CRIMINAL SEXUALITY AND PSYCHOPATHOLOGY: PORNOGRAPHY AS A CONTRIBUTORY RISK FACTOR IN THE PSYCHO-SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT OF VIOLENT SEX OFFENDERS

Thomas J. Tiefenwerth
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by

Thomas J. Tiefenwerth

A Dissertation
Submitted to the Graduate Studies Office
of The University of Southern Mississippi
in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
For the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy

May 2007
The University of Southern Mississippi

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ABSTRACT

CRIMINAL SEXUALITY AND PSYCHOPATHOLOGY: PORNOGRAPHY AS A CONTRIBUTORY RISK FACTOR IN THE PSYCHO-SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT OF VIOLENT SEX OFFENDERS

by Thomas J. Tiefenwerth

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The researcher conducted interviews with 25 adult, male sex offenders convicted of felony offenses and incarcerated in a 500-man detention facility located in Natchitoches, Louisiana. Those interviewed were selected by the institution's senior administrators on the basis of a criminal-offense profile prepared and submitted by the researcher, and all parties interviewed participated voluntarily. The crimes of the subjects interviewed included not only those for which they were currently incarcerated but also those for which they had been convicted earlier in their lives, and the crimes of the subjects interviewed included a wide range of sex offenses with varying degrees of concurrent violence. The comprehensive psycho-social histories and mental status evaluations of those interviewed were consulted by the researcher, and interviews also considered professionally-recognized phenomena associated with individual sex-related psychopathology: psychopathy, violence, sexual fantasy, paraphilias (sexual fetishes and perversions), alcohol abuse and other types of substance abuse/dependency, behavioral addictions, childhood sexual abuse/trauma, and negative gender-based attitudes.
The purpose of the study was to measure the extent to which exposure to pornography generally, and to Internet or cyber-pornography more particularly, was a contributory risk factor in the psychopathologies of those interviewed, and the degree, if any, said exposure had contributed to the psycho-social development of those interviewed.

Research findings disclosed that among those interviewed (a) the link between pornography, criminal sexuality, and psychopathology differed; (b) early developmental exposure to violent pornography exacerbated other forms of psychopathology; (c) regular use of pornography as an adult did not precipitate a behavioral sex addiction; (d) the use of alcohol and/or other drugs increased the violence demonstrated by sex offenders; and (e) the utilization of psychological defense mechanisms was more pronounced among older offenders.
DEDICATION

To my wife, Jana, my best friend and confidant,
whose love, patience, and unwavering support made this
professional goal possible.
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

First, I want to thank the entire graduate faculty of the Department of Administration of Justice at The University of Southern Mississippi. Their valuable assistance alone allowed me to bring this educational experience to fruition. Due to personnel turnover within the department, the task required the assistance of all of them, more or less, and I am indebted to Dennis J. Stevens, Ph.D., Associate Professor and Director of Doctoral Studies, for agreeing to serve as the director of my dissertation committee quite late in the process.

Of those who were intimately involved from first to last, I owe a special debt of gratitude to William Banks Taylor, Ph.D., Professor Emeritus and former Director of Doctoral Studies, who had the vision to initiate an academically-rewarding program that extended doctoral education to myself and many other non-traditional students, and who worked hard, even after his retirement, to assure that our educational needs were met. Special thanks also must be extended to Robert E. “Bobby” Moore, Ph.D., currently Assistant Professor of Criminal Justice at Delta State University and a certified peace officer employed by the city of Cleveland, Mississippi. Dr. Moore provided countless hours of patient instruction and guidance, both in and out of the classroom, and he shouldered the task of coordinating final revisions among the members of my dissertation committee.

I must also thank Randy Haley, Assistant Professor of the Social Work Program at Northwestern State University, for agreeing to serve as the mental health authority on the dissertation committee, and Joe Morris, Associate

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Professor of Criminal Justice and Coordinator of the Criminal Justice Program at Northwestern State University in Natchitoches, Louisiana. Mr. Morris graciously granted adjustments in my teaching schedule so that I could attend dissertation-related conferences, allowed me to leave early in the afternoons to conduct dissertation-related research, and introduced me to Victor Jones, Sheriff of Natchitoches Parish, to whom I likewise owe a great debt. Sheriff Jones granted permission for the clinical-forensic interviews I conducted and provided the facilities and personnel that made the research project possible. Collaborating personnel at the Natchitoches Detention Facility to whom I am especially indebted include Mr. J. D. Thornton, Administrator for the Natchitoches Parish Sheriff’s Office and Adjunct Instructor in the Criminal Justice Program at Northwestern State University; Mr. Calvin McFerrin, Chief of the Corrections Division of the Natchitoches Parish Sheriff's Office; and Dean Dove, Warden of Security for the Natchitoches Detention Facility, who arranged my interviews with inmate-participants and facilitated all matters related to their participation.

Finally, I would be remiss if I did not acknowledge the assistance, both material and emotional, of Ms. Robyn L. Ring, a former police officer who is currently Instructor of Criminal Justice at San Jacinto College; of Stephen L. Morrison, sergeant within the Robbery Division of the Houston Police Department and Adjunct Instructor of Criminal Justice at San Jacinto College; of Mr. Bruce Stewart, a retired police officer who is currently Adjunct Instructor of Criminal Justice at San Jacinto College; and of Mr. Donald R. Stewart, a former
police officer and currently Chairman of the Department of Criminal Justice at Tyler Junior College.

These four individuals and I were given the nickname of the “Texas-Five” years ago by the faculty and staff of the Southern Miss Department of Administration of Justice, who recognized us as the diehards among a larger group of Texans who commenced doctoral study at about the same time. It was only through mutual fellowship and support—during the many arduous hours of study groups and hotel trips associated with the doctoral program—that the members of the group endured. I recall thinking on several occasions that the process was similar to that which I had experienced going through U.S. Marine Corps Boot Camp. Truly, we get through difficult times “with a little help from our friends.”
My professional interest in sexual criminality began as a correctional officer in the U.S. Marine Corps. After attending Military Police and Corrections School at Fort Gordon, Georgia, I worked in military prisons located in Georgia, North Carolina, California, and Okinawa, Japan.

Prior to those experiences, I had regarded sex crimes as bizarre behavior, and I must admit that my military career did not alter that opinion very much, despite my association with a considerable number of sex offenders. I recall reading their records, thus being introduced to all manner of aberrant human behavior. I talked to the perpetrators of these horrible crimes as well, and pondered why they did it, and how could they do it. Untrained in the field, I perceived only that they were angry about one thing or another, and I remember, too, that very few of the sexual murderers (usually those who had committed rape and murder by strangulation or stabbing) had been exposed to psychiatric diagnosis and treatment.

After completing my military obligation, I attended college and registered in several continuing education courses at the University of Delaware in Wilmington. Among those courses were workshops in "Sex Crimes Investigation" and "Investigation of Child Molestation Cases" taught by a retired F.B.I. special agent from the Philadelphia field office, Walter V. McLaughlin. Mr. McLaughlin was a remarkably qualified educator. He had, in fact, initiated training in sex crimes investigations for the F.B.I. National Academy. I am fortunate indeed to
have had the opportunity to study under Mr. McLaughlin; his courses were the foundation of my professional training in the field.

After completing undergraduate and graduate degrees in criminal justice (along with a wide variety of professional criminal justice continuing education), I pursued training in forensic psychology and earned a graduate degree from the John Jay College of Criminal Justice, which provided a scientific understanding of the world of the sexual criminal and the non-criminal sexual pervert.

My first significant professional position, following the completion of my forensic psychology training, was with the prison system of the state of Texas. Working as a psychologist and psychotherapist, I had the opportunity to practice and apply the theoretical knowledge and skills that I had earned along the way. Over the course of my career with the Texas prison system, I worked at several prisons, all psychiatric units, until my retirement. This clinical-forensic mental health experience, coupled with my training experiences with correctional officers and mental health personnel, provided a foundation for my second career—teaching undergraduate and graduate students, training preservice and inservice law enforcement, corrections, probation, and parole personnel, and maintaining a forensic mental health practice.

I offer these biographical comments to explain the rationale underlying the selection of my dissertation topic. The assumptions underlying the research conducted for the dissertation, as well as the methodology of interviewing employed, were heavily influenced by my earlier training and education in the
realm of criminal sexuality, which incorporated not only a law enforcement perspective but also forensic mental health and addiction perspectives.
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Statement of the Problem

Few subjects are more contentious than pornography, and few are more complex. Indeed, the subject involves intricate economic, social, and political phenomena that go to the heart of both deeply-held religious values and First Amendment jurisprudence, and those who debate the issues of pornography seldom do so rationally. That fact, in itself, necessitates a lengthy statement of the problem examined by this study.

When something is described as pornography or pornographic, there is almost always a conscious or subconscious moral judgment on the part of most people. Some judge that pornography is in the eye of the beholder, and certainly there is a great deal of truth in this point of view. What is the difference between that which is pornographic and that which is erotic? Precisely what is “obscene, dirty, and illicit”? What, exactly, constitutes “sexually explicit materials”? What separates “artistic expression” from debauchery? There is no generally accepted answer to these questions, and, thus, there exists no generally accepted operational definition of pornography. The author of XXX: A Woman’s Right to Pornography, seeking to arrive at a value-neutral definition, defined pornography as the explicit artistic depiction of men and/or women as sexual beings (McElroy, 1995), but that definition most certainly collides with others.
The left wing of opinion asserts that the very subjectivity of pornography removes the subject from the purview of public law, and First Amendment jurisprudence is generally sympathetic to that point of view. Others, however, are enraged by such an opinion, arguing that “only bad, weird or perverted individuals” are attracted to pornographic materials, and that pornography threatens the social bond and places citizens at risk. These parties describe pornography in colorful and visceral terms: it is “toxic,” a “quiet enslaver,” “the drug of the new millennium,” an addictive phenomenon that triggers sexually-aberrant behaviors. Especially galling to the opponents of pornography is the ready availability of pornographic materials on the Internet (Chadwell, 2000; Downs, 2005; Dunn, 2003).

The debate becomes all the more shrill when pornography is linked with children, crime, and violence; the addition of these variables evokes a visceral response from most people. When such emotionally-charged terms are thrown into the equation, passion and polemic invariably cloud scientific waters (Brownmiller, 1979).

A sizeable body of opinion, presuming that pornography equates with sex crimes, advocates draconic criminal penalties; and the same parties, noting that the vast majority of sex offenders—including violent sex offenders—eventually leave prison and return to the community, call on lawmakers to lock sex offenders up and throw away the key. The fact is, the subject of sex itself is difficult for American society, sexual crimes all the more so, and societal fears bred by the phenomenon of sex crimes virtually obscure the idea that society
might be protected more effectively by solutions arising from empirical inquiry within the social and behavior sciences (Cumming & McGrath, 2005).

The extent to which the underlying psycho-social dynamics of sex crimes are influenced by exposure to hard-core pornography (sexually violent materials) has interested law enforcement, the legal profession, criminologists, criminal justice mental health professionals, and the general public for some time (Campbell, 1995). Often people ask, "What would make someone just come along and do such a thing?" or "Why was there so much violence?" Clearly, there is more to it than mere exposure to pornographic materials, however defined. Research indicates that there are a variety of interrelated and interdependent factors associated with the individual psychopathology of violent sex offenders (Hall, 1987). Lee, Jackson, Pattison, and Ward (2004) identified six variables commonly found in sex offender populations:

- being exposed to violence and/or abuse (physical, emotional, sexual, maltreatment, or neglect) in early childhood development;
- the presence of precocious sexuality (engaging in sexual behaviors at an unusually young age);
- exposure to and/or participation in sexual philias (criminal and non-criminal perversions);
- engaging in excessive sexual fantasy and preoccupation through the use of magazines, videos, video games, or live shows;
various forms of substance abuse/dependency, particularly alcohol, and their degree and severity in individual psychopathy (found in all criminal populations); and

- exposure to, and subsequent development of, negative gender-based attitudes.

Psychopathy, which is defined clinically in the DSM IV-TR (Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fourth Edition-Text Revision) as antisocial personality disorder (American Psychiatric Association, 2000), is generically explained to laymen in terms of criminal behavior. Yet, a wide spectrum of characteristics is associated with psychopathy, and not all of them have criminological manifestations. The most common characteristic is a high level of egocentricity and entitlement. Often coupled with irresponsibility and a profound disregard for the rights and feelings of others, this hallmark of psychopathy is manifested in a variety of ways (Cleckley, 1978; Hare, 1993).

Psychopathy acts as a magnifying glass, or as a multiplier, for stereotypical behaviors like physical abuse and violence, substance abuse, behavioral addictions, and various sexual acting-out behaviors (Forrest, 1994). Clearly, the more severe the level of psychopathy of a particular sexual perpetrator, the more likely he is to disregard laws, social mores, and the feelings of his intended victim(s). Criminals exhibiting high degrees of psychopathy in their offenses have been described as "cold-blooded" and "stone-cold." Among criminals with high psychopathy, it seems, there is a compelling desire to display needless violence (Hazelwood & Michaud, 2001).
Pornography and sexual aggression/crime have been linked equivocally for some time, and certainly pornography is a strong component within the multifactorial constitution of many sex offenders, particularly the subset minority of violent sex offenders (Lisak & Roth, 1988). In 1970, the U.S. Presidential Commission on Obscenity and Pornography conducted a comprehensive review of available scientific literature, launched a research project of its own, and concluded that a link between pornography and rape could not be demonstrated (Lalumiere, Harris, Quinsey, & Rice, 2005). A subsequent Attorney General's Commission report, however, found that "substantial exposure to sexually violent materials . . . bears a causal relationship to antisocial acts of sexual violence" (Meese, 1986, p. 233). Then, in 1985, the Canadian Frasier Committee examined the evidence and concluded that it did not confirm a causal relationship (Lalumiere et al., 2005).

The hypothesis that pornography is a significant contributory risk factor (and possibly also a precipitating risk factor) in the psycho-social development of violent sex offenders remains unsupported by scientific evidence. In recent years, however, accruing data have generally bolstered the hypothesis, establishing the likelihood of a significant relationship between the use of violent and sexually-coercive pornography and sexual aggression (Lalumiere et al., 2005). In addition, society has witnessed a number of infamous cases involving sadistically-violent sex criminals with extensive and well-documented case histories of pornography in their respective psycho-social backgrounds.
The psychologically-skewed esoteric proclivities that correlate with sex-related crime begin in childhood and early adolescence, and such proclivities are not an exclusively male phenomenon. A natural component of psycho-social development is an attempt to establish sexual identity, and this attempt makes children vulnerable to prurient influences. Juveniles, particularly those engaging in a wide repertoire of antisocial behaviors that place them in a category of high risk for delinquency, also view sadistically-violent sexual scenes on a regular basis via media sources and are potentially more dangerous because of their lack of judgment and maturity. A developmental analysis of sexual crime requires consideration of not only developmental factors associated with sexual deviance, including issues like precocious sexuality and abuse, but also developmental factors associated with other antisocial and delinquent behaviors, including issues like truancy and substance abuse (Barbaree & Marshall, 2006).

Some children experience a “voluptuous sensation” when brutalizing or killing animals. Some even experience a cannibalistic or “sadistic buccal stage,” which is characterized and expressed in such behaviors as scratching, biting, and pinching; here, the cruel tendencies often become associated with the excitation of the mouth. Children may display cruel, even sadistic, tendencies at an early age (DeRiver, 1956).

The concept of the “pathological triad” (also known as the “childhood triad”) contains three primary elements: (a) enuresis (involuntary bed-wetting), (b) setting fires and conflagrations, and (c) cruelty to animals and/or people. The triad has been employed generally to predict future violent behavior, more
particularly to predict future violent sexual behavior (McLaughlin, 1978, 1980; Morneau, 1980, O'Reilly, 1979). These dangerous behaviors are often manifested in childhood and early adolescence, indicating the beginning of a journey down a dark road.

In 1997, 18-year-old Jeremy Strohmeyer followed 7-year-old Sherrice Iverson into a women's restroom at the Primadona Casino Hotel in Primm, Nevada, where he brutally raped and murdered her. At trial, Strohmeyer's attorney attributed his client's pathological sexual aggression to pornography, specifically to child pornography that he viewed and downloaded from the Internet (Geer, 1998).

Such a contention, of course, advanced in the pleadings of a defense attorney, did not make it true. It did, however, focus attention on an inescapable fact: for tens of thousands of adolescents, pornography, and more particularly hard-core pornography on the Internet, is their introduction to sexual values and expression. The ubiquity of all forms of pornography on the Internet provides unlimited access to anyone, male or female, old or young, and can be particularly problematic for young, impressionable adolescents who are trying to establish their sexual identities, sometimes making them the unwitting victims of pornography via association with online predators and potentially victimizing them by laying the groundwork for the development of lifelong behavioral addiction (Pierce, 2000).

Pornography can be a particularly toxic activity for youngsters, much the same as substance abuse. Children and adolescents do not have a base
understanding or appreciation of the manner in which narcotic drugs can adversely impact their lives and can potentially result in a lifelong dependency (Levinthal, 2006). Pornography is a similar, progressively-addictive activity that can produce the same devastating results. As young people are naturally curious and predisposed to explore, pornography can present a twisted sense of sexual values. Young people are unaware of the danger of developing a lifelong problem and equally unaware of the danger of becoming victims of the very activity that first appears to be so much fun (Arterburn, Stoeker, & Yorkey, 2003).

The advent of the Internet global community, coupled with millions of tech-savvy youngsters and a seemingly endless number of sexual predators, provides the necessary ingredients for personal tragedy. Violent victimization, in turn, substantially increases risk for engaging in juvenile violence (Borum & Verhaagen, 2006). Therein lies the problem. The interest in violent sexual stimuli presents a daunting challenge for the criminal justice system, as well as for society at large, not only in the United States but also worldwide (Doshay, 1969).

Shortly before Ted Bundy was executed on January 24, 1989, he was interviewed by psychologist Dr. James Dobson. In this interview, Bundy freely admitted to killing many girls and women. Bundy also reported that he had grown up in a good home with Christian values, stressing that his parents were not responsible for what he did. Bundy talked about his addiction to pornography, which he said began with his looking at "soft" pornography in "dirty magazines" prior to age 13. He went on to say that his progressive addiction to violent and sadistic pornography was the precipitating source of his violent and homicidal
sexual fantasies toward women. Bundy reported that hardcore pornography fueled his violent sexual fantasies and emphasized the progressive nature of his pornography addiction. He began constantly to look for more potent forms that would create a greater sense of excitement. In addition, Bundy stated that all of the violent male sex offenders he had encountered on death row, “without exception,” had been deeply involved with pornography (Chadwell, 2000; Dobson, 1989).

There are many others in the criminal lore of the United States who have attributed their criminal sexuality and homicidal impulses to their use of and addiction to violent pornography. Among them is Albert Fish, known as the "Cannibal." In the early 1930s, Fish was described by law enforcement as a "polymorphous-perversion" individual who simultaneously engaged in sexual sadism with his victims and punishing masochism (O’Reilly, 1979). Albert DeSalvo, known as the Boston Strangler, grew up in an abusive home and later became a sexual sadist who murdered many women of varying ages. David Berkowitz, known as both the Son of Sam killer and the .44 Caliber killer, claimed that the devil talked to him through a neighborhood dog and commanded him to kill and terrorize New York City during 1976-1977 (Samenow, 1984). Albert Fish, Albert DeSalvo, and David Berkowitz are examples of sexual criminals whose behavior was fueled, in part, by many years of violent pornography (McLaughlin, 1978, 1980).

The case of Cary Stayner provides a graphic illustration of the compelling obsession murderers can have to view pornographic materials. Stayner, who
was convicted of the sex-related slayings of four women in California’s Yosemite National Park, reportedly demanded that police interrogators provide him with a large cache of child pornography in exchange for his confession (Finz, 2002).

Another infamous case of homosexual murder involving pornography was that of John Wayne Gacy, known as the "Killer Clown" and the "Man Who Killed Boys," who drank alcohol and viewed pornographic films with adolescent boys before violently killing them (Linedecker, 2003). Jeffrey Dahmer, known as The Milwaukee Monster (Everitt, 1993), killed a number of young men and boys (most of whom were Black or Hispanic) during a span of 13 years, butchering their bodies and sometimes cannibalizing them (Jacobs, 2003). Dahmer reportedly kept an extensive and well-documented photographic "trophy" record of his necrophilic behavioral adventures with his victims. Sexual fantasies about corpses and open viscera took place during the formative stage of Dahmer’s life (Giannangelo, 1996; Martens & Palermo, 2005). Two other revealing cases of homosexual homicide involved Robert Berdella, who murdered six males because he was interested in creating "sex slaves," and Larry Eyler, known as the "Highway Murderer," who perpetrated the sadistic murders of 23 young men in Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, and Wisconsin. Both Berdella and Eyler took sexual photographs of their various victims (Schechter, 2003).

More recently, Dennis Rader, the self-named "BTK Killer," was sentenced to 10 life sentences. He confessed to having brutally raped, sexually sodomize, and murdered a number of girls and women, as well as to murdering several males who were associated with some of his female victims. While being
formally interviewed by the judge, Rader freely admitted all of his sadistic misdeeds and claimed that he kept meticulous records of the behaviors that arose from his violent sexual fantasies. In fact, Rader referred to these records as his "mother lode" collection of pornography. Also, Rader reported that he kept different types of trophies of his victims, including hundreds of Polaroid photographs that he used as pornographic masturbation materials to assist him in "reliving" the crimes through sexually-violent fantasies. This practice of re-experiencing sexual crimes through the compulsive use of victim-related trophies is quite common among sex offenders (Beattie, 2005; Morris, 2005).

The recent arrest of John Mark Karr, who was initially identified as the alleged killer of JonBenet Ramsey, gained great public celebrity. Karr was arrested almost 10 years after the brutal sexual assault and murder of the 6-year-old beauty queen and claimed responsibility for the crime. He was subsequently cleared of criminal responsibility since his DNA did not match evidence found at the scene. Karr apparently has an extensive and well-documented history of sexual proclivities toward children, which has resulted in formal charges of child pornography, divorce, and the loss of several teaching positions. Despite the failure of investigations to discover evidence incriminating Karr in the Ramsey case, his history of excessive preoccupation with the sexual fantasy of molesting children leads many to doubt his innocence (Wannabovorn, 2006).

The recent passing of the 25th anniversary of the abduction and subsequent sadistic-sexual torture and murder of 6-year-old Adam Walsh on
July 27, 1981, serves as a powerful reminder of the ever-present threat of violent sexual offenders in communities. The Walsh case is one of the most infamous and horrific in the history of American criminal justice. Walsh was kidnapped from a Sears store in a mall in Hollywood, Florida, and his severed head was found in Vero Beach, Florida. The rest of his remains have never been recovered. A suspect, Ottis Toole, was serving multiple life sentences in a Florida penitentiary when he died in September 1996 from cirrhosis of the liver before coming to trial for the murder of Adam Walsh (Schechter, 2003).

Adam’s parents, John and Reve Walsh, are tireless advocates of victims’ rights and missing children, and have assumed an active role in making positive changes in the criminal justice system. John Walsh is a nationally-recognized crime-fighter who hosts the remarkably successful television show America’s Most Wanted. He has assisted law enforcement in the capture of hundreds of fugitives from justice. Meanwhile, Reve Walsh is co-founder (with her husband) of the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, which acts as a national clearinghouse and resource center for the criminal justice community and the general public (Egger, 2002; Ressler, 1992).

These notorious cases, as well as many others, provide much inductive evidence (Briken, Haberman, Kafka, Berner, & Hill, 2006; Curnoe & Langevin, 2004; Howells & Day, 2006) supporting the hypothesis that chronic exposure to violent pornography during the developmental years of life can irreparably warp the human psyche and place those exposed at high risk for a wide range of psychopathologies.
The issue of pornography generally, and issues arising from the broader availability of Internet pornography more particularly, is the profoundly complex and controversial phenomenon. When one combines the nature of the issue of pornography with the issues of criminal sexuality and psychopathology, there is a potential combination of figurative "nitro and glycerin," as each of these terms trigger a visceral response in most people (Seto, Maric, & Barbaree, 2001).

Purpose of the Study

The general purpose of this study was to determine if pornography (and/or Internet pornography) is a contributory risk factor in the psycho-social development of violent sex offenders and whether pornography impacts their criminal sexuality as well as the degree and severity of their psychopathology. In the event that such linkage was discovered, the study, the study sought answers to the following questions:

1. Is the link between/among pornography, criminal sexuality, and psychopathology the same for all types of sex offenders?
2. Does early developmental chronic exposure to and regular use of violent pornography (and/or Internet pornography) exacerbate other forms of psychopathology?
3. Does regular use of pornography as an adult precipitate a behavioral sex addiction?
4. Does the use of alcohol and/or other drugs increase or exacerbate the level of violence in sex offenders?
5. Is the utilization of psychological defense mechanisms greater with older adult offenders, compared to younger adult offenders?

Research Hypotheses

H1: The link between/among pornography, criminal sexuality, and psychopathology is the same for all types of sex offenders.

H2: Early developmental chronic exposure to and regular use of violent pornography (and/or Internet pornography) exacerbates other forms of psychopathology.

H3: Regular use of pornography as an adult precipitates behavioral sex addiction.

H4: The use of alcohol and/or other drugs increases the violence demonstrated by sex offenders.

H5: The utilization of psychological defense mechanisms is greater with older adult offenders.

Justification

Practitioners in all criminal justice-related areas, along with social and behavioral scientists, can glean more meaningful data about the intrinsic motivations and decision-making processes of sex offenders and perhaps enhance community safety by examining the sex offenders themselves (Meloy, 2006). Even now, this criminal subpopulation remains a mystery. Therefore, this study was justified by a professionally-acknowledged demand for more inductive data that might be exploited to improve both the correctional and forensic mental health fields.
The study was justified still more by its specific focus. Extant research establishes a correlative relationship between pornography/Internet pornography, criminal sexuality (rape, child molestation, exhibitionism, etc.), and psychopathology (other mental disorders and non-criminal perversions). However, the relationship is certainly not causal, and there was a pressing need for further study of the relationship between pornography/Internet pornography and the strength or universality of certain variables in the behavioral equation that might assist future clinical-forensic research endeavors.

Limitations

The study was limited by the relatively small number of sex offenders interviewed (25) and by the demographic narrowness arising from their place of confinement (the parish jail in Natchitoches, Louisiana). The study also was limited by the relative narrowness of the statistics provided to the researcher, which included only descriptive demographic information and the criminal sexual histories of those interviewed. The researcher also acknowledges the likelihood that variables other than pornography/Internet pornography impacted on the criminal sexuality and psychopathology of these interviewed to a greater or lesser degree. Finally, the researcher acknowledges the difficulty of accurately interpreting the data produced by interviews with a criminal population of this nature and the likelihood that a degree of subjectivity and perhaps inadvertent error might have impacted the research findings.

Assumptions

The major assumptions framing the study were:
1. The correctional facility in Natchitoches, Louisiana, is representative of all parish correctional facilities of roughly the same size within the state of Louisiana.

2. Elected sex-offender research participants from the Natcitoches Correctional Facility are representative of sex offenders in other parts of Louisiana.

3. Sex offender participants will be truthful and forthcoming in responding to questions within the clinical-forensic mental health interview. (Note: The researcher formally documented any perceived defensiveness, denial, or psychopathic manipulation observed during the course of the clinical-forensic interviews.)

Terminology

Identification and clarification of various terms are provided in order to assist readers who may be unfamiliar with clinical-forensic mental health terminology. The list does not include all relevant terms on the subject, to be sure, and thus a more comprehensive list of terms associated with sexual fetishes is included in an appendix. It is also acknowledged that certain terms might have slightly different meanings in other contexts.

Cartharsis/Cathartic effect - the act of purging emotions or feelings.

Childhood sexual abuse/trauma - refers to incest or pedophilia.

Child pornography - pornography that features a child, or children, engaged in sexual acts or behaviors.
**Criminal sexuality** - activities or behaviors of a sexual nature that violate existing law in a particular jurisdiction.

**Erotica** - literature or art intended to arouse sexual desire.

**Fantasy** - use of imagery in a magical way.

**Fetishism** - an act, body part, or an object that enhances sexual experiences.

**Flagellation** - a psycho-sexual perversion characterized by an intense desire to best or which one's self or another for sexual gratification.

**Frottage** - the French word for "rubbing," a perversion characterized by an intense desire to hug, feel, or rub various parts of the body and usually over clothes.

**Grooming behaviors** - is intended to make the victim or potential victim, or victim's guardians, to feel comfortable with the abuser and even interested in interacting with him.

**Incest** - sexual contact between blood relatives who are too closely related to marry; incest usually involves sexual contact with children.

**Necrophilia** - sexual interest in or sexual contact with dead bodies.

**Negative gender-based attitudes** - misogynistic feelings.

**Non-violent pornography** - materials intended to sexually arouse without violence.

**Obscene/obscenity** - a legal definition describing indecency.

**Pedophilia** - an adult whose primary sexual interest is in children.
Perversion - an aberrant sexual practice.

Piquerism - a psycho-sexual perversion, characterized by the stabbing, piercing, or cutting of human flesh and shedding of blood for sexual gratification.

Porn - shortened term for pornography.

Porn-napping - also known as cyber-squatting or typo-squatting, only with pornography; is a somewhat new form of watching for domain names that may interest children and then waiting for the desirable name registration to expire. They then purchase it, turn the page into a portal for pornography, and then offer the domain for sale.

Pornography - any sexually explicit writing and/or picture intended to arouse sexual desire.

Precocious sexuality - early sexual activity and/or behavior, engaged in by an age-inappropriate young person, male or female.

Psychopathology - describes origin, development, and manifestations of mental or behavioral disorders.

Psychopathy - condition characterizing a psychopath. (Refer to the appendices for an extensive list of behavioral symptoms and characteristics of the psychopath.)

Pygmalionism - also known as agalmatophilia, which denotes a love of statues or inanimate objects.

Pyromania - a disorder of impulse control characterized by a repeated failure to resist impulses to set fires or watch them burn.
Rape - forced intercourse using fear as a method to carry out the act.

(Refer to the appendices for a classification of rapists which identifies their psychological motivation.)

Sexual addition - the behavior of a person who has an unusually intense sex drive or obsession with sex.

Sexual deviancy - any sexual behavior that is regarded a significantly different from the standards established by a local culture or subculture.

Sexual fantasy - fantasy of a sexual nature.

Sexual perversion - an aberrant sexual practice.

Sexual ritual - falls into two categories, culture created and natural behavior.

Sexual violence - the forceful degradation of an individual in a sexual manner.

Soft pornography - a form of pornography that is less explicit than hardcore material in depicting or describing sexual behavior.

Violence - an act of aggression.

Voyeurism - peeping; one of the paraphilias, characterized by marked distress over, or acting on, urges to observe unsuspecting people, usually strangers who are naked or in the process of disrobing, or who are engaging in sexual activity.
CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Overview

Regardless of one's perspective, pornography is a facet of American culture (Perdue, 2002). Moreover, recent dramatic technological advances, most notably the rapidly-mounting sophistication of the Internet, have carried the production and dissemination of pornographic materials to an unprecedented level. Coupled with a broad spectrum of related social issues (disputation regarding abortion, homosexuality, same-sex marriage) and political phenomena (a U.S. president who engaged in highly-publicized sexual acts with an intern in the White House, and, more, recently a congressman who likewise courted youthful interns), this development has made all sexual issues, including pornography, quite contentious in American society (Williams, 2004).

In the resulting "culture war," pornography is defended by some, condemned by others. Proponents of pornography (industry insiders, legal defenders of the industry, certain sex therapists, libertarians, and pro-porn feminists) assign it a wide array of benefits: the enhancement of sexual fulfillment, the reduction of sexual inhibition arising from anxiety and guilt, and the furtherance of public education. Such arguments, however, go unsupported by research and persist on the basis of nothing but conjecture (Paul, 2005).

Much the same is true of the arguments put forward against pornography. Pornographic materials are said to be symptomatic of society's woes, and the social explosiveness of pornography is multiplied exponentially when it is linked
accurately or inaccurately with sex crimes generally, with violent sex crimes more particularly, and with sex crimes of any type involving children still more particularly.

Yet, nobody seems to have a clue about the precise nature of the phenomenon that is causing the furor: what is meant by the word "pornography." One zealot defines it one way, another defines it in different terms; opinions on what is pornographic differ widely. Pornography, like things deemed "obscene," does not have a universally-accepted definition, and perhaps nothing illustrates this fact more dramatically than the "Potter Stewart Standard" which arose in a case that was heard by the United States Supreme Court in 1964 involving the alleged obscenity of a movie. Associate Justice Stewart, perplexed by the absence of an extant legal definition of obscenity, remarked lamely that "I know it when I see it." (Stroligo, 2001).

Sexual crime, like pornography, raises complicated issues. Such crimes are defined differently by different legal jurisdictions; virtually all contemporary statutory definitions depart from common-law definitions, and polemicists of one stripe or another keep the legal pot boiling. Consequently, it is difficult at best, impossible at worse, to assess accurately the true extent of sexual criminality in the United States. Available statistics are virtually worthless, failing to reveal the countless variables that attend the phenomenon or the personal characteristics of offenders.

Criminal sexuality is further obscured by the nonsense that surrounds the subject. There is much erroneous perception afloat, especially among the lay
public, but it is discernible even among professionals who work in the criminal process and within the mental health industry. Simply put, there is a perception among layperson and professionals alike that those who investigate sex crimes and those who conduct research and provide instruction on the subject are weird, perhaps even sexual perverts themselves. This attitude is reflected by two films—The Rape of Richard Beck and Sharkey’s Machine—which portray fictional detectives as weird (possessing perverted interests) and subject them to social criticism and punishment because of their assignment to vice squads and resulting investigations of sex crimes (Lanning & Hazelwood, 1988).

The late Walter V. McLaughlin, an F.B.I. special agent, was one of the true law enforcement pioneers in the field, devoting much of his life to the study of “the sex offender and his abnormal sexual practices.” McLaughlin began his week-long Sex Crimes Investigation course by explaining to his students that "there are more than 250 psychiatric definitions for abnormal sex offenses and perversions." Many of the topics presented were, in effect, separate courses. Important among them was one entitled Criminal interview and Interrogation of Sex Offenders. Though some of what McLaughlin taught in the 1940s, 1950s, 1960s, and 1970s is of questionable contemporary validity, the majority of his insights were grounded in practical field experience that makes them valuable today.

When McLaughlin wanted data on a particular kind of case or type of perversion, he merely sent out a memo to all of the F.B.I. field offices requesting it, and the next week his office would be flooded with information. McLaughlin
was, perhaps, unaware of the general concepts of sexual addition and of the various sub-types of behaviors that elicited sexual feelings or gratification. However, the primary concerns in McLaughlin's day were the same as those of today—the safety of the community (K. V. Lanning, personal communication, August 18, 2006).

Perspectives and Theories of Sexual Offending

A wide gulf separates illegal sexual behaviors and pornography. Law is law, for better or for worse, but not all forms of pornography are illegal—only child pornography is legally prohibited at this time. There are, of course, complicating factors that vex the American legal community, most notably the inconsistencies of international law and the influence of the Internet (Taylor & Quayle, 2003). Laws and social mores vary greatly from culture to culture, and they are quite dynamic: sexual behaviors defined as idiosyncratic and illegal around the world will likely change in the years to come.

In American culture, sexual deviancy and criminal sexuality remain hot topics with almost zero tolerance among a majority of the community, and pornography is almost invariably liked with both sexual deviancy and criminal sexuality. There are different perspectives on pornography. The first is *theological*: it holds that aberrant sexual behavior transgresses essential social values, offers moral solutions, and steadfastly rejects other behavioral remedies. The second perspective, which is powerfully affected by the first in a nation that subscribes to republican governance, is *jurisprudential*: it focuses on the legal culpability of a wide range of sexual behaviors defined by the elements of
statutes and considers causal behavioral phenomena only peripherally, as a possible variable that might obviate or mitigate the blameworthiness assigned to the criminal act of a given defendant. The third perspective is behavioral—that of the mental health or mental illness professional. The behavioral perspective is often, even usually, in conflict with the perspectives of both theology an jurisprudence because mental health and mental illness professionals view sexual thoughts, fantasies, urges, and behaviors through the use of a DSM IV-TR diagnosis, which assesses the sources of the paraphilias (O'Connor, 2005; O' Connor, 2006).

There is a fourth perspective closely associated with the mental health/mental illness perspective termed the addiction perspective: it maintains that certain individuals suffer from sexual addiction (Carnes, 2001). As in other forms of addiction, the addict is encouraged to give up control to a higher power. A higher power, in this perspective, can replace a given addiction, be it a drug addiction or an addiction to a compulsive form of behavior. The sexual addiction perspective regards aberrant sexual behavior as a consuming fetish, a psychic imbalance that can be diagnosed and treated (Blythe, 2004).

There are, within the perspective of mental health or mental illness, four broad categories of theory pertaining to aberrant sexual behavior (Ward, Polaschek, & Beech, 2006). First, there are multi-factorial theories, which are systematic ways of linking etiological factors to aspects of the offense process. Such theories include:
• The Precondition Model (which provides a systematic way of linking etiological factors to aspects of the offense process),

• The Integrated Model (which discriminates between aggressive and sexual impulses and seeks to instill control of the aggressive tendencies that are manifested during sexual experiences),

• The Quadripartite Model (which hypothesizes that inappropriate physiological sexual arousal, distorted cognition, affective dyscontrol, and problematic personality factors could lead to sexually abusive behavior),

• The Pathways Model (which proposes that there are a number of distinct etiological pathways that culminate in the sexual assault),

• The Confluence Model (which focuses on genetic inheritance and comes to be expressed in an individual's life course), and

• The Evolutionary Model (which emphasizes biology, holding that the brain is a complex, multi-purpose instrument capable of helping organisms survive and reproduce in a hostile world).

Second, there are single-factor theories which focus on one or another sole factor as the key to cognitive distortions: victim-empathy deficits, deviant sexual preferences, child sexual abuse, intimacy deficits, or theories of risk utilized in the theoretical models of the same name.

Third, there are descriptive model theories which focus on the temporal components of the offense process, coupling it with a heavy emphasis on proximal rather than distal etiological factors. Descriptive model theories utilize
the Relapse Prevention Model and the Self-Regulation Model, both of which have their origins in substance-abuse literature and stress self-management designed to give offenders a growing sense of self-control and thus an offense-free lifestyle.

Fourth, there are treatment theories, which seek to focus therapy on individual and social risk factors that are likely to reduce crime rates. These are divisible, involving:

- The Risk-Need Treatment Model (which implements treatment that teaches individuals how to recognize and cope with static and dynamic risk factors),
- The Classification and Treatment Process (which supports tailored classification and treatment based on specific offense-type, rather than generic labeling),
- Strength-Based Treatment Theories (which focus on promoting human welfare and instilling strengths in individuals, rather than simply emphasizing psychological deficits), and
- Theories of Treatment Responsivity (which hold that treatment programs for offenders should be delivered in a way that facilitates the acquisition of anti-offending, pro-social skills).

Criminal Sexuality and Psychopathology

Criminal sexuality is a term that describes conduct or behavior of a sexual nature that violates existing law in some jurisdiction. Psychopathology describes a variety of mental disorders—deviant sexual arousal/fantasies, psychopathy
and antisocial attitudes, and alcohol and/or mixed psychoactive substance abuse—that might contribute to the likelihood of the commission of a sexual act deemed criminal. A chief component among these associative mental disorders is psychopathy, a broad term denoting any psychological disorder or mental disease, usually of an unspecified nature (Goldenson, 1984).

Psychopathy is an important psychological construct in criminal law (Bartol, 2005). Criminal psychopathy, or psychopathy related to crime and criminals, refers to an individual personality and general lifestyle of irresponsibility in social and occupational contexts which breeds disregard for, and violation of, the rules of society. Additionally, criminal psychopathy denotes a profound lack of respect, indeed an utter indifference, for the rights of other human beings (Walters, 1990). Psychopathic personality traits and manifestations have also been termed sociopathic and/or dissocial (American Psychiatric Association, 2000).

Criminal psychopathy is a significant component of the psychopathology involved in criminal sexuality because it acts as a magnifying glass for all of the other associative disorders contributing detrimentally to criminal sexual behaviors. Psychopathy is a concept that is subject to considerable debate; most psychopaths are antisocial personalities, but not all antisocial personalities are psychopaths (O’Connor, 2005). Psychopathic tendencies adversely impact individual personality, breeding impulsivity, substance abuse, anger, expression of anger, deceit, and manipulation.
One view of psychopathy is not based on psychogenesis but instead on constitutional issues and thus termed "anethopathy" or "idiopathic psychopathy"—the absence of moral feelings (Schlesinger & Revitch, 1989). Psychopathy is just one major category in the psychopathology of criminal sexuality. Behavioral descriptions of psychopathy are listed in an appendix.

Individuals who engage in a variety of forms of criminal sexuality are a heterogeneous group, having diverse "personal" and "offense" characteristics (Hilarski & Wodrski, 2006). Personal characteristics include individual demographics such as race, age, religion, education level, type of occupation, and socio-economic level. Offense characteristics reflect the legal definitions of various sex-related crimes such as rape, child molestation, and child pornography. Additionally, offense characteristics refer to specific information related to the modus operandi of a particular crime. Different types of psychopathology influence sexual acting-out behaviors as well as with the kind and severity of associative violence found in various forms of criminal sexuality (Sample & Bray, 2006).

Adult sex offenders vary with respect to the etiology and psychological motivation underlying their respective sex offenses, patterns of sex offending, and subsequent treatment needs (Malamuth & Donnerstein, 1984). Scholars and clinicians have had limited success in distinguishing subcategories of sex offenders based on the type of offense and victim. For example, those who have raped adults consistently have been found to recidivate at a rate faster than those who commit sexual offenses involving children. In addition, those...
individuals who rape adults seem to exhibit antisocial behaviors (psychopathy) in multiple psycho-social domains. In contrast, antisocial behaviors (psychopathy) among offenders who victimize children tend to be limited to sexual misconduct (Andrade, Vincent, & Saleh, 2006).

Typically, sexual offenses are broadly divided into two groups. The first and generally more serious group includes those that apply to persons who display physical aggression against unwilling victims, as in forcible rape or some other form of violent sexual assault. The second group includes those that apply to persons who engage in non-violent forms of criminal sexuality such as fondling children, exhibitionism, voyeurism, or frottage (O'Hara & O'Hara, 1994).

In the past, the non-violent forms of criminal sexuality were regarded and informally classified by law enforcement as "nuisance offenses." Offenders were typically regarded as "weirdos" and were not considered a priority for law enforcement officers. More recently, though, there has been a shift in the way non-violent offenses are regarded by law enforcement. "Nuisance offenses" are now generally considered to be potentially serious behaviors, precursors of potentially serious sexual criminality, including brutal homicides (McLaughlin, 1978; O'Reilly, 1979). Broad classifications of rapists and pedophiles/child molesters are included in an appendix.

Risk Factors of Violent Sex Offenders

Violence has multiple causes, being triggered by a complex interaction of biological, social/contextual, cognitive, and emotional factors that may change over time. Typically, one risk factor for violence is not isolated in a particular
individual; instead, there exist multiple risk factors that interact with environment (Borum & Verhaagen, 2006). One of the exacerbating influences on crime in general, but particularly violent crime, is the consumption of alcohol: violent crimes of all types are often committed by people who are intoxicated (Frieze, 2005).

The risk factors for recidivism by sex offenders are normally classified and assigned to two groupings. The first is referred to as "static risk factors" and includes historical variables that remain constant—such as age at first offense and prior criminal history. The second is referred to as "dynamic factors" and includes risk factors that change over time. Examples of dynamic factors include substance abuse and unemployment. As a result of an examination of both of these types of risk factors, clinicians provide calculated assessments of the risk or likelihood of a particular individual committing further sex offenses (Craissati, 2004).

Carich and Mussack (2001) listed the variety of factors believed to increase the risk of sex-offense recidivism. The first is an offender's outright denial of his offense or an attempt o his part to minimize the gravity of what he did. Such behavior is a major component of "social control theory" within modern criminology, which draws on both psychoanalytic theory and the concept of socialization advanced by the sociologists of the famous "Chicago School" early in the 20th century (Williams & McShane, 1999, pp. 54-74).

As early as 1951 Albert J. Reiss, Jr., considered delinquency and concluded that the phenomenon was triggered by one or all of four variables: a
lack of proper controls developed during childhood, a breakdown of internal controls, an absence of social reinforcement by the family, significant others, the school, etc., or a conflict in the social rules taught by the family, significant others, the school, etc. (Reiss, 1951).

Some years later the sociologists Walter Reckless and Simon Dinitz expanded on Reiss's conclusion in their "containment theory," which considered the interplay between the inner or internal controls an individual possesses and the outer or external influences—"pushes and pulls"—to which the individual is exposed via social interaction (Reckless & Dinitz, 1967).

These theoretical constructs have inspired a great deal of research by sociologists in what is termed "social bonding theory," and within it nothing illustrates the phenomenon of denial or mitigation cited by Carich and Mussack (2001) better than the "neutralization" theory propounded by Gresham Sykes and David Matza (1957). The bond of an individual with the social order, with dominant notions of social conduct, is relative, Sykes and Matza concluded, either firmly established by one or another agent of social control or weak, subject to neutralization or rationalization. If the social bond is weak, neutralization might proceed via five avenues:

1. by a denial of responsibility,
2. by a denial of injury,
3. by a denial of the victim,
4. by a condemnation of the condemner, or
5. by an appeal to higher loyalties.
Neutralization theory allies sociological and psychological perspectives on the manner in which high-risk sex offenders frequently deny or attempt to mitigate the severity of their crimes.

Other risk variables in sex-offense recidivism cited by Carich and Mussack (2001) are:

- a history of multiple victims, with offenses involving injury or death to more than one person;
- a history of multiple victim types, where an offender does not limit himself to a particular type of victim or offense, such as when the victims include both adults and children;
- a diagnosis of multiple paraphilias;
- an extensive history of offending, including both sexual and non-sexual criminal behavior criminal convictions;
- a history of abusing prepubescent or younger victims;
- an extensive history of violence, risk increasing if violence has been a component of non-sexual offenses and being compounded if violence has been a component of sexual offenses;
- an extensive history of substance abuse, risk increasing if substance abuse has been involved in sex crimes;
- a history of ritualized sex offenses;
- a history of the use of pornographic materials depicting behaviors similar to that of the offender, with risk increasing if the abuser masturbates while viewing said materials;
• evidence of a lack of remorse or empathy in the offender toward his victims);

• no prior sex-offender treatment, or failure of the offender to complete such treatment;

• a failure of the offender to maintain an age-appropriate relapse-prevention network, a social network of friends within his own age group capable of supporting remedial behavior;

• the presence of a thought disorder that has not been effectively treated and was present at the time of the initial offense (a psychotic condition affecting the offender’s thought processes);

• failure of the offender to successfully complete probation or parole requirements (failing to meet requirements or committing a new offense);

• the presence of a significant, uncorrected personality disorder of sufficient severity to adversely impact the offender’s social and occupational functioning to a significant degree;

• the presence of other mental or emotional disorders that have not been corrected by clinical intervention;

• the presence of ingrained antisocial features or characteristics (a lifestyle predisposed to criminality and involving behaviors such as lying, cheating, stealing, fighting, and substance abuse); and

• a history of being extensively victimized that is mirrored in the offender’s own behavior.
There are, then, many potential variables that must be considered in evaluating the psychopathology of criminal sexuality. Any one or any combination of them may be present to a greater or lesser degree.

**Pornography and Sexual Aggression**

During the past several decades both scientific research and inductions arising from a large number of celebrated cases have linked pornography, sexually deviant behavior (Lester, 1975), and sexual aggression (a generic term describing all forms of violent criminal sexuality, include rape). Notable among the scientific studies conducted was that of Ressler, Burgess, and Douglas (1988) who found that a majority of sexual perpetrators utilized pornography with violent themes, and that such pornographic materials involved images of humiliation, rape, torture, mutilation, and death.

The connection between pornography, sexual aggression, and sex crimes has been both supported and refuted by scholars (Lisak & Roth, 1988). Beginning in 1970, the U.S. Presidential Commission on Obscenity and Pornography reviewed extant literature and also conducted independent research, concluding that a link between pornography and rape could not be demonstrated (Lalumiere et al., 2005). A subsequent Attorney General's Commission disagreed, concluding that "substantial exposure to sexually violent materials . . . bears a causal relationship to antisocial acts of sexual violence" (Meese, 1986, p. 233). Groth (1979) adamantly countered that opinion, asserting that pornography did not cause rape and that banning pornography would not
prevent the crime. Then, in 1985, Canada's Frasier Committee concluded that available evidence did not support a causal relationship.

Today, the issue remains unresolved, but recent research generally correlates sexual aggression and violent sexual pornography (Lalumiere et al., 2005), and that point of view has been strengthened by the considerable number of previously-cited recent cases involving sadistic, violent sex criminals with extensive and well-documented case history of pornography in their psychosocial backgrounds.

While recent research suggests that pornography correlates more or less with aggressive sexual behavior toward women (Looman & Marshall, 2005), researchers warn that the connection must be qualified. Erotic stimuli, for example, promote aggression only under certain conditions, and both erotic and non-erotic stimuli may inspire violence against women. Another qualifying variable is the type of pornography: that in Playboy is one thing; the graphically violent, coercive pornography so readily available on the Internet is quite another. Then, too, extant scientific research correlates but in no way establishes a direct relation between pornography and sexual aggression; to the contrary, sex crime also equates with many other risk factors. Finally, rapists normally manifest social irresponsibility or deviancy in other ways and are likely to have committed other kinds of crimes even though they may not have been caught (Samenow, 1984).

However, extant scientific literature seems to establish that graphically violent pornography can be a contributory risk factor (and possibly a precipitating
risk factor) for violent sex offenders, and some research suggests that even non-violent pornography can increase sexual aggression. Conversely, other studies conclude that exposure to non-aggressive pornography actually reduces subsequent sexually-aggressive behavior (Schlesinge & Revitch, 1997).

Paraphilias and Fetishes

*Paraphilia* is the preferred mental health term for a psychic abnormality that might trigger or stimulate sexual deviation (Hazelwood & Michaud, 2001). Paraphilias are a group of psycho-sexual disorders in which unusual or bizarre images or acts equate with sexual excitement. The imagery or acts may take several forms: preference for inhuman objects such as animals or clothes of the other sex, repetitive sexual activity with humans involving real or simulated suffering or humiliation such as whipping or bondage, or repetitive sexual activity with non-consent partners (Goldenson, 1984). There are many other types of paraphilias as well as subdivisions within the various types.

Many sex offenders are formally diagnosed with a paraphilia found in the Diagnostic Manual of Mental Disorders-Text Revision (DSM IV-TR) (Terry, 2006), and not all paraphilias are criminalized. The salient-characteristic features of all paraphilias are recurrent and involve intense sexually-arousing fantasies or urges involving either non-human objects, suffering or humiliation of oneself or one's partner, children or other non-consenting individuals (American Psychiatric Association, 2000). For some individuals, paraphilic fantasies or stimuli are a prerequisite for erotic arousal and are always included in sexual behavior. In
other cases, the paraphilic preferences occur only episodically, perhaps during periods of unusual stress.

There are a variety of definitions of the wide diversiyt of behavioral attractions known as fetishes. Those manifesting fetishism might focus on non-sexual objectives (shoes, rubber, leather, silk, etc.), on objects that are sexually suggestive (lingerie), or on parts of the human body (hair, feet, breasts, buttocks) that arouse sexual interest or excitement by association or symbolism (Goldenson, 1984).

The word "fetish" signifies an object, or parts or attributes of objects, that by virtue of association to sentiment, personality, or absorbing ideas exert a charm or at lest produce a peculiar individual impression that is in no way connected with the external appearance of the sign or symbol. Erotic fetishism makes an idol of physical or mental qualities of a person, or even mere objects used by that person, because the awaken powerful associations, thus initiating strong emotions of sexual pleasure (Abbey, 1882; Kraft-Ebing, 1906). Erotic fetishism is a condition in which the psychological sexual process is either abridged or deviated in such a way that some special part of the process, or some object or action normally on its margin or even outside it altogether, becomes the chief focus of attention.

Normally, this focus begins at an early age. What is of secondary importance to the normal person becomes of primary significance and may be said to be the symbol of the whole sexual process (Ellis, 1978). Fetishism has also been called a "sexual deviation" and a "sexual aberration" (Stekel, 1930).
Reflections on the work of O'Connor (2005) and a list of sexual fetishes have been included in an appendix.

The Role of Sexual Fantasy in Criminal Sexuality

Sexual fantasy is one of the cornerstone components of the psychological makeup of the sexual criminal. The prevalence and types of fantasies appear to vary by type of offender and by the extent of the offending behavior. It is difficult to assess fantasies in sex offenders accurately, and it is equally difficult to know how to interpret the role of these fantasies in deviant behavior. Sexual fantasies may center on a particular sexual behavior such as violence, power, control, or a specific victim or type of victim (Terry, 2006). Forensic practitioners conventionally accept that sexual fantasy plays a crucial role in the more serious forms of sexual offending. Fantasy is believed to escalate as part of an increasing cycle of offending severity (Howitt, 2004).

Many researchers have cited the importance of sexual fantasy in the development of criminal paraphilias. Although the criminal paraphiliacs' reliance on sexual fantasy may be a function of voiding capture, it is also likely that non-criminal paraphiliacs rely on fantasy to avoid social stigmatization (Hickey, 2006b). These fantasies play a significant role in the development of compulsive sex offenders such as rapists, pedophiles, exhibitionists, and other paraphilic offenders. The sexual fantasies of offenders involved in criminal sexuality, which may or may not be deviant, are distinguished from the occasional or periodic (deviant or not) sexual fantasies of non-offending men by their prevalence, their obsessiveness, and their importance to the sexual criminal (Salter, 2003).
It is quite common for sex offenders to report that their offense was preceded by weeks or months of fantasizing. Often sexual fantasies develop in adolescence, initiated by attraction and infatuation with no sexual act or contact (Morneau & Rockwell, 1980). Sex offenders regularly report that "one day it just hit them," and they decided to "find out if it is as good in real life as it is in fantasy." Many have reported an overwhelming urge that becomes a compulsion over which they have no control. The fantasy world in which sexual criminals spend much of their time is often fueled by sadistically violent pornography, and they wake up one morning determined to act on their violent fantasies. Graphically violent pornography, then, might not cause one to act, but it can certainly enhance a sexual fantasy and contribute more or less to a decision to act.

Dangerous Sexual Perversions

Dangerous sexual perversions are those sexual activities that have a high likelihood of resulting in serious injury, permanent scarring, maiming, or even death. For some individuals who engage in these behaviors, physical brutality intensifies the sexual experience. Some of these dangerous perversions include pyromania, a sexual perversion involving the intense desire to set and watch fires for sexual gratification; flagellation, a sexual perversion characterized by an intense passion to beat, whip, or club; necrophilia, a sexual perversion involving a desire to have sexual intercourse with the dead; piquerism, also termed lust mutilation, a sexual perversion in which individuals achieve sexual satisfaction from stabbing, piercing, and cutting flesh and shedding blood; and rape, forced
sexual intercourse that typically involves a high level of violence. Indeed, a sadistic individual engaging in these perverse behaviors may ejaculate by bludgeoning, stabbing, or strangling his victims, without the need of any "sexual" contact (MacDonald, 1986).

Many men who have engaged in these various kids of dangerous sexual perversions started by viewing violent pornography and ended by being "hooked" on the kinds of behaviors portrayed. Violent pornography can fuel these perversions in certain individuals, which may result in the establishment of a lifelong modus operandi (McLaughlin, 1978).

Many men, both in and out of prison, acknowledge having paid for the services of a prostitute. Most houses of prostitution have extensive collections of pornographic stimulation photographs, films, and magazines. Some prostitutes specialize in "rough-sex," meeting the market demand created by "Johns" known as "pillow-punchers" or "pillow-stabbers." These terms reference a kind of psycho-sexual behavior known as "piquerism or lust mutilation," which is characterized by stabbing, piercing, and cutting flesh, along with the shedding of blood and pain and suffering on the art of the victim (Morneau & Rockwell, 1980). Piquerism is typically viewed as extreme or exotic, and most prostitutes avoid these kinds of "tricks," as they are afraid "at the moment" that men will do to them what they say they will do to the pillows.

Although sexually predatory behavior by females is among the most under-researched subjects in behavioral science, it certainly exists. Aileen Carol Wuornos, who was classified as a "sexual predator," murdered at least seven
men after each had paid for sex with her. Each victim was shot multiple times with a .22-caliber pistol and robbed of his personal effects, automobile, or both (Kelleher & Kelleher, 1998). In the past, the incidence of female sex offenses was quite rare; the thinking for many decades was that the fairer sex was incapable of such. This erroneously sexist mindset has given way to a more realistic understanding of the phenomenon of female sexual offenders and serial killers (Hislop, 2001).

Internet Pornography

In recent years, the popularity and the user-friendliness of the Internet have grown exponentially, even among relatively unsophisticated individuals with little or no formal education (Taylor & Quayle, 2003). The ubiquitous nature of pornography on the Internet, along with the ever-increasing variety of pornographic variations, has afforded universal access to thousands of young people, providing them with a skewed introduction to sexual expression (Hari, 2005), putting them at risk of developing life-long behavioral addictions to pornography (Skinner, 2005) and increasing the possibility that they might become victims and subsequent "statistics" of online sexual predators.

There is an almost limitless quantity of pornography—mild or soft (Playboy magazine-type images), sadistically violent, and hard-core (graphic rape and sexual torture scenes and images). Chat rooms are a particular source of concern for parents and law enforcement authorities, as there are no overt images to signal a problem, and most people sound very friendly to young, inexperienced, and inquisitive adolescents (Salter, 2003). These websites are readily available to
virtually everyone with a computer and an Internet connection. Benign motivations of young people in pursuit of innocent explorations are in stark contrast to psychopathic individuals with malignant predatory motivations. Pedophiles, as a group, tend to be some of the most compulsive offenders within the field of criminal sexuality, devoting significant amounts of time to the act pursuit of their particular deviation (Seto & Eke, 2005). It is common for computer pedophiles to spend dozens of hours each week actively engaged in online child exploitation (Meadows & Kuehnel, 2005).

*Cyberpredation* is a term denoting predatory use of the Internet. Such behavior also has been referred to as *technophilia*, a term coined by New Hampshire police detective Jim McLaughlin. Another term with a similar meaning is *cyberstalking*, which is utilized when describing predators who troll the Internet for sexual connections with underage victims.

Dr. Thomas O’Connor (2006) stressed that important psychological insights can be gained from the study of cyberpredation, and one must suspect that scientific examination of cyberpredation would likely yield data impacting the identification of the roles, motivations, and *modus operandi* of offenders. Additionally, the vulnerabilities of victims, along with the focus of psychological treatment within the forensic mental health community, could be examined.

McLaughlin (1998) established a classification system for cyberpredators identifying entry-level offenders as *collectors*, individuals who attempt to set up meetings as *travelers*, individuals who molest children and produce child
pornography as manufacturers, and individuals who merely like to talk about sex with children as chatters. Cultural and historical perspectives also determine whether a sexual behavior is considered mutual and consensual, as opposed to exploitative or coercive. Victimization often determines whether behavior is considered paraphilic (McLaughlin, 1998).

**Pornography and Addiction**

Research has established the addictive nature of general Internet use and how it is associated with significant social, psychological, and occupational impairment such as increased depression, divorce, academic failure, financial debt, and job loss. More recent research suggests that there is a significant minority of Internet users who suffer from various forms of cyber-sexual addiction and commit sexually-compulsive acts online. These include persons who access online pornography (audio, video, text stories), those who spend real time with a fantasy partner, and those who exploit multimedia software (not online) that allows one to play X-rated video/DVD movies, engage in sexual games, or view the latest issues of erotica magazines (Carnes, DelMonico, & Griffin, 2001).

Pornography even plays a role in the lives of sexually-addicted and codependent women (Kasl, 1989). For many individuals, male and female alike, experimentation with pornography can be a slippery slope that begins with the pursuit of innocent fun through non-criminal curiosity and exploration, and sometimes ends with either homicidal victimization or the development of a serious behavior addiction that produces dire legal consequences (Arterburn, Stoeker, & Yorkey, 2003).
There are people who struggle with a behavioral addiction to pornography, exercising it in a variety of ways with or without the Internet. This psycho-sexual compulsion controls and dominates their lives, often creating significant problems with their social, financial, and occupational functioning. Individuals with varying kinds of sexual preferences utilize different forms of pornography for their own notion of sexual satisfaction (Donovan & Marlatt, 2005). Often these preferences are discovered and develop over time as a result of a complex mix of situational events and circumstances that include childhood sexual experiences, curiosity, loneliness, and low self-esteem. Other individuals develop an addiction to pornography by seduction, instant gratification, false intimacy, and fantasy, eventually becoming controlled by their sexual compulsions (Hickey, 2006b).

An ever-increasing percentage of these cases are exacerbated by profound and often life-changing complications, centering on an addiction to viewing, downloading, and trading online pornography, particularly child pornography. Individuals who engage in these behaviors typically begin with traditional heterosexual images (except for hard-core pedophiles) and tend to advance increasingly toward more graphic images (Waskul, 2004).

There are cases in which experimentation or the exploration of thrilling heterosexual imagery includes illegal images such as those deemed child pornography. Sex offenders, particularly pedophiles, have often compared their compulsive acting-out behaviors to a drug addiction in which the addict needs, on a physiological and/or psychological level, progressive amounts of the drug to achieve a desired high (Carnes, 2001). Other pedophiles utilize various forms of
child and adult pornography during "grooming," the process through which the pedophile attempts to gain the trust of the child-victim. The pedophile often gains the trust and acceptance of the child through a wide variety of manipulative strategies and techniques, including the use of gifts or monetary bribes and subterfuges. These subterfuges are intentionally designed to gain control and acceptance, and also (in some cases) to provide a plausible alibi for the pedophile if necessary. The pedophile's goal is to attempt to establish a sense of normality with respect to sexual contact behaviors with children (Moore, 2005).

Child Pornography

As awareness and recognition of the problems associated with child sexual abuse have expanded over the past 2 decades, child pornography has become a specialized sub-category of pornography that is deemed a significant social problem (Taylor & Quayle, 2003). Since the advent of the personal computer, the production, possession, and distribution of child pornographic materials have been criminalized and made punishable by increasingly severe sanctions.

Yet, "law" lags behind improving technology. Among the most significant developments impacting the issue of child pornography are those in the telecommunications and computing technology fields. This social problem has been exacerbated by the exploitative utilization of the Internet, as the production and reproduction of child pornography has been greatly facilitated. The technology allowing for the concealment of this activity from law enforcement has also improved a great deal. In the past, it was common for law enforcement to find closets, even entire rooms in a house, utilized exclusively for the storage of child pornography materials.
large collections of child pornography. In contemporary times, with larger and larger hard drives, pedophiles can successfully conceal massive collections on their home and office computers. These factors, coupled with the widespread use of computers, have made the problem of child pornography ever more challenging for law enforcement (Terry, 2006).

Growing awareness that certain forms of premature sexual activity, known as precocious sexuality, can have lasting harmful effects on a child has made photographic depictions of precocious sexuality increasingly objectionable to the majority of American society. Indeed, under certain circumstances the depictions themselves can now constitute prima facie evidence of abusive behavior (Taylor & Quayle, 2003).

Child pornography is sexually arousing for many; it is frequently used for masturbatory purposes. A number of pedophiles generate their own child porn through drawing, painting, and sculpting. There are even some pedophiles who engage in a relatively uncommon perversion called pygmalionism, also known as agalmatophilia, which denotes a love of statues. These pedophiles may purchase or create a life-size and life-like "doll" to be used as a tool for masturbatory fantasies. Selectivity criteria completed by most pedophilic sex offenders is typically related to specific age groups, physical types, gender, or to particular sexual activities, although individual motivations toward a particular criteria may be idiosyncratic (McLaughlin, 1978; 1980).
Pornography and Child Sexual Offending

The relationship between pornography (adult or child) and criminal offenses involving contact remains unclear. Earlier studies have not adequately considered the possibility that interactions and individual characteristics might equate with pornography exposure. It appears that for some individuals pornography is used as a substitute for actual offending (typically referred to as the cathartic effect or just catharsis), whereas for others it acts as an instructional blueprint and prelude-stimulus for a contact offense.

Offender justifications for viewing and downloading images typically revolve around claims that consenting child pornography is preferable to child-contact abuse. This rationalization is seen in a number of ad hoc pedophile organizations that openly support such relationships. NAMBLA (The North American Man-Boy Love Association) collects membership dues and sells literature and books (Hickey, 2006a). The Internet group Free Spirits facilitates "Boylove on the Internet" (Free Spirits Home Page, 2006). The Rene Guyon Society, started in 1962, actually adopted the motto "Sex by age eight, or it's too late!" (Canadian Center for Missing Children, 2006). The Childhood Sensuality Circle, which distributes pamphlets entitled "Porno for Kids," went so far as to draft "A Child's Sexual Bill of Rights" (Canadian Center for Missing Children, 2006). These and other organizations attempt to make the case that laws prohibiting sexual relations with children are based on a mistaken notion that such relations are harmful to children, and they further posit that children profit from
sex. At the same time, of course, these organizations cynically deny that their members engage in sex with children.

The Internet allows for a blurring of geographical and legal boundaries and is often used by individuals as a pseudo-justification, or as a plausible explanation, for downloading illegal images and claiming ignorance of the law. Child pornography represents at one level a subset of broader pornographies, but it is distinguished not only by the lack of social approbation it generates, but also by its illegality. However, because it is illegal, more is known about collections and collectors of child pornography as a result of arrests and seizures than is known about collectors of other, legal pornographies (Kincaid, 1998; Ferrara, 2002).

Social and behavioral science literature relating to child pornography reflects a general assumption that pornographic images play an important role in deviant sexual fantasy and are typically used for purposes of arousal and to feed or stimulate such fantasies (Salter, 1988). What sex offenders, in general, and pedophiles, in particular, find erotic (sexually arousing) long has been a source of professional curiosity. There can be tremendous variation in themes. Some themes border on the benign while others are sadistic and undeniably evil. What is erotic is typically peculiar and idiosyncratic to the individual offender and his background, although there are broad, general categories and classifications (Lussier, Beauregard, Proulx, & Nicole, 2005). Child pornography, digital child pornography, and child pornography on the Internet are out of control, and one can be sure that the problem will receive ever-increasing attention from American
lawmakers, law enforcement officials, and members of the clinical-forensic mental health community (Hilarski & Wodarski, 2006).

The Criminal Justice Response to Criminal Sexuality

Pervasive among law enforcement and correctional personnel, the judiciary, and even many mental health professionals who work within criminal process is the attitude that "Nothing works!" with regard to sex offenders. For years, professionals have heard comments like, "It doesn't matter what you do to them, or for them, they are never going to change!," or "The only effective therapy is a bullet!" Such comments are often sincere, and they are almost always voiced in frustration because of the very high rate of recidivism and the seemingly ineffective impact of available treatments from the forensic mental health community (Meloy, 2006).

Law enforcement officers, and particularly criminal investigators, are often asked about the development of a "psychological profile" of a criminal. Television has inspired such questions, representing criminal profilers, along with psychics who assist police, as magicians. Profilers are not magicians. A psychological profile might assist or confound an investigation, and even the best profiles do not solve cases. Criminal investigators and detectives alone do so (Morneau, 1983).

Criminal investigators often have an uncommon awareness of the social chemistry that exists within their respective jurisdictions, particularly in smaller towns where most everyone is known by reputation. Frequently, they remember that a given child was "always getting into mischief" or was always some place that he was not supposed to be. Children grow up, and the behaviors they have
displayed in youth might well be the precursors of adult behaviors, including sexual criminality.

Perhaps children have exhibited the stereotypical behaviors of the aforementioned pathological or "childhood" triad (Quinsey et al., 1998). Perhaps they have a history of enuresis (involuntary bedwetting), setting fires and conflagrations, or sadistic cruelty to animals and/or people. These can be precursors of serious acting-out behaviors that appear later, in adolescence or adulthood. Criminal investigators who analyze sex crimes must therefore possess a broad set of skills, including technical expertise and unusually adroit people-skills featuring a high degree of perceptiveness. A list of the skills and abilities required of a competent sex crimes investigator is included in an appendix.

Over the past 2 decades, those who work within criminal process and social service agencies have made several significant advances in dealing with criminal sexuality, not the least of which has been their success in sensitizing and increasing the level of conscious awareness of the general public, particularly in regard to criminal sexuality involving children. This increase in public awareness has been accomplished, in part, through maintaining a sex offender registry in each state, by subsequent monitoring by police departments, and by community notification laws. There have been similar advances in the development of victims' services, allocating resources and providing direction to those physically or psychologically injured as a result of criminal sexuality. There also have been ongoing refinements in the strategies and techniques in detecting criminal sexuality and in apprehension techniques that have resulted in higher conviction
rates. Lastly, there have been significant collaborative contributions by criminal justice mental health professionals arising from ongoing empirical research on criminal sexuality and sexually aggressive behaviors (Hickey, 2006b).
CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

Participants

This qualitative research project involved 25 voluntary interviews of English-speaking prisoners, all over the age of 18 years, with statistical data limited to the demographics of the participant pool. All of those interviewed had been convicted of felony sex offenses, had histories of varying degrees of violence, and were incarcerated in the Natchitoches Parish Detention Facility in Natchitoches, Louisiana. The Natchitoches Parish Detention Facility is a 500-bed rural detention facility housing detainees awaiting trial, convicts serving sentences of less than one year, and convicts serving sentences of from one year to life, the latter group comprising a significant minority.

Selection Procedure

The 25 convict-participants were selected by the Warden of Security of the Natchitoches Parish Detention Facility from a pool of sex offenders obtained from the Classification Department. The pool of sex offenders from which selection of the 25 participants was made reflected criteria provided by the researcher that consulted crimes of conviction. The selection process was immune from arbitrary influence by prison staff and screened from influence by prisoners.

Qualifying prisoners within the pool of sex offenders were escorted by security officials to a private room and interviewed by the researcher. In selecting participants, the researcher gave preference to those prisoners possessing the most significant criminal sexual histories. For example, a 45-year-old child-
molester with an extensive and well-documented history of recurring sexual crimes was of more clinical interest than an 18-year-old who had been convicted of sexual contact with a 15-year-old minor who was his girlfriend at the time.

Interview Confidentiality

The 25 participants selected by the researcher were escorted by security personnel to a private conference room and interviewed by the researcher with the door closed. There was no one present during the interviews except the investigator and the individual participant. The conference room had large windows but was virtually sound-proof, thereby protecting confidentiality. Clinical-forensic mental health interviews covering a reasonable wide range of tangential issues associated with individual psychopathology were conducted. These issues included mental disorders, violence, sexual fantasy, non-criminal sexual perversions, alcohol abuse and/or addiction, other types of substance abuse and/or addiction, precocious sexuality, childhood sexual abuse/trauma, level of psychopathy, negative gender-based attitudes, and criminal sexual history (rape, child molestation, exhibitionism etc.).

Exceptions to Confidentiality of Interview Data

The investigator maintained strict confidentiality throughout the project. The only exceptions were the standard mental health caveats regarding the verbalized intent of injury to self or others and a subject’s reported intention to try to escape from custody. Such disclosures would have precipitated an intentional forfeiture of the participant’s full confidentiality the participant’s verbalization of his intent to self-harm (mutilation/suicide), his intent to harm others
(assault/homicide), or his intent to try to escape from custody. Those interviewed were granted immunity from past or current crimes/offenses, particularly those unknown to the authorities.

Circumstances, as outlined above, that would have required the investigator to break confidentiality would have involved first terminating the interview, followed by notification of appropriate facility security personnel. Specifically, the investigator would initially contact the Chief of Corrections for the Natchitoches Detention Facility, Calvin K. McFerrin, by telephone, to explain the situation.

During all phases of the interviews, the researcher spoke in layman’s terms (including slang street language) that was readily understood and familiar to the voluntary participants. For example, instead of saying "autoerotic," the researcher referred to "playing with yourself." The specific interview language was tailored to the individual and largely dependent on the educational level of the participant.

The discontinue procedure was also straightforward, as participants had the right to end an interview or stop participation altogether at any time without any form of penalty, prejudice, retaliation, or retribution for their decision. At the point that the participant voluntarily discontinued the interview process, the participant was escorted back to his cell or respective work area by facility security personnel.

Interviews averaged 2 to 3 hours. Most of the participants were delighted to participate in the study and to answer a wide variety of personal questions, stating that it got them out of their "boring" living area or work assignments. The
interviews were completed within a 2-month period spanning March and April 2006.

There was no deception practiced by the investigator in conducting the interviews. There appeared to be deception in the part of several of the participants, mainly attempts to minimize the nature and impact of their criminal sexuality. All prisoner efforts of prevarication were formally documented. The participation of prisoners in interviews had no effect, positive or negative, on the disposition of their charges, amount of time being served, or the quality-of-life (living conditions) at the detention facility.

Voluntary Participation

Voluntary participation in this research project had no more than minimal risk for individuals who were interviewed. There existed the potential for a degree of emotional trauma resulting from discussion of criminal sexual history. However, no participant reported any emotional trauma. The investigator would have attempted to remediate any conflict personally as well as through the use of follow-up referrals to the facility counselors, if, as a result of the interview, the participant experienced an unresolved conflict requiring a referral to appropriate facility counselors. The investigator would have initially contacted the Chief of Corrections for the Natchitoches Detention Facility, Calvin K. McFerin, by telephone and in-person, for remediation.

There were no possible advantages (other than personal satisfaction through participation) that accrued to prisoner-participants through their participation in the research; indeed, participation precluded prisoners'
participation in regular activities with the prison. Participation did not impair the prisoner's ability to weigh the risks of the research against the value of such activities because of limited choices within the jail environment. The risks involved in the proposed research were commensurate with risks that would be accepted by non-prisoner volunteers and presented no more than mild inconvenience to the volunteer interview participants.

Destruction of research data generated by the project was initiated immediately after the completion of the writing of the dissertation. The participant interview data were destroyed by means of a commercial paper shredder, which effectively reduced the data to tiny bits of unintelligible paper and were subsequently discarded in the appropriate manner.

Informed Consent

A consent form, clearly identifying the purpose of the study and use of the generated data, was explained in layman's terms, and was signed by each voluntary participant. The information was presented in plain language that was understandable to the subject population, and every potential research participant was thus enabled to make an informed, voluntary decision concerning participation in the study. In addition, research participants were asked to explain to the researcher, in their own words, their understanding of what the investigator explained to them, as well as their understanding of what they were agreeing to participate in during the interview. Individual research subject candidates who chose not to participate in the study were free to make that decision and did not
experience any coercion or retaliation for their decision. A copy of the informed
Consent form is provided in an appendix.

Data Collection

The sheriff of Natchitoches Parish, Louisiana, was contacted in person by
the researcher. The researcher requested permission to interview prisoners, the
cooperation and support of the sheriff's staff, and the use of his facilities for the
proposed study. After permission was granted and the sheriff's cooperation and
support were pledged, the researcher submitted participant-selection criteria to
the Classification Department of the Natchitoches Parish Detention Facility,
interviewed the resulting pool of potential participants identified by the Warden of
Security, selected the 25 prisoners who were to participate in the study, and
initiated the interview process.

The interview questionnaire (see subsection immediately below) was
administered by the researcher. Research participants were told that they were
voluntarily taking part in a study that could potentially help convicted sex
offenders. The clinical-forensic interview process took just over one month to
complete, with the investigator going to the detention facility almost every day for
several hours. The overwhelming majority of the prisoners interviewed enjoyed
their participation. Many, in fact, appeared to experience a cathartic-like effect,
some even verbalizing a desire to "talk more," or saying, "Ask me more
questions!"
The Interview Questionnaire

The central focus of the clinical-forensic interview process was a structured interview form. The interview form was a modified version of the Sexual History Disclosure Questionnaire utilized by the Colorado Department of Corrections Sex Offender Treatment Program; permission to utilize a modified version of said form was obtained from the Colorado Department of Corrections. The interview form was modified into a comprehensive questionnaire by limiting formal identifying information to an individual's first name, numerical order (1-25), and current mental status. The modified interview form also sought the participants':

- personal psycho-social histories (family history, educational background, marital history, occupational history, military history, medical and psychiatric/psychological history, and alcohol and other drug abuse and treatment histories; and
- criminal sexual histories (offense history of victim and perpetrator, sexual orientation history, dating/sexual contact practices—legal/illegal, sexual infidelity, use extent and type of pornography, B & D activities (Bondage-Discipline), history of sexual fetishes/paraphilias, history of stalking behaviors for sexual or aggressive purposes, history of S&M behaviors (Sado-Masochistic), and history of infibulation and necrophilia.

The language of the interview questions was generally understood by the participants, but periodically the researcher resorted to the sexual language of the streets to make the meaning of the term or question clearly understood. Such
was the case with words and terms, particularly with complex clinical words and terms that seemed to confuse participants or inspired questions from them.

The behaviors of several of the participants became progressively more pathological toward the end of their interviews. The last few questions often elicited responses and declarations from the participants like "There are some sick individuals out there!"

Participants typically employed minimizing technique. For example, one participant who had brutally raped and strangled his victim told the researcher that he was not as bad as the "other guy that was here because he brutally raped his victim and mutilated the body!" He said, "I had enough respect for the dead not to do that."

Each participant's interview behavior (open, defensive, etc.) was documented along with the results of a formal mental status examination (which is a series of questions that assesses general mental functioning at the time of the interview) administered by the researcher. Careful attention was paid to denial, minimization, and other forms of psychological defense mechanisms employed by participants as well as incidences of psychopathic manipulation and outright prevarication manifested during the clinical-forensic interview process. A copy of the interview form is provided in an appendix.
CHAPTER IV
FINDINGS AND ANALYSIS OF DATA

Introduction

The purpose of this study was to interview 25 incarcerated felony sex offenders whose crimes had been committed with varying degrees of violence and to determine the extent to which their criminal sexuality and psychopathology correlated with the use of, obsessive preoccupation with, and/or progressive addiction to violent pornography. The research participants provided not only detailed accounts of their psycho-social histories, but they also offered descriptions of their sexual histories (both criminal and non-criminal) through a standardized interview questionnaire form.

Demographic and Descriptive Information

Twenty-five research participants completed the interview questionnaire through the clinical-forensic interview process. Of those research participants, 100% (25) were males who had been convicted of felony sex offenses. The majority of the research participants were Black/African American (68%), the remainder being White/Caucasian (28%) and Hispanic (4%). The research participants ranged in age from 25 years to 71 years. The mean age of the research participants was 37.08 years.

The majority of the research participants (56%) had been divorced between one and five times, 16% were married or living in common-law marriages prior to their incarceration, and 28% were single, having never been married or having lived only in common-law marriage arrangements.
The educational level of the research participants varied: 16% had attended grammar school (first up to eighth grade), 40% had attended high school without graduating, 20% had graduated high school, 20% had earned GEDs, and 4% had earned college credit without graduating. None of the participants completed a college degree, only some course work.

More than half of the research participants had been expelled from either grammar school (12%) or high school (44%) for severe disciplinary infractions. The most common infraction was fighting (32%), but drugs (20%) and incorrigibility (4%) were noted among some participants.

The majority of research participants (60%) listed their religious faith as Baptist (either Southern Baptist or Missionary Baptist), 16% described their religious faith as Christian, 8% listed Catholic or Roman Catholic, 8% listed Non-denominational, 4% listed Pentecostal, and 4% listed Other, which in this case was Pagan (described as a "nature-based" religion). All of the research participants who listed a religious faith reported pursuing it in some form or fashion during incarceration as well as an intention to continue some form of religious practice after their release. Several (16%) reported that occasionally it was difficult to pursue formal religious services because of the physical limitations of prison facilities and budgetary constraints that precluded the availability of appropriate personnel.

Of the research participants, 20% had served in the United States military, 16% in the Army and 4% in the Marine Corps. Of the research participants with military service, 60% had received honorable discharges, 20% had received
general discharges under honorable conditions, and 20% had received medical discharges under honorable conditions. None had been discharged dishonorably.

Almost half (48%) of the research participants reported mixed substance abuse (example: cocaine and methamphetamine—multiple drugs), 16% reported alcohol as their drug of choice, 8% reported cocaine as their drug of choice, 8% reported marijuana as their drug of choice, and 4% reported a behavioral addiction to sex. A minority of research participants (16%) reported no substance abuse or addiction issues or problems.

Approximately one third of the research participants (32%) reported using, or being addicted to, pornography. Of them, 8% reported using pornographic books or magazines, 16% reported using pornographic films or videos, 4% reported that they viewed pornography on the Internet, and 4% reported viewing live pornographic shows.

The nature of the pornographic subject varied among research participants, with 8% preferring bondage and discipline porn (where one controls/punishes another), 8% preferring child porn (homosexual or heterosexual sexual acts with children typically between the ages of 6 to 10 years old), 8% preferring minor porn (homosexual or heterosexual acts with minors typically between the ages of 12 to 16), 4% preferring pregnant women porn (involving sexual acts and behaviors with pregnant women), and 8% preferring violent porn (graphically violent sexual acts intended for pain, injury, and sexual pleasure).
The type of sexual offense convictions varied among the research participants. More than half (52%) had been arrested for violent sexual assault, rape, and rape/murder, 20% for carnal knowledge of children between the ages of 6 and 14 years, 16% for child molestation involving assault and injury, 4% for exhibitionism and sexual assault involving injury, 4% for aggravated incest and rape, and 4% for indecency with a child with injury.

The degree of violence associated with the respective sexual offenses was classified on a three-tier scale: (1) mild violence (verbal threats of injury and assault resulting in minor injuries like bruises to the victim), (2) moderate violence assault resulting in more serious injuries to the victim necessitating a trip to the emergency room for treatment of lacerations and broken bones, and (3) severe violence (resulting in the victim being hospitalized for injuries sustained in the sexual assault/molestation, maimed for life, or dying).

Almost three-quarters (72%) of the research participants were serving sentences of 10 or more years, 32% were serving sentences of 20 or more years, and 28% were serving sentences of less than 10 years. Most of the research participants (84%) had extensive, well-documented histories of sexual offenses (other than their current convictions), as well as other non-sexual offenses like physical assault, drug crimes, and property crimes. One of the research participants reported a particularly extensive history of pedophilic behavioral problems, noting that one of his brothers was incarcerated in a Texas prison (unidentified) for a pedophilic sex crime and that another was incarcerated at the Louisiana State Prison at Angola for "fathering two children" with his
biological daughter. He looked up after this shocking admission and added that the last psychologist who evaluated him said, "It might be genetic."

The histories of mental health evaluation and treatment varied among the research participants. More than three-quarters (76%) reported some form of evaluation and treatment; 36% reported that their only experience with "mental health evaluation and/or treatment" was attending Alcoholics Anonymous or Narcotics Anonymous in the community or while incarcerated in jail or prison; and 20% reported only receiving a mental health evaluation associated with their sexual offense. Less than one-quarter (24%) of the participants reported no prior history of mental health evaluation or treatment, and only 8% were currently taking some form of prescribed psychotropic medication. The aforementioned data are listed in Table 1.

Five hypotheses were examined:

H1: The link among pornography, criminal sexuality, and psychopathology will be the same for all types of sex offenders

H2: Early developmental chronic exposure to and regular use of violent pornography (and/or Internet pornography) does exacerbate other forms of psychopathology.

H3: Regular use of pornography as an adult does precipitate a behavioral sex addiction.

H4: The use of alcohol and/or other drugs will increase the violence demonstrated by sex offenders.
### Table 1

**Demographic and Descriptive Information of Research Participants**

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<td>8</td>
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</tr>
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</tr>
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<td>4</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grammar School (Up to 8th Grade)</td>
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</tr>
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<td>10</td>
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<td>College Courses - No Degree</td>
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<tr>
<td>College Graduate with Degree</td>
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<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expelled from Grammar School for Fighting/Incorrigibility</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>16.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expelled from High School for Fighting</td>
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<td>40.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Variable</td>
<td>$n$</td>
<td>%</td>
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<td>----------------------------------------</td>
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<td><strong>Religion</strong></td>
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<td>Baptist (Southern and Missionary)</td>
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<td>60.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Catholic</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christian</td>
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<td>16.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pentecostal</td>
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<tr>
<td>Non-Denominational</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other (&quot;Pagan&quot;)</td>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Army</td>
<td>4</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Navy</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Air Force</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Marine Corps</td>
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<td>Military Service for Total Sample</td>
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<td>20.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Received Honorable Discharge</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>60.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Received General Discharge—Under Honorable Cond.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>20.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Received Medical Discharge—Under Honorable Cond.</td>
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<td><strong>Substance Abuse and Addiction</strong></td>
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<td>Alcohol—Primary Drug of Choice</td>
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<td>Cocaine—Primary Drug of Choice</td>
<td>2</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marijuana—Primary Drug of Choice</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mixed Substance Abuse</td>
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<td>48.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Behavioral Addiction—Sexual Addiction</td>
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<td>4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No Reported Substance Abuse or Addiction</td>
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<td>16.00</td>
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<td>Substance Abuse and Addiction for Total Sample</td>
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<td>84.00</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Type of Pornography Use and Addiction</strong></td>
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<td>Books and Magazines</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Films and Videos</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>16.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internet</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Live Shows</td>
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<td>4.00</td>
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<td>Pornography Use and Addiction for Total Sample</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pornography—Nature of Porn Subject</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Bondage and Discipline Porn (Including Spanking)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Child Porn (Ages 6 to 10)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Minor Porn (Ages 12 to 16)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pregnant Women Porn</td>
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<td>4.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Violent Porn (Graphically Hurtful Sex Acts)</td>
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<td>8.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Variable</td>
<td>$n$</td>
<td>%</td>
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<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Type of Sexual Offense Arrests</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Carnal Knowledge (Ages 6 to 14 Years Old)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Child Molestation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Exhibitionism and Sexual Assault</td>
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<td>Incest and Rape—Aggravated</td>
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<tr>
<td>Indecency with a Child with Injury</td>
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<td>4.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rape</td>
<td>8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rape and Murder</td>
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<td>4.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sexual Assault and Battery</td>
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<td>16.00</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Degree of Violence Associated with Sexual Offense</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Mild Violence (Bruising and Verbal Threats of Injury)</td>
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<td>20.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Moderate Violence (Lacerations and Broken Bones)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Severe Violence (Hospitalization, Maiming, or Death)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Length of Sentence for Sexual Offense</strong></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1 to 5 Years</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 to 10 Years</td>
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<tr>
<td>11 to 15 Years</td>
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<td>32.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>16 to 20 Years</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 to 25 Years</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>20.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 or More Years</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>12.00</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Number of Prior Arrests for Sexual and Non-Sexual Offenses</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 to 5</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>44.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>26 to 40</td>
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<td>8.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>41 or More</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Prior History of Mental Health Evaluation and Treatment</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Alcoholics Anonymous/Narcotics Anonymous</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>36.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Counseling and/or Psychotherapy</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mental Health Evaluation for Offense</td>
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<td>20.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Currently taking Prescribed Psychotropic Medication</td>
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<td>8.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No Prior History of Mental Health Treatment</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>24.00</td>
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</table>
H5: The utilization of psychological defense mechanisms is greater with older adult offenders, compared with younger adult offenders.

Hypothesis 1: The link among pornography, criminal sexuality, and psychopathology will be the same for all types of sex offenders.

Data analysis does not support Hypothesis 1: the link between pornography, criminal sexuality, and psychopathology was not the same among all of the sex offenders interviewed. However, this research finding is consistent with extant literature which links pornography, criminal sexuality, and psychopathology as well as that which links violent and sexually-coercive pornography with sexual aggression in various types of sex offenders. It tends to support extant literature which links other factors with psychopathology—family violence, delinquency, anti-social attitudes, sexual promiscuity, and hostile masculinity—and asserts that such variables differ widely among the various types of sex offenders (Lalumiere et al., 2005). However, the data arising from the interview with sex offenders who reported exposure or addiction to pornographic materials are significant.

The research participants who reported exposure or addiction to pornography constituted 32% of the entire sample. Only 8% of that sample reported a preference for graphically-violent pornography that typically depicted various types of hurtful and degrading sex acts. The nature of the acts portrayed in the graphically-violent pornography included sadistic rape with and without foreign objects, degrading sex acts like intercourse and oral sex with donkeys, and scenes of lust-murder, simulated and real (called "snuff films"). The research
participants with these morbidly sadistic preoccupations were the sex offenders with the highest levels of general psychopathy as reflected by their criminal histories, and the criminal history of each began with petty juvenile and status offenses and ended with sexual homicide.

Twenty-five percent of the research participants who acknowledged exposure or addiction to pornography reported a strong preference for bondage-discipline/sadism-masochism type pornography. These individuals reported that their preference for this form of pornography influenced their criminal sexuality, and all of them had histories of severe domestic violence. They acknowledged that they thought a combination of this type of pornography, coupled with long histories of alcoholism, adversely impacted their feelings and expressions of anger. These research participants reported their anger in terms of a "temper," utilizing stereotypical, hackneyed expressions like "short fuse" or "hot temper" or "it doesn't take much to step on my starter."

Hypothesis 2: Early developmental chronic exposure to and regular use of violent pornography (and/or Internet pornography) does exacerbate other forms of psychopathology.

Data analysis lends qualified support to Hypothesis 2: early developmental chronic exposure to and regular use of violent pornography (and/or Internet pornography) did exacerbate other forms of psychopathology among a significant percentage of the sex offenders interviewed.

Although only 32% of the total sample of research participants reported exposure or addiction to pornography, 25% of those reported early
developmental chronic exposure to and regular use of violent pornography; all of
them exhibited psychopathology, and they agreed unanimously that their early
exposure to, and subsequent use of, violent pornography had a negative impact
on other areas of their lives. One participant reported that he felt it made his
"temper worse." He also acknowledged that he felt that it gave him "nasty sex
ideas," referencing his development of a preference for "hard-core" pornography.
Another participant reported that he felt it increased his "sexual appetite,"
referencing how often in the course of a day he wanted to engage in some form
of sex.

All of the research participants who used or were exposed to violent
pornography early in their psycho-social development reported their belief that it
significantly influenced their psychopathology in relation to their feelings and
expressions of anger. One reported that when he got angry at a female,
particularly a girlfriend or wife, he expressed it in sexual terms. Typically, this
involved some form of aggressive, forced sex act—vaginal intercourse, anal
intercourse, or oral sex. He reported that, "whatever kind of sex it was, there was
a lot of rough stuff." Interestingly, even if an unknown female made him angry,
he would "take it out on my old lady."

Another area of individual psychopathology acknowledged to have been
exacerbated by the early developmental exposure to, and subsequent use of,
violent pornography was psychopathy. The research participants were told by
way of explanation that "psychopathy was a fancy word that meant 'criminal
thinking and criminal lifestyle.'" There are a broad variety of self-defeating and
antisocial behaviors associated with psychopathy, including an impersonal (usual, intentionally non-emotional, cavalier) sex life. Other characteristics behaviors associated with psychopathy include lying, cheating, stealing, and a general insensitivity to the rights and feelings of other people. The research participants who were exposed to violent pornography early in their psychosocial histories reported a belief that violent pornography contributed to a value system that minimized their respect for other people and the laws of society. One research participant reported, "That's how I got here!"

Research findings lending qualified support to Hypothesis 2 tend to confirm extant literature which links developmental exposure to pornography and the development of adverse forms of psychopathology (Beauregard, Lussier, & Proulx, 2004; Lussier et al., 2005; Lussier, Proulx, & Leblanc, 2005; Yvarra & Mitchell, 2005).

Hypothesis 3: Regular use of pornography as an adult does precipitate a behavioral sex addiction.

Data analysis does not support Hypothesis 3: regular use of pornography as an adult did not precipitate behavioral sex addiction among the sex offenders interviewed.

Although 12.5% of those who confirmed exposure to pornography reported that they had received counseling and psychotherapy with a formal diagnosis of a behavioral sex addiction, only two of them felt that they were addicted to pornography. One placed the responsibility for his "sexual addiction to pornography" to the Internet. It "took control" of him, he said, enabling him to
"have sex" with a different person, as well as different types of people, "any hour of the day or night." This sex offender also reported a "comfortable feeling" in being alone in his own home, which afforded him privacy to "experiment with different types of sex online." The pornography he viewed included graphically violent and degrading materials—sadistic group rapes and sexual acts with animals.

A second research participant, who reported a bi-sexual orientation preference, reported that he liked "to give blow-jobs in and out of prison." He reported that he first got "turned-on to it in porn videos" and added that he continued an "active sex life" in prison. He maintained adamantly that he was bi-sexual and not just homosexual. He reported that the only "bad feelings" he had about his homosexual behavior came with the widespread reputation he had in the prison—referencing his oral sex behaviors. He reported that sometimes the guards and inmates made disparaging comments about him. When he was asked to provide an example of the comments, he remarked that the guards and inmates called him names like "knob-gobbler or peter-puffer."

It would appear that for some individuals with a biological or psychological predisposition for addiction in general, regular use of or exposure to pornography could potentially result in a behavioral sex addiction. Further, the regular use of or exposure to graphically violent pornography would likely exacerbate psychopathology, in general, and levels of psychopathy as well as felings and expressions of anger in particular. However, individuals with no such predisposition could likely use pornography on an occasional basis without
risking behavioral sex addiction, much as an individual with a genetic predisposition to alcoholism might safely have a glass of wine with dinner. He is at a disproportionately higher risk of developing alcoholism because of that genetic predisposition. In contrast, the individual who enjoys a glass of wine with dinner and has no genetic predisposition to alcoholism or addiction has little or no risk of the development of a progressive addiction.

Thus, research findings generally refute extant literature which relates pornography to addictive or out-of-control sexual behaviors (Carnes, 2001; Carnes et al., 2001; Carnes, Murray, & Charpentier, 2005).

Hypothesis 4: The use of alcohol and/or other drugs will increase the violence demonstrated by sex offenders.

Data analysis supported Hypothesis 4: the use of alcohol and/or other drugs did increase the violence demonstrated by the sex offenders who were interviewed.

The sex offenses of all those who were interviewed were attended with mild, moderate, or severe violence, and 84% of them reported that some type of substance abuse was associated with their crimes of conviction. Alcohol was the primary drug of choice for 16% of those who reported substance abuse, and all of them confirmed that alcohol increased the level of violence that attended their criminal sexuality. Some reported that they could not drink (and handle it) like they once did, that "when I drink, I fight and tear stuff up," and that "when I drink, I get mean." Others reported that "if I didn't drink, I wouldn't be sitting here," or that "drinking makes me become somebody else, somebody bad."
Research participants reporting substance abuse and/or addiction to cocaine as their primary drug of choice represented 8% of the sample; all acknowledged belief that cocaine contributed to the violent behavior that accompanied their criminal sexuality. These individuals reported that while under the influence of cocaine they had a "cold as ice attitude" toward their respective victims, particularly when it came to any perceived resistance. They reported expressions like "over-kill," referencing the degree of violence they used, in contrast with what they thought was actually necessary. One research participant reported that "on cocaine, you don't have patience you want what you want, when you want it." One offender reported that "when you are having sex, you feel like you just want to tear it up!"

The largest group (48%) of substance-abusing sex offenders to report an increase in violence while under the influence of a substance consisted of those who affirmed "mixed substance abuse." These included those abusing a broad range of psychoactive substances, many with a preference for methamphetamine. These individuals voiced a life-philosophy of, "if it is a drug, I'll take it," or "what the hell, do it" and "you name it (drugs), I've tried it." Many reported that with "meth" they were "charged-up" and felt that they could do anything. It was reported that the sense of omnipotence associated with the drug gave them a sense of what one offender reported as a "sense of feeling bullet-proof." Another reported that "you feel like you can do anything and get away with it."
A significant number of the research participants (84%) generally acknowledged a belief that the issue of substance abuse and/or dependency, regardless of the particular substance, had a detrimental impact not only on their criminal sexuality but also on their psycho-social history as a whole. This correlative was particularly true with respect to their non-sexual criminality. Many (72%) reported that their substance abuse often heavily influenced their behavior, while others (12%) attempted to delegate blame and responsibility to the effects of the drugs. Many (80%) reported that substance abuse and/or dependency had a negative impact on their lives, often beginning in childhood. Most (88%) reported a perception that they grew up in a harsh home environment with a lot of substance abuse and/or dependency, citing severe dysfunctional characteristics such as physical, emotional and sexual abuse, maltreatment and neglect, and substance abuse. They (80%) reported that this type of environment set the stage for their subsequent failings in life and pursuit of criminality on all levels. One offender put it in baseball terms, saying, "When I was born into my family, I started with three strikes against me." He was referring to the physically abusive, alcoholic home in which he was raised.

Therefore, research findings strongly support extant literature that relates substance abuse, and particularly alcohol abuse, to an increase of violence in sexual criminality (Beauregard, Lussier, & Proulx, 2005).

Hypothesis 5: The utilization of psychological defense mechanisms is greater with older adult offenders, compared with younger adult offenders.
Data analysis supports Hypothesis 5: the utilization of psychological defense mechanisms was greater with the older adult offenders who were interviewed.

Defense mechanisms are common among all people, and they are used at all stages of life. A defense mechanism becomes pathological when it is used persistently and leads to maladaptive behavior that eventually threatens a person's physical and/or mental health. Typically, the most common psychological defense mechanisms utilized by sex offenders are denial, minimization, and rationalization. These psychological defense mechanisms, along with cognitive distortions (thinking errors), are utilized by sex offenders in a variety of ways to deny or mitigate the responsibility they feel for their criminal sexuality and sometimes to assist in the grooming behaviors (behaviors utilized by the offender to facilitate victim-willingness and participation) they exhibit in courting their victims.

Younger and more inexperienced sex offenders, usually new at criminality in general, often resort to the psychological defense mechanism of denial. The “I didn’t do it, it wasn’t me” defense is almost always ineffective, particularly when hard evidence establishes guilt. Twenty-eight percent of the research participants, age 19 to 25, admitted some type of sexual-contact behavior, several reporting that the sex was consensual and that the victim was “lying to get them in trouble” or was in some way exaggerating the nature of the injury resulting from their sexual-contact behavior.
In contrast, among the 72% of research participants age 26 to 71 years, there was a discernible increase in the level of sophisticated use of psychological defense mechanisms. A few of the older sex offenders, typically those with the lowest levels of formal education, utilized denial much like the younger offenders. However, as the age level increased, minimization and rationalization increased and became progressively more sophisticated. The minimization defense mechanism essentially asserts that "it wasn't that bad" or "she wanted it" or "she had it coming."

Research findings, therefore, lend strong general support to the social control theorists within the discipline of criminology (Williams & McShane, 1999), especially to the growing body of literature pertaining to neutralization theory (Sykes & Matza, 1957), and likewise reinforce the work of modern psychologists who have examined the human defense mechanisms of denial and mitigation of responsibility (Cooper, 2005; Marune & Mann, 2006).

Ancillary Comments Regarding Data Findings

Demographic and Descriptive Information

The demographic and descriptive information resulting from the clinical-forensic interviews of the 25 incarcerated male felons who had been convicted of felony sex offenses with varying degrees of violence is quite instructive. As one might expect with the nature of the subject and the type of research participants, some of the more clinically-significant data were provided by older participants with the most extensive criminal histories.
The older participants provided the most "colorful" data. One reported that he had 31 children from various wives and "informal relationships." He went on to explain that he had "20 girls and 11 boys," adding that it is always rough around Christmas (referencing the cost of presents), but "they (girls) get me bad on Valentine's Day, too!"

**Education**

Some of the more interesting data from the level of education involved the percentage (more than half) of participants who were expelled from school for some type of disciplinary reason, typically for fighting with other students, teachers, or administrators. A number of them viewed school as something beyond them, resigning themselves to a life of hard, physical labor outside of prison. Many of the research participants reported negative experiences in school, or associated with school. In some cases, the "negative experiences" were exceedingly harsh social and legal punishments including beatings from teachers and administrators, sexual assault from a janitor in grammar school, as well as being "branded" or "labeled" as the "dumb kid," as the "bad kid," as "trailer-trash," or chided with words such as "he's on his way to the penitentiary." There were only a few participants out of the 25 who reported a desire to go to school or continue their education upon release from prison.

**Religion**

Several of the research participants reported that they thought their religion/religious background had something to do with their offense and current circumstances. One reported that he thought the "strictness about being with the
opposite sex" with which he was raised contributed to his offense. This inmate theorized that because he was not allowed to "date like other boys" (because of his mother's social constraints), he developed a fascination about "little girls." Several others reported a childhood of moral constraint, being raised to treat every young lady that they encountered as their "mother or sister."

The researcher has observed the phenomenon of "hyper-religiosity" in the psycho-social backgrounds of other inmates with abusive histories, including physical abuse, sexual abuse, emotional abuse, maltreatment, and/or neglect. Some exhibit an exaggerated display of violent abuse as an expression of resentment for the years of rigidity, and others engage in abusive behavior as a form of retaliation.

Addiction-Substance Abuse

The issue of psychoactive substance abuse and dependency is a critical factor in the background of any criminal history. Alcoholism is a common problem, both in and out of prison. One inmate reported that when he drank alcohol, he got "a real bad temper." The researcher asked what he meant by a "real bad temper." The inmate responded, saying, "Fighting and I mean fighting! I've fought with my hands, with knives, and with guns!" When asked if he ever received treatment for his drinking, he explained that he attended Alcoholics Anonymous (AA) for 2 or 3 months. When asked why he had participated for such a short time, he responded that "It cut into my drinking!" Other inmates reported that "AA in prison is boring." When asked why, they responded, "No women!" Another inmate claimed that his second wife made him an alcoholic.
When asked if she drove him to drink, he said, “Yes, literally, she always hung out in bars and I went with her.” Several of the alcoholic research participants reported experiencing “alcoholic-blackouts” and the “DTs” during particular periods of excessive drinking during their lives. They also reported that they “would drink anything that had alcohol in it.” One inmate, with a particularly lengthy history of arrests and subsequent incarcerations, blamed “everyone on my alcohol problem.”

Other types of drugs are equally devastating to normal psycho-social development. Almost half (48%) of the research participants reported the regular use of mixed-psychoactive substance abuse (use of a variety of types of drugs with nothing specific). Several of the inmate participants made similar statements about their drug use, including: “If it’s a drug, I’ll try it!” or “I use drugs as a coping mechanism.” When asked what they meant, one inmate responded “I like drugs because they make me feel good.” When asked if they had any problem with their drug use, he said, “Only when I don’t have any drugs!” Several of the inmates reported the chronic use of methamphetamines, explaining that “I’ve smoked it, snorted it, and shot it up, I love it!” Another reported that “Meth is good for keeping you bouncing around for a long time.” He added, “The only downside to meth is the law because sometimes you get caught!” A small percentage of research participants reported no history of alcohol or other substance abuse. Some, who were apparently keenly aware of the clean contents of their official prison records, cited the conspicuous absence of any
reference to alcohol or other substance abuse problems, as proof they were "clean."

Pornography Use and Addiction

Approximately one-third of the inmates reported using or having a behavioral addiction to pornography. One of them reported a behavioral addiction to sexual addiction, specifically addiction to violent pornography. This inmate blamed his offense and current incarceration on an excessive amount of violent child porn. He reported that he felt he "had no control over the urges!," adding that he had developed "interest in porn" from his "father's dirty magazines at the age of 8 or 9 years old." It was interesting to note that he reported that he "enjoyed masturbating with porn, more than sexual relations with my wife." He further reported that he enjoyed pornographic movies and looking at pictures from the Internet, although he "didn't keep a stash."

Another research participant reported an addiction to "pregnant women porn," admitting an esoteric affinity for milk-engorged breasts. Several of the research participants reported an affinity for child (between 6 to 10 years old) or minor porn (between 12 to 16 years old). A number of the individuals with a reported preference for children or minors explained that part of their attraction was their "sexual innocence." One sadistic pedophile candidly reported that children were his preference because they were "easy to get and control." One with a reported child-only preference pursued young girls because they "had such soft skin." One with a behavioral addiction to gambling reported that "it steals your soul." He reported that his gambling cost him everything that he had,
including "two marriages, the relationships with his kids, three houses, and many jobs!"

**Arrest and Sex-crime History**

As is often the case with a population of research participants like those in this study, arrest and offense histories varied to a considerable degree from individuals with histories limited almost to their current offense to individuals with extensive and well-documented histories of violent sexual acting-out offenses. The respective offense histories included the victimization of both adults and children, with varying degrees of violence, up to sexual murder.

All of the research participants were convicted of felony sexual offenses with varying degrees of violence. Typically, the most egregious forms of violence were associated with participants convicted of rape-associated offenses. The degree of violence varied from brutal physical assault (beatings) to permanently scarring and maiming (burning, cutting off body parts—fingers, ears, breasts) to sexual homicide and mutilation (piquerism).

**Denial and Mitigation of Responsibility**

Many of the research participants engaged in minimizing techniques with respect to their sexual offenses, which ranged from forced molestation to rape and murder. Some of the pseudo-rationalizations and/or justifications included, "I only touched/caressed her," or "I was disciplining her" (a 44-year-old male pulling down the pants of a 14-year-old female and spanking her, then having sex) and claims that a wife or girlfriend was "getting back at me," or that "It was just a
misunderstanding!," or that "I was drunk/high when it happened and I don't remember."

When research participants were asked to comment on their criminal sexuality histories, many of the explanations offered were stereotypical responses associated with particular types of offenses, like rape or child molestation. Inmates with offenses associated with rape (rape, forcible rape, sexual assault, sexual battery, etc.) justified their behaviors with terms like, "It wasn't that bad . . . they made it worse than it was!," or "She was a f- - - ing slut and had it coming anyway!," or "She pissed me off!" (For a variety of reasons, including claims that the victim owed the offender sexual favors, money, drugs, a favor, etc.), or "It was consensual at the time, but she got pissed at me," or "I was drunk or high and didn't mean to do it."

Other with offenses associated with child molestation (carnal knowledge, incest, aggravated incest, etc.) attempted to explain or justify their criminal sexuality with the classic rationales of most pedophiles: "I didn't hurt the child!," or "It was consensual!," or "I loved her more than her parents did!" Typically, most of these cases involved mild (bruising and threats of physical force) to moderate (involving some level of injury) violence and were not (as a group) as severe as the rape-associated offenses.

Non-criminal Sexual History

Again, given the nature of the population of research participants and the subject matter being investigated, it is no surprise that the sexual histories of the participants were clinically rich with psychopathological color, even when

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describing their non-criminal sexual behaviors. Topics as benign as “birth control methods” occasionally elicited an unusual response that was even humorous at times. Most of the inmate participants reported that they did not practice birth control, or protective methods, as it reportedly “reduced the feeling, sensation, or fun.” However, one inmate said that he did practice birth control and protection. When he was asked if he used condoms, he replied, “No, they are too expensive.” When he was asked what he did use, he replied, “Saran Wrap, because it is thinner and cheaper than condoms!” He further explained: “You know, it would cost me over $100 per month on just condoms and that would put a dent in anybody’s budget!” In several cases, birth control meant having a wife or girlfriend “on the pill.”

Almost all of the research participants reported that they had engaged in “infidelity.” The most typical justifications offered were, “What she doesn’t know won’t hurt her,” or “I’m a man, if you put it in front of me, I’m going to take it!” One inmate reported that when he “fools around” on his girlfriend, he only does it “with older women.” When asked why only with older women, he replied that “they appreciate the sex more than young girls and they do more for you, like cook for you, give you money, etc.” He added; “Besides, they are usually more settled than the young ones and have a house or an apartment that you can crash at when you feel like it.”

Another inmate appeared to pride himself on the fact that he engaged in the “sleep-around thing” as much as he could, wherever and with whomever, and referred to himself as “the Love-Doctor.” In addition, a number of the research
participants reported having non-criminal, consensual sexual relations with family members, like sex with their brother's wife, their mother-in-law, their wife's grandmother, etc.

*Paraphilias and Fetish Behaviors*

Among the different types of fetishes reported by the research participants, the most common was the use of bondage and violence with variations on the theme. Several of the inmates convicted of rape-related offenses, along with several who were convicted of child molestation offenses, reported an interest in this activity. They reported a sense of "power and control," which in part came from viewing their victims in those circumstances. These particular preoccupations typically developed early in adolescence as a result of exposure to pornography and/or physical and sexual violence.
CHAPTER V
SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The etiological factors that influence sexual offending are many and varied, and the causal or associational variables of pornography in the equation demand much more research. Research involving the link between pornography and sexual criminality is made more difficult by the complexity of both phenomena.

The denotative value of the word “pornography” is in itself quite vague, and the connotative value of the word is a virtual maze of controversy riddled by conflicting economic, social, political, and religious phenomena that vary appreciably throughout the United States. Semantic conflict also obscures words that are applied to one or another definition of pornography: “obscene,” “dirty,” “illicit,” “sexually explicit,” “artistic expression.” The judgmental or moral shroud cloaking pornography likewise obscures legal definitions of “sexual criminality.” Such definitions differ widely within the American corpus juris; in recent years they have been dynamic, not static; and sexual jurisprudence is perhaps most notable for its subjectivity. Hence, one who examines possible linkages between pornography and sexual criminality has great difficulty in trying to arrive at precise operational definitions.

Notwithstanding these difficulties, there is a growing body of scientific literature that sheds much light on behavioral phenomena that attend violent human confrontations of a sexual nature, and the best of it examines relevant forensic populations. This study has proceeded accordingly, the researcher

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hoping to make a contribution, however small, to the accumulating body of scientific knowledge.

Purpose of the Study

There has been much written about the relationship between pornography and sexual aggression. However, until relatively recently, research findings have been mixed and thus inconclusive. The purpose of this study was to determine the extent to which pornography (including Internet pornography) acted as an exacerbating associative factor adversely affecting individual psychopathology and subsequent criminal sexuality among 25 individuals who had been convicted of various sex crimes involving variable degrees of violence and who are incarcerated within the Natchitoches Parish Detention Facility in Natchitoches, Louisiana. Clinical-forensic mental health interviews were conducted. Strictly voluntary, said interviews probed the personal psycho-social and criminal sexual histories of the participating sex offenders.

Summary of Major Findings

The goal of the research project was met, yielding data that enabled the researcher to evaluate the impact of exposure to pornography on criminal sexuality and specific sub-areas of individual psychopathology, most notably anger and psychopathy. The findings indicate:

- that the link between pornography, criminal sexuality, and psychopathology was not the same among the sex offenders interviewed;
that early developmental chronic exposure to and regular use of violent pornography exacerbated other forms of psychopathology among a significant percentage of the sex offenders interviewed; that regular use of pornography as an adult did not precipitate behavioral sex addiction among the sex offenders interviewed; that the use of alcohol and/or other drugs increased the violence demonstrated by the sex offenders who were interviewed; and that the utilization of psychological defense mechanisms was greater with the older adult offenders who were interviewed.

These findings, while failing to establish a directly causal relationship between exposure to pornographic materials and sexual criminality, suggest that developmental exposure to graphically violent and sexually explicit materials may impact adult sexual offending by desensitizing one's empathy for victims in abusive circumstances. That conclusion is reinforced by ancillary research findings, particularly by the insensitive remarks made by research participants about their victims and their almost universal tendency to neutralize the gravity of their offenses via outright denial and the tactics of mitigation.

Clearly, the demography of the inmate population that was interviewed affected research findings, especially with regard to the role of Internet pornography in the development of individual psychopathology and resulting sexual criminality. The population was rural, relatively deprived both economically and socially, and relatively ill-educated. Hence, while approximately one-third of those interviewed reported past exposure to pornography, only one
participant affirmed first-hand use of Internet pornography, and he was the only one of the 25 research participants who owned a computer. When the other research participants were asked if they owned a computer, most responded with comments like, "That is too high-dollar stuff for me," and one added: "You have to pay for some connection for that damn computer too; it's hard enough to pay for a telephone." Likewise, there existed no technical expertise in computing among the research participants.

Recommendations

There are several recommendations that arise from this study. First, there is a pressing need for further research in the general area of criminal sexuality that includes a specific focus on tangential issues. While this study yielded data pertaining to the relationship between exposure to pornography, psychopathology, and criminal sexuality, the population interviewed was relatively small and demographic, and many other variables require research, enumeration, and analysis. Consulting data arising from this study, the researcher recommends:

- an effort to improve risk-assessment techniques pertaining to sexual criminality;
- further research designed to determine the extent to which exposure to pornography might serve a therapeutic purpose in attempts to prevent child-contact sexual offenses—utilizing art forms as an outlet for individual sexual experiences through private masturbation, rather than through actual child sexual acting-out;
• further systematic interviews and scientific investigation of the psycho-social histories of individual sexual offenders, focusing on those with an early developmental history of sexual victimization by a family member or by a stranger, with an eye to determining the extent to which sexual victimization might lead to sexual criminality by those victimized;

• further examination of female sexual criminality, a phenomenon for which data are virtually scant; and

• the development of more creative pilot therapeutic community treatment programs in correctional settings, including a collaborative effort and philosophy between security and treatment with the training and participation of the correctional security force as part of the therapeutic treatment team.

Finally, this study might be replicated very profitably among large and more demographically-diverse populations of sex offenders.
APPENDIX A

CLINICAL-FORENSIC INTERVIEW FORM

Number: _____

Natchitoches Parish Detention Center
USM-AJ 898 Dissertation Interview Form
By Thomas J. Tiefenwerth
Natchitoches, Louisiana
2006 Spring Semester

Individual Interview Form

Identifying Information

Age:

Race:

Marital Status:

Religion:

Education Level:

Occupation:

Current Offense:

Interview Behavior:

Mental Status Examination:

Life Clinical History:

A. Family History:

B. Educational History:

C. Marital History:

D. Occupational History:

E. Military History:
F. Psychological Treatment History:

G. Life Threatening Behavior History:

H. Alcohol Use/Abuse/Addiction History:

J. Other Drug Use/Abuse/Addiction History:

K. Behavioral Addiction History:

L. Medical History:

Criminal Offense/Legal History

A. Age of Initial Legal Contact:

B. Arrests:

C. Charges:

D. Convictions:

E. Sentences:

F. Probation/Parole:

G. Alcohol/Other Drug-Related Violations:

H. Quality of Offenses:

I. Attitude Toward Offense History:

Sexual Orientation History

A. Dating/Sexual Contact Practices (Juvenile and Adult):
   1. Type of Partners:
   2. Autosexual Behavior (use of Pornography) (indicate type):
   3. Birth Control Methods:
   4. Sexual Problems:
   5. Sexual Deviations/Paraphilias:
6. Homosexual Contact:

7. Sexual Infidelity:

8. Pornography:

9. Bondage Activities:

B. Criminal Sexuality History:

1. Sexual Contact with Relatives/Family Members:

2. Sexual Contact with Minors for Arousal, Stimulation, Gratification, or Curiosity (Theirs or Yours):

3. Sexual Contact with Anyone Under age 18, When You Were in A Position of Trust (Example: Teacher, Babysitter, etc.):

4. Forced or Violent Sexual Contact (Prevent Escape, Use of Restraint or Weapons, Threatening Words/Gestures):

5. Opportunistic Sexual Contact with Sleeping, Incapacitated, Intoxicated/Sedated, Mentally Handicapped, or Helpless Individual:

6. Coercive Non-Violent Sexual Contact (Bribery, Manipulation, Money, Drugs, Subterfuge):

7. Computer Solicitation or Electronic Devices (Sexual Contacts, Interactions, or Attempted Sexual Contacts or Interactions, Including Cybersex):

8. Child Pornography (Include All Activities Related to Viewing, Possessing, Using, Producing, or Distributing of Nude or Sexualized Images of Minors-People Under 18):

9. Frottage-Sexual Rubbing Against Unsuspecting Persons (Opportunistic Sexual Rubbing, Bumping, or Touching Against Strangers, or Unsuspecting Individuals):

10. Voyeurism-Sexual Peeping (Viewing, or Attempts to View, Anyone Without Their Knowledge or Permission, Including the Use of Any Optical Devices, like Binoculars or Telescope):

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11. Exhibitionism—Public Nudity (Include Mooning, Streaking, or Flashing Behavior and Public Urination):

12. Prostitution—Soliciting or Pandering (Include All Sexual Contacts for Which You Paid for Sex, or Performed Sexual Acts for Money, Drugs, Property, or Favors):

13. Public Masturbation (Masturbation in Public Places):

14. Theft of Others Undergarments for Sexual Behavior (Including Taking and Keeping Undergarments or Other Trophies):

15. History of Stalking for Sexual or Aggressive Purposes:

16. Sexual Contact or Behavior with Animals (Including Pets—Living or Deceased):

17. Institutional Sexual Contact (Jail, Prison, Detention Facilities, Foster Homes, Treatment Centers, Medical or Psychiatric Hospitals, or Nursing Homes):

18. Obscene Phone Calls (Include Age at Onset and Description of Dialog):

19. Arson or Fire Setting Behaviors (All Behaviors Involving Fire Setting for Destructive or Sexual Purposes):

20. Sexual Sadism/Masochism:

21. Necrophilia:

22. Infibulation—Sexual Self Mutilation:
APPENDIX B

HUMAN SUBJECTS PROTECTION REVIEW COMMITTEE FORM

The project has been reviewed by The University of Southern Mississippi Human Subjects Protection Review Committee in accordance with Federal Drug Administration regulations (21 CFR 26, 111), Department of Health and Human Services (45 CFR Part 46), and university guidelines to ensure adherence to the following criteria:

- The risks to subjects are minimized.
- The risks to subjects are reasonable in relation to the anticipated benefits.
- The selection of subjects is equitable.
- Informed consent is adequate and appropriately documented.
- Where appropriate, the research plan makes adequate provisions for monitoring the data collected to ensure the safety of the subjects.
- Where appropriate, there are adequate provisions to protect the privacy of subjects and to maintain the confidentiality of all data.
- Appropriate additional safeguards have been included to protect vulnerable subjects.
- Any unanticipated, serious, or continuing problems encountered regarding risks to subjects must be reported immediately, but not later than 10 days following the event. This should be reported to the IRB Office via the "Adverse Effect Report Form".
- If approved, the maximum period of approval is limited to twelve months.

Projects that exceed this period must submit an application for renewal or continuation.

PROTOCOL NUMBER: 25112805
PROJECT TITLE: Criminal Sexuality and Psychopathology: Internet Pornography as a Contributory Risk Factor in the Development of Violent Sex Offenders
PROPOSED PROJECT DATES: 01/01/06 to 02/28/06
PROJECT TYPE: Dissertation or Thesis
PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS: Thomas J. Tiefenwerth
COLLEGE/DIVISION: College of Science & Technology
DEPARTMENT: Administration of Justice
FUNDING AGENCY: N/A
HSPRC COMMITTEE ACTION: Full Committee Review Approval
PERIOD OF APPROVAL: 03/27/06 to 03/26/07

Lawrence A. Hosman, Ph.D.
HSPRC Chair

3-27-06 Date
APPENDIX C

RESEARCH CONSENT FORM

THE UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN MISSISSIPPI

CONSENT FORM
AUTHORIZATION TO PARTICIPATE IN RESEARCH PROJECT

Consent is hereby given to participate in the study titled:

Criminal Sexuality and Psychopathology:
Pornography as a Contributory Risk Factor In the
Psycho-Social Development of Violent Sex Offenders

Note. The material in italics is the "layman's terms" explanation of the content in this section. This simpler language has been included to ensure that the participant understands the process to which he is consenting.

1. Purpose: This study will look at how pornography use relates to sex crimes and mental problems. This study will assess the nature of the relationship between criminal sexuality (rape, child molestation, exhibitionism, etc.) and psychopathology (personality problems and other mental disorders and non-criminal perversions) with pornography, particularly Internet pornography (also known as Cyber-pornography-using a computer), as contributory risk factor and detrimental contribution to the psycho-social development of violent sex offenders. The results of the study will be utilized to examine future areas of scientific inquiry.

   In other words, this study will look at how pornography use relates to sex crimes and mental problems. Participant's Initials: ______.

2. Description of Study: This study will involve a short amount of time (period of a few hours, or less) for interview from each of the 25 voluntary research participants.

   I will ask you questions about pornography use, sex crimes you have committed and mental or emotional problems you have had. Participant's Initials: ______.

3. Benefits: The voluntary research subjects may benefit from the personal satisfaction (good feeling) of their participation in the study. There will be no payment for their participation.
You may feel good about volunteering to help with this study.
Participant's Initials: _____.

4. **Risks:** This study does not put you at any more risk than you normally face in daily life. Voluntary participation in this research study will have no more than minimal risk for individuals being interviewed. The risks involved in the proposed research are commensurate with risks that would be accepted by non-prisoner volunteers and present no more than mild inconvenience to the voluntary interview participants. Destruction of research data, generated by the project, will be initiated, immediately after the completion of the dissertation process. The participant interview data will be destroyed by means of a commercial paper shredder, effectively reducing data to tiny bits of unintelligible paper, which will be subsequently discarded.

Once proposed research study is completed, the participant interview data will be discarded in the manner above. This study does not put you at any more risk than you normally face in daily life. Participant's Initials: _____.

5. **Confidentiality:** The confidentiality of individual records and data are maintained by using the prisoner's first name only and a numeral (1-25) for his second name. No one from the detention facility will have access to the data. The only exceptions to this policy is the standard mental health caveat of future intent of committing harm to self or others, as well as verbalizing an intent to escape custody. This policy is explained to the voluntary participants at the start of the interview. I will not break confidentiality and disclose any past crimes/offenses to authorities, including those crimes/offenses, unknown to authorities, for which they have not yet been accused, tried, or convicted.

For example: "If you told me you are planning to hurt yourself I would have to report that information to protect you, or if you told me you are planning to hurt someone else, I would have to report that information to protect the other person." Or, "If you told me about some future criminal act that you are planning, or knew someone else is actively planning, I would have to report that to the authorities over the jail." "Do you understand the limits of confidentiality that I have explained to you?" "Can you describe those limits back to me in your own words?" Participant's Initial: _____.

6. **Participant's Assurance:** Whereas no assurance can be made concerning results that may be obtained, since results from investigational studies cannot be predicted, the researcher will take every precaution consistent with the best scientific practice. You are not required to participate and can quit any time without fearing any punishment. Participation in this project is completely voluntary, and participants may withdraw from this study at any time without penalty, prejudice, or loss of benefits. In addition,
participants may stop, or discontinue their voluntary participation at any time, during the course of the interview, without prejudice or retaliation. Questions concerning the research should be directed to Thomas J. Tiefenwerth at (318) 357-6850. This project and this consent form have been reviewed by the Institutional Review Board, which ensures that research projects involving human subjects follow federal regulations. Any questions or concerns about rights as a research participant should be directed to the Chair of the Institutional Review Board, The University of Southern Mississippi, 118 College Drive #5147, Hattiesburg, MS 39406-0001, (601) 266-6820. A copy of this form will be given to the participant.

You are not required to participate and can quit any time without fearing any punishment. Participant’s Initials: _____.

7. Participant Understanding: The investigator will ask, “Do you understand all that I have explained to you? If so, please explain it back to me in your own words. The investigator will listen to the explanation and assess the participant’s comprehension. In addition, participants are aware that they may stop, or discontinue their voluntary participation at any time, during the course of the interview, without fear of any punishment, prejudice, or retaliation. Finally, the investigator will ask if the voluntary research participant has any questions regarding any of the interview process.

I understand everything that has been explained to me. All of my questions have been answered. Participant’s Initials: _____.

8. Signatures: In conformance with the federal guidelines, the signature of the participants must appear on all written consent documents. The University also requires that the date and the signature of the person explaining the study to the participant appear on the consent form.

Participant’s Initials: _____.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Signature of the Research Participant</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Signature of the Person Explaining the Study</td>
<td>Date</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX D

CHARACTERISTICS OF A COMPETENT SEX CRIMES INVESTIGATOR

In this crime, as in any other, much depends upon the abilities of the investigator. Not every police officer had the proper mental attitude or investigative ability to be successful in this particular field.

The competent sex crime investigator must:

(1) Get the facts no matter how embarrassing to those being interviewed. The offenses are not committed by people with high moral principles, and it is necessary through questioning to determine their practice of deviations.

(2) Be intensely suspicious. A sex deviation has no boundary. The least likely suspect could be the guilty party.

(3) Be extremely curious. Very often a careless word or innocuous object is seized upon by the experienced investigator and will lead to a suspect or motive for the crime.

(4) He must possess a thorough knowledge of sex deviations and their many ramifications. He must know what he is investigating and, like the hunter which he is, must be able to recognize the many signs which dot the trail of injury.

(5) He must possess and be able to utilize a variety of interview skills. The investigator’s ability to win the confidence of the suspect and to take him back through his entire life is a valuable asset in this type of investigation.

(6) Be a thorough capable investigator in all phases of criminal work with particular emphasis on the collection and preservation of evidence. It is not always possible to secure an identification from the victim or an admission of guilt from the suspect. Therefore, the clues found at the scene of the crime may be the only evidence available for the conviction.

(7) Be intensely interested in the solution of the type of case. If an officer has no stomach for the sordid, often nauseating, characteristics of these violations, he should be honest enough to so inform his superiors. Disinterest and repugnance could ruin the investigation.
(8) Take all complaints seriously. Many times the most ridiculous circumstances and actions are the vital part of the fantasy in the deviate’s mind.

(9) The investigators must possess analytical ability so he can effectively evaluate every angle of the case. He must be able to consider all persons involved without prejudice, bias, or favoritism.

(10) Good judgment and common sense are most important. The investigator should realize that one of the most vicious accusations which can be made against any individual is the charge of a sex violation. It is an easy allegation to make but a hard one for the accuser to prove or the accused to disapprove. A hasty accusation may result in the lifetime ruination of a reputation.
APPENDIX E

CLASSIFICATION OF PEDOPHILES

1. The Intimate Molester—This individual has constant contact with the victim, such as relatives, family friends or neighbors. They start with bodily contact, sitting on their laps and fondling. They try to “groom” the children over time.

2. The Associate Molester—This individual involves himself in professions or in particular occupations that bring him in constant contact with children, or activities that involve children. Professions and activities such as teachers, clergy, Boy and Girl Scout leaders, janitors in schools, babysitters, etc.

3. The Habitual Criminal—This individual is not essentially a sex offender; he does not have a need to molest children. He engages in antisocial acts. He has no respect for the law and doesn’t pass up an opportunity to violate it.

4. The Senior Citizen—This individual is the public image of the child molester, the “dirty old man” stereotype. He is usually retired and usually engages in oral sodomy or masturbation of the child. There are two categories:

   a. Senile—There is a breakdown of the mind, the mind reverts back to childhood, and he brings out tremendous public condemnation.

   b. Lonely—Again usually retired, no one has time for him, life has past him by, and people exclude him from everyday conversation. When he is around children, they talk to him and listen to him. He fulfills his need for attention and affection. He is usually found frequenting schoolyards and parks.

5. The Professional Molester—This individual thinks of nothing else, but the seduction and molestation of children. He likes many and varied children, he uses the most elaborately thought out plan. He moves around and avoids staying in the same area for too long. This is generally why he has been arrested before and the authorities are unaware of his prior record. The victim is almost invariably a stranger, and usually under the age of nine years old.

6. The Sadistic Molester—This individual uses children because they can easily be over powered. He frequently selects isolated areas so he can torture the child and enjoy the process without any distractions or
interruptions. The molester is always a stranger to the child, and the acts of violence are always out of proportion to what is needed, invariably involves death for the victim.

7. The Aggressive Juvenile—This individual is generally known to the police because he gets involved with small crimes and works his way up. He is potentially very dangerous, because he is attempting to establish his sexual identity. He may wind up utilizing various sadistic acts, usually out of inexperience.
APPENDIX F

CLASSIFICATION OF THE RAPIST

1. The Sexual Psychopath—This is an individual who cannot control his sex drive. Albert DeSalvo, alias "the Boston Strangler," was a sexual psychopath.

2. The Pure or True Rapist—This individual needs violence, also has a need for sex from someone who doesn't want to give it to him.

3. The Aggressive Criminal—This individual could be a burglar, robber, just engages in a variety of antisocial acts. He is not essentially a sex offender.

4. The Narcissist—This individual is known as "the Great Lover," as he has an attitude towards his victims that he id doing her a favor, thinks that he is the best.

5. The Passionate Relative or Friend—This individual raped the victim many times in his fantasies, then a time comes when he wonders if it will be as good in real life as it was in his fantasies. He needs little or no encouragement to act out his sexual fantasies.

6. The Rapist with a Cause—
   a. Religious Fanatic—he is punishing for God. Usually, he will incorporate physical pain during sex and will often say, "I'm doing this to show them that sex is bad!"
   b. Homosexuality—he is fighting homosexual tendencies, usually unable to perform intercourse and will resort to objects or oral sex.
   c. Impotency—he is trying to cure his sex problems, usually a big "talker."
   d. Size of the Organ—he has a small organ and has to prove something.

7. The Rapist that Acts Out a Masturbation Fantasy—This individual feels that he must see if it will be as good in real life, as it is in his fantasies.

8. The Rapist with a Grudge—This individual is angry at some female in his life, past or present, and takes it out on any female.
9. The Professional Rapist—This individual wants a woman a night, a different woman. He thinks of nothing else beyond where and how he will have his next woman.

10. The Compensatory Rapist—This individual is attempting to compensate for some failure in his life, failure in business, lack of education, lack of position or money.
APPENDIX G

SUMMATIVE NOTES BASED ON O'CONNOR’S LEXICON OF SEXUAL FETISHES

Anal Sex—Anal intercourse, various anal/oral combinations, etc

*Anime/Cartoons/Hentai/Manga*—literally, a fixation on erotic animation and "adult" cartoons.

BBW (Big Beautiful Women)—a preference for large women that takes on various forms of activities.

BDSM (Bondage Discipline Sado/Masochism)—one of the most basic role-playing fetishes, generally engaged in with the mutual consent of the victim; dangers of intentional or accidental "overzealousness" are obvious. The complexity of the "master’s" or "mistress’" emotional dependency upon the control and/or punishment of the victim or captive makes this fetish particularly destructive, especially since the "master" generally requires progressively greater degrees of submission or suffering on the victim’s part in order to reach an acceptable level of sexual gratification.

Bestiality—the love of or lust for animals.

Chastity Belts/Locking Corsets—the wearing of such clothing has been associated with BDSM play. The restrictive nature of the clothing and the efforts required to access parts of the body play roles in the "attraction" for this fetish.

Dr. Exams/Gyno/Enemas—Essentially role-playing games involving vulnerability and humiliation.

Edge Play—encompasses a variety of sex games such as asphyxiation, suspension bondage, electricity play, cutting, piercing, branding, enemas, water sports, and scat (fecal manipulation and/or ingestion).

Exhibitionism/Voyeurism/Hidden Cams—Exhibitionists are almost always male and have an irresistible, compulsive need to expose their genitals.

Fisting—a form of anal sex based upon the enjoyment of feelings of pressure and fullness. Rectal pressure is accomplished by inserting several fingers or the entire hand and forearm into the rectum and sometimes into the lower colon.

Foot Fetishes—a variety of sexual attractions to feet.

Hair Fetishes—(hirsutophilia) a variety of soft-core and hardcore interest, mostly focused around the smell and feel of hair; all aspects of hair are fantasized about.
Infantilism/AB (Adult Babies)—a scene in which adults or teens dress up in diapers and act like children. Enthusiasts (both male and female) claim an interest since childhood, and simply want to enter a cozy, comfortable world in which nonsexual play and conversation predominates.

Inflatables—an erotic interest in toy balloons and/or vinyl toys/rafts. Enthusiasts enjoy inflating, playing with, bursting or watching their partners inflate and play with or burst inflatables.

Interracial—aside from skin color preferences in terms of choosing partners in the worlds of prostitution and straight sex, most interracial fetishes involve masturbation while looking at pictures. In the world of porn, “interracial” means black man-white woman while “ebony” means “white man-black woman.”

Latex/Rubber—predominantly a heterosexual, and partially submissive fetish including bondage, mummification, and endurance (training) rituals, the attraction is directly linked to the material itself.

Leather—one of the most basic fetish “scenes,” the whole world of “leather” sometimes includes SM (sadomasochism), DS (for Dominance Submission) blindfolds, mild spanking, and tying someone up are common activities.

Lesbian & Gay—aside from the meaning of these terms for sexual identity, the fetish consists of looking at pictures or action of girls or guys doing guys (not much for bisexuals).

Older/Mature Women—defined as “women over 30,” “women over 40,” and the “granny” category, is both a sexual orientation and voyeur (porn) fetish.

Orgies—defined as anything involving a five-some or more, and is an integral part of the world of swinging. Three-way and four-some action is considered “straight” by enthusiasts.

Pantyhose/Legs/Heels—in contexts other than panty/up skirts, this involves a glorification and/or worship of femininity in the form of women’s clothing, or in the case of legs, of the women themselves.

Pissing/Scat/Vomit—interests in sexual activities involving various types of bodily discharges.

Pregnant/Lactating—fascination with the female from (belly and breasts).

Shaving/Shaved—a fetish in which the sight of a shaved or bald pubic area is sexually arousing, and secondarily, the sight of participants actually shaving their pubic regions.
Shoe—see Foot Fetish

Smoking—a fetish that involves finding a woman or girl lighting and/or smoking.

Smothering/Face Sitting—suffocation and/or strangulation done in an erotic context (asphyxiophilia).

Sneezing/Coughing/Hiccups—a coughing fetish involves finding women who coughs as something fascinating, appealing and sexy.

Spanking—this is a fetish characterized by sexual arousal (for both giver and receiver) over seeing a red bottom and/or the pain or submissive/disciplinary feelings associated with childhood.

TG/TS/TV (Transgendered/Transsexual/Transvestite)—transsexuals see themselves as having a sexual identity opposite their assignment at birth (sexual orientation varies) and enjoy wearing the clothes of the opposite gender.

Toys/Objects/Veggies—this area encompasses strap-ons, dildo, vibrators, butt plugs, fruit, bananas, zucchini, carrots, cucumbers, etc.

Uniforms/Fantasy—the fetish world of dressing-up involves adopting the clothing and the authority/submissiveness of the associated role or profession.

Upskirts—a type of voyeurism as a prelude to sex in which the man usually sneakily looks up his partner’s skirt and/or under her panties in order to get sexually aroused... also associated with an appreciation for the garments, themselves and or cross-dressing.

WAM (Wet and Messy)—Use of lotions and/or other lubricating substances in excess. One appeal is that it stimulates all five senses at the same time.

Watersports—a term used to describe different sex acts involving urination.

Sexual Fetishes

Anal Sex—a popular form of sexual intercourse that was called buggery from medieval times to the end of the 19th century. Estimates are that 50% of the population has tried it. Enthusiasts (straight, gay, and bisexual) like the grip rectal muscles have versus vaginal muscles. Some people who like anal penetration also like analingus (rimming) and other forms of butt play. The area has a high concentration of nerve ending, and the muscles are only under partial voluntary control. For men, it stimulates the prostrate gland which is about the length of the middle finger up. For women, it stimulates sensations of fullness and spasms.
Part of the appeal is that it's taboo. Another appeal is the desire to turn on first-timers. If it hurts, they say you're not doing it right (slowly enough), and people with hemorrhoids, diarrhea, etc. should avoid it. Sexual sadists abuse it to inflict pain and suffering.

Anime/Cartoons/Hentai/Manga—enthusiasts are technically known as otaku (Japanese for anime fan). And most of these cartoons have a hardcore, bondage, or rubber/latex flavor. Erotic art has been around, of course, since antiquity, but anime and hentai are more like the adult versions of "new animation" cartoons (like Sailor Moon). The Japanese government requires censorship (blotting out) of the genitalia in any picture showing penetration (with the toon showing that "look" of painful enjoyment), but easily downloadable programs like G-mask can remove the censorship masking. Other cartoon images range from Betty Boop, Disney, and the Jetsons to highly erotic fantasy artwork (sometimes featuring penetration by laboratory devices, aliens, or cephalopod squids). Manga art is the most popular American variant, coming from the underground comix culture of R. Crumb and followers.

BBW (Big Beautiful Women)—derogatively called fatties, chubbies, or plumpers, a preference for BBW or XXXLarge women tends to be a fetish popular in the South. In its passive form, it mostly involves the love of amateur photos and movies. In its active form, it can involve wife swapping, orgies, and sex toy insertions. The appeal, of course, is the size, and the attitude that you're with a real woman (big breasts and thunderous thighs). Enthusiasts claim the orgasms of BBW are greater. A milder variation of it is called the big tits fetish.

BDSM (Bondage Discipline SadoMasochism)—the orthodox theory of BDSM demands that all master-slave play should be consensual, but the submissive role must want something they do not, and pretend as if they want to stop. If one party no longer wishes to play, she or he utters a certain word, called a safeword, to stop the play, which may or may not be honored. The play goes beyond mildly painful acts, like biting and spanking to the degree that a sadomasochist can no longer enjoy sex any other way. A sadist can only achieve orgasm when they are humiliating or inflicting pain on someone, and this is often referred to as "discipline" while a masochist can only achieve orgasm while painfully suffering or receiving ill treatment at the hands of another, and this depends on the "bondage". BDSM is a chronic condition that can result in severe injury or death. There's heavy dominance, light dominance, and many types of roles and playacting all in one form of sexual context or another. The experience is enhanced by sexually stimulating leather garments, hoods, chains, restraints, paddles, whips, and other paraphernalia found in a discipline room or "dungeon". Sadomasochists can be heterosexual, bisexual, or homosexual in their orientation, with homosexuals most capable, of "switch" roles. Dominant and submissive tendencies are about equally divided in the hetero and bi groups, which consist of about 60% men and 40% females. Researchers have failed to
uncover any insights into what causes a BDSM interest, other than possible biological factors and ruling out childhood abuse.

Bestiality—the love or lust of animals, occurring primarily in rural areas. On the love side, "zoophilia" means having a genuine feeling for an animal where sexual desires are not consciously present, but nevertheless there. On the lust side, "zooerasty" means to have intercourse or masturbation with an animal. There are a number of types of sexual orientations and behaviors, from fellatio, cunnilingus, anal and vaginal intercourse, masturbations, fisting, to head thrusting. Little data exists on the most commonly involved animals nor the reasons for this fetish.

Chastity Belts/Locking Corsets—also called knickers, bloomers, and including the world of specialized G-string lingerie, the wearing of such clothing has been associated with BDSM play from the beginning. It’s a myth that chastity belts were used during the crusades. They’re uncomfortable to wear for any length of time. There’s a necrophiliac connection as in the 19th century corpses were put in their coffins with them. In the 20th century, doctors prescribed them for young males to keep from masturbating. Today, the practice is popular in parts of the gay community, Femdom/malesub relations, and with flogging. The full outfit is made of metal and includes a bra connected by chains. Sometimes the outfit contains the possibility of adding one or two plugs (for women) and a tube (for men). A piercing variant involves rings that lock together. Sex is usually accomplished by masturbation or orally by tempting someone to use the key to unlock the outfit. A few outfits allow vaginal and/or anal sex, but the main characteristic is a lock-me-up (continually) fantasy. A few enthusiasts try to wear their outfits under their clothes to work, church, or school.

Dr. Exams/Gyno/Enemas—Essentially role-playing games involving vulnerability and humiliation, a master, "daddy", doctor, or other authority figure either romantically or strictly examines the bottom to make the receiver think about the bad thing they’ve been doing, such as having had sex with others. The game comes in at least two varieties” punishment-discipline or medical exam. In punishment mode, there’s usually no sex involved, maybe a spanking. In medical examination mode, oral sex may be forced upon the receiver. The 2 quarts required for a full enema (no more, sometimes less) are in themselves capable of triggering orgasms. Alcohol and cold water should never be used. Some people believe coffee enemas are as effective in treating cancer as high colonies are for detoxification.

Edge Play—encompasses a variety of sex games such as asphyxiation, suspension bondage, electricity play, cutting, piercing, branding, enemas, water sports, and scat where the degree of risk and danger involving death is great. Enthusiasts claim to know the human body better than most medical professionals, and try to exercise reasonable safety in going to the point of near-death and then resuscitation. Some people believe that choking can be done safely by pressing on the arteries and avoiding pressure on the windpipe. Edge
play can be done solo or with a partner. About 250 deaths a year occur because of "hanging off" or other solo play, and an unknown additional number of cases involving partners.

Exhibitionism/Voyeurism/Hidden Cams—contrary to popular belief about strippers and exotic dancers, exhibitionists are almost always male twenty-somethings who have an irresistible, compulsive need to expose their genitals in front of unsuspecting strangers and achieve a sense of exhilaration by seeing people react with amazement or shock. They feel no shame or remorse, are mostly incurable, and make up a significant proportion of all sex offenders the police pick up every year. Voyeur (French for watcher), or "peeping Tom" has an irresistible, repetitive urge to spy on others through windows or doors, in public toilets, in parks, on beaches, and particularly enjoys watching others have sex. Enthusiasts of hidden cameras simply use technology instead of personal presence, but not all users of hidden cams are voyeurs. Both groups do not want to harm anyone, are driven by life stress, and will usually run once discovered. The sexual gratification is in doing something forbidden. Occasionally, one hears of a voyeur who asks their victim to touch or masturbate him, and even more rarely one who tries to force sexual intercourse on their victim.

Fisting—a form of anal sex based upon the enjoyment of feelings of pressure and fullness. Rectal pressure is accomplished by inserting several fingers or the entire hand and forearm into the rectum and sometimes into the lower colon. Fisting is generally practiced with both parties in more of a variety of positions than possible with anal sex. It is sometimes practiced by lesbian couples. Occasionally, enjoyment is had by losing objects such as watchers or rings while fisting.

Foot Fetishes—a variety of sexual attractions to feet, in their most prevalent order of occurrence: foot tickling; foot worship; foot licking; foot masturbation; small feet; foot sucking; foot odor; shoe worship; large feet; leather shoes/boots; high heeled shoes; tennis shoes; cotton socks; plump toes; painted nails; sandals; foot bondage; and toe jam licking or eating. Shoe fetishes may be closely related, but the attraction there, like with jockstrap sniffing, may be odor of taste.

Hair Fetishes—a variety of softcore and hardcore interest, mostly focused around the smell and feel of hair, also the smell of certain hairsprays, shampoo, and lather. In short, all aspects of hair are fantasized about. Enthusiasts claim an interest since childhood and are especially interested in shampoo commercials on TV. A few hetero voyeurs like the look of women with hairy underarms, or men with hairy chests, but there's also a gay subcommunity involving "musclebears" with hairy chests. There are also transvestite hair salons or spas, where the full treatment involves a haircut, hair massage, shampoo, and rollers. The shampoo and rollers ritual is also shared by straight enthusiasts. Long, upright hair (beehive, flip, etc.) is perhaps the most common fetish, followed by
long, straight hair, followed by curly hair, followed by short, stubbly hair. Enthusiasts like to put the hair in their mouth during sex, but many achieve orgasm just by touching the hair or by masturbating (sometimes on the hair itself, but not always).

Infantilism/AB (Adult Babies)—a scene in which adults or teens dress up in diapers and act like children. Diaper loving and diaper fetishes are found more commonly outside the U.S., but are becoming more popular inside the U.S. thanks to American talk shows. Understanding infantilism requires knowing that it has nothing to do with transvestism, sadomasochism, or pedophilia. There can, of course, be humiliating aspects of it used in punishment sex rituals, but for the most part, the interest centers around the romantic, caring behaviors of the "mommy" and an attraction to the clothing and accessories (panties, restraints, " nurseries", bibs, bonnets, bottles, Pooh Bears, and sometimes erotic comic books). Enthusiasts (both male and female) claim an interest since childhood, and simply want to enter a cozy, comfortable world in which nonsexual play and conversation predominates.

Inflatables—an erotic interest in toy balloons and/or vinyl toys/rafts by both straight and bi/gay balloon lovers similar to other fetishes like lingerie, leather, rubber, latex, or spandex. It's considered more imaginative than using blow-up dolls. Enthusiasts enjoy inflating, playing with, bursting or watching their partners inflate and play with or burst inflatables. Certain manufacturers cater to this market with specially shaped products, none of which are usually inserted but placed around the breasts or public region then burst suddenly to achieve a sense of orgasm. Air is the fetish, and breasts on women are commonly focused on, as evidenced by popularity of the inflatable bikini.

Interracial—aside from skin color preferences in terms of choosing partners in the worlds of prostitution and straight sex, most interracial fetishes involve masturbation while looking at pictures. Asian, Black, Latina, and Indian are the most popular interests, and the porn comes in softcore, hardcore, and fetish varieties. In the Asian category, young japans and Thai girls are commonly seen giving oral sex. Garter-laden Black women are commonly seen in anal or group positions (and in the world of porn, "interracial" means black man-white woman while "ebony" means "white man-black woman"). Latina and Indian women are seen in variety of positions.

Latex/Rubber—predominantly a heterosexual (75%) interest among thirty-somethings who like to be partially submissive, but also including bondage, mummification, and endurance (training) rituals. Enthusiasts claim to have better sex than non-enthusiasts. Preferences vary by color (black, red, blue being most common) and by theme or equipment: Sci-Fi (Cleopatra 2525), latex/PVC catsuits (VIP, Lara Croft), neoprene tanksuits (Baywatch), rubber thigh boots (Betty Page, Avengers), maks (Madonna), sheath dresses (BarbWire), breathable Cire fabric (Britney Spears, Janet Jackson), Liquid latex (Shania
Twain), Mackintosh rainwear (Trinity in Matrix), and coated lycra (WWF). Wearers like to put it on 2-3 times a week, and some dare to go out in public. Partial nudity, long legs, and breathtaking good looks are desired by appreciators in what sometimes borders on goddess worship.

Leather—one of the most basic fetish "scenes" (Playboy estimates 30-40% of the population likes it). There are different communities, worlds, or "tribes". The whole world of "leather" is sometimes abbreviated SM (sadomasochism) or referred to as "SM Leather Fetish Groups". Because SM is considered by enthusiasts as a type of sexual orientation, but in all fairness, it's a mild SM that clearly separates pain from cruelty. DS (for Dominance Submission) is a more accurate description since fear and humiliation are more commonly used than pain. Blindfolds, mild spanking, and tying someone up are common activities. Other than the biker, Goth, and self-bondage (body adornment) worlds, two leather worlds predominate: (1) leather-mistresses; and (2) leathermen. A leather-mistress (or fem Domme, not Dominatrix) is found in the heterosexual/lesbian community when men are almost always submissive and women dominant. Open back, open top, and open bottom outfits are popular and come in Teddy, corset, and choker varieties. A leatherman (pony or bear) is found in the gay/bisexual community which is more characterized by BD than DS where open armpit and open bottom outfits are popular. Leather requires a good deal more care than latex, rubber, or PVC ("wetlook" plastic coated fabric). Enthusiasts adhere to a complex hanky code that essentially identifies top/bottom preference, occupation, and type of kink. A "top" (dominant or giver) signifies to the left while a "bottom" (submissive or receiver) signifies to the right. A black hankie means heavy sex, blue means cop, white means sailor, red means fisting, pink means dildo, rust means cowboy, fuchsia means spanking, and green means "daddy/orphan" play, etc.

Lesbian & Gay—aside from the meaning of these terms for sexual identity, the fetish consists of looking at pictures or action of girls or guys doing guys (not much for bisexuals). With lesbian-watching, it doesn't matter to the voyeur if the girls are pretending to be lesbians or not. With gay-watching, so-called "extreme gay" refers to bondage.

Older/Mature Women—defined as "women over 30", "women over 40", and then getting into the "granny" category, this is both a sexual orientation and voyeur (porn) fetish. The "over 30" category tends to be a little less hardcore than the "over 40" category, and as you move up in age, the more humorous it gets, with blue colored wigs and so forth. The attraction requires the partner of the older woman to be younger.

Orgies—defined as anything involving a five-some or more, this is an integral part of the world of swinging. Three-way and four-some action is considered
"straight" by enthusiasts. There are several standard orgy fantasies, including slaves; Egypt sex; barrooms; mountain cabins; yachts, and classrooms.

Pantyhose/Legs/Heels—in contexts other than panty/up skirts, this involves a glorification and/or worship of femininity in the form of women’s clothing, or in the case of legs, of the women themselves. Although interest vary by sexual orientation, this is mostly a hetero fetish involving solo or group sex with at least one of the partners dressed in garter belts, pantyhose, high heels, and sometimes gloves (as in the outfits of most porn stars). There’s some, but not all that much, preference attached to the material the clothing is made out of.

Pissing/Scat/Vomit—mostly guy-on-girl and sometimes associated with preggy and up skirt fetishes, watersports is probably the broader term and urine fetish is perhaps a better name for the variety of interests in this area, including holding it in when you have to go, watching someone go, pee on someone, and drinking it. Scat play, which involves feces and sometimes vomit, is perhaps based on the idea that the more obscene the better. In the BDSM world, “toilet servitude” refers to handling feces or being defecated on. In the scat world, shit eating or smearing it all around the body is seen as erotic.

Pregnant/Lactating—a preference for “preggys” is usually associated with an interest in hardcore sex, but is also a fulfilling part of romantic straight sex and/or fascination with the female from (belly and breasts). Oral/anal sex is common, lactating breasts are sucked, stroked, and pinched, and there’s pregnant sex slave and other fantasies. Not necessarily related is the “fat chick” fetish.

Shaving/Shaved—a fetish in which the sight of a shaved or bald pubic area is sexually arousing, and secondarily, the sight of someone actually shaving their pubic region. With the latter, there’s also usually an attraction to the odor of shaving cream, and with both, there’s the slippery feel.

Shoe—see Foot Fetish

Smoking—a fetish that involves finding a woman or girl lighting a cigarette exciting and sexy. It’s something about the total package; the way they light it, inhale and exhale (thru the nostrils indicates an attraction to the nose), hold it between their fingers, seeing the pack of cigarettes on the table, and feeling the cigarette smoke itself. Pipes and cigars are even more enticing to some people. Others enjoy the sound of a smoky, raspy voice (and sometimes coughing). Enthusiasts tend to be collectors of softcore or hardcore pictures showing models or celebrities holding a cigarette, with the classic erotica of long-stemmed cigarettes holders being traditional. Hardcore enthusiasts like to see the cigarette (or cigar) lit and held close (or partially inserted) near vagina. Others use the cigar for a dildo.
Smothering/Face Sitting—the most popular form of suffocation and/or strangulation done in an erotic context (generally known as breath control play, more properly as asphyxiophilia). Usually, a big-bottomed woman sits on a man’s face intentionally (and with consent) until unconsciousness or cardiac arrest occurs. Then, the receiver is resuscitated by CPR or defibrillator. Oxygen and/or the near-death experience are the fetish along with a discernible liking for cunnilingus or anilingus. Generally, a state of unconsciousness is prolonged for no more than 60 seconds. Smothering is sometimes done in a three-way position.

Sneezing/Coughing/Hiccups—a coughing fetish involves finding women who coughs as something fascinating, appealing and sexy. Enthusiast often don’t know why they find this appealing and report it’s and interest since early childhood, perhaps it’s the sound, the facial expression, the way of moving the body, the way the chest expand, or the way the hand covers the mouth. A hiccupping fetish among males usually involves a preference for seeing big breasted or pregnant women hiccupping. For females, it’s usually seeing male celebrities or authority figures with the hiccups. For both, the turn-on is that it’s uncontrollable and publicly embarrassing. It’s rate to see sex while hiccupping, so the practice is usually confined to fantasy or a precursor to sex with both parties regressing to a childlike state of kidding, ridiculing, and tickling each other.

Spanking—Other than the mild forms of it associated with SM Leather worlds or straight sex, this is a fetish characterized by sexual arousal (for both giver and receiver) over seeing a red bottom.

TG/TS/TV (Transgendered/Transsexual/Transvestite)—a transgenderist lives as the gender of the opposite sex or otherwise gender norms. Transsexuals see themselves as having a sexual identity opposite their assignment at birth (sexual orientation varies). Transvestites (transvestic fetishists) enjoy wearing clothes of the opposite gender, and are often but not always straight. People who have a compelling need to cross-dress have a special relationship with clothes and are usually secure in their gender identity but feel socially constrained about their cross gender expression. Consequently when they get a chance to cross-dress, they feel immense relief. Psychologists call this condition gender dysphoria, and the indicated treatment is sexual reassignment surgery. Cross-dressers (the polite term for transvestites) are usually heterosexuals, and often masturbate while cross-dressed. Transsexuals can be straight (primary transsexual) or gay (secondary transsexual) but almost always feel that they were identified with the wrong gender at birth. Variations are abundant, but it helps to remember that sexual orientation refers to who you’re attached to (hetero, homo, bi); sexual identity refers to how you see yourself (male, female, in-between), and gender identity refers to how you present yourself socially (man, woman, androgynous). It’s an incredible insult to refer to a transgendered person in the opposite gender of how they are expressing themselves.
Toys/Objects/Veggies—other than cigars and balloons which are associated more with smoking and rubber fetishes; this area encompasses strap-ons, dildo, vibrators, butt plugs, as well as the following in rough order of popularity: fruit, bananas, zucchini, carrots, cucumbers, and weird insertions (handles, bottles, cans, and candles). Much of the weird stuff is done for amusement purposes only, but enthusiasts take their dildos, vibrators, and plugs quite seriously and always seem to be in search of bigger and better equipment.

Uniforms/Fantasy—the broader world of fantasy often involves just talking to your mate, and the fetish world of dressing-up involves at least the following in rough rank order of popularity: cheerleader; waitress; nurse; maid; secretary; office worker; schoolgirl; fitness trainer; prison guard; postal worker; military; Cleopatra; ballerina; cab driver; and nun.

Upskirts—a type of voyeurism as a prelude to sex in which the man usually sneakily looks up his partner’s skirt and/or under her panties in order to get sexually aroused. It’s also associated with an appreciation for used panties, the wearing of panties (by men), and fetishes involving legs or women’s garments. Sometimes the enthusiast like his/her panties to be pee- or pooh- stained.

WAM (Wet and Messy)—wamming or gunging is the use of various lotion-like substances to have sex play with. Use of stickier substances (like honey, jam, or marshmallow fluff) is sometimes called food bondage. Body painting, whipped cream licking, and good fighting are milder forms of wamming. The goal is usually to find common household items that are slippery, edible, and don’t stain or sting the skin. Jello stains, for example, while pudding doesn’t. Margarine is better than butter, for example, because butter and milk products stink on the skin. Alcohol and sugar products should be kept away form the vaginal area. Trash bags or dropcloths are usually placed on the floor, and shaved pubic hair is often prerequisite. Wamming can be done with on sexual partner at a time or in orgy fashion, although most wammers prefer one partner at a time. The appeal is that is stimulates all five senses at the same time.

Watersports—a term used to describe three (3) different sex acts involving pee: (1) watching people do it in (a) their pants (b) the toilet, or (c) the air; (2) golden showers, or the feel of urine on the skin and (3) drinking warm piss, this last group tending to consist of submissives. There are also forms of masturbation involving the wearing of wet adult diapers, and much, much more.
APPENDIX H

HERVEY CLECKLEY'S CHARACTERISTICS OF A PSYCHOPATH

1. **Superficial Charm and Good Intelligence**—The typical psychopath/antisocial personality will seem particularly agreeable and make a distinctly positive impression when he is first encountered. Alert and friendly in his/her attitude, he is easy to talk with and seems to have a good many genuine interests.

2. **Absence of Delusions or Irrational Thinking**—He is ordinarily free from signs and symptoms traditionally regarded as evidence of psychosis. He does not hear voices and genuine delusions cannot be demonstrated.

3. **Absence of "Nervousness" of Psychoneurotic Manifestations**—The psychopath or antisocial personality is nearly always free from minor reactions popularly regarded as "neurotic" or as constituting "nervousness." It is highly typical for him not only to escape the abnormal anxiety and tension fundamentally characteristic of this whole diagnostic group, but also to show a relative immunity from such anxiety and worry, as might be judged normal or appropriate in disturbing situations/circumstances.

4. **Marked or Profound Unreliability**—Despite the initial impression of being thoroughly responsible, it will soon be found that he shows no sense of responsibility whatsoever. No matter how binding the obligation, how urgent the circumstances, or how important the matter, this holds true. Confronting him with his failure or his disloyalty appears to have little effect on his attitude.

5. **Untruthfulness and Insincerity**—He shows a remarkable disregard for truth and is to be trusted no more in his accounts of the past, than his promises of the future or his statement of present intentions. Typically, he is at ease and unpretentious in making a serious promise, or in (falsely) exculpating himself from accusations, whether grave or trivial. Traditional signs of a clever liar do not usually show in his words or manner.

6. **Lack of Remorse and Shame**—Typically, he cannot accept substantial blame for the various misfortunes that befall him and that he brings down on others. Usually, he emphatically denies any and all responsibility and directly accuses others. He is exceedingly deceptive, but is likely to promote confidence and deep trust. His life is full of various forms of exploitations in relationships and jobs.

7. **Inadequately Motivated Antisocial Behavior**—Not only is the psychopath/antisocial undependable, but also in more active ways he cheats, deserts, annoys, brawls, fails, lies, commits theft, or adultery without any apparent compunction.

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8. **Poor Judgment and Failure to Learn by Experience**—Despite his excellent rational powers, the psychopath/antisocial personality continues to show the most execrable judgment about attaining his ends. One may suggest that he is sabotaging his own efforts in jobs, relationships, and generally in life. However, despite the extraordinarily poor judgment demonstrated in behavior, in the actual living of life, the psychopath/antisocial personality may demonstrate unimpaired judgment in complex matters involving ethical, emotional, and other evaluational factors.

9. **Pathological Egocentricity and Incapacity for Love**—He is always distinguished by egocentricity. His incapacity for object love is absolute. He is capable of casual fondness, of likes and dislikes. These affective reactions are strictly limited by degree. He readily demonstrates absolute indifference to the financial, social, emotional, physical, and other hardships that he brings upon those for whom he professes love.

10. **General Poverty in Major Affective Responses**—He tends to show great poverty of affect. Vexation, spite, quick and labile flashes of quasi affection, peevish resentment, shallow moods of self-pity, puerile attitudes of vanity, absurd and showy poses of indignation are all within his emotional scale. However, mature, wholehearted anger, true or consistent indignation, honest, solid grief, sustaining pride, deep joy, and genuine despair are reactions not likely to be found within his range of emotions.

11. **Specific Loss of Insight**—Usually, instead of facing facts that would ordinarily lead to insight, he projects, blaming his troubles on others with the flimsiest of pretext, but with elaborate and subtle rationalization. His lack of insight shows up frequently and very impressively in his apparent assumption that the legal penalties for a crime he has committed do not, or should not, apply to him.

12. **Unresponsiveness in General Interpersonal Relations**—This individual cannot be depended upon to show the ordinary responsiveness to special consideration, kindness, or trust. No matter how well he is treated, he shows no consistent reaction of appreciation. Displays or appearances of sincere generosity are deceiving.

13. **Fantastic and Uninviting Behavior with Drink and Sometimes Without**—Considerable overindulgence in alcohol is very often prominent in the life story. Common behaviors include a peculiar sort of vulgarity, domineering rudeness, petty bickering or buffoonish quasi maulings of wife, mistress, or children, along with quick shifts in volatile moods, sometimes for no apparent reason.
14. **Suicide Rarely Carried Out**—Despite the deep behavioral pattern of throwing away or destroying the opportunities of life that underlie the antisocial personality's superficial self content, ease, and charm, typically he is not prone to suicide. Instead, they show much more evidence of a specific and characteristic immunity from such an act.

15. **Sex Life Impersonal, Trivial, and Poorly Integrated**—The sex life of the antisocial personality will invariably show peculiarities. Sexual exploits often seem chosen almost purposively. They will seriously attempt to seduce sisters, mothers-in-law, and even their actual mothers. Entanglements that go out of their way to mock ordinary human sensibility or what might be called basic decency are prevalent in their sexual careers.

16. **Failure to Follow Any Life Plan**—He shows a striking inability to follow any sort of life plan consistently. He fails to maintain an effort toward any far goal at all. By some incomprehensible and untempting piece of folly or buffoonery, he eventually cuts short any activity in which he is succeeding, no matter whether it is crime or an honest endeavor.
APPENDIX I

ROBERT HARE’S 20 PSYCHOPATHY CHARACTERISTICS FROM HIS PCL-R

1. GLIB and SUPERFICIAL CHARM—the tendency to be smooth, engaging, charming, slick, and verbally facile. Psychopathic charm is not in the least shy, self-conscious, or afraid to say anything. A psychopath never gets tongue-tied. They have freed themselves from the social conventions about taking turns in talking, for example.

2. GRANDIOSE SELF-WORTH—a grossly inflated view of one’s abilities and self-worth, self-assured, opinionated, cocky, a braggart. Psychopaths are arrogant people who believe they are superior human beings.

3. NEED FOR STIMULATION or PRONENESS TO BOREDOM—an excessive need for novel, thrilling, and exciting stimulation; taking chances and doing things that are risky. Psychopaths often have a low self-discipline in carrying tasks through to completion because they get bored easily. They fail to work at the same job for any length of time, for example, or to finish tasks that they consider dull or routine.

4. PATHOLOGICAL LYING—can be moderate or high; in moderate form, they will be shrewd, crafty, cunning, sly, and clever; in extreme form, they will be deceptive, deceitful, underhanded, unscrupulous, manipulative, and dishonest.

5. CONNING AND MANIPULATIVENESS—the use of deceit and deception to cheat, con, or defraud others for personal gain; distinguished from Item #4 in the degree to which exploitation and callous ruthlessness is present, as reflected in a lack of concern for the feelings and suffering of one’s victims.

6. LACK OF REMORSE OR GUILT—a lack of feelings or concern for the losses, pain, and suffering of victims; a tendency to be unconcerned, dispassionate, coldhearted, and unempathic. This item is usually demonstrated by a disdain for one’s victims.

7. SHALLOW AFFECT—emotional poverty or a limited range or depth of feelings; interpersonal coldness in spite of signs of open gregariousness.

8. CALLOUSNESS and LACK OF EMPATHY—a lack of feelings toward people in general; cold, contemptuous, inconsiderate, and tactless.

9. PARASITIC LIFESTYLE—an intentional, manipulative, selfish, and exploitative financial dependence on others as reflected in a lack of motivation, low self-discipline, and inability to begin or complete responsibilities.
10. POOR BEHAVIORAL CONTROLS—expressions of irritability, annoyance, impatience, threats, aggression, and verbal abuse; inadequate control of anger and temper; acting hastily.

11. PROMISCUOUS SEXUAL BEHAVIOR—a variety of brief, superficial relations, numerous affairs, and an indiscriminate selection of sexual partners; the maintenance of several relationships at the same time; a history of attempts to sexually coerce others into sexual activity or taking great pride at discussing sexual exploits or conquests.

12. EARLY BEHAVIOR PROBLEMS—a variety of behaviors prior to age 13, including lying, theft, cheating, vandalism, bullying, sexual activity, fire-setting, glue-sniffing, alcohol use, and running away from home.

13. LACK OF REALISTIC, LONG-TERM GOALS—an inability or persistent failure to develop and execute long-term plans and goals; a nomadic existence, lacking direction in life.

14. IMPULSIVITY—the occurrence of behaviors that are unpremeditated and lack reflection or planning; inability to resist temptation, frustrations, and urges; a lack of deliberation without considering the consequences; foolhardy, rash, unpredictable, erratic, and reckless.

15. IRRESPONSIBILITY—repeated failure to fulfill or honor obligations and commitments; such as not paying bills, defaulting on loans, performing sloppy work, being absent or late to work, failing to honor contractual agreements.

16. FAILURE TO ACCEPT RESPONSIBILITY FOR OWN ACTIONS—a failure to accept responsibility for one's actions reflected in low conscientiousness, an absence of dutifulness, antagonistic manipulation, denial of responsibility, and an effort to manipulate others through this denial.

17. MANY SHORT-TERM MARITAL RELATIONSHIPS—a lack of commitment to a long-term relationship reflected in inconsistent, undependable, and unreliable commitments in life, including marital.

18. JUVENILE DELINQUENCY—behavior problems between the ages of 13-18; mostly behaviors that are crimes or clearly involve aspects of antagonism, exploitation, aggression, manipulation, or a callous, ruthless tough-mindedness.

19. REVOCATION OF CONDITION RELEASE—a revocation of probation or other conditional release due to technical violations, such as carelessness, low deliberation, or failing to appear.
20. CRIMINAL VERSATILITY—a diversity of types of criminal offenses, regardless if the person has been arrested or convicted for them; taking great pride at getting away with crimes.
REFERENCES


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