

AAI'26

By the Strike of the Gavel.

ALTRAIN

FBI

CASE FILE:

THE CASE OF JEFFREY

DAHMER

UNDER SECRETARY-GENERAL:
DORUK SAPMAZ

UNDER SECRETARY-GENERAL:
DORUK ŐENTÜRK

ACADEMIC ASSISTANT:
NEHİR DOĐU

1) Letter from the Secretary General.....	3
2) Letters from the Committee Academy.....	6
2.1) Letter from the Under Secretaries General.....	6
2.2) Letter from the Academic Assistant.....	8
3) Introduction to the Committee.....	11
3.1) Historical Background.....	11
3.2) Functions of the FBI.....	13
3.3) Past Actions Regarding the Case.....	15
3.4) Crime and Policing in the United States during the 1980-1990s.....	16
4) The Procedure of the Committee.....	18
5) Case Background: Jeffrey Dahmer.....	23
5.1) Glance at His Early Childhood and Diagnoses.....	23
5.2) Initial Arrest and Release.....	25
5.3) Escalation of Disappearances and Unresolved Cases.....	26
6) Role of the FBI Regarding the Investigation.....	29
6.1) Coordination with Local Law Enforcements.....	29
6.2) Social Bias, Marginalization, and Their Impact.....	30
7.) The Victims.....	31
7.1) June 18, 1978 - Steven Mark Hicks.....	31
7.2) November 20, 1987 – Steven Walter Tuomi.....	32
7.3) January 16, 1988 – James Edward Doxtator.....	32
7.4) March 24, 1988 – Richard Guerrero.....	32
7.5) March 25, 1989 – Anthony Lee Sears.....	32
7.6) May 20, 1990 – Raymond Lamont Smith.....	33
7.7) June 14, 1990 – Edward Warren Smith.....	33
7.8) September 2, 1990 – Ernest Marquez Miller.....	34
7.9) September 24, 1990 – David Courtney Thomas.....	34
7.10) February 18, 1991 – Curtis Durrell Straughter.....	34
7.11) April 7, 1991 – Errol Lindsey.....	34
7.12) May 24, 1991 – Tony Anthony Hughes.....	35
7.13) May 27, 1991 – Konerak Sinthasomphone.....	35
7.14) June 30, 1991 – Matt Cleveland Turner.....	36
7.15) July 5, 1991 – Jeremiah Benjamin Weinberger.....	36
7.16) July 15, 1991 – Oliver Joseph Lacy.....	36
7.17) July 19, 1991 – Joseph Arthur Bradehoft.....	37
7.18) July 22, 1991: The “Last” Victim.....	37
8. Ethical, Legal, and Institutional Implications.....	40
8.1 Civil Rights.....	40
8.2 Victim Protection.....	40
8.3 Public Pressure and Racism.....	40
9. Further Recommendations.....	41

1) Letter from the Secretary General

Firstly, it is with immense pride and enthusiasm that I extend my warmest welcomes to all participants of the Antalya Anatolian High School Train Model United Nations Conference 2026, taking place on April 11th-12th in Antalya.

I am Güney Deniz Ala, Secretary-General of this distinguished conference. It is both an honor and a privilege to lead this organization in this position. Model United Nations has always been far more than a simulation, it is a journey. Whether you're a more experienced delegate or a first-timer, with AALTRAIN'26 I promise unparalleled growth and inspiration.

Our Academic Team: Under-Secretary Generals, Academic Assistants, and Board Members, represent the finest minds in Antalya, each meticulously selected to deliver your committees of exceptional caliber. From beginner to advanced committees, every session has been crafted for the maximum impact.

My deepest gratitude goes to our Principal Mr. Kılıç and our dedicated advisor Mrs. Bilici, whose unwavering support made this vision reality. I extend special thanks to the AALTRAIN'26 participants, whose passion set the standard we strive to exceed, and a personal note of appreciation to my Executive Team whose brilliance knows no bounds.

As we gather, let us draw inspiration from the eternal words of Mustafa Kemal Atatürk, founder of modern Turkey:

"Ey Türk gençliği! Birinci vazifen, Türk istiklâlini, Türk Cumhuriyeti'ni, ilelebet muhafaza ve müdafaa etmektir. Mevcudiyetinin ve istikbalinin yegâne temeli budur. Bu temel, senin en kıymetli hazinendir."

To delegates: embrace the challenge, defend your interests, and leave AALTRAIN'26 having elevated your voice on the world stage. I am eager to witness your brilliance.

Sincerely,

Güney Deniz Ala

Secretary-General, AALTRAIN'26

Antalya Anatolian High School

2) Letters from the Committee Academy

2.1) Letter from the Under Secretaries General

Hello fellow delegates, prominent participants and eminent executive team,

My name is Doruk Sapmaz, and this is my 38th conference. I can say that throughout my MUN journey this committee is the one that excites me the most. To introduce myself, I graduated from Antalya High School last year and am currently working to study at the University of Akdeniz to become an English teacher. I suggest to you all to read this guide thoroughly because it is kind of a report and this lunatic and as the committee secretary are not in a good mood after our research towards the guide. I want to give my gratitude to them because without their help this guide wouldn't have been possible. Firstly, my namesake Doruk Şentürk who has been one of my greatest friends for quite sometime, secondly one of the most hardworking Academic Assistant I have ever worked with Nehir Doğu. I wish you all the best. I can't wait to meet all of you in person during the conference, and trust me this committee will exceed your expectations and blow you away when you witness it. I will be leaving my contact information below, and feel free to contact me at any time about the guide or the committee.

Sincerely,

Doruk SAPMAZ

@edindoazlok

+90 530 011 47 01

dorukdoam@gmail.com

Dear delegates, distinguished academic team and fellow participants;

I am honored to welcome you all to the Antalya Anatolian High School Model United Nations Train Conference (AALTRAIN'26). As Doruk ŐENTÜRK, it's a pleasure to serve you as an Under Secretary-General of the FBI committee with Doruk Sapmaz and our Academic Assistant Nehir Doęu.

I am a 12th student in Maya Science and Technology High School.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) is the principal domestic intelligence and law enforcement agency of the United States, operating under the Department of Justice. It investigates federal crimes, combats terrorism and cyber threats, and supports local law enforcement. In this special committee, we will investigate the case file of Jeffrey Lionel Dahmer and his detailed background as an FBI agency. We admit that the procedure and process is hard to understand and embrace but we are here for you to help about everything, before and during the conference.

Lastly, I want to thank the executive team for giving us an opportunity to serve as under secretary general in this delightful conference with my brother and my co-usg Doruk Sapmaz and our academic assistant, the best psycho that I've ever met, Nehir Dođu, for her partnership and existence. I cannot wait to meet all of you personally and I hope you can have a great time with the time you spend in the conference. You can contact me at any kind of situation or problem, do not hesitate to ask me any questions about the committee. See you soon!

Sincerely,

Doruk ŐENTÜRK

dorukksenturk@gmail.com

0 506 022 2348

2.2) Letter from the Academic Assistant

To the Agents of the Bureau,

It is with great delight that I, the Academic Assistant of the Federal Bureau of Investigation Committee, welcome you all to AALTRAIN'26. Finally writing this letter after months of preparation for this committee is indescribable, so first and foremost, I would like to thank the Executive Team for making this conference and committee possible for us.

Our committee is, to say the least, the perfect one for those who enjoy solving problems under pressure, working in a fast-paced environment, and actively participating in teamwork

as agents will operate in units. This guide includes everything you should know about the case. Please read it thoroughly and conduct your own research regarding your position.

Our Under Secretaries General, Doruk Sapmaz and Doruk Şentürk, were there for me the whole time, and doing this incredible committee with them is absolutely priceless. Their insights and vision made this committee undoubtedly more enjoyable and brought it to the delegates in the best way.

I hope to see you all excited for the sessions, because we are!!

If you do have any questions regarding the agenda, procedure, or MUN in general, feel free to contact me through the Email address or my phone number I have placed below.

Sincerely,

Nehir DOĞU

nhrdogu@gmail.com

0 501 036 5809

*Freedom of Information
and
Privacy Acts*

Subject: Jeffrey Dahmer
File Number: 7-HQ-21976



Federal Bureau of Investigation

3) Introduction to the Committee

3.1) Historical Background

During the nineteenth century, investigations involving violations of law that affected the U.S. government were largely more political than professional. These investigations were typically adjudicated by the Department of Justice, which was headed by the U.S. Attorney General. The Justice Department employed well-trained Secret Service personnel to conduct investigations, but this process had obvious drawbacks. Employing such operatives was very expensive, so economic considerations sometimes thwarted investigations that needed to be conducted more fully. Furthermore, members of the Secret Service reported directly to the director of the Secret Service rather than to the Department of Justice and the attorney general.

In 1901, Theodore Roosevelt became president of the United States after the assassination of President William McKinley. Roosevelt, at that time the youngest person ever to serve as president, believed in a strong and active executive branch of government. Throughout his term of office, he focused on environmental conservation, an issue that meant a great deal to him. In 1905, Roosevelt appointed Charles Joseph Bonaparte to the position of attorney general; Bonaparte shared the administration's progressive, reformist spirit. Bonaparte wanted complete control of the investigations carried out on his watch, so he supported Congress's passage, on May 27, 1908, of a law that prohibited the Department of Justice from hiring Secret Service personnel to carry out the kinds of investigations previously conducted by the Secret Service. This paved the way for the founding of an agency within the Department of Justice specifically designed to investigate federal crimes.

After the establishment of the Bureau of Investigation (later renamed the Federal Bureau of Investigation, or FBI), some federal violations continued to be investigated by the agencies most directly affected by them. Infringement of postal regulations, for example, fell under the purview of postal authorities. Customs violations and counterfeiting, although federal infractions, were investigated by the Department of the Treasury. Local violations, which occurred much more frequently than federal violations, generally came under the jurisdiction of state or local enforcement agencies, although in some cases, federal agents assisted them.

Roosevelt, who strove to provide equal service to his full constituency-laborers, blue-collar and white-collar workers, and businesspeople alike-was disturbed by the incursions big business was making into American society. He called for stricter government regulation of business and set out to abolish trusts, or at least to restrict their activities substantially. To the dismay of the business world, he initiated legal action against the powerful Northern Securities Company. At the same time, Roosevelt was strenuously working for more governmental control of public lands, which were being shamelessly exploited by oil and mining interests. He urged Congress to put the good of the public ahead of private and highly profitable business interests.

During his term in office, Roosevelt doubled the number of national parks in the United States, adding five parks to those already in existence, and designated fifty-one areas as wildlife refuges. Roosevelt's solution to the problem of corporate greed despoiling much of the West was to declare large wilderness areas in public lands. His interests in conservation and in controlling trusts led him to establish the Bureau of Investigation. To do so, Roosevelt called upon his attorney general, Bonaparte, to create an organization that would focus on thwarting the illegal land grabbing occurring in the West and on controlling the development of trusts within the business communities in the East.

Bonaparte responded to Roosevelt's mandate by forming an agency staffed by thirty-four specialized agents who were authorized to deal with the problems the president had identified. This small group, which grew into the Bureau of Investigation, began operations on July 26, 1908. The initial staff of thirty-four was made up mostly of men who were chosen based on the experience they had gained working in the Department of Justice. They were exceptional investigators who had not been required to present any specific academic credentials but who had proven themselves in the field. Later, when Attorney General Harlan Fiske Stone appointed J. Edgar Hoover director of the Bureau of Investigation in 1924, strict rules were established regarding an agent's qualifications. These rules, however, were not in effect during the bureau's first decades.

Initially, many members of the U.S. Congress had serious concerns about establishing this new agency, identified as the "special-agent force," within the Department of Justice. They feared that the executive branch of the federal government was establishing a secret police

force that might eventually infringe on citizens' individual freedoms and constitutional guarantees.

Nevertheless, by passing the 1910 White-Slave Traffic Act (also called the Mann Act), Congress gave this cadre of special investigative personnel (which by 1909 had grown to sixty-four agents and nine support staff) much more power than it had at its inception. The Mann Act prohibited the transportation of women across state lines for immoral purposes, making such activities infractions of federal rather than state or local laws. Prostitution was usually viewed as a local matter, but the transportation of women from state to state for immoral purposes became a federal offense.

The agency operated without an official name until 1909, when Bonaparte's successor, George Woodward Wickersham, who was appointed by President William Howard Taft, named the agency the Bureau of Investigation. Its first chief was Stanley W. Finch, who served for four years and was succeeded by A. Bruce Bielaski, who served for seven years. During the second and third decades of the twentieth century, when mob activity and the illegalities associated with Prohibition swept the nation, the FBI increased in size and gained considerable power. During World War I, the FBI was charged with the enforcement of the Selective Service Act and with investigating and prosecuting violations of the Espionage Act. Its scope was again broadened in 1919, when enforcement of the Interstate Transportation of Stolen Motor Vehicles Act fell to the bureau

3.2) Functions of the FBI

- Conduct professional investigations and authorized intelligence collection to identify and counter the threat posed by domestic and international terrorists and their supporters within the United States, and to pursue extraterritorial criminal investigations to bring the perpetrators of terrorist acts to justice. In furtherance of this function, the FBI designs, develops, and implements counterterrorism initiatives that enhance the FBI's ability to minimize the terrorist threat.
- Conduct counterintelligence activities and coordinate counterintelligence activities of other agencies in the intelligence community within the United States. (Executive

Order 12333 includes international terrorist activities in its definition of counterintelligence.)

- Coordinate the efforts of U.S. Government agencies and departments in protecting the nation's critical infrastructure by identifying and investigating criminal and terrorist group intrusions through physical and cyber attacks.
- Investigate violations of the laws of the United States and collect evidence in cases in which the United States is or may be a party of interest, except in cases in which such responsibility is by statute or otherwise specifically assigned to another investigative agency.
- Locate and apprehend fugitives for violations of specified federal laws and, when so requested, state and local fugitives pursuant to federal statutory authority.
- Conduct professional investigations to identify, disrupt, and dismantle existing and emerging criminal enterprises whose activities affect the United States. Address international criminal organizations and terrorist groups, which threaten the American people and their property, through expanded international liaison and through the conduct of extraterritorial investigations as mandated by laws and Executive Orders.
- Gather, analyze, and assess information and intelligence of planned or committed criminal acts.
- Establish and implement quality outreach programs that will ensure FBI and community partnerships and sharing.
- Conduct personnel investigations requisite to the work of the Department of Justice and whenever required by statute or otherwise.
- Establish and conduct law enforcement training programs and conduct research to provide assistance to state and local law enforcement personnel. Participate in interagency law enforcement initiatives that address crime problems common to federal/state/local agencies.
- Develop new approaches, techniques, systems, equipment, and devices to improve and strengthen law enforcement and assist in conducting state, local, and international law enforcement training programs.
- Provide timely and relevant criminal justice information and identification services concerning individuals, stolen property, criminal organizations and activities, crime statistics, and other law enforcement-related data, not only to the FBI, but to qualified

law enforcement, criminal justice, civilian, academic, employment, licensing, and firearms sales organizations.

3.3) Past Actions Regarding the Case

The investigation into Jeffrey Dahmer initially remained under the jurisdiction of the Milwaukee Police Department. However, due to the severity and complexity of the crimes uncovered in July 1991, federal attention was drawn to the case, leading to the involvement of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.



The FBI's role primarily focused on behavioral analysis, forensic support, and inter-agency coordination. The Bureau's Behavioral Science Unit contributed to profiling efforts, aiming to understand the psychological patterns behind Dahmer's actions. Additionally, forensic experts assisted in identifying victims through dental records and DNA analysis, as many remains were severely decomposed.

Following Dahmer's arrest, federal authorities reviewed procedural failures that allowed the perpetrator to evade capture for an extended period. Particular attention was given to prior encounters between Dahmer and local law enforcement, including instances where warning signs were overlooked. These failures prompted internal reviews and discussions on improving communication between local police departments and federal agencies.

Given that the majority of Dahmer's victims were African-American, there were considerable racial tensions, and his trial began on 13 January 1992 under the strictest of security, which included an eight-foot barrier of bulletproof glass that separated him from the gallery. The

inclusion of only one African-American on the jury provoked further unrest, but fortunately, this was contained and short-lived. His father, Lionel, and his second wife attended the trial throughout. Despite having confessed to the killings during police interrogation, Dahmer initially pleaded not guilty to all charges. However, against the advice of his legal counsel, he changed his plea to guilty by virtue of insanity. His defence then offered every gruesome detail of his behaviour, as proof that only someone insane could commit such terrible acts. But the jury chose to believe the prosecutor's assertion that Dahmer was fully aware that his acts were evil and that he chose to commit them anyway. They returned after only five hours of deliberation to find him guilty, but sane, on all counts, on 17 February 1992. Dahmer was sentenced to fifteen consecutive life terms, a total of 957 years in prison.

3.4) Crime and Policing in the United States during the 1980-1990s

During the 1980s and early 1990s, crime was one of the central public concerns in the United States. The National Institute of Justice describes policing in the 1980s as operating under intense pressure because crime had been rising since the 1960s, and by 1985 the serious crime rate had reached 5,224 offenses per 100,000 people. FBI Uniform Crime Reports show that violent crime remained very high in the early 1990s, with a violent crime rate of 758.2 per 100,000 in 1991, 757.7 in 1992, and 747.1 in 1993. Property crime was also widespread during this period, which reinforced the sense that the country was facing a broad public safety crisis rather than a narrow problem limited to a few cities.

Policing expanded significantly in response. According to the Bureau of Justice Statistics, local police departments employed about 460,000 full-time personnel in 1990, roughly 79

percent of them sworn officers, while state police agencies employed about 77,000 full-time personnel. At the same time, incarceration grew rapidly. BJS reported that the number of state and federal prisoners reached 771,243 by the end of 1990, representing a 134 percent increase since 1980, and by 1999, more than 2 million people were held in some form of incarceration. These numbers reflect a period in which criminal justice policy relied heavily on arrest, prosecution, and confinement as major tools of public order.

At the policy level, the 1990s also brought important changes in how policing was organized. While enforcement remained central, departments increasingly adopted newer approaches such as community policing, problem solving, and place-based strategies. The Office of Community Oriented Policing Services was created in 1994 through the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act, and it became a major federal instrument for funding officers, training, and local policing reform. By the late 1990s, local police personnel levels had increased further, and many agencies were reorganizing around neighborhood presence, data use, and targeted deployment. This period therefore combined punitive expansion with a parallel effort to improve police effectiveness and public trust.

For investigations involving serial violence and complex offender behavior, the same period saw the growing importance of specialized federal support. The FBI had established its Behavioral Science Unit in 1972, the National Center for the Analysis of Violent Crime in 1985, and the Violent Criminal Apprehension Program in the same year to help law enforcement identify patterns across violent crimes that might otherwise appear unrelated. In practical terms, this meant that by the late 1980s and early 1990s, American policing was not defined only by patrol and arrest, but also by profiling, crime analysis, interagency information-sharing, and increasingly centralized databases.

4) The Procedure of the Committee

The committee will proceed with the official bureau procedure. Below is a concise but comprehensive account of how an FBI investigation works in real life.

The exact sequence varies by offense type, urgency, and legal authority, but the basic structure is fairly consistent across criminal, counterterrorism, counterintelligence, cyber, and civil-rights matters. The FBI is both a law-enforcement agency and a member of the U.S. Intelligence Community, so its investigations combine criminal-case building with intelligence collection, analysis, and interagency coordination.

An FBI investigation usually begins when information suggesting a possible federal offense or a national security threat reaches federal authorities. That information may come from victims, witnesses, local or state police, other federal agencies, foreign partners, intelligence reporting, tips from the public, or existing FBI casework. The first practical question is jurisdiction: the FBI determines whether the matter falls within federal authority and whether it is a lead agency, a supporting agency, or one participant in a broader joint investigation. If the matter is outside its jurisdiction, it may refer it to the appropriate authority; if it is within its jurisdiction, the Bureau begins to assess what kind of inquiry is legally justified.

The opening threshold depends on the legal basis available. Under the current Attorney General Guidelines for Domestic FBI Operations, the Bureau may proceed at different levels, including assessments and predicated investigations. A predicated preliminary investigation may be opened when information or an allegation indicates that a federal crime or a threat to national security may exist; a full investigation requires an articulable factual basis that reasonably indicates a relevant crime, threat, or foreign-intelligence purpose. Historically, before the 2008 consolidated guidelines, the FBI used “preliminary inquiries” and “investigations” under older Attorney General guidelines; those earlier rules also emphasized a factual basis, minimal intrusion, and termination when no legitimate law-enforcement interest remained.

Once a matter is opened, the case is assigned and structured. In practice, the relevant field office takes operational ownership, usually under the supervision of the Special Agent in Charge, while headquarters components provide subject-matter expertise, policy oversight, analytical support, and coordination across offices. If the case touches multiple jurisdictions or disciplines, the Bureau often works through task forces or formal partnerships with local, state, federal, Tribal, and international bodies. This is especially important in terrorism, organized crime, gangs, cyber, violent crime, and cross-border cases, where no single office can manage the full information picture alone.

The core investigative phase is intelligence-driven. The FBI collects information through interviews, source reporting, data analysis, records review, surveillance, and, where legally authorized, more intrusive methods such as court-approved wiretaps or foreign-intelligence collection under FISA. In every case, the Bureau is expected to use lawful methods, follow the Constitution, comply with federal statutes and Attorney General guidelines, and account for privacy and civil-liberties limits. In other words, real-life FBI investigations are not simply “find the suspect and arrest them”; they are structured efforts to gather reliable, admissible, and legally obtained information while minimizing unnecessary intrusion.

Evidence development is usually iterative. Investigators compare witness accounts, physical evidence, digital traces, financial records, travel records, communications, and prior case data to test hypotheses and narrow the facts. The FBI Laboratory and related scientific resources support this process through disciplines such as DNA analysis, latent fingerprints, chemistry, toxicology, technical exploitation, visual documentation, and hazardous-scene evidence collection. In complex violent-crime or behavioral cases, the Bureau may also use behavioral-analysis support to examine victim selection, offender behavior, interview strategy, and linkages among cases. These functions do not replace field investigation; they refine it and help transform raw information into an evidentiary theory of the case.

Throughout the investigation, the FBI works closely with prosecutors, usually through the relevant United States Attorney’s Office or another Department of Justice component. In practical terms, investigators and prosecutors develop the case together: agents gather the facts and evidence, while prosecutors assess charging theories, legal sufficiency, venue, evidentiary issues, and strategy. The FBI’s own public guidance states that when information

and evidence are gathered, they are presented to the appropriate U.S. Attorney or DOJ official, who determines whether prosecution or other action is warranted. This prosecutor–investigator relationship is central to the federal system because an FBI investigation is not considered complete simply when the Bureau “knows who did it”; it must be developed in a form the court can use.

If the evidence supports charges, the case enters the federal charging stage. For felony matters, prosecutors generally present evidence to a grand jury, which hears witnesses, reviews evidence, and votes in secret on whether there is enough evidence to charge the target. If the grand jury returns a “true bill,” an indictment is issued. In some noncapital cases, a defendant may waive indictment and proceed by information instead. In urgent situations, a complaint and arrest warrant may come first, followed by later grand-jury action. These charging instruments are formal legal documents, not internal FBI paperwork, and they define what the government alleges and what it must prove.

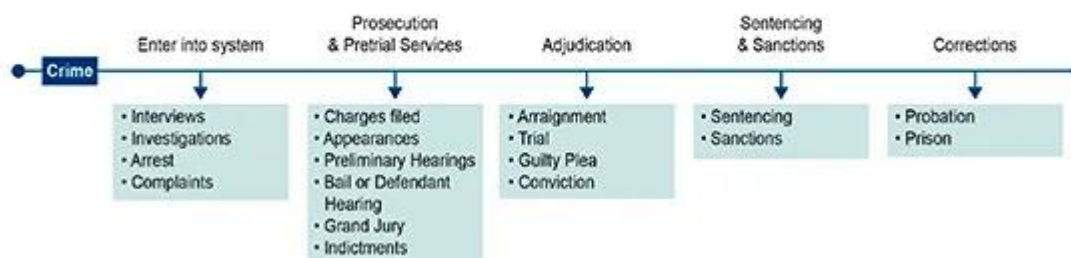
After arrest, the defendant is normally brought promptly before a federal magistrate judge for an initial appearance, where the court addresses rights, counsel, detention or release, and the next procedural steps. If the defendant pleads not guilty and the case has not already been indicted, a preliminary hearing may be held to determine whether probable cause exists. Federal felony cases usually proceed toward indictment, arraignment, motions, plea negotiations, or trial. From the Bureau’s perspective, this stage still involves active case support: locating additional witnesses, handling exhibits, preparing agents to testify, answering defense requests through prosecutors, and preserving the chain of custody and admissibility of evidence.

Victims and witnesses also have a formal place in the process. The FBI’s victim-services framework emphasizes notification, support, referrals, and coordination with U.S. attorneys’ offices and the federal victim notification system. Not every case will involve the same level of victim contact, but in general, the Bureau is expected to identify victims of the federal crimes it investigates, provide required notifications and assistance, and coordinate with prosecutors through the later stages of the case. At the end of the investigation, evidence is either retained for court and appeal purposes or returned/disposed of according to law and procedure.

In summary, the real-life FBI investigation process is a staged system rather than a single act. It begins with jurisdiction and legal predication, moves through structured information collection and evidence development, relies heavily on interagency coordination and prosecutorial review, and only then advances to charging, arrest, court proceedings, and final case disposition. The distinctive feature of the FBI model is that it is simultaneously intelligence-driven, evidence-focused, and legally constrained. That combination is what allows the Bureau to investigate serious crime and national-security threats while remaining tied to prosecutorial standards and judicial oversight.

Related to this procedure, our committee will progress through updates and directives, requiring delegates to respond quickly, analyze information, and make decisions throughout the investigation. The committee's final document will be a declaration paper that indicates the bureau's final decision on Jeffrey Lionel Dahmer.

Overview of the criminal process



UNITS

Core Investigation Unit

Chief of the Criminal Investigative Division

Supervisory Special Agent

Special Agent in Charge - Milwaukee Field Office

Interrogation Strategy Advisor

Behavioral & Profiling Unit

Chief of the Behavioral Analysis Unit

Senior Criminal Profiler

Violent Crimes Profiler

Serial Crimes Analysis Officer

Criminal Psychology Advisor

Psychological Risk Assessment Officer

Serial Crimes Analysis Officer

Forensic & Evidence Unit

Chief Forensic Analyst

DNA and Biological Evidence Specialist

Blood Pattern Analyst

Evidence and Crime Scene Analysis Coordinator

Evidence Chain-of-Custody Supervisor

Intelligence & Data Unit

Intelligence and Surveillance Officer

Regional Crime Intelligence Representative

Crime Database and Case File Analyst

Interagency Intelligence Sharing Officer

Internal Affairs Investigator

Investigative Review Board Representative

Law & Government Relations Unit

Federal-State Coordination Officer

Liaison to Milwaukee Police Department

Liaison to the Department of Justice

U.S. Attorney's Office Liaison

Policy Reform and Prevention Analyst

Institutional Accountability Advisor

FBI Legal Affairs Advisor

Civil Rights and Ethics Officer

Media, Community & Social Response Unit

Media and Public Communications Director

Victim Advocacy and Community Relations Officer

Social Services Liaison

Case Management & Response Unit

Missing Persons Unit Coordinator

Witness Protection and Testimony Coordinator

Emergency Case Review Coordinator

5) Case Background: Jeffrey Dahmer

5.1) Glance at His Early Childhood and Diagnoses

Jeffrey Dahmer was born on May 21, 1960, in Milwaukee; his parents were Lionel and Joyce Dahmer. Joyce's father was severely alcoholic, and he was distant and uninvolved with her. Joyce had problems during her pregnancy and started taking drugs to treat her sickness. After Dahmer was born, he had problems with his legs and was immobilized until he was four months old. Despite this problem, he seemed to grow up as a healthy, beautiful child; his achievements were of his age, but at one point, his mother started to refuse to breastfeed him. Joyce was showing unstable behavior, continuously lamenting the neighbor's noises, needing

to be constantly reassured by her partner. Since she could not tolerate such stimulations, she increased the consumption of antidepressants.

The couple moved six times in their first years of marriage. In 1962, the family moved to Iowa. Lionel had been accepted to a doctoral program in chemistry; during this period, Jeffrey Dahmer got sick very often and required several injections to treat infections. When he started to go to preschool, he was very shy, while his interest in insects and animals was starting to take form, he, in fact, helped his father nurse an owl they found and then several other animals. When Jeffrey Dahmer was four, his father found some dead animals in decomposition, and the child touched the bones and broke them into pieces. He liked to play with small bones; it was a thrilling experience for him. His father was almost absent, due to his career, and did not spend any time with his son, who was beginning to show to be shy and was avoiding those activities that children usually love, such as those characterized by physical contact and competition. At the age of six, Jeffrey Dahmer underwent hernia surgery. When he woke up from the anesthesia, he was worried someone had cut his genitals. After a long recovery period, his parents remember that he turned out to be a loner. His mother's depression was increasing, and so was her consumption of antidepressants. The atmosphere at Dahmer's home was characterized by continuous litigations and quarrels between the parents.

When he started school, he was terrified and avoidant; his teacher told his parents that he was not interested in schoolwork and that he was very timid. Dahmer was growing more and more isolated, lacking significant parental figures; his father was too involved in his activities, and his mother was suffering from serious psychological problems. Dahmer showed a low tolerance to frustration, but it did not externalize; rather he was showing nothing more than silence; his coping skills were limited to walking in the woods or exploring animals' interiors. Arguments between his parents worsened. The disease of his mother and the conflicts within the family reached a critical level, until his mother was sent to a neuropsychiatric hospital for one month. Some experts hypothesized that Dahmer felt guilty for his mother's sickness, which he thought to be the cause of all the problems in his family, and for this reason had a precocious alienation from his family. This apathy was evident, as was his internal suffering, but he was never able to communicate such feelings.

In the coming years, during high school, he was considered a strange boy, reserved, and showing bizarre behaviors. In these years, he started to drink; he used to go to school with a

scotch bottle. One day in 1975, some guys from the neighborhood walked behind his house and found the head of a dog impaled on a stick, and the body of the animal skinned and attached to a tree. Dahmer, although he was very obsessed with animal bodies, never killed an animal; he was not interested in their suffering, but rather preferred to collect dead animals. He was not excited by inflicting pain on living creatures but by dismembering the bodies. In 1978, during the last year of school, the marriage of his parents ended.

He enrolled at Ohio State University, and for a while, he tried to attend, but after only a few months, he abandoned his studies and joined the army. To his comrades, he seemed like a normal boy until he began to drink, showing a very different mood, aggressive and arrogant. Although he signed for six years, the Army dismissed him after two. He went to live with his grandmother and found work at a donation center. In 1985, he was hired as a laborer at Ambrosia Chocolate Company.

5.2) Initial Arrest and Release

Dahmer's first arrest was in September 1981. At this point, he had already killed his first victim. Dahmer briefly returned to Ohio to live with his parents following his military discharge, but was arrested for drunk and disorderly conduct, for which he was fined and received a suspended jail sentence. Hoping his grandmother would be a tempering influence on their son's ongoing drinking, Dahmer's parents sent him to live with her in Milwaukee, Wisconsin.



In August 1982, less than a year after his drunk and disorderly arrest, Dahmer was convicted of indecent exposure at a Wisconsin State Fair Park. He received a \$50 fine for what happened, where reportedly “25 people were

present, including women and children.”

In 1986, Dahmer was arrested again for masturbating in front of two 12-year-old boys. At first, he claimed to have been urinating, but later admitted to the crime. Charged with disorderly conduct, he was sentenced to one year of probation and to undergo counseling.

In September 1988, Dahmer's grandmother had become annoyed with his bringing men to her house late at night-and with the foul smells emanating from the basement-so she eventually told him to move out. Within days of securing a one-bedroom apartment, Dahmer was arrested and charged with second-degree sexual assault and enticing a child for immoral purposes after luring 13-year-old Keison Sinthasomphone back to his apartment, where he drugged and molested the boy before his intended victim escaped, taking his story to the police. Dahmer spent a week in jail before being released on bail.

In May 1989, sentenced to 12 months of jail time and five years of probation for second-degree sexual assault. He was permitted work release to keep his job as a mixer at Ambrosia Chocolate Factory, while also being required to register as a sex offender. Paroled from jail two months early, Dahmer rented an apartment at 924 North 25th Street in Milwaukee.

5.3) Escalation of Disappearances and Unresolved Cases

Jeffrey Dahmer's crimes were not noticed for years, and some of his victims were never immediately reported missing. The lessons about how missing persons reports are handled are clear for those who were connected to the case.

Allyson Smith, cousin of Glenda Cleveland, who lived near Dahmer, explained that many of Dahmer's victims had minimal family connections, making it easier for their disappearances to go unnoticed. Cleveland, who has since died, received national fame when she tried to stop Milwaukee police officers from returning a teenage boy to the serial killer; Dahmer later killed him.

The Dahmer case serves as a reminder of the systemic issues in how missing persons cases are handled.

REFERENCED TELETYPE, MIAMI RECEIVED INFORMATION FROM [REDACTED] [REDACTED] THAT THREE SEPARATE WITNESSES HAVE COME FORTH AND HAVE PLACED DAHMER AT THE HOLLYWOOD SHOPPING CENTER THE MORNING ADAM WALSH WAS KIDNAPPED FROM A SEARS DEPARTMENT STORE.

[REDACTED] DESCRIBED HIS WITNESSES AS BEING RELIABLE ORDINARY CITIZENS AND NOT INDIVIDUALS SEEKING NOTORIETY OR PUBLICITY. ONE OF THE WITNESSES IS A [REDACTED] IN THE FORT LAUDERDALE AREA AND LIKE THE OTHER TWO, AFTER SEEING DAHMER ON THE NEWS THEY INDEPENDENTLY CONTACTED [REDACTED] AT DIFFERENT TIME FRAMES. THERE IS NO INFORMATION TO REFLECT THAT THE WITNESSES KNOW EACH OTHER. b7c

WITH THIS INFORMATION MIAMI AGREED TO ASSIST [REDACTED] IN ATTEMPTING TO SECURE A PERSONAL INTERVIEW WITH DAHMER. WITH ASSISTANCE FROM SA [REDACTED] SSA [REDACTED] HAS BEEN IN TELEPHONIC CONTACT WITH DAHMER'S ATTORNEY JERRY BOYLE ON NUMEROUS OCCASIONS. BOYLE WAS PRESENTED WITH THE NEWEST DEVELOPMENTS IN THE WALSH CASE AND AGREED TO ASSIST IF IT MEANT NOT PLACING HIS CLIENT IN JEOPARDY. AS THE BUREAU AND MILWAUKEE ARE AWARE DAHMER HAS REFUSED TO IMPLICATE HIMSELF IN CASES IN THOSE STATES WHICH CARRY THE DEATH PENALTY. t

ATTORNEY BOYLE REFUSED TO ALLOW THE MIAMI CASE AGENT AND

[REDACTED] TO INTERVIEW HIS CLIENT PRIOR TO DAHMER'S TRIAL. HE INDICATED THAT DAHMER HAD INFORMATION (POSSIBLY AN ALIBI) THAT WOULD ELIMINATE HIM AS A SUSPECT IN THE WALSH CASE; HOWEVER, THIS INFORMATION WAS NEVER SHARED WITH MIAMI. SSA [REDACTED] b7c [REDACTED] ATTEMPTED TO OBTAIN THIS INFORMATION JUST PRIOR TO DAHMER'S TRIAL, BUT BOYLE DID NOT MAKE HIMSELF AVAILABLE AND REFUSED TO RETURN TELEPHONE CALLS LEAVING MESSAGES WITH HIS SECRETARY THAT AFTER THE TRIAL HE WOULD CONTACT THE MIAMI CASE AGENT.

THE LAST TELEPHONIC CONTACT WITH BOYLE OCCURRED ON THURSDAY, APRIL 16, 1992, WHEN SSA [REDACTED] CONTACTED HIM AT HIS RESIDENCE. DURING THIS TELEPHONE CONVERSATION, BOYLE b7c INDICATED THAT DAHMER HAS RETAINED AN ATTORNEY FROM PHILADELPHIA, ROBERT MOZENTER (PHONETIC) TO APPEAL THE CASE. BOYLE DID NOT APPEAR EAGER TO DISCUSS THE CASE.

IN ONE OF THE ABOVE REFERENCED CONVERSATIONS WITH SA [REDACTED] HE INDICATED THAT DAHMER HAD BECOME FRIENDLY WITH ONE b7c OF THE DETECTIVES FROM THE MILWAUKEE POLICE DEPARTMENT. MIAMI WOULD STILL LIKE TO INTERVIEW DAHMER SINCE HE IS CURRENTLY THE ONLY SUSPECT IN THE CASE. IF MILWAUKEE THROUGH THE LOCAL

PAGE FOUR DE FBIMM 0031 UNCLAS E F T O
POLICE DEPARTMENT COULD ATTEMPT TO FACILITATE AN INTERVIEW IT WOULD CERTAINLY ASSIST IN THE WALSH MATTER.

MILWAUKEE DIVISION AT MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN. MILWAUKEE DIVISION IS REQUESTED TO LIAISON WITH MILWAUKEE POLICE DEPARTMENT INVESTIGATORS WITH WHOM DAHMER HAD ESTABLISHED A RAPPORT AND ATTEMPT TO FACILITATE AN INTERVIEW OF DAHMER FOR HOLLYWOOD POLICE DEPARTMENT [REDACTED] b7c

ARMED AND DANGEROUS.

BT

6) Role of the FBI Regarding the Investigation

6.1) Coordination with Local Law Enforcements

The FBI has long believed that cooperation is the backbone of effective law enforcement. The FBI routinely cooperates and works closely with all federal law enforcement agencies on joint investigations and through formal task forces-both national and local-that address broad crime problems and national security threats.

The FBI's Office of Partner Engagement builds bridges, creates new partnerships, and strengthens and supports existing relationships between the FBI and others within the law enforcement community.

After analyzing the options regarding jurisdiction in this case under the federal kidnapping statute, the Bureau offered its laboratory and identification services to local authorities in Milwaukee. To help identify previous victims, investigators began tracing the killer's trail across the U.S. and around the world. Behavioral analysts, also known as profilers, participated as well.

The remains of 11 victims were found in Dahmer's apartment. Evidence recovered there-from physical remains and tools used to torture and dismember victims, was sent to FBI Headquarters for forensic analysis. The Bureau ran DNA profiles; conducted chemical, biological, and tool mark analyses; undertook photographic and computer examinations; and performed other tests on submitted evidence. Bureau agents and analysts also investigated whether Dahmer could be linked to unsolved murders in areas where he was known to have lived, including Ohio, Florida, and Germany, one of the locations Dahmer was stationed while in the U.S. Army.

Soon after his arrest, Dahmer confessed to committing more than a dozen murders that included the torture and mutilation of his victims and the abuse of their corpses.

In early 1992, Wisconsin prosecutors-armed with evidence provided by the Bureau- began to set forth charges that Dahmer had killed 15 men during the course of a long criminal career. The FBI's involvement in serial killer cases has evolved over time. In the 1970s, the FBI

began applying the insights of psychology and behavioral science to violent criminal behavior. Federal legislation on serial killings in 1988 and on violent crimes against interstate travelers in 1994 expanded our operational jurisdiction. And of course, advancements in forensics over the years-such as DNA analysis and automated fingerprint capabilities-have played, and will continue to play, a vital role in stopping these killers and identifying their victims.

6.2) Social Bias, Marginalization, and Their Impact

The case of Jeffrey Dahmer demonstrates profoundly how social bias and marginalization can shape the effectiveness of criminal investigations and the defence of susceptible individuals. A noteworthy quantity of his victims were young men of color, most of whom were a part of the LGBTQIA+. These intersecting forms of marginalization led to a lack of urgency and seriousness in law enforcement since reports that the neighbours sent frequently did not matter to them, leading to them being investigated inadequately. Moreover, persons who had gone missing attracted little attention, partially due to the fact that societal preconceptions devalued the lives of these marginalized dupes. In some cases, inherent racist and homophobic biases appeared to impact the judgment of the policemen, which is hugely notable in one case of this lunatic; this victim escaped Dahmer but was eventually returned to him after police accepted his testimony without further security. To summarize, this case serves as a vital example of how inequality, prejudice, and marginalization are able to intersect to have solemn consequences within the criminal justice system. This underlines the need for reforms that are based on promoting equality and better awareness of bias in not only policing but also society.

7.) The Victims

SUBJECT: "CHANGED", JEFFREY L. DAHMER; OLIVER LACY-VICTIM
(DECEASED); JEREMIAH WEINBERGER-VICTIM (DECEASED); MATT
TURNER-VICTIM (DECEASED); RAYMOND LAMONTE SMITH-VICTIM
(DECEASED); CURTIS STRAUGHTER-VICTIM (DECEASED); ANTHONY
HUGHES-VICTIM (DECEASED); JOSEPH BRADHOFT-VICTIM (DECEASED);
KONERAK SINTHASOMPHONE-VICTIM (DECEASED); ANTHONY L. SEARS-
VICTIM (DECEASED); ERROL LINDSEY-VICTIM (DECEASED);
KIDNAPPING-HOMICIDE; STEVEN MARK HICKS-VICTIM (DECEASED);
DAVID THOMAS-VICTIM (DECEASED); ERNEST MILLER-VICTIM

7-21976-10
1-5002

7.1) June 18, 1978 - Steven Mark Hicks

"I always knew that it was wrong. The first killing was not planned," Dahmer told *Inside Edition* in 1993. "I was coming back from the shopping mall back in '78. I'd had fantasies about picking up a hitchhiker, and taking him back to the house, and having complete dominance and control over him."

The hitchhiker was 18-year-old Steven Hicks, Dahmer's first victim. Dahmer took Hicks to his parents' house in Ohio, where he strangled and beat him with a barbell before dismembering the body and placing it in trash bags. "No one. No one had a clue as to what was happening for over a decade," Dahmer said of what would transpire following his first killing.

Dahmer would not murder again until 1987. In the intervening years he had joined the army and was stationed for a time in Germany, eventually being discharged due to problems with

excessive drinking. Of those nine years without a victim, Dahmer said the urge was always there; what he lacked were the right circumstances. “There just wasn’t an opportunity to fully express what I wanted to do. There was just not the physical opportunity to do it then.”

7.2) November 20, 1987 – Steven Walter Tuomi

After taking Steven Tuomi, 24, back to a hotel room, Dahmer says he awoke the following morning to find Tuomi dead alongside him in bed. Dahmer would later tell authorities he had only planned on drugging Tuomi and had no recollection of beating him to death with his fists. Placing the body in a suitcase, Dahmer transported it to his grandmother’s basement, where, a week later, he dismembered it and placed it in the trash, except for the head, which he retained for a further week before boiling it in industrial detergent and bleach, eventually pulverizing the brittle skull.

7.3) January 16, 1988 – James Edward Doxtator

Dahmer brought 14-year-old James Doxtator to the basement of his grandmother’s house after promising him \$50 in exchange for posing for nude photos. After drugging him, Dahmer strangled Doxtator, disposing of his body in a similar fashion to that of Tuomi.

7.4) March 24, 1988 – Richard Guerrero

Richard Guerrero met his killer outside a Milwaukee gay bar. Dahmer offered Guerrero \$50 to return to his grandmother’s house and spend the night with him. After drugging Guerrero with sleeping pills, Dahmer strangled him before performing sexual acts on the corpse. This time, Dahmer dismembered the body within 24 hours, but hiding his killings and the dismemberments was becoming increasingly difficult.

7.5) March 25, 1989 – Anthony Lee Sears

Aspiring model Anthony Sears, 24, became Dahmer’s fifth victim after they met at a bar. Dahmer, fearing his apartment was being watched by the police, brought Sears to his grandmother’s basement to be drugged and strangled. Sears was the first victim from whom

Dahmer took trophies, storing and preserving Sears' head and genitals, which he kept in a wooden box. For a time, he stored the box in his work locker.

7.6) May 20, 1990 – Raymond Lamont Smith

Just months after being released from jail, Dahmer killed Raymond Smith, a 32-year-old prostitute he had offered \$50 for sex. After drugging Smith at his North 25th St. apartment, Dahmer strangled him with his hands before taking Polaroid pictures of the corpse in suggestive poses. Dismembering the body in his bathroom, Dahmer boiled the remains, dissolving them in a container of acid except for Smith's skull, which he kept in a cabinet alongside Sears' skull. When neighbors complained of the smell emanating from his apartment, Dahmer told them his refrigerator was broken and he was waiting to get it fixed.

7.7) June 14, 1990 – Edward Warren Smith

Smith was last seen leaving The Phoenix Bar in Milwaukee, Wisconsin during the evening of June 14, 1990.

It is believed that Smith met serial murderer Jeffrey L. Dahmer sometime during the evening and returned to Dahmer's residence in West Allis, Wisconsin with him. Smith has never been heard from again.

Friends of Eddie Smith told police that they had seen the two men together at various clubs in Milwaukee and finally at a birthday party June 22, 1990. Smith was not seen again after leaving the party with Dahmer, and authorities never found his body. His family reported him missing later that summer. After killing 27-year-old Edward Smith, Dahmer attempted to retain the body by keeping it in a freezer for several months. The frozen corpse was eventually discarded, with Dahmer telling authorities he was upset he did not get to keep any of Smith's body parts due to degradation in the freezer.

7.8) September 2, 1990 – Ernest Marquez Miller

Miller visited his aunt in Milwaukee over the Labor Day weekend in 1990 when he encountered Dahmer outside a bookstore. Dahmer seduced Miller back to his apartment by offering him money, and the pair had sex before Dahmer drugged the unsuspecting college student and sliced his throat. A lack of sleeping pills forced Dahmer to change his method of killing. Dahmer kept Miller's biceps in the freezer for twisted reasons, painted his skull, and bleached his skeleton.

7.9) September 24, 1990 – David Courtney Thomas

Three weeks later, Dahmer killed 22-year-old David Thomas. Thomas was a joyous father of a two-year-old girl when Dahmer murdered him after leading him back to his apartment following a chance meeting at The Grand Avenue Mall. Later, he said he came to realize during their encounter that he was not attracted to Thomas, but he still drugged and killed him, then disposed of his body, intentionally not keeping any parts.

7.10) February 18, 1991 – Curtis Durrell Straughter

Dahmer picked up 17-year-old Curtis Straughter at a bus stop, offering him money in exchange for nude photos. Dahmer continued his rituals with his tenth victim: offers of cash to a stranger, drugging and strangling his victim before taking photos, dismembering and keeping body parts for cannibalism and trophies. Following his arrest, Dahmer said eating his victims was a compulsion, a way of “making me feel they were a part of me.”

7.11) April 7, 1991 – Errol Lindsey

Lindsey's death is when Dahmer's already torturous compulsion grew darker. Errol's brother Michael Lindsey told the Associated Press in July 1991 that his brother could have possibly run across Dahmer on his way to the key shop he was heading to around the time of his disappearance. After encountering the teenager, Dahmer drugged him. After drugging 19-year-old Errol Lindsey, Dahmer drilled a hole in his skull, into which he poured hydrochloric acid in an attempt to produce what Dahmer would describe as a “zombie-like”

state in his victim. Lindsey regained consciousness before Dahmer drugged him further, and then strangled him and flayed the corpse with the intention of retaining Lindsey's skin.

7.12) May 24, 1991 – Tony Anthony Hughes

Hughes reportedly met Dahmer at a gay club. Contrary to Dahmer's own account, witnesses recounted that Hughes and Dahmer knew each other for a year or more before Hughes was murdered. Hughes had been last seen on May 24, 1991 at the 219 Club in Milwaukee. Shirley Hughes told The Associated Press that she was unable to contact her son or the friend he had in Milwaukee, only knowing the first name of his friend: Jeffrey. One night, Dahmer reportedly took Hughes back to his apartment, drugged Hughes and dismembered his body, keeping his skull. Dahmer left his body on his floor for three days before dismembering it and photographing it. According to FBI files, Hughes was identified by his dental records, and his skull and vertebrae were recovered. Before Hughes was found and identified, however, his sister, Barbara Hughes-Holt, also spoke to The Associated Press in 1991, when human remains had been found in Jeffrey Dahmer's Milwaukee apartment. "It's scary," said Hughes-Holt. "Just fearing that one of those bodies could be my brother is really scary." She recalled that Hughes' family members were waiting by the phone after remains were discovered, anticipating that he might be found amongst them.

7.13) May 27, 1991 – Konerak Sinthasomphone

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 the 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.

7.14) June 30, 1991 – Matt Cleveland Turner

Turner met Dahmer at a bus stop following the Chicago Pride Parade, where Dahmer convinced the man to travel to Milwaukee to pose for photos. Once at his apartment, Dahmer proceeded to drug, strangle, and dismember the young man who ran away from home to a Chicago halfway house a year before his death. Dahmer kept his head in the freezer and his torso in an acid-filled 57-gallon drum.

7.15) July 5, 1991 – Jeremiah Benjamin Weinberger

Dahmer also placed Weinberger's torso in the 57-gallon drum and his head in the freezer after drilling a hole in his skull and pouring hot water into it. Weinberger's fatal encounter with Dahmer occurred in Chicago, where people saw Weinberger leave the gay bar Carol's Speakeasy with an unidentified man believed to be Dahmer. The killer told authorities the pair took a Greyhound bus from Chicago to Milwaukee to spend the weekend together at Dahmer's apartment, where they had oral sex on the first night. After Weinberger wanted to leave on the second day, Dahmer killed him.

7.16) July 15, 1991 – Oliver Joseph Lacy

Lacy was an engaged father of a two-year-old boy when Dahmer brought the man back to his apartment with the proposition of being paid to take photographs. Lacy was drugged and then

administered chloroform over the course of a day in an attempt to render him alive, but unconscious. After Lacy was drugged and strangled, Dahmer had sex with the man's lifeless body before keeping the heart in his freezer to eat later. Dahmer also kept Lacy's head in his freezer. Documents show Lacy was identified by severed hands the Milwaukee Police Department retrieved from Dahmer's apartment. Dahmer also gave police officers the identification from Lacy that he kept.

7.17) July 19, 1991 – Joseph Arthur Bradehoft

Four days after murdering Lacy, Dahmer was fired from his job. The same day, Dahmer's 17th and final victim was 25-year-old Joseph Bradehoft, a father of three who had the unfortunate luck of waiting for the same bus Dahmer got off of before the deranged killer invited him back to his apartment. As a result, the last time Bradehoft was seen alive was on his way to a job interview on July 16, 1991. After engaging in oral sex with him, Dahmer drugged Bradehoft and strangled him with a strap before placing his torso in the drum and his head in the freezer, as had been his pattern of disposal until his eventual arrest three days later.

7.18) July 22, 1991: The “Last” Victim

“He underestimated me,” Edwards said of his escape from Dahmer’s house. “God sent me there to take care of the situation.”

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 captor had a lapse of concentration, whereupon he punched Dahmer in the face. In the confusion, Edwards fled through the front door, eventually flagging down the police car.

Upon their arrival at his apartment, Dahmer invited the attending officers inside, admitting it was he who had placed the handcuffs on Edwards and that the keys were in his nightstand.

On entering the bedroom, one officer noticed a partially open drawer filled with Polaroid pictures of numerous bodies in differing states of dismemberment. Brandishing the images, the officer returned to the living room, reportedly saying to his partner: "These are for real."

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, and 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.

Asked following his arrest if he was glad it was over, Dahmer stated he was not glad, that he liked his lifestyle and found it "exciting and thrilling," according to FBI files. When authorities asked Dahmer if it would be possible to lead a normal life if he were ever released, the murderer responded that the best place for him was prison, because if he ever got out, he would go right back to the same behavior, including killing. Sentenced to 16 consecutive life terms, Dahmer was killed by fellow prison inmate Christopher Scarver in 1994.

Tracy Edwards made an appearance at Dahmer's 1992 trial, testifying against the killer and telling the court that the traumatic experience had ruined his life. He described his night in Dahmer's apartment, and that testimony ultimately played a role in Dahmer receiving 15 consecutive life sentences. With his face in newspapers countrywide and the national attention surrounding Dahmer's trial, Edwards essentially became a household name.

Unfortunately, that recognition came at a cost. Police in Mississippi recognized Edwards' face and connected him to the sexual assault of a 14-year-old girl in the state. They extradited Edwards in order to charge him with the crime.

Edwards later returned to Milwaukee and sued the city police for \$5 million for not following up on the numerous tips that had come in about Dahmer before July 1991, but the lawsuit was thrown out of court.

Reports show that Edwards was homeless from 2002 on, and he racked up a litany of charges involving drug possession, bail jumping, and theft, among others. He lived on the unnoticed outskirts of society until one event in 2011 brought him back into the public eye.

Tracy Edwards was arrested on July 26, 2011, after he was accused of helping someone throw another man off a Milwaukee bridge. Ultimately, Edwards was charged with homicide, but he later pleaded guilty to the reduced charge of aiding a felon, landing him a sentence of a year and a half. He served his time, but he has since disappeared from public view.

It would be unfair to call Edwards a “near-victim” of Dahmer. He wasn’t among the 17 people whom Jeffrey Dahmer killed, but his life was forever altered and ultimately ruined.



8. Ethical, Legal, and Institutional Implications

8.1 Civil Rights

In relation to the case, civil rights concerns emphasize just how systemic bias is able to unequally affect marginalized communities. A great number of Dahmer's victims were young men from minor communities, and warnings that were repeated were not taken into account. This brings about severe ethical and legal questions regarding whether implicit bias influenced law enforcement's response in refusing to aid victims on equal terms, which ultimately led to arguments about whether the law was fair or not.

8.2 Victim Protection

Victim protection in the Dahmer case must be understood both before and after the crimes were fully uncovered. It includes the ability of institutions to recognize patterns of risk, respond to missing persons reports seriously, protect vulnerable individuals, and act on survivor testimony without delay. The case revealed how procedural failures, poor communication, and weak intervention at critical moments can place individuals in greater danger. It also underlines the importance of post-crime responsibilities, including family notification, respectful handling of remains, psychological support, and the protection of survivors and witnesses during investigation and trial. For this committee, victim protection is therefore both a preventive and a restorative responsibility.

8.3 Public Pressure and Racism

As the case became public, it generated intense media attention and placed major pressure on law enforcement institutions to explain earlier failures. Public pressure, however, did not emerge in a vacuum; it was closely tied to long-standing concerns about racism, homophobia, and the treatment of poor or socially marginalized communities. Criticism focused not only on the brutality of the crimes but also on the fact that warning signs had been overlooked in ways that many observers linked to structural prejudice. Within the framework of this committee, public pressure and racism should be examined as forces that

shape both institutional legitimacy and investigative conduct. The case demonstrates that public trust in law enforcement depends not only on solving crimes but also on whether institutions are seen as fair, accountable, and equally responsive to all communities.

9. Further Recommendations

The first and the most important thing that can be mentioned is that you delegates need to read the guide thoroughly and do some further research because of the fact that we could not include some images or text due to them not being safe for work.

This committee will work with directives and constant updates that will be given by our academic team. Also, there won't be any final document written by our committee. The final result is going to be based on your directives.

As you all know, Dahmer was caught once and then released, and once again was caught. Our committee will cover the periods after the second arrestment.

Lastly, you can search the real footage and documents of this investigation by the link below: (you must open a VPN before entering the website of the FBI)

https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=2ahUKEwiosYqXts2TAxX9SvEDHc6AKasQFnoECA4QAQ&url=https%3A%2F%2Fvault.fbi.gov%2Fjeffrey-lionel-dahmer&usg=AOvVaw3MmD5_4BQtA_3INeAyouwG&opi=89978449

11) Bibliography

<https://www.justice.gov/archive/mps/2006omf/manual/fbi.htm>

<https://www.biography.com/crime/a64379331/jeffrey-dahmer-timeline>

<https://juniperpublishers.com/jfsci/JFSCI.MS.ID.555683.php>

<https://www.fbi.gov/news/stories/serial-killers-part-7-jeffrey-dahmer>

[https://vault.fbi.gov/jeffrey-lionel-dahmer/Jeffrey%20Lionel%20Dahmer%20Part%2001/vi
ew](https://vault.fbi.gov/jeffrey-lionel-dahmer/Jeffrey%20Lionel%20Dahmer%20Part%2001/vi
ew)

<https://oig.justice.gov/sites/default/files/archive/special/0509/chapter5.htm#:~:text=One%20level%20of%20investigative%20activity,full%20investigation%20should%20be%20opened.>

<https://www.hks.harvard.edu/sites/default/files/centers/wiener/programs/pcj/files/The-Changing-Environment-for-Policing-1985-2008.pdf>