

2001 Wisconsin Domestic Violence Homicide Report

Published September 2003



Domestic violence claimed

42 lives

in Wisconsin.

"I killed her...
there's no doubt
about it."

"I just blew her head
off."

"I gave her one to the
head."

"It hurts, doesn't it?"

"I think I finished her
off with the second
shot."

"I did it. I killed her
and buried her."

The Wisconsin Coalition Against Domestic Violence

The Wisconsin Coalition Against Domestic Violence (WCADV) is a statewide membership organization of domestic abuse programs, formerly battered women, and other individuals who have joined together to speak with one voice against domestic abuse. As a statewide resource center on domestic violence, we offer such services as:

- ⌘ Training and technical assistance to domestic abuse programs;
- ⌘ A quarterly educational journal;
- ⌘ Forums for the involvement of battered women;
- ⌘ Networking and support for programs for battered women and their children and for professionals in related fields;
- ⌘ Training for professionals in legal, health care, social services, child welfare, elder abuse, housing, education, and mental health fields and for employers throughout Wisconsin; and
- ⌘ Technical assistance for attorneys, legal advocates, prosecutors and public defenders and limited funds for victims to acquire direct legal assistance.

Acknowledgements

AUTHORS: Laurie Jorgensen, Coordinated Community Response Coordinator; Susan Ramspacher, Health Care and Prevention Project Coordinator; and Jen Rubin, Director of Programs.

RESEARCHERS: Jayne Carey, Education Intern and Tali Reininger, Policy Intern

EDITORS: Colleen Cox, Grant Writer/Training Coordinator; Sue Hemling, Operations Manager; Mary Lauby, Executive Director; and Patti Seger, Policy Development Coordinator of WCADV.

We could not have developed this report without the help of the Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance and Department of Justice.

We would like to offer special thanks to the families of the homicide victims, and the staff of domestic abuse programs, district attorneys' offices, law enforcement agencies, medical examiners' officers, and state agencies who helped us find information about the domestic violence homicide victims whose stories are included in this report.



307 South Paterson Street, Suite 1
Madison, WI 53703
Phone (608) 255-0539
Fax (608) 255-3560
www.wcadv.org

In This Report

Executive Summary

A brief overview of the 2001 Wisconsin Domestic Violence Homicide Report and key data elements that emerged from the individual stories featured in the Domestic Violence Homicide Section of this report.

Issues and Policy Implications

When examined more deeply, the experiences and struggles of the victims of domestic violence homicide detailed in this report reveal important policy and practice implications for our communities. This section compares Wisconsin's domestic violence homicides to national trends and highlights issues including: self defense, gun violence, stalking, separation violence, child custody disputes, media and violence across the lifespan.

Methodology

This section describes the research methodology and the definitions and criteria used to determine which 2001 Wisconsin homicides to include in this report.

Section I. Domestic Homicides

This section focuses on homicides resulting from domestic violence in Wisconsin in 2001. It contains descriptive information about the fatalities, such as who was killed and by whom, their ages, the locations and incidents of the murders, what weapons were used, the nature of the victims' and perpetrators' relationships and any known history of abuse in the relationships.

Section II. Violence Against Women: In the course of examining Wisconsin homicide data for this report, a number of gender based homicides were noted. While they did not fit our definition of domestic violence homicide, the inclusion of these poignant stories was warranted as they illustrated other manifestations of violence against women.

Section III. Children

It is clear that when abusers commit murder, children, friends and families are at risk. In researching the domestic violence homicides, we also searched for children who were killed as a result of a domestic violence incident. This year we did not learn of any children who were killed during a 2001 domestic violence incident but did find two cases where domestic violence contributed to the deaths of two children. We created this section to include the stories of those two children in the report and give a more complete picture of how children are at great risk because of domestic violence in their homes.

Comparison Data

As this is our second annual Wisconsin Domestic Violence Homicide Report, the extent of our data is limited and we are unable to draw conclusions about long-term ramifications or concerns. However, as WCADV intends to continue to generate these reports, we have provided analysis of the two years for which we have data, in spite of its limitations.

Executive Summary

Domestic violence has devastating effects on our lives, homes, communities and society. An intimate relationship that ends in homicide starkly illustrates the most catastrophic possible outcome. Not only has the victim's and at times the perpetrator's life ended, but the lives of those around them – their children, family, friends, co-workers, neighbors and other loved ones – have been changed forever.

This report, the second of its kind in Wisconsin, details domestic violence homicides that occurred in the state during calendar year (CY) 2001. Homicides were considered domestic if the victims and perpetrators were spouses, former spouses, adults with children in common, adults related by blood or had been in a dating relationship. This report reflects the scope and lethality of domestic violence as a serious social problem, a human rights issue and a crime.

We have briefly retold people's stories. Information was compiled from reports to the Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance (OJA), the Wisconsin Department of Justice (DOJ) and through Wisconsin newspaper articles. Every attempt was made to include all domestic violence deaths. We have tried to show the nature of domestic violence as it invades a home and family, and escalates to a fatal end. We used the available facts to tell these stories as accurately as possible. However, the brief presentation of these stories can in no way capture the detail and complexity of everyone's lives. A complete picture of each case can only be gleaned by thoroughly reading all of the available documentation.

In addition to the details and implications of the 2001 domestic violence homicide incidents, this report builds upon the information provided in WCADV's first report about 2000 domestic violence homicides, and attempts to bring forward additional new areas of concern.

✂ From January to December 2001, law enforcement agencies in Wisconsin reported 120 deaths by homicide to the Office of Justice Assistance through supplemental homicide reports. WCADV determined there were **31 domestic violence homicide cases** in 2001 which resulted in **42 deaths** – 33 people were murdered and nine (9) perpetrators committed suicide. The average rate of domestic violence homicide in Wisconsin in 2001 was 2.75 murders a month. When suicides are included the rate increased to 3.5 domestic violence related deaths per month.

✂ **Homicide Victims by Gender** 20 female (60.6%) 13 male (39.4%)

✂ **Homicide Victims By Age**

	Female	Male	Total	%
0-6 years	0	0	0	0
6-17 years	0	0	0	0
18-29 years	8	3	11	33.3%
30-49 years	9	8	17	51.5%
Over 50 years	3	2	5	15.2%
Total	20	13	33	100%

⌘ Race and Ethnicity of Victims and Perpetrators

	Victims		Perpetrators		Total	
Caucasian	22	66.7%	20	64.5%	42	65.6%
African American	11	33.3%	7	22.6%	18	28.1%
Hispanic	0	0	4	12.9%	4	6.3%

⌘ People were Killed in the Following Ways

18 shot (12 handgun, 5 rifle, 1 unknown type of gun) (54.6%)

8 stabbed (24.2%)

3 beaten with hands and fists (9.1%)

2 bludgeoned and strangled (6.1%)

1 run over with a car (3%)

1 beaten and strangled (3%)

⌘ Separation Violence

In 11 (35.5%) of the 31 homicide incidents, the homicide victims had left their abusive partners or had discussed divorce or leaving prior to the murder. In one of the eleven cases the victim was killed while in the process of leaving.

⌘ Relationship Status of Perpetrators and Female Victims

Of the 20 women killed, all were killed by their male partner.

	Husband	Boyfriend	Total
Current	5 (25%)	8 (40%)	13 (65%)
Former	1 (5%)	6 (30%)	7 (35%)

⌘ Relationship of Perpetrators to Male Victims

Of the 13 men killed:

- Three (23%) were killed by male relatives or former partners of women in their lives.
- One (8%) was killed by his ex-wife's current husband.
- One (8%) was killed by the husband of his alleged girlfriend.
- Eight (61%) were killed by their female partners (either current or former); four of these eight were killed in self-defense by their female partners.

⌘ History of Domestic Violence

In 19 (61%) of the 31 cases, prior history of domestic violence was recorded by police or reported by family or friends.

⌘ Location of Murder

In 23 (70%) of the 33 deaths the victims were killed in their home, just outside their home or in the temporary home in which they were residing.

⌘ Gender of Perpetrator in Murder/Suicide

All nine (9) of the murder/suicides involved male perpetrators killing nine (9) female and two (2) male victims and then committing suicide.

⌘ Impact on Children

- Of the 33 2001 domestic violence homicides, 12 (36.4%) of the murder victims had minor children.
- Twenty-eight (28) children under 18 lost one or both parents due to domestic homicide. Seven were orphaned, 16 left motherless and five were left fatherless.
- Eleven minor children and 3 adult children of the murder victims were present during the incidents or discovered the bodies of their murdered parent.

⌘ Domestic Homicides by County:

In 2001, 14 (42.4%) domestic violence related murders occurred in rural communities and 17 (51.6%) were committed in urban settings.

County	Victim's Name	Date of Incident
Adams	Michael Tlusty	March 26
Buffalo	Thomas Lacey	September 24
Chippewa	Mary Kobliska	April 11
Dane	Aaron Masino	August 6
Dodge	Gail Cerrillo	March 5
Dunn	John Patrick Styer	October 25
Eau Claire	Ellen Gladowski	April 6
Fond du Lac	Kimberly Paswaters	January 6
Grant	Donna Crogan	September 17
Kenosha	Anita Bose	August 31
Manitowoc	Irene Baumann	August 6
Marathon	Heather Brown & Teacy Schramm	February 1
Milwaukee (39.4%)	Russell Boulware	January 11
	Derrick Henderson	January 23
	Bessie Thompson	March 30
	Joseph Anderson	June 3
	Angela Coppola	July 4
	Gary Howard	July 20
	Theresa Weathers	July 23
	John Kropfl	August 4
	Monika Hall	August 18
	Nicole Boone	September 10
	Ursula Allen	November 5
	Crystal Sims	November 28
	Robert Rozanske	December 24
Monroe	Nicolle Shaw	September 1
Outagamie	Christopher Stegath	February 6
Ozaukee	Lori Stroessner	January 8
Price	Charlene Bruehlin & William Krueger	September 12
Taylor	Margaret Schmeiser	February 4
Rockford, IL/ Dane	Andrea Leu	October 7

Issues and Policy Implications

These homicides highlight several issues, some of which have policy and practice implications regarding firearms and for the justice system, health care, and others.

Self Defense

Some victims who have a history of being battered and threatened with their lives, engage in violence to defend themselves. In *“Reviewing Domestic Violence Fatalities: Summarizing National Developments”*, Neil Websdale et al relate “Women who killed men nearly always did so out of self-defense. These women have always, or nearly always, been pushed to the brink of human endurance by the batterers who they eventually kill.”¹ It has long been believed that domestic violence victims will seek to leave their relationship to escape the oppression of their abusers, whereas batterers will go to great lengths, even kill their partners to keep them from leaving. Research has revealed that self-defense to escape or protect victims from their partners’ violence was the most frequently documented motivation for women’s use of lethal violence.²

Wisconsin law allows for self-defense claims. Wisconsin law directs that an individual may use only that amount of force that a reasonable person, in the same set of circumstances, would deem necessary to terminate an unlawful interference (such as battery or other violent acts). Many domestic violence victims suffer lengthy violent histories at the hands of their abusers and at a crucial moment lash out in lethal violence to fend off an attack. A small number of victims respond to the violence they have suffered by retaliating against their abuser at a later time, when they are not under direct attack. Whether using self-defense in the midst of violence, or retaliating later on, these victims are responding to the abuse they have suffered and to real threats in their lives. Many of these victims use lethal force as a last resort for their survival or to defend their children.

In Wisconsin in 2001, four (4) women who committed homicides against their abusers had suffered a history of violence. Despite their beliefs that they acted in self-defense, two of the four are currently serving prison terms. It is worth noting that in one of the homicides enumerated in this report, an adult son killed his mother’s boyfriend while intervening in a battering incident to defend his mother and is serving 25 years in prison.

Gun Violence

Gun violence presents an unusually high risk of injury and death for women in Wisconsin and throughout the United States. According to the Violence Policy Center, in 2000 nearly one woman a day was shot and killed by either her husband or intimate acquaintance (331 women). An analysis of female domestic homicide (a woman murdered by a spouse, intimate acquaintance, or close relative) by the Violence Poverty Center showed that having one or more guns in the home made a woman 7.2 times more likely to be the victim of such a homicide.³

¹Websdale, Neil, et al, “Reviewing Domestic Violence Fatalities: Summarizing National Developments”, *Violence Against Women Online Resources*, 1998.

²Saunders, D. G., “When Battered Women Use Violence: Husband Abuse or Self-Defense?”, *Violence and Victims*, 1, 47-60, 1986.

³ Violence Policy Center, *When Men Murder Women*, 2001, www.rpc.org

In Wisconsin in 2001, 18 of the 33 domestic homicide victims were killed with a firearm. These 18 cases separate into two categories: murders that occurred in the place where the gun was housed and murders in which the gun was brought to the scene. Nine victims were shot in the murderers' home (for 7 victims it was also their own home); six victims were shot in their own home by someone who brought in a gun and three were shot in the community (workplace, relatives home and car).

Of all perpetrators who killed using firearms: one had a prior felony conviction that automatically restricted him from possessing firearms; two had current domestic violence charges pending when they committed the homicide; one was on probation at the time of the killing; and one perpetrator had an active domestic violence restraining order against him. Finally, one of the perpetrators had been charged with crimes 16 times between 1994 and 2001 when the homicide occurred. The vast majority of the 16 crimes charged had been batteries, many of them domestic abuse related. All 16 charges but one, a drug offense, were dismissed. Had this perpetrator been convicted even one time for a violent misdemeanor crime of domestic violence, he would have been subject to a federal gun ban prohibiting the possession of a firearm.

A recent national study by the Violence Policy Center, *American Roulette: The Untold Story of Murder-Suicide in the United States*, found that 73.7% of murder/suicide incidents involved intimate partners. Nearly all (94.5%) of the murder-suicides involved firearms.⁴ In Wisconsin, 100% (9) of the domestic violence murder/suicides committed in 2001 involved the use of firearms.

Stalking

Stalking of an intimate or former intimate partner is the most common and prevalent form of stalking. In *Stalking and Domestic Violence: Third Annual Report to Congress under the Violence Against Women Act* (1998), the authors report that 62% of female stalking victims were stalked by a current or former spouse, current or former cohabiting partner, or by former dates/boyfriends. This compares with 30% of the male victims being stalked by some type of intimate partner. Although stalking is a crime committed by both men and women, a significant majority of stalkers are male. Ninety-four percent (94%) of stalkers identified by female victims and 60% of stalkers identified by male victims were male. Seventy-five percent (75%) of intimate partner femicides reviewed in a recent study were preceded by one or more incidents of stalking within a year of the crime.⁵

In three of the 31 Wisconsin cases of domestic violence homicide in 2001, the perpetrators stalked their victims for the period of time leading up to the murder. In an additional three incidents of homicide, preliminary evidence uncovered in our research points toward stalking behaviors being utilized by the perpetrators prior to the murder.

While virtually every state has adopted anti-stalking legislation, and more victims are coming forward to report stalking crimes, the laws do not appear to have made a significant impact on law enforcement's response to stalking. The number of arrests remained about the same before and after the enactment of anti-stalking laws. Overall, the percentage of stalking cases prosecuted was quite small. A United States Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs anecdotal survey of

⁴ Violence Policy Center, *American Roulette: The Untold Story of Murder-Suicide in the United States*, 2002.

⁵ McFarlane, J., Campbell, J., Wilts, S., et. al. 1999. "Stalking and intimate partner femicide." *Homicide Studies*. 3[4]

criminal justice practitioners found that stalkers continue to be charged and sentenced under harassment, intimidation and other related laws instead of under a state's anti-stalking statute. (*Stalking and Domestic Violence: The Third Annual Report to Congress under the Violence Against Women Act*, 1998). That same survey also found that many criminal justice officials still do not fully understand, and therefore, continue to underestimate, the potential dangerousness of stalkers to their victims.

Separation Violence

It is often most dangerous for battered women as they attempt to leave and after they have left a violent relationship. According to the *National Crime Victimization Survey*, the rate of domestic homicides by husbands was 25 times higher when women were separated from their husbands than when married and cohabiting.⁶ Researchers have found that being separated from an abusive partner after living together was associated with a higher risk of femicide than was having never left or having asked the partner to leave.⁷ Nearly 90% of intimate partner homicides by men have been characterized by a history of domestic violence and the majority of the killings have taken place during or after separation.⁸ In 11 of the 31 homicide incidents in this report, the homicide victims had left their abusive partners or had discussed divorce or leaving prior to the murder. In one of the 11 cases, the victim was killed while actually in the process of leaving.

Child Custody Disputes

Despite the overall trend in America to recognize the seriousness of domestic violence, particularly within the criminal justice system, and contrary to general trends overall to award custody to mothers, abusive men who fight for custody win 70% of contested custody disputes, obtaining at least joint physical and legal custody or sole custody.⁹ Many courts compound difficulties related to adult victim and child safety because of unwillingness in family law cases to recognize domestic abuse, its seriousness, and its profound effects on children. Many batterers pursue custody of the children as a means to continue to exert control or to abuse their estranged partners. They feel a sense of ownership of both the victim and of the children. The estrangement can be seen as a betrayal of that "inherent ownership" to which the batterer feels entitled. Nearly half of domestic homicides occur a month or more after the couple has separated while some happen later.¹⁰ The existence of joint custody and visitation orders can provide the batterer with access to information about the child's mother, her location, who she is dating, and her activities. All of this can contribute to the risk of homicide.¹¹ Two of the cases described in this homicide report provide graphic details of the way in which the intersection of separation, child custody and domestic violence can produce lethal results.

⁶ Bachman, R. and Saltzman, L.E., *National Crime Victimization Survey, Violence Against Women: Estimates from the Redesign Survey*, U.S. DOJ, Bureau of Justice Statistics, 1995.

⁷ Campbell, Jacquelyn, et al. "Risk Factors for Femicide in Abusive Relationships: Results From a Multisite Case Control Study." *American Journal of Public Health*, 2003.

⁸ Websdale, Neal. *Understanding Domestic Homicide*. Northeastern University Press, Boston, 1999.

⁹ Adams & Greaney, *Report of the Gender Bias Study of the Supreme Judicial Court*, 1989.

¹⁰ Langford, Isaac, et. al., *Homicides Related to Intimate Partner Violence in Massachusetts, Boston: Peace at Home*, 1999.

¹¹ Much of the information paraphrased from: Bancroft, Lundy and Jay Silverman, *The Batterer As Parent*, Sage Publications, 2002.

Media

Domestic violence continues to be a public safety issue. Although it occurs between individuals who have a relationship, it has a direct impact on the quality of life in any given community. Public policy and legislation support that position. When the print and television media follow suit they play a crucial part in public education about domestic violence.

“Timely and sensitive coverage of victims’ cases can be helpful, particularly when it publicizes the abduction of a missing child or provides information on emergency crisis services following a community wide disaster. High-profile coverage of specific cases and emerging crimes has contributed to positive changes in public policy, including recognition of the need for community notification of released sex offenders and anti-stalking statutes. It has also helped to change public attitudes about the seriousness of violent crimes such as drunk driving and rape.”¹²

Using terminology such as “love gone wrong”, “crime of passion”, “domestic dispute” or “obsessive love relationship” are all false portrayals of the dynamics of domestic violence. While circumstances vary, what is consistently true is that domestic violence is a crime of intention and purpose. Situations involving murder-suicide, which frequently appear in this report, are often given little coverage beyond the day of the event. Keeping the details of a domestic violence murder-suicide buried provides the perpetrator the ultimate control and assigns the victim to a final isolated silence.

The following provides an example of news coverage of a homicide/suicide that feeds the community’s inclination to blame the victim of domestic violence. Despite being titled, “Deaths of woman, abusive man show system’s limitation” the article text actually offers no critique of the system. Instead the article states, “But Thompson wouldn’t help the people who were trying to help her, and on a weekend in late March, Harris did what authorities feared he might: He put a bullet in Thompson’s head, in front of her four children.”¹³ This type of coverage feeds victims’ sense of helplessness and abusers’ belief in their right to control their partner, the situation and the ultimate outcome.

Many reporters and newspapers are conscientious and informed in their approach to reporting crimes of domestic violence. Continued accurate and informed coverage can serve to challenge journalism professionals to set a high standard of responsibility to the public including murder victims and their loved ones.

Violence Across the Lifespan Regardless of Race, Economic Status, and Sexual Orientation

Domestic violence experts have long noted that domestic abuse affects persons of all ages, races, and economic groups, regardless of sexual orientation. This report merely reminds us that the myth that domestic abuse only effects those who are married, heterosexual, young, and poor is exactly that...a myth.

¹² *New Directions from the Field: Victims’ Rights and Services for the 21st Century*, U.S. Department of Justice, 1998, p.313.

¹³ Doege, David, “Death of Woman, Abusive Man Show System’s Limitations”, *Milwaukee Journal Sentinel*, May 6, 2002.

Methodology

To determine the domestic violence homicides that occurred in Wisconsin in 2001, we examined the Wisconsin Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) collected by the Office of Justice Assistance (OJA). UCRs provide anonymous demographic information about Wisconsin homicides and are submitted by local law enforcement to OJA. From these reports the following information is available: agency that issued the report; county in which the homicide occurred; date, type and location of homicide; age, sex and race of the victim and offender; weapon used; relationship between the parties involved; and circumstance of the homicide. The UCR does not provide the name of the victim or the offender. The UCRs were reviewed and domestic violence related homicides were identified. Homicides were considered domestic related if the victims and perpetrators were spouses, former spouses, adults with children in common, adults related by blood or had been in a dating relationship. Following the review of all UCRs, we conducted an Internet search for newspaper accounts of the selected homicides. Finally, if there were gaps in what we learned about a homicide from the newspaper or we needed to verify facts, we contacted one or more of the following agencies: domestic violence programs, district attorney's offices, law enforcement and coordinated community response coordinators in the counties where the homicides took place.

In each case of murder/suicide, we chose to list the murdered person in our heading as we recognized this person as the homicide victim. For each incident, we sought to uniformly report the facts of the case. However, in certain cases additional information was not available to us and we reported only the simple demographic information available in the UCR.

In addition to Section I. Domestic Homicide, we included Section II. Violence Against Women and Section III. Children, at the end of the report. These homicides and deaths did not fit into our definition of a domestic violence homicide but we felt these were important stories to tell and relevant to the context of this report.

Section I. Domestic Homicide

January 6

Kimberly Paswaters

34 years old

Campbellsport

Fond du Lac County

Kim Paswaters was fatally shot six times by her former boyfriend, David Beck, 35. Kim died at the Campbellsport Fire Station where she and David served as volunteer Emergency Medical Technicians.

Kim and David had a six month long relationship, which Kim ended. After this breakup, David continued to call and pursue her. David threatened that he couldn't live without her and would hurt her. On the day of her murder, he convinced his brother, Harold, to invite Kim to the fire station where David would hide and listen to their conversation. As Kim talked with Harold, David came out of hiding and shot Kim six times with a handgun, causing 15 different wounds. As Kim lay on the ground in a fetal position, David taunted her, saying "It hurts, doesn't it Kim?" When Harold tried to assist Kim, David pointed the weapon at him. Harold then called police while David fled.

David Beck was found guilty by a jury of First Degree Intentional Homicide and Intentionally Pointing a Firearm at a Person. David was sentenced to life in prison without the possibility of parole.

January 8

Lori Stroessner

34 years old

Saukville

Ozaukee County

Lori Stroessner died at her home after being shot twice in the head by her husband, Kent, 37, who then killed himself. There was no known history of domestic violence between Lori and Kent. However, Kent's first wife had sought several restraining orders against him, reported that he often came home drunk and threatened to kill himself, and repeatedly threatened her by phone after their separation.

Lori and Kent had been married for almost nine years.

January 11

Russell Boulware 32 years old

Milwaukee
Milwaukee County

Russell Boulware was shot in the head while outside his home by his girlfriend, Sddie Nickelson, 20. The day started with an argument during which Russell grabbed her by the hair and pulled her down a flight a stairs, punched her numerous times and demanded that she leave his house. Sddie's brother came to help Sddie move to her mother's house. Before Sddie left, she called the police. Sddie took a gun of Russell's that she found on the microwave because she was afraid he might try to use it against her. Later in the day Russell continually called Sddie at her mother's house. Hoping to retrieve her belongings and talk to the police, Sddie returned to Russell's house. When she pulled up to the house, Russell started running toward the car, Sddie got out of the car, fired one shot at Russell and killed him.

There was an extensive history of Russell abusing Sddie. He used many forms of abuse against her including physical beatings, strangulation, isolation, manipulation and emotional abuse. She attempted to leave the relationship many times but Russell would find her and force her to come home.

Sddie Nickelson was charged with Second Degree Reckless Homicide and was sentenced to 18 months in prison with 54 months of extended supervision.

January 23

Derrick Henderson 29 years old

Milwaukee
Milwaukee County

Derrick Henderson died from blows to the head and injuries to the neck caused by a telephone cord. Derrick was killed by Anthony Dewayne Stenson, 35, a co-worker in the asbestos removal business. Anthony suspected his wife, Sheila Stenson, of having an affair with Derrick. During this argument, Anthony hit Sheila with a cell phone.

Derrick disappeared on January 23, the day he was last seen with Anthony on their way to a job site. On February 4, 12 days later, Derrick's body was found in a barrel at the Orchard Ridge Recycling & Disposal Facility, a dump used by the company where Anthony and Derrick worked. A hammer believed to have caused Derrick's death was found in the barrel with his body, according to the criminal complaint

Anthony Dewayne Stenson was found guilty of First Degree Intentional Homicide and sentenced to life in prison.

February 1

Heather Brown
Teacy Schramm
 21 years old
 18 years old

Wausau
Marathon County

Heather Brown and Teacy Schramm were fatally shot by Heather's former boyfriend, Craig Shannon, 20. Christi Elliot, 16, was also shot and injured in the incident. After the multiple shooting, Craig committed suicide.

Heather had been dating Craig for several months, but was trying to end the relationship. She had left Craig's home and was temporarily staying at a motel. When Craig harassed her at the motel the night before the homicide, she called the police to intervene.

The day of the homicide, Heather had her first meeting with her probation agent, who was also supervising Craig Shannon. When the agent became aware of their relationship, the probation agent forbade her from living with Craig, who was also on probation. Around 5:00 p.m. that night, Heather called and requested a civil stand by from police to help her safely retrieve her belongings from Craig's home. Heather and two friends went to the house but decided not to wait for the police and entered to get her things. Just ten minutes later, at 5:10 p.m., the police were notified of a shooting at Craig's house. After the shooting occurred, Craig's friend revealed he had threatened to kill Heather that day.

Heather Brown is survived by her two young children.

February 4

Margaret
Schmeiser
 57 years old

Medford
Taylor County

Margaret Schmeiser was shot to death in the kitchen of her home by her husband, Joseph, 58. Joseph shot her in the head while she was reaching into the cupboard. He proceeded to call his son and asked him to come over. He then called 911. He told them both that his wife was lying on the floor and needed help. After the calls, he lay down next to her on the floor and shot himself. By the time his son arrived, both Margaret and Joseph were dead. The gun was still in his hand when law enforcement arrived minutes later. The couple had been married 35 years.

Joseph had left written instructions on some of their bills, including the newspaper and church donations. He left a suicide note accusing his wife of adultery. He expressed that he hoped his children would not grieve for a long time. In another note he spoke of his health problems with cancer, blackouts and seizures. It appeared that Joseph had gone through photo albums that night and filled the birdfeeder outside their home prior to shooting his wife.

Margaret and Joseph are survived by three adult children, two sons and a daughter.

February 6**Christopher Stegath**
34 years oldAppleton
Outagamie County

Christopher Stegath, 34, died from stab wounds he received in a confrontation with David Thiemer, 24. David's mother, Lori Theimer, was Christopher's girlfriend. The three lived together in Appleton. David stated Christopher had hit his mother and at that point he intervened.

Police said that Christopher and Lori had been at a neighborhood bar and when they came home, an argument erupted. There was no documentation of prior domestic violence between Christopher and Lori, however, Christopher had been prosecuted several times in Waupaca County for assaults on his previous partner.

David Thiemer pled no contest to Second Degree Reckless Homicide and was sentenced to 25 years in prison.

March 5**Gail Cerrillo**
46 years oldMayville
Dodge County

Gail Cerrillo died in her home after being shot by her husband, Carlos, 46. Carlos then shot himself and died later that day at a local hospital. Gail's daughter found her mother's body and her injured stepfather and called police.

The homicide occurred six weeks after Carlos was arrested for battery to Gail, which also occurred in their home. In that incident, Carlos had attacked Gail while she was lying in bed and had struck her on the side of her face. The police report detailed swelling and bruising to her face and nose.

Gail is survived by two teenage daughters.

March 26**Michael Tlusty**
45 years oldArkdale
Adams County

Michael Tlusty was shot and killed by his girlfriend of 11 years, Laura Law, 52. The date of Michael's death is estimated by police to be March 26th. Police believe that after she killed Michael in the home they shared, Laura wrapped his body in blankets and hid it in a shed behind the house. She told family and police that Michael had walked away from the house after withdrawing a large sum of money from a business account. A few months later when family and authorities began to question her story, Laura also vanished.

On January 22, 2002, the police found Michael Tlusty's body. Laura Law was arrested in Nashville, Tennessee that July. She was charged with First Degree Reckless Homicide and hiding a corpse and pled guilty to these charges in April 2003. She was sentenced to 24 years in prison with six years extended supervision with an additional five years in prison and five years of supervision to run concurrently. There was no known history of domestic violence in this case.

Michael is survived by an adult son.

March 30**Bessie M. Thompson**

23 years old

Milwaukee

Milwaukee County

According to a medical examiner's report, Hayden fatally shot Bessie once in the head during an argument at Bessie's home. All four of her children were present at the murder. After calling his brother and vowing that he would not go to jail for killing Bessie, Hayden killed himself in an alley.

Hayden Harris had a long history of escalating violence against Bessie Thompson. Bessie had recently changed the locks on her apartment and had filed a restraining order against Hayden. On January 23, 2001, Hayden was scheduled to stand trial on five separate domestic violence incidents against Bessie and if convicted he would have faced a nineteen-year prison term. A few days later the case fell apart and was dismissed. Fearing she would be forced to testify against Hayden, Bessie fled. Hayden's attorney successfully convinced the court to dismiss the cases against Hayden because Bessie was not present.

April 6**Ellen Gladowski**

24 years old

Altoona

Eau Claire County

Ellen Gladowski was stabbed to death by Paulo C. Gonzalez, 34, who was the father of her three year old son. Ellen was stabbed over 19 times while her young son hid in the next room. Ellen and Paulo were involved in a custody and child support dispute and Paulo claimed it was because of this dispute that he came to her apartment.

The murder occurred while Paulo was on a year of probation for a misdemeanor count of disorderly conduct related to a domestic abuse incident last May at the home they were sharing in Eau Claire.

Paulo was convicted of First Degree Intentional Homicide and sentenced to life in prison without possibility of parole.

The severe trauma of Ellen's violent death has left her young son with an ongoing desire to hide knives in his room to protect himself from "monsters".

Ellen is survived by her three year old son who lives with Ellen's mother.

April 11**Mary Kobliska**

30 years old

Chippewa Falls
Chippewa County

Mary Kobliska was shot by her ex-boyfriend, David Gutknecht, 38, in the woods outside her parents' home where she was living. After fatally shooting Mary, David turned the gun on himself.

On the night of the murder, Mary's father, Marcus, called police after a discussion between Mary and David outside his home where Mary was temporarily living turned violent. Marcus told police that David had Mary "down on the ground with one hand and had a gun in the other". David took Mary into the woods under the dense cover of storm and fog. As police arrived on the scene David fired the fatal shots.

Several months before the murder, Mary had ended her relationship with David. Her co-workers reported that David had been harassing her at work and that she reported him stalking her. After ending her relationship with David, Mary had purchased a home and was fixing it up while living with her parents.

June 3**Joseph Anderson**

33 years old

Milwaukee
Milwaukee County

Joseph Anderson was stabbed to death by his former girlfriend, Athena Goldsmith, 31. Joseph and his current girlfriend were at his stepfather's home with other people to watch the NBA playoff game. While they were outside the home, Athena approached the house, Joseph walked down the driveway to meet her and she stabbed him.

Joseph and Athena had dated for five years and had lived together for four years. They had been arguing about the terms of their relationship. There was no known history of domestic violence.

Athena was charged with First Degree Reckless Homicide and sentenced to 20 years in prison with 10 years extended supervision.

July 4**Angela Coppola**

38 years old

Milwaukee
Milwaukee County

Angela Coppola was fatally stabbed by her boyfriend, Jose Cortes, 49, while in his apartment. According to the medical examiner's report, Angela was stabbed twelve separate times with three of the wounds being fatal.

Angela and Jose had been dating for six weeks. According to Jose's sister, Jose reported problems with Angela. There was no other known history of abuse in the relationship.

Jose Cortes plead guilty to First Degree Intentional Homicide and was sentenced to life in prison.

July 20**Gary P. Howard**
37 years oldMilwaukee
Milwaukee County

Gary Howard died of a stab wound to the chest inflicted by his girlfriend, Tammy Peterson, 32. Gary had been released from prison six months prior to his death and was living with Tammy, her children, and her mother, Linda. Gary and Tammy frequently fought and Linda reported taking knives away from Gary on numerous occasions.

During the fatal argument, furniture was overturned and at one point Gary had a knife in his possession which Linda took away from him and placed in the sink. Gary walked away from Tammy at one point but then returned, making stabbing motions at her. Tammy then stabbed Gary in the chest, which pierced his heart, causing him to bleed to death. Both Tammy and Linda performed CPR on Gary until police arrived.

Tammy pled no contest to Second Degree Reckless Homicide and was sentenced to three years in prison and three years of extended supervision upon her release.

July 23**Theresa Weathers**
49 years oldMilwaukee
Milwaukee County

Theresa Weathers was beaten to death in her apartment by her boyfriend, Paul Streff, 52. The police discovered her body on her bed. Dried blood was on her hands and face as well as on the pillow under her head. An autopsy showed that she died from internal bleeding caused by blows to the chest and abdomen. Neighbors often heard fighting between the couple and Paul, a former boxer, often beat Theresa. The criminal complaint said that when police questioned him, Paul admitted that during the fatal assault he hit her repeatedly, sometimes punching her "as hard as I could".

Paul Streff pled no contest to Second Degree Reckless Homicide and received a 20 year prison sentence and five years of extended supervision.

August 4**John Kropfl**
40 years oldGlendale
Milwaukee County

John Kropfl died in his kitchen of a stab wound to the chest during an argument with his girlfriend, 31. His girlfriend told police that John was violent toward her and she had previously petitioned for a domestic abuse restraining order against him. There is no record of charges being filed against anyone in John's death.

August 6**Irene M. Baumann**

80 years old

Manitowoc

Manitowoc County

Irene Baumann died after being shot twice in the head by her husband, Anton, 86. The shooting occurred on the back porch of their home. Anton told police that Irene asked for help after the first shot, he told her, "I'll get you help" and then shot her a second time. Newspapers reported that Anton told the police he was angry because his wife would not sit with him on the deck.

The couple had been married for 63 years. The couple's oldest daughter reported that she and other family members were beaten by her father. The children renounced their father at his sentencing, grieving the years of pain their mother suffered.

Anton Baumann was charged with First Degree Intentional Homicide and was sentenced to life in prison. He died in prison in May 2003.

Irene is survived by three adult children.

August 6**Aaron Masino**

22 years old

Madison

Dane County

Aaron Masino died of a stab wound to the neck from his girlfriend, Fatima Alawiye, 28. Neighbors often heard arguing between the couple, and several witnesses were present when the fatal argument occurred. According to witnesses, the couple argued while Fatima was holding a kitchen knife. Witnesses confirmed that Aaron initiated a physical struggle which led to the stab wound that resulted in his death. Fatima and two friends took Aaron to the emergency room where he collapsed in the parking lot. He was pronounced dead about an hour later at University Hospital.

Fatima was originally charged with Second Degree Reckless Homicide. The charges were later dismissed by the district attorney who felt that Aaron was killed as a result "of his aggressive conduct" and the stabbing was ruled an act of self-defense.

Aaron is survived by a four-year-old son.

August 18**Monika K. Hall**

20 years old

Milwaukee

Milwaukee County

Monika Hall was fatally shot by Charles Webb, 22, her boyfriend of less than a year. She died of six gunshot wounds to her head and neck. The shooting occurred at her cousin's apartment, where she was visiting.

Monika had been trying to end the relationship, and a no contact order was in place at the time of her death. A criminal case was pending from a previous assault on Monika during which Charles beat, strangled and threw Monika out of their residence. In a pre-sentence report, he admitted he had beaten her.

Charles pled guilty to First Degree Intentional Homicide and is serving a life sentence.

August 31**Anita Bose**

81 years old

Kenosha

Kenosha County

Anita Bose was shot in the head by her husband, Richard Bose, 83. After killing Anita, Richard committed suicide. Anita was terminally ill and was recently released from the hospital. Family members thought Richard was suffering from depression and was afraid of ending up alone. There was no history of domestic abuse.

Anita and Richard Bose are survived by two adult children.

September 1**Nicolle Shaw**

27 years old

Sparta

Monroe County

Nicolle Shaw was murdered by her boyfriend, Jacob L. Abramson, 22, while in the apartment she shared with him, after a relationship of four months. Jacob strangled Nicolle and struck her 11 to 15 times with a heavy, pedestal ashtray. He then kicked her several more times with his steel-toed boots. A neighbor testified that he heard a fight between the two that night and went next door to check on them. When he entered the apartment Jacob told him "I killed her, Steve" and then called the police before running from the apartment. Police found Nicolle's body beaten and naked on the kitchen floor. Jacob was arrested later that night.

Despite Jacob's claim that Nicolle's death was "unintentional", he was found guilty of First Degree Intentional Homicide with an added ten-year penalty for being a habitual offender. Jacob was sentenced to life in prison with no eligibility of parole.

September 10**Nicole Boone**

27 years old

Milwaukee

Milwaukee County

Nicole Boone was beaten to death in the parking lot of her apartment complex, by her ex-boyfriend of six years, Jose Santiago, 31, with whom she had a child. Despite Nicole's best efforts to escape from him on September 10th, Jose was able to chase and catch her. Once he overtook Nicole, he punched her in the head, knocked her down and banged her head repeatedly on the cement.

In the six years of their relationship, Jose had often been violent to Nicole, and served a prison sentence for one assault. At the time of Nicole's murder, there were two criminal cases pending against Jose for violent incidents. In one of those incidents he threatened Nicole while brandishing a knife and a gun. Police were unable to track him down and arrest him for the warrants issued against him.

Nicole believed that Jose was stalking her, and had developed a safety plan with friends that included attempts to elude him by running away in a zig-zag pattern. A friend was with her during the fatal assault but Nicole had stressed to her not to intervene if Jose ever found her since they would both be killed. During the incident, Nicole's friend frantically called police and then could only hide and watch as Jose viciously beat Nicole.

Jose Santiago pled guilty to First Degree Intentional Homicide and was sentenced to 35 years in prison and 15 years in extended supervision.

Nicole is survived by two young sons.

September 12

Charlene Bruehling
William Krueger

34 years old

37 years old

Town of Lake
Price County

Charlene Bruehling and William Krueger were killed by Charlene's estranged husband, Scott Bruehling, 37, in the living room of the home she and William shared. Scott Bruehling then killed himself outside of the house. Scott parked a good distance away from Charlene's home, approached the house dressed in camouflage and shot a rifle through the living room window. Charlene's 19 year old daughter was in the house at the time and called police.

In the past, the Bruehlings had problems in their marriage and at different times both Scott and Charlene had left. Scott decided he wanted to reconcile again, however Charlene had moved on with her life and began a new relationship with William Krueger. She and William had plans to attend a family wedding together that weekend.

There was one verified incident of violence against Charlene in previous months. There also was damage to Charlene's car, which was thought to have been caused by Scott, but the police could not make an arrest at the time. Charlene's daughter reported that four days before the homicides, Scott, her step-father, had made threats against her mother and other family members.

Charlene is survived by her daughter and two sons, all teenagers. William Krueger is survived by two sons.

September 17

Donna Crogan

46 years old

Boscobel
Grant County

Donna Crogan was beaten to death by her live-in boyfriend Douglas Stucky, 32. Her injuries included a lacerated liver and lung, numerous broken ribs, and a detached nose and upper jaw. The pathologist said that her face was essentially "smashed" and that Donna was so badly beaten he equated her injuries with those caused by a major car accident. Douglas used no weapon other than his hands to kill Donna.

The couple had been out that night and argued. When a friend intervened, Douglas threatened her saying, "I can kick your ass and drop you right now". Douglas also threatened Donna that evening, telling her "Donna, you'll pay." Later that night, her teenage daughter discovered Donna's body in her home.

Originally charged with First Degree Intentional Homicide, Douglas pled guilty to First Degree Reckless Homicide and was sentenced to 35 years in prison followed by 25 years of extended supervision.

Donna is survived by three daughters.

September 24**Thomas Lacey**
54 years old**Mondovi**
Buffalo County

Thomas Lacey was shot to death by his former wife, Linda Lacey, 48. Linda was on probation for Attempted Homicide, after shooting at Thomas in 1999, and was to stay away from him as part of her probation. Thomas and his new wife lived in a trailer adjacent to his and Linda's daughter on a piece of land in rural Mondovi. On the day of the incident, Linda was visiting her daughter, in violation of her probation. Thomas had stopped by to drop off a videotape for his daughter, and made statements in conversation with her that angered Linda. Linda then emerged from the trailer, shooting at Thomas. Thomas' current wife, Katrina, heard the shots and came out of their trailer with her shotgun at which time the women exchanged gunfire. Katrina, 22, was shot in the shoulder but survived the injury.

Linda reported a long history of violence and assault by Thomas and had petitioned for a restraining order at one point when she relocated away from him. Thomas had spent time in prison for physical abuse of one of their children. He had numerous criminal charges pending related to firearm possession in violation of his status as a felon.

Linda was convicted of First Degree Intentional Homicide and was sentenced to life in prison.

Thomas is survived by three adult children.

October 7**Andrea Leu**
33 years old**Rockford**
Illinois

Andrea Leu was fatally shot in the head by her boyfriend, Gerald Faulkner, 48. Police believe Gerald shot Andrea while they were in her car and left her in a farm field near the border of Wisconsin and Illinois. Andrea's car was found in Beloit, WI. Andrea and Gerald had come from Madison to visit her family in the state line area.

After shooting Andrea and dumping her body, Gerald returned to Madison for a change of clothing and money. He then spent two more nights in the state line area traveling between Illinois and Wisconsin before shooting himself in a park near where he left Andrea. Police found his body several days later.

Several incidents of Gerald's abuse of Andrea had been reported by Andrea's family and friends and are in Illinois law enforcement records. A number of these incidents had been witnessed by others. Andrea had sought safety by obtaining an Illinois order of protection against Gerald in March 2001 and had moved to Madison to get away from him. Despite her attempts, Gerald followed her to Madison and moved in with her.

Andrea is survived by two children from a previous marriage who live with their father.

October 25**John Patrick
(Pat) Styer**
42 years old**Downsville
Dunn County**

Pat Styer was shot in the back by David Krause, 37, the husband of Pat's ex-wife, Sally Dix. The murder occurred at Pat's farmhouse, which David then set on fire. Initially it was thought that Pat had died in the fire, but a shotgun wound was discovered during an autopsy.

Sally Dix had been married to Pat Styer for 13 years. At David's trial, she testified that her marriage to Pat was violent and the violence was daily. Although she left the relationship and was remarried to David, Pat continued to threaten Sally about custody and visitation issues.

On the night of the murder, David decided to try to talk to Pat alone and went to his home to confront him at 2 a.m. Despite the fact that David brought a gun to their conversation, he said the shooting was accidental. Following the shooting, David tried to cover up the crime by destroying the guns and setting the house on fire.

David had a seven hour standoff with police when they tried to take him into custody, telling them that he had made a big mistake and didn't want to spend the rest of his life in prison.

David Krause was convicted by a jury of First Degree Intentional Homicide/Dangerous use of Weapon, Arson and Mutilating a Corpse. He was sentenced to life in prison with an additional 40 years in prison and 20 years of extended supervision to run concurrently.

Pat is survived by two sons.

November 5**Ursula Allen**
29 years old**Milwaukee
Milwaukee County**

Ursula Allen was killed by Mitchell Parnell, 38, when he ran her over with her car on a Milwaukee street. Ursula and Mitchell had been dating for five years and Mitchell was often violent toward Ursula. Her family knew about the abuse and was concerned for her safety. Mitchell had a criminal record for previous violence including convictions for False Imprisonment, First Degree Sexual Assault and Felony Burglary.

On the night of her death, Ursula was driving her car and arguing with Mitchell, who was a passenger. At some point Ursula pulled over and ran from her car to a vacant lot. Mitchell then slid over into the driver's seat and accelerated toward her, knocking her onto the hood of the car as she tried to climb an embankment to safety. When Mitchell backed the car up, Ursula fell off the hood and Mitchell ran over her on the ground while she screamed. Witnesses said that Mitchell continued to try to accelerate, but the car was stuck on top of Ursula. He got out of the car and entered his house while a witness stood screaming, "What is the matter with you?"

Mitchell was found guilty of First Degree Intentional Homicide. He will be eligible to apply for extended supervision when he is 75 years old.

November 28**Crystal N. Sims**
22 years old**Milwaukee**
Milwaukee County

While Crystal Sims slept, her boyfriend, Richard Behrens, 47, beat her to death with a mallet and strangled her with a leash. Richard and Crystal had been dating on and off for two years and began living together in a home he purchased in Milwaukee in September 2001.

Richard met Crystal in 1999 while he was living with his wife of 27 years in Iowa County. His ongoing relationship with Crystal prompted his wife to file for divorce in February 2001. Richard felt that if he provided for Crystal and her two children he would secure their relationship. Richard was “obsessive” about Crystal and accused her of seeing other men.

Richard killed Crystal in their bed, hid her body in a cornfield in Sheybogan County and denied her disappearance after her mother filed a missing person report. Richard pled guilty to the charge of First Degree Reckless Homicide. He was sentenced to 22 years in prison with 18 years of extended supervision.

Crystal is survived by her two children ages 3 and 6.

December 24**Robert Rozanske**
65 years old**Greenfield**
Milwaukee County

Robert Rozanske was stabbed multiple times with a knife and screwdriver in his home by his long time friend and former lover, Terry Beasley, 34. Terry and Robert had arranged to spend Christmas Eve together watching movies. Terry stated in court that on the evening of the murder Robert received a phone call from another woman, the two began to argue and Robert then demanded sex from her. Robert reportedly picked up a knife and the two struggled before Terry began stabbing him in the face. Police found no signs of struggle in the living room where Robert’s body was found.

Terry Beasley was charged with First Degree Intentional Homicide and pled guilty to a lesser charge of First Degree Reckless Homicide with Use of a Dangerous Weapon. Terry was sentenced to 22 years in prison with 20 years of extended supervision.

Section II: Violence Against Women

During the research phase of this report, a number of cases emerged that clearly illustrate the devastating outcome of violence against women. While they did not fit our definition of domestic violence homicide, they contribute to a broader understanding of domestic violence as a gender based phenomenon. We deemed the inclusion of these poignant stories to be warranted.

March 8

Sonja Glover

36 years old

Sonja Glover, Shaukunda Bowie and Reanatta Bufford were all victims of the violence against women perpetrated by Marques Daniel Miller, 20. Sonja and Shaukunda were fatally shot on the street by Marques. Reanatta was also shot but escaped and survived.

March 14

Shaukunda Bowie

19 years old

On March 8, Marques reported that he had an argument with his girlfriend around midnight and left his home. With the gun he often carried on him, he shot Sonja Glover, the first woman he saw. Marques shot at her four times, the fatal shot hitting her hip. Just five days later, again late at night, Marques argued with another woman in his home and shot his gun into the ceiling of his apartment. He quickly left and with the same gun, again shot the first woman he encountered after the fight, Shaukunda and Reanatta. Shaukunda was shot fatally five times in the chest and arms and Reanatta was shot once in the hip.

Milwaukee

Milwaukee County

Two experts who examined Marques for the court proceedings reported that he has a deep hatred of women stemming from physical abuse he suffered as a child. Their report stated that when his anger boiled over during quarrels with women in March, he took a gun with him out to the streets and shot the first woman he encountered.

Marques Miller was charged with two counts of First Degree Intentional Homicide, and one count each of attempted First Degree Intentional Homicide and First Degree Reckless Endangering Safety. After initially arguing criminal insanity, Marques pled to three counts: First Degree Intentional Homicide, First Degree Reckless Homicide While Armed and Attempted First Degree Intentional Homicide. Marques was sentenced to life in prison and 40 years in prison to run concurrently, as well as, 20 years in prison and 20 years extended supervision to run consecutively with the other two sentences.

November 11**Juana Vega**
36 years old**Milwaukee**
Milwaukee County

Juana Vega was shot to death by Pablo Parillo, 25, the brother of Juana's partner, Melodia. Juana was shot point blank in the chest and face approximately six times and left in an alley. Pablo had also apparently beaten her body after death.

The Vega family reports that Pablo Parilla objected to Juana and Melodia's relationship, and often used derogatory epithets to reference the couple. He also reportedly threatened to kill Juana for "turning his sister gay". Vega's friends and LLEGO, a national gay Latino organization, called for Vega's murder to be classified as a hate crime, feeling she was killed because she was a lesbian. Pablo claimed that there was domestic violence between Juana and his sister, and that he was tired of the couple reconciling after their arguments.

Pablo Parillo was charged with First Degree Intentional Homicide and convicted by a jury. He received a mandatory life sentence.

Juana, a Mexican-American activist, was mourned as a loss not only to her friends and family, but also to the Latino and LGBT community in Milwaukee.

December 13**Cornelius Jones**
70 years old**Milwaukee**
Milwaukee County

Cornelius Jones was beaten to death in his home by Carla Cheely, 37. Carla and her two young children occasionally stayed with Cornelius, his daughter and her husband when Carla was homeless. [Cornelius's son-in-law is the father of Carla's two children.]

For about one month prior to the murder, Carla and her children were living in Cornelius's home after a recent eviction. On December 13, Carla and Cornelius were alone in his home and she was getting ready to take a bath. Carla reported that Cornelius approached her, asked her for sex and grabbed her throat. A fight ensued and as Carla sought to escape Cornelius, she picked up household items from throughout the house and threw them at him, hitting him with them and with her fists, and knocking him out. The items included a bottle, clock radio and space heater. Carla stated she got dressed, took Cornelius's wallet, keys and VCR and left. Cornelius was found alive but in a coma by his daughter and son-in-law and was taken to the hospital. He died several days later on December 27, 2001.

Carla was arrested on January 15, 2002. Carla Cheely pled guilty to Second Degree Reckless Homicide and was sentenced to nine years in prison with six years of extended supervision.

Section III. Children

It is clear that when abusers commit murder, children, friends and families are at risk of being killed. In researching the domestic violence homicides we also searched for children who were killed as a result of a domestic violence incident. This year we did not learn of any children who were killed during a domestic violence incident but did find two cases where domestic violence contributed to the deaths of two children. We created this section to include the stories of those two children in the overall report and give a more complete picture of how children are at risk because of domestic violence in their homes.

June 18

Garrett Sanders
8 years old

Kenosha
Kenosha County

Garrett Sanders was killed when his arm was caught in a machine at his mother's, Kristine's workplace. Garrett usually stayed with his father while Kristine Tutlewski, 28, worked her late night job cleaning an industrial plant. But on the night of his death, Kristine had no choice but to bring Garrett to work with her. Garrett's father, Mark Sanders, 33, had been arrested and was in jail for battery related to a domestic incident against Kristine.

November 17

Stephanie Huebner
14 years old

Janesville,
Rock County

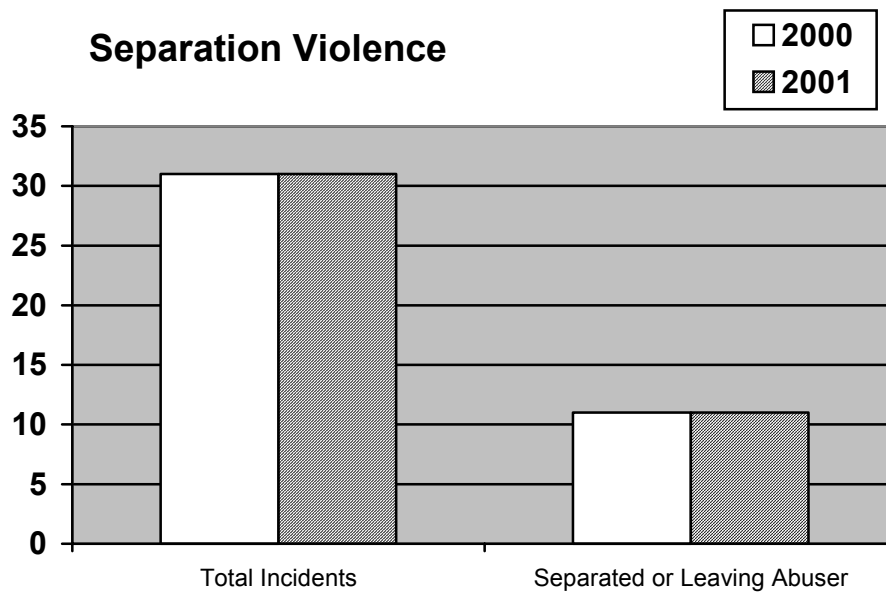
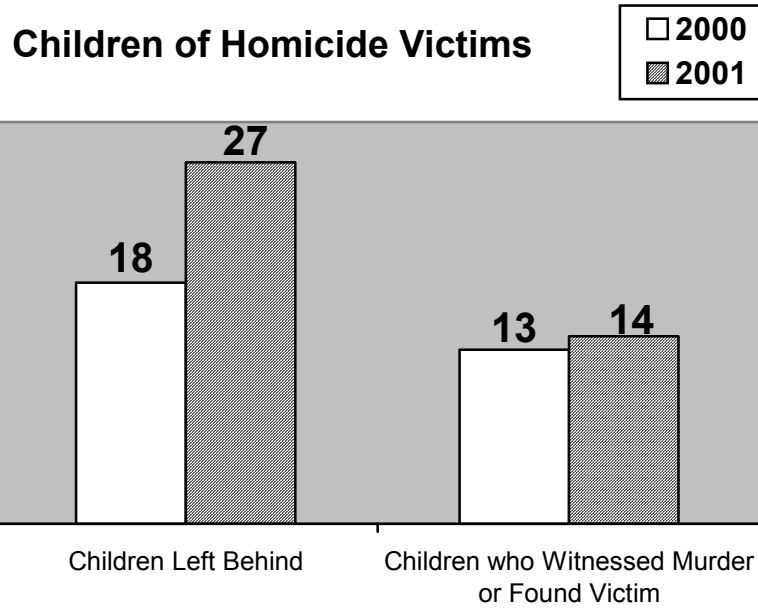
Stephanie Huebner died after suffering an acute asthma attack. Her father, Dale Huebner, 40 was charged with Felony Child Neglect and later acquitted by a jury. At the time of her death, Dale, who has a cognitive disability, did not have the necessary asthma medications available for his daughter's medical condition. Dale admitted that sometimes he didn't buy asthma medicine for his daughter, either because he forgot or because he was short of money.

When Dale was initially charged with Felony Child Neglect, he was also arrested for Second Degree Reckless Homicide in connection with the 1989 death of his wife, Lorri Huebner. After Stephanie died, Dale admitted his involvement in Lorri's death and that he might have choked her too much during consensual sex. Despite his initial charge, Dale was not prosecuted for Lorri's homicide because the statute of limitation had expired.

Comparison Data for Wisconsin Domestic Violence Homicide Report 2000 and 2001

As this is our second annual Wisconsin Domestic Violence Homicide Report, the extent of our data is limited and we are unable to draw conclusions about long-term ramifications or concerns. However, as WCADV intends to continue to generate these reports, we have provided analysis of the two years for which we have data, in spite of its limitations.





Race/Ethnicity of Domestic Homicide Victims And Perpetrators

	2000			2001		
	Victims	Perps	Total	Victims	Perps	Total
Caucasian	20	15	35	22	20	42
African American	10	13	23	11	7	18
American Indian	2	2	4	0	0	0
Asian	0	0	0	0	0	0
Latino	0	0	0	0	4	4
Unknown	1	1	2	0	0	0
Total	33	31	64	33	31	64

**Location of Homicides
2000 & 2001**
(62 homicide incidents)

