmer's killing spree comes to an end

Two Milwaukee police officers were flagged down by an agitated man with handcuffs attached at one wrist. Tracey Edwards, 32, told the officers a "freak" had placed the handcuffs on him and that he had spent the better part of the evening trying to escape from a nearby apartment where he was being held captive.

Dahmer had met Edwards earlier that day, and persuaded him to accompany him to his apartment. Upon entering, Edwards immediately noticed a foul smell and stacked boxes of hydrochloric acid. Dahmer had tried to place handcuffs on Edwards, succeeding only in fastening one wrist before he brandished a knife, pulling Edwards toward the bedroom where Dahmer said he intended to take nude pictures.

Continually repeating he was Dahmer's "friend," Edwards waited until his

THE VICTIM THAT LIVED: TRACY EDWARDS



Tracy was the key to finally putting an end to Dahmer's attacks. Dahmer picked up Edwards at a bar and took him home. Dahmer gave Edwards a cocktail designed to make him drowsy. After, Dahmer started making sexual advances towards Edwards and handcuffed him. Realizing the trouble he was in when Dahmer started approaching him with a knife in his hand, Edwards bolted towards the unlocked door. Dahmer in the mist of trying to stop his victim from escaping, was hit in the stomach by Edwards knocking him to the ground. Edwards escaped the house, ran off into the streets and flagged down a nearby police car. The police saw Edwards in handcuffs and listened to his story about Dahmer and his barrel of dead bodies and acid. Edwards led police back to Dahmer's apartment where they could see the evidence of brutal killings.

From <<https://jefferydahmer.weebly.com/victims.html>>



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Seeing the images, Dahmer attempted to escape, but was quickly subdued by police, who immediately called for assistance. When authorities opened Dahmer's refrigerator door, they found the severed head of a Black male on the bottom shelf.

Authorities would discover four other severed heads in Dahmer's kitchen, two human hearts in the refrigerator, seven skulls in Dahmer's bedroom, as well as an entire human torso in his freezer. Further investigation at the apartment would reveal preserved sexual organs, two entire skeletons, severed hands and a further three torsos submerged in acid.

From <<https://www.browngh.com/jeffrey-dahmer-a-timeline-of-his-murders-arrests-and-death/>>

He often used this drum to disintegrate his victims. Though Dahmer attempted to resist arrest, he was quickly detained.

Upon closer inspection of the apartment, the police found four severed heads in the kitchen and a total of seven skulls, many of them painted. In the fridge, they found numerous body parts, including two human hearts.

In the bedroom, they found a 57-gallon drum — and quickly noticed an overpowering odor emanating from it. When they looked inside, they found three dismembered human torsos dissolving in an acid solution. The apartment was filled with so many human body parts that were stored and arranged with such care that the medical examiner later said, "It was more like dismantling someone's museum than an actual crime scene."

From <<https://allthatsinteresting.com/jeffrey-dahmer>>

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Trial

Tuesday, January 11, 2022 6:04 PM

Dahmer was indicted on 15 murder charges and the trial began on January 30, 1992. Even though the evidence against him was overwhelming, Dahmer pled insanity as his defense due to the nature of his incredibly disturbing and uncontrollable impulses. Following two weeks of trial, the court declared him sane and guilty on 15 counts of murder. He was sentenced to 15 life terms, for a total of 957 years in prison. In May of the same year, he entered a guilty plea for the murder of his first victim, Stephen Hicks, and received an additional life sentence.

From <<https://www.crimemuseum.org/crime-library/serial-killers/jeffrey-dahmer/>>



When The Tables Turned: Jeffrey Dahmer's Murder

Curt Borgwardt/Sygma/Sygma via Getty Images Jeffrey Dahmer's murder trial shocked and horrified the nation.

Dahmer was arrested, and it didn't take long for him to admit to all 17 of his murders. But despite his unspeakable crimes, Dahmer was found to be sane during his 1992 trial.

Some disagreed with the declaration of sanity — including at least one other serial killer. When [John Wayne Gacy](#) was asked what he thought of Dahmer, he said, "I don't know the man personally, but I'll tell ya this, that's a good example as to why insanity doesn't belong in the courtroom. Because if Jeffrey Dahmer doesn't meet the requirements for insanity, then I'd hate like hell to run into the guy that does."

At Dahmer's trial, he pled guilty to 15 of the charges against him and was given **15 life sentences plus 70 years**. He would spend the next three years imprisoned at Wisconsin's Columbia Correctional Institution, where he would be interviewed by the media multiple times. Unsurprisingly, he quickly became infamous as one of the [worst serial killers](#) in modern history.

From <<https://allthatsinteresting.com/jeffrey-dahmer>>

Trial

Dahmer's trial began on January 30, 1992.^[225] He was tried in Milwaukee for the 15 counts of first-degree murder^[226] before Judge Laurence Gram.^[227] By pleading guilty on January 13 to the charges brought against him, Dahmer had waived his rights to an initial trial to establish guilt (as defined in Wisconsin law).^[228] The issue debated by opposing counsels at Dahmer's trial was to determine whether he suffered from either a mental or a personality disorder;^[229] the [prosecution](#) claiming that any disorders did not deprive Dahmer of the ability to appreciate the criminality of his conduct or to deprive him of the ability to resist his [impulses](#); the [defense](#) arguing that Dahmer suffered from a mental disease^[230] and was driven by obsessions and impulses he was unable to control.^[236]

Defense experts argued that Dahmer was insane due to his necrophilic drive – his compulsion to have sexual encounters with corpses. Defense expert Dr. [Fred Berlin](#) testified that Dahmer was unable to conform his conduct at the time that he committed the crimes because he was suffering from [paraphilia](#) or, more specifically, necrophilia. Dr. Judith Becker, a professor of psychiatry and psychology, was the second expert witness for the defense; Becker also diagnosed Dahmer as a necrophiliac, although she added Dahmer had informed her he preferred comatose sexual partners to deceased ones "75 percent" of the time.^[231] The final defense expert to testify, [forensic psychiatrist](#) Dr. Carl Wahlstrom, diagnosed Dahmer with necrophilia, [borderline personality disorder](#), [schizotypal personality disorder](#), [alcohol dependence](#), and a [psychotic disorder](#).^{[232][233]} The prosecution rejected the defense's argument that Dahmer was insane. Forensic psychiatrist Dr. Phillip Resnick testified that Dahmer did not suffer from primary necrophilia because he preferred live sexual partners as evidenced by his efforts to create unresistant, submissive sexual partners devoid of rational thought and to whose needs he did not have to cater.^[234] Another prosecution expert to testify, Dr. Fred Fosdel, testified to his belief that Dahmer was without mental disease or defect at the time he committed the murders. He described Dahmer as a calculating and cunning individual, able to differentiate between right and wrong, with the ability to control his actions.^[235] Although Fosdel did state his belief that Dahmer suffered from paraphilia, his conclusion was that Dahmer was not a [sadist](#).^[246]

The final witness to appear for the prosecution, forensic psychiatrist [Park Dietz](#), began his testimony on February 12. Dietz testified that he did not believe Dahmer to be suffering from any mental disease or defect at the time that he committed the crimes, stating: "Dahmer went to great lengths to be alone with his victim and to have no witnesses."^[247] He explained that there was ample evidence that Dahmer prepared in advance for each murder, therefore, his crimes were not impulsive.^{[248][249]} Although Dietz did concede any acquisition of a paraphilia was not a matter of personal choice,^[250] he also stated his belief that Dahmer's habit of becoming intoxicated prior to committing each of the murders was significant, stating: "If he had an impulse to kill or a compulsion to kill, he wouldn't have to drink alcohol to overcome it. He only has to drink alcohol to overcome it because he is inhibited against killing."^[250] Dietz also noted that Dahmer strongly identified with the villains of *The Exorcist III* and *Return of the Jedi*; particularly the level of power held by these characters. Expounding on the significance of these movies on Dahmer's psyche and many of the murders committed at the Oxford Apartments, Dietz explained that Dahmer occasionally viewed scenes from these films before searching for a victim.^[251] Dietz diagnosed Dahmer with [substance use disorder](#), paraphilia, and schizotypal personality disorder.^[252]

Two court-appointed mental health professionals—testifying independently of either prosecution or defense—were forensic psychiatrist George Palermo and clinical psychologist Samuel Friedman. Palermo stated that the murders were the result of a "pent-up aggression within himself [Dahmer]. He killed those men because he wanted to kill the source of his homosexual attraction to them. In killing them, he killed what he hated in himself." Palermo concluded that Dahmer had a severe [mixed personality disorder](#),^[253] with antisocial, [obsessive-compulsive](#), sadistic, fetishistic, borderline and necrophilic features, but otherwise legally sane.^[244] Friedman testified that it was a longing for companionship that caused Dahmer to kill. He stated, "Mr. Dahmer is not [psychotic](#)." He spoke kindly of Dahmer, describing him as, "Amiable, pleasant to be with, courteous, with a sense of humor, conventionally handsome, and charming in manner. He was, and still is, a bright young man."^{[255][245]} He diagnosed Dahmer with a [personality disorder not otherwise specified](#) featuring borderline, [obsessive-compulsive](#), and sadistic traits.^[244]

The trial lasted two weeks.^[245] On February 14, both counsels delivered their closing arguments to the jury. Each counsel was allowed to speak for two hours. Defense attorney Gerald Boyle argued first. Repeatedly harking to the testimony of the mental health professionals—almost all of whom had agreed Dahmer was suffering from a mental disease^[242]—Boyle argued that Dahmer's compulsive killings had been a result of "a sickness he discovered, not chose."^{[248][249]} Boyle portrayed Dahmer as a desperately lonely and profoundly sick individual "so out of control he could not conform his conduct any more."^[250]

Following the defense counsel's 75-minute closing argument, Michael McCann delivered his closing argument for the prosecution, describing Dahmer as a sane man, in full control of his actions, who simply strove to avoid detection.^[251] McCann described Dahmer as a calculating individual who killed to control his victims and retained their bodies "merely to afford" himself a prolonged period of sexual pleasure.^[252] McCann argued that by pleading guilty but insane to the charges, Dahmer was seeking to escape responsibility for his crimes.^[246]

Conviction

On February 15, the court reconvened to hear the verdict: Dahmer was ruled to be sane and not suffering from a mental disorder at the time of each of the 15 murders for which he was tried, although in each count, two of the twelve jurors signed their [dissent](#).^[253] Formal sentencing was postponed until February 17. On this date, Dahmer's attorney announced his client wished to address the court. Dahmer then approached a lectern and read from a statement prepared by himself and his defense as he faced the judge.^[244]

In this statement, Dahmer emphasized that he had never desired freedom following his arrest, and that he "frankly" wished for his own death. He further stressed that none of his murders had been motivated by hatred, that he understood that nothing he either said or did could "undo the terrible harm" he had caused to the families of his victims and the city of Milwaukee, and that he and his doctors believed his criminal behavior had been motivated by [mental disorders](#). Dahmer added that this medical knowledge had given him "some peace", and that although he understood that society would never forgive him, he hoped God would. Dahmer closed his statement with the following: "I know my time in prison will be terrible, but I deserve whatever I get because of what I have done. Thank you, your honor, and I am prepared for your sentence, which I know will be the maximum. I ask for no consideration."^[255] He then returned to his seat to await formal sentencing.^[256]

Dahmer was then sentenced to [life imprisonment](#) plus ten years upon the first two counts,^[257] with the remaining thirteen counts carrying a [mandatory](#) sentence of life imprisonment plus seventy years. The [death penalty](#) was not an option for Judge Gram to consider at the penalty phase, as Wisconsin had abolished capital punishment in 1853.^[258]

Upon hearing of Dahmer's sentencing, his father Lionel and stepmother Shari requested to be allowed a ten-minute private meeting with their son before he was transferred to the [Columbia Correctional Institution](#) in [Portage](#), to begin his sentence.^[259] This request was granted and the trio exchanged hugs and well-wishes before Dahmer was escorted away.

Three months after his conviction in Milwaukee, Dahmer was [extradited](#) to Ohio to be tried for the murder of his first victim, Steven Hicks.^[260] In a court hearing lasting just 45 minutes,^[260] Dahmer again pleaded guilty to the charges and was sentenced to a 16th term of life imprisonment on May 1, 1992.^[261]

From <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jeffrey_Dahmer>

Borderline Personality Disorder

Tuesday, January 11, 2022 5:52 PM

Borderline Personality Disorder

Overview

Borderline personality disorder is an illness marked by an ongoing pattern of varying moods, self-image, and behavior. These symptoms often result in impulsive actions and problems in relationships. People with borderline personality disorder may experience intense episodes of anger, depression, and anxiety that can last from a few hours to days.

Signs and Symptoms

People with borderline personality disorder may experience mood swings and display uncertainty about how they see themselves and their role in the world. As a result, their interests and values can change quickly.

People with borderline personality disorder also tend to view things in extremes, such as all good or all bad. Their opinions of other people can also change quickly. An individual who is seen as a friend one day may be considered an enemy or traitor the next. These shifting feelings can lead to intense and unstable relationships.

Other signs or symptoms may include:

- Efforts to avoid real or imagined abandonment, such as rapidly initiating intimate (physical or emotional) relationships or cutting off communication with someone in anticipation of being abandoned
- A pattern of intense and unstable relationships with family, friends, and loved ones, often swinging from extreme closeness and love (idealization) to extreme dislike or anger (devaluation)
- Distorted and unstable self-image or sense of self
- Impulsive and often dangerous behaviors, such as spending sprees, unsafe sex, substance abuse, reckless driving, and binge eating. **Please note:** If these behaviors occur primarily during a period of elevated mood or energy, they may be signs of a mood disorder—not borderline personality disorder
- Self-harming behavior, such as cutting
- Recurring thoughts of suicidal behaviors or threats
- Intense and highly changeable moods, with each episode lasting from a few hours to a few days
- Chronic feelings of emptiness
- Inappropriate, intense anger or problems controlling anger
- Difficulty trusting, which is sometimes accompanied by irrational fear of other people's intentions
- Feelings of dissociation, such as feeling cut off from oneself, seeing oneself from outside one's body, or feelings of unreality

Not everyone with borderline personality disorder experiences every symptom. Some individuals experience only a few symptoms, while others have many. Symptoms can be triggered by seemingly ordinary events. For example, people with borderline personality disorder may become angry and distressed over minor separations from people to whom they feel close, such as traveling on business trips. The severity and frequency of symptoms and how long they last will vary depending on the individual and their illness.

Risk Factors

The cause of borderline personality disorder is not yet clear, but research suggests that genetics, brain structure and function, and environmental, cultural, and social factors play a role, or may increase the risk for developing borderline personality disorder.

- **Family History.** People who have a close family member, such as a parent or sibling with the disorder may be at higher risk of developing borderline personality disorder.
- **Brain Factors.** Studies show that people with borderline personality disorder can have structural and functional changes in the brain especially in the areas that control impulses and emotional regulation. But it is not clear whether these changes are risk factors for the disorder, or caused by the disorder.
- **Environmental, Cultural, and Social Factors.** Many people with borderline personality disorder report experiencing traumatic life events, such as abuse, abandonment, or adversity during childhood. Others may have been exposed to unstable, invalidating relationships, and hostile conflicts.

Although these factors may increase a person's risk, it does not mean that the person will develop borderline personality disorder. Likewise, there may be people without these risk factors who will develop borderline personality disorder in their lifetime.

From <<https://www.nimh.nih.gov/health/topics/borderline-personality-disorder>>

Schizotypal Personality Disorder

Tuesday, January 11, 2022 5:53 PM

Overview

People with schizotypal personality disorder are often described as **odd or eccentric and usually have few, if any, close relationships**. They generally don't understand how relationships form or the impact of their behavior on others. They may also misinterpret others' motivations and behaviors and develop significant distrust of others.

These problems may lead to severe anxiety and a tendency to avoid social situations, as the person with schizotypal personality disorder tends to hold peculiar beliefs and may have difficulty with responding appropriately to social cues.

Schizotypal personality disorder typically is diagnosed in early adulthood and is likely to endure across the lifespan, though treatment, such as medications and therapy, can improve symptoms.

Symptoms

Schizotypal personality disorder typically includes five or more of these signs and symptoms:

- **Being a loner and lacking close friends outside of the immediate family**
- Flat emotions or limited or inappropriate emotional responses
- Persistent and excessive social anxiety
- Incorrect interpretation of events, such as **a feeling that something that is actually harmless or inoffensive has a direct personal meaning**
- Peculiar, eccentric or unusual thinking, beliefs or mannerisms
- Suspicious or paranoid thoughts and constant doubts about the loyalty of others
- Belief in special powers, such as mental telepathy or superstitions
- Unusual perceptions, such as sensing an absent person's presence or having illusions
- **Dressing in peculiar ways, such as appearing unkempt or wearing oddly matched clothes**
- Peculiar style of speech, such as vague or unusual patterns of speaking, or rambling oddly during conversations

Signs and symptoms of schizotypal personality disorder, such as increased interest in solitary activities or a high level of social anxiety, may be seen in the teen years. The child may be an underperformer in school or appear socially out of step with peers, which may result in teasing or bullying.

Schizotypal personality disorder vs. schizophrenia

Schizotypal personality disorder can easily be confused with schizophrenia, a severe mental illness in which people lose contact with reality (psychosis). While people with schizotypal personality disorder may experience brief psychotic episodes with delusions or hallucinations, the episodes are not as frequent, prolonged or intense as in schizophrenia.

Another key distinction is that people with schizotypal personality disorder usually can be made aware of the difference between their distorted ideas and reality. Those with schizophrenia generally can't be swayed away from their delusions.

Despite the differences, people with schizotypal personality disorder can benefit from treatments similar to those used for schizophrenia. Schizotypal personality disorder is sometimes considered to be on a spectrum with schizophrenia, with schizotypal personality disorder viewed as less severe.

When to see a doctor

People with schizotypal personality disorder are likely to seek help only at the urging of friends or family members. Or people with schizotypal personality disorder may seek help for another problem such as depression. If you suspect that a friend or family member may have the disorder, you might gently suggest that the person seek medical attention, starting with a primary care doctor or mental health professional.

From <<https://www.mayoclinic.org/diseases-conditions/schizotypal-personality-disorder/symptoms-causes/syc-20353919>>

Death

Tuesday, January 11, 2022 6:07 PM

During his time in prison, Dahmer had constant thoughts of suicide — but he would never get the chance to take his own life. On November 28, 1994, a fellow inmate and convicted murderer named [Christopher Scarver](#) beat Dahmer to death with a metal bar in the prison bathroom. According to Scarver, Jeffrey Dahmer neither fought back nor made a sound during the attack, but instead appeared to accept his fate.

"If he'd have had a choice, he'd have let this happen to him," Dahmer's mother told the *Milwaukee Sentinel* soon afterward. "I always asked if he was safe, and he'd say, 'It doesn't matter, Mom. I don't care if something happens to me.'"

"Now is everybody happy?" Joyce Dahmer asked.

"Now that he's bludgeoned to death, is that good enough for everyone?"

From <https://allthatsinteresting.com/jeffrey-dahmer>

Dahmer served his time at the Columbia Correctional Institution in Portage, Wisconsin. During his time in prison, Dahmer expressed remorse for his actions and wished for his own death. He also read the Bible and declared himself a born-again Christian, ready for his final judgment. He was attacked twice by fellow inmates, with the first attempt to slice his neck open leaving him with only superficial wounds. However, he was attacked a second time on November 28, 1994, by an inmate as they cleaned one of the prison showers. Dahmer was found still alive, but died on the way to the hospital from severe head trauma.

From <https://www.crimemuseum.org/crime-library/serial-killers/jeffrey-dahmer/>



Christopher Scarver

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Meet Christopher Scarver — The Man Who Killed Cannibal Jeffrey Dahmer
By Kara Goldfarb | Checked By John Kuroski
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Christopher Scarver, the man who killed Jeffrey Dahmer at Wisconsin's Columbia Correctional Institution in 1994, didn't like the notorious killer's crimes. So he did something about it.

On November 29, 1994, Christopher Scarver, an inmate at Columbia Correctional Institution in Portage, Wisconsin, was assigned to clean the prison's gymnasium along with two other inmates. One inmate was named Jesse Anderson.

The other inmate was infamous cannibal [Jeffrey Dahmer](#). The struggle that took place behind closed doors brought about what dozens of his victims couldn't: Jeffrey Dahmer's death.

Christopher Scarver Goes To Jail



Wikimedia Commons Christopher Scarver's mug shot. 1992.

Christopher Scarver — the man who killed [Jeffrey Dahmer](#) — was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. After he dropped out of high school and his mother kicked him out of the house, Scarver secured a position through the Youth Conservation Corps program as a trainee carpenter.

A supervisor of the program allegedly told Scarver that once he completed the program, he would become a full-time employee. But that never happened.

On the first day of June in 1990, a disgruntled Scarver went to the office of the training program. Steve Lohman, a former boss, was working there. Scarver said that the program owed him money and demanded Lohman give it to him. When Lohman only gave him 15 dollars, Scarver shot him in the head, killing him instantly.



YouTube Jeffrey Dahmer and Christopher Scarver

The man who killed Jeffrey Dahmer was [arrested](#) a few hours later, sitting on the stoop of his girlfriend's apartment building.

During Scarver's trial, a police officer testified that Scarver had told the arresting officers [he planned to turn himself in because he knew what he did was wrong](#). In 1992, Christopher Scarver was convicted and given a life sentence behind bars.

That same year, the "Milwaukee Cannibal" made headlines as a jury sentenced him to 15 terms of life imprisonment.

Before that day in November of 1994, Christopher Scarver had only watched Dahmer from afar.

At first, Scarver didn't pay much attention to the cannibal. Dahmer's first year in the Columbia Correctional Institution had been a quiet one; he was kept, with his consent, in solitary confinement, minimizing the impact of his presence on the other inmates for his own protection.

But after a year of isolation, Dahmer was restless. He reportedly told family members that he didn't care what happened to him. Having become a born-again Christian during his incarceration, he was prepared to repent and meet his maker.

So Dahmer left solitary and joined prison life — but according to Scarver, the man who killed Jeffrey Dahmer eventually, he wasn't repentant at all.

[Scarver claimed that Dahmer would use prison food and ketchup to replicate bloody severed limbs as a means of taunting the other inmates.](#)

Christopher Scarver also said that he witnessed a few heated interactions between Dahmer and other prisoners — a claim that was borne out when fellow inmate Osvaldo Durruthy attempted to slash Dahmer's neck with a razor in front of guards.

Dahmer wasn't seriously hurt, and he continued to participate in regular prison activities — until November 28, 1994, [when there were no guards.](#)

Christopher Scarver Bludgeoned Jeffrey Dahmer To Death



Wikimedia CommonsThe Columbia Correctional Institution near Portage, Wisconsin, where Jeffrey Dahmer and Christopher Scarver were incarcerated.

Christopher Scarver would later say he was provoked that day while they were cleaning the gymnasium: Someone poked him in the back, and he wasn't sure whether it was Anderson or Dahmer, but they both snickered.

So Scarver took a 20-inch metal bar off a piece of exercise equipment. He cornered Dahmer by a locker room and pulled out a newspaper clipping that he had been keeping in his pocket, confronting the notorious cannibal with a detailed account of his crimes. Thus began the confrontation that ended with Jeffrey Dahmer's death.

"I asked him if he did those things 'cause I was fiercely disgusted," said Scarver.

With no guards around, 25-year-old Christopher Scarver struck Dahmer over the head twice with the metal bar and smashed his head against the wall. He then bludgeoned Anderson to death.

Dahmer was found still alive with extreme head and facial injuries. He was taken to the hospital, where he was then pronounced dead.

"Some people who are in prison are repentant," Scarver said in the wake of Jeffrey Dahmer's death, "but he was not one of them."

For the murder of Jeffrey Dahmer, Christopher Scarver received two additional life sentences. He was transferred to several different prisons after the attack and is now in the Centennial Correctional Facility in Canon City, Colorado.

Scarver claimed guards left him alone on purpose because they wanted to see Dahmer dead and they knew Scarver didn't like him.

Though the crime was intentional, the man who killed Jeffrey Dahmer had complained of delusional thoughts he was having in prison. Prison doctors have conducted over 10 evaluations regarding Scarver's mental state.

Christopher Scarver has his own theory, which involves prison food. "Certain foods I eat cause me to have a psychotic break," he said, adding, "bread, refined sugar — those are the main culprits."

More recently, Scarver has taken to poetry, publishing a book from jail in 2015 titled *God Seed: Poetry of Christopher J. Scarver*. The Amazon summary describes it as "A poetic vision of the world as seen through prison walls. Christopher's poetry describes his journey from despair, to hope, from mistrust to finding the good in others."

From <<https://allthatsinteresting.com/christopher-scarver-jeffrey-dahmer-death>>