

SEX-RELATED HOMICIDE *and* DEATH INVESTIGATION

Practical and Clinical Perspectives

Second Edition

Vernon J. Geberth



Practical Aspects of Criminal and Forensic Investigations Series

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Second Edition

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HOMICIDE *and*
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Practical and Clinical Perspectives



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Dedication

This book, like Practical Homicide Investigation, is dedicated to the men and women entrusted with the profound duty and responsibility of investigating sudden and violent death.

In memory of those innocent victims of homicide and their surviving families who must find the strength to go on without their loved ones.

May justice prevail.

The Lord God said. . .

Thou Shalt Not Kill

THE FIFTH COMMANDMENT Book of Exodus, 20 of THE HOLY BIBLE

THE OATH OF PRACTICAL HOMICIDE INVESTIGATION

HOMICIDE INVESTIGATION IS A PROFOUND DUTY. AS AN OFFICER ENTRUSTED WITH SUCH A DUTY, IT IS INCUMBENT UPON YOU TO DEVELOP AN UNDERSTANDING OF THE DYNAMICS AND PRINCIPLES OF PROFESSIONAL HOMICIDE INVESTIGATION.

PRACTICAL HOMICIDE INVESTIGATION SUGGESTS THAT "THINGS BE DONE RIGHT THE FIRST TIME", AND "KNOWLEDGE IS POWER". KNOWLEDGE WHICH HAS BEEN ENHANCED WITH EXPERIENCE, FLEXIBILITY AND COMMON SENSE.


PRACTITIONERS MUST BE PREPARED TO USE TACTICS, PROCEDURES, AND FORENSIC TECHNIQUES IN THEIR PURSUIT OF THE TRUTH: AND THEN FOLLOW THE COURSE OF EVENTS AND THE FACTS AS THEY ARE DEVELOPED TO THEIR ULTIMATE CONCLUSION.

DEATH INVESTIGATION CONSTITUTES A HEAVY RESPONSIBILITY, AND AS SUCH, LET NO PERSON DETER YOU FROM THE TRUTH AND YOUR OWN PERSONAL COMMITMENT TO SEE THAT JUSTICE IS DONE. NOT ONLY FOR THE DECEASED, BUT FOR THE SURVIVING FAMILY AS WELL.

AND REMEMBER: *We work for God®*



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Lt. Cmdr. (Ret.) VERNON J. GEBERTH
NEW YORK CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT
FORMER COMMANDING OFFICER
BRONX HOMICIDE TASK FORCE

Editor's Note

This textbook is part of a series entitled “Practical Aspects of Criminal and Forensic Investigations.” This series was created by Vernon J. Geberth, a retired New York City Police Department Lieutenant Commander, who is an author, educator, and consultant on homicide and forensic investigations.

This series has been designed to provide contemporary, comprehensive, and pragmatic information to the practitioner involved in criminal and forensic investigations by authors who are nationally recognized experts in the respective fields.

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Preface

Sex-Related Homicide and Death Investigation: Practical and Clinical Perspectives, First Edition, has become the definitive tome on violent sexual assault investigations. As Michigan Assistant Attorney General Donna Pendergast stated, “This comprehensive volume is an incredible compilation that exhausts the subject. Vern’s remarkable experience and unmatched expertise have given him unparalleled insight into the investigation of sexually deviant crimes and the psyche of those who perpetrate violent sex-related crimes.”

The first edition, which was written to address the increase of sex-related homicides and deaths that law enforcement encountered in the new millennium, continues to be a tremendous asset to investigators and prosecutors of sexual predators. According to the reviews of my peers, *Sex-Related Homicide and Death Investigation: Practical and Clinical Perspectives* has become the framework of reference on sex-related homicide and death for investigators who actually conduct investigations as opposed to those who simply do research.

As the legendary criminal profiler Robert K. Ressler wrote, “*Sex-Related Homicide and Death Investigation* is truly a chronicle of practical and clinical case studies, combined with invaluable investigative guidelines that takes the reader to another level of knowledge in this unique field. It represents an accomplishment that no other author has yet achieved.”

The second edition of *Sex-Related Homicide and Death Investigation: Practical and Clinical Perspectives* has been completely revised with full-color photos and expanded with an additional chapter (13) and a number of new case studies, as well as current advances in forensic techniques, to provide the reader with a practical reference.

I was fortunate to have the expertise of Brian Wilson, Medical Legal Art, who produced all of the medical forensic illustrations, and of Chicago homicide detective Mark Czwozniak who provided many exquisite crime scene photographs as well as crime scene investigation (CSI) photos to illustrate documentation and collection procedures.

The book is based on my over 40 years of law enforcement experience. Formerly a New York City detective, detective supervisor, homicide commander, and now a nationwide homicide and forensic consultant, I have integrated this knowledge with my association with experts in the sphere of forensic science and criminal investigation. I include personal interviews with other homicide authorities and present an extensive search of forensic literature offering as many actual case histories as possible. My goal is to provide a comprehensive and practical resource text that will serve as an investigation guide and clinical reference to those involved in sex-related homicide and death investigations.

This second edition of *Sex-Related Homicide and Death Investigation* is intended to be used as a companion text to my *Practical Homicide Investigation: Tactics, Procedures, and Forensic Techniques, Fourth Edition*, textbook. The basic criminal investigative techniques stressed in my “Practical Homicide Investigation[®]” protocols are essential for effective inquiry into sudden and violent death.

Sex-Related Homicide and Death Investigation: Practical and Clinical Perspectives, Second Edition, has been designed to provide the most practical and conventional information from many various disciplines to make a complete resource and reference book for investigators

responsible for conducting intelligent investigations into violent sex-related homicides and sudden death. The text will also address specific types of sex-related homicides.

As Judge Phillip Schnelwar, former chief of the Bronx District Attorney's Homicide Bureau stated, "The new second edition explains every aspect of a sex-related homicide investigation with an easily understood, how-to approach, complete with do's and don'ts from someone who has been there. This treatise covers the basics, as well as the cutting edge forensic techniques available, along with case studies and practical examples of the psychopathology involved and clinical considerations needed to understand the significance of the behaviors of the sexual offender."

I have provided additional case histories and practical examples of the psychopathology involved as well as some very important clinical considerations in making determinations and understanding the significance of the behaviors of the sexual offender.

As Detective Sergeant Eric Schroeder, criminal profiler for the Michigan State Police stated, "*Sex-Related Homicide and Death Investigation* clearly demonstrates Geberth's talent for translating the most horrific crimes imaginable into an accurately documented and easily understood resource for those involved in the investigation of violent crimes. If I can't have Geberth himself standing next to me at a crime scene, at least I know that his works will never be more than an arm's reach away."

Dr. Ronald Turco, a forensic psychiatrist and reserve police officer wrote, "This book took courage to write and the author does not mince words or principles! This volume is a must for every homicide detective and should be studied daily. *Sex-Related Homicide and Death Investigation* is the most comprehensive and up-to-date text regarding sexual death investigation that I have come across in the forensic and psychiatric literature. This book is a gift to the law enforcement community and a contribution of historical importance."

The Increase of Sex-Related Homicides: A Personal Perspective

One could propose that the etiology of an increase in sex-related homicides could be traced back to the mid-1960s era. The "free-thinking" professors and groups of radical student activists were acting out on campus, along with some misguided PhDs, on the academic level, who targeted and attacked the "establishment," government, religion, the military, and any other issue they could think of during the Vietnam era and the turbulent 1960s decade. There was an underlying sexual theme to some of these protests—"Make love not war"—many of which included "in-your-face" nudity and other manifestations of sexuality along with the proliferation of the experimentation and recreational use of drugs.

The insidious devaluation of religious beliefs, the philosophical question of whether or not there is a God, or a concept of good and evil, set the stage for further outrageous expression. I personally recall a professor asking a student, "Do you mean to say that you go to an empty building and pray to an invisible man?" The question was meant to be an obvious satire of a person who went to church or temple, prayed to God, and practiced a formal religion.

In any event, this breakdown of moral authority coupled with the mentality of "do your own thing" and "if it feels good do it," continued into the 1970s and 1980s and certainly had an effect on the moral fabric of society. This was an era when people were encouraged to experiment with their sexuality, without reference to their responsibilities and or the consequences of their actions. Sexual relationships were being depicted as recreational sport.

If one were formally married, divorce was considered a “no-fault” experience. Parental responsibility was replaced with excuses, such as: “We were young once,” “The kids will be fine,” “Leave them alone,” “Let them learn from experience.” The mantra of the 1970s and 1980s was sexual freedom without consequences.

This philosophy continued to spiral through the 1990s and into the new millennium. Society is constantly bombarded by Hollywood’s most controversial, provocative, and sexually violent movies. Teen sex, according to a most recent study, has been on the rise. A report by researchers at Child Trends indicated that, by the time students are in the 9th grade, 34% have had sexual intercourse. That rises to 60% by the 12th grade. Fifty-six percent of the respondents indicated that they had had sex in the family home or at the home of the partner’s family. Clearly, this research indicated that parents could have a significant impact on children’s decisions about sex. More importantly, from an investigative standpoint, this phenomenon suggests that the level of victimization could very well increase. Teenagers, who are beginning to experience their sexuality, may be at greater risk to predators. Their reported inclination toward sexual intercourse and the allure of sexual activities among their peers, coupled with the Internet, raise serious concerns.

The advent of the Internet, which certainly represented technological progress, provides an abundance of information and contacts that can be effectively utilized to make our lives more comfortable. Today, computers and Internet access are affordable and available to almost everyone. The commercial possibilities of the Internet are extraordinary. Many people nearly have personal e-mail, shop online, and use the Internet in their day-to-day activities.

The downside to the Internet is that it also provides contacts, materials, and information that might not be so beneficial. “Hacking,” computer crime, stealing personal identities, and access to information, such as bomb making, are just a few of the examples of the problems presented by the Internet. However, one of the most potential evils of this technological development is the proliferation of pornography and the easy access to this material on the “net.” Even unsolicited pornography permeates the e-mail of many people online.

In fact, the Internet has proved to be a new sexual threat as predators use the Internet as a tool to seek out victims, stalk their prey, and sneak into your home through the telephone lines. The number of pedophile and sex-related events associated with the Internet that law enforcement has encountered is undeterminable. However, the author can state unequivocally that there has been a definite increase in sex-related events since the explosion of the Internet.

It is interesting to note that society has always had sexual perversions. In fact, in *Psychopathia Sexualis*, written by Richard von Krafft-Ebing in 1886, the reader is informed that someone somewhere practiced just about every sexual perversion one can think of at any given time in history. Today, many of these perversions are clinically referred to as paraphilias, which are recognized as diagnosable sexual disorders.

Prior to mass communication and distribution of sexually explicit materials, the individual who suffered from some paraphilia was considered weird or perverted and generally was ostracized by society. This effectively neutralized sexual offenders. However, today they can go online and look for materials related to their specific sexual interest. The sexual perverses can go into chat rooms and meet other perverses just like themselves. Sexual offenders, therefore, are able to validate their perversions by discovering that there are others “just like themselves” and what they do is [quote/unquote] perfectly normal and acceptable behavior.

Interestingly, within the mainstream, we have reality TV; sexually explicit programming involving nudity, vulgarity, drugs, and violence; and “shock jocks” advocating sexual escapades that further add to the desensitization of our society to sexual issues. In fact, there are studies that indicate that within every hour of TV programming there are at least five acts of violence. Obviously, if a child is exposed to violence, then it is only logical to assume that the child will respond with violence. If the violence is sexual, then there will be sexual violence. The consequence is that we in law enforcement have experienced an overwhelming increase in sex-related assaults and homicides.

Furthermore, I would suggest that although progress is good and beneficial and understanding our sexuality is healthy, there is a downside to a free and unrestrained expression of our most primal instincts. We, as a people, need the very essential primary, secondary, and tertiary restraints, such as religion, family, and societal responsibility to maintain a moral, civilized, and decent life. Respect for one another is taught through example. It is known as modeling and is nurtured through conditioning and reinforced by behavior. When a society’s moral compass is sharp and clear with recognized boundaries of acceptable behavior, mores, and values, then sexual deviance is recognized for its evil.

I would suggest that as a nation we might have raised a generation of psychopaths through a very liberal and irresponsible atmosphere. This atmosphere encourages the types of behavior we have sadly come to accept through a new definition of tolerance. Many deviant behaviors have been “normalized” in recent years as evidenced in the American Psychiatric Association’s revised *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual IV-TR*. Decades of political pressure by advocacy groups and ideologues have left society with the inability to recognize sexual deviance when it is seen and, more importantly, have desensitized society to a point that the unacceptable is now acceptable.

This has ultimately contributed to the current situation. We now have an increase in sexual predators, sexual deviance, and serial killers.

Are There More Serial Killers Today?

One of the questions I am constantly asked is: “Are there more serial killers today than before, or is it just that serial killers are more researched?” It is an interesting question and a legitimate insinuation regarding the research on serial killers.

In my opinion, as a society, we have inadvertently elevated the most reprehensible elements of the human race to celebrity status through the many books, TV shows, movies, and even games that have been designed around the serial killer. If an inadequate individual perceives that being a serial killer will provide him with recognition and notoriety, he has an abundance of study materials and literature to provide him with a frame of reference to achieve his goal.

In fact, many serial murderers were “students” of serial killings and had read about the activities of other serial murderers in the many popular books detailing these cases. I have had cases in which serial killers have replicated the activities of other serial killers in an attempt to enhance and expand on their own psychosexual needs.

The United States has the dubious distinction of having the most serial killers of any civilized country in the world. I would suggest that the upsurge of serial killers through the 1970s to the present once again might be traced to a sequence of events in our society beginning in mid-1960.

Many persons who were serial rapists have escalated to serial killings. They kill their victims rather than risk identification and jail. Permeating our society is the whole attitude and mindset that: “It’s someone else’s fault and I’m not responsible.” The truth of the matter is that the sex-related cases that I am encountering today are more frequent, vicious, and despicable than what I ever experienced as a professional homicide cop in a major city police department.

The sexual stimulation of inadequate personalities is partly to blame for the upsurge in sexual crimes involving both assault and murder. Psychopathy accounts for the balance. Therefore, the answer is, Yes. There are more serial killers today and it has nothing to do with research or the available data. In my opinion as an expert in homicide investigations, without a doubt we have had a proliferation in serial murder events as well as sex-related homicides.

The Investigative Response

Homicide investigation is a profound duty with awesome responsibilities. It requires the professional homicide detective to develop an understanding of the dynamics of human behavior as well as the essential details of professional investigation.

The world of the homicide detective is permeated with human tragedies, which involve a variety of sudden and violent death scenarios. Many of these events, which are seemingly beyond the comprehension of the average person, reveal motivations and patterns of repetition, which are recognized by the experienced homicide detective. Professional homicide investigators become keenly aware of the reality of death and the impact it has on both society and the surviving family.

Within this text, the author will present a variety of the most horrific sex-related murder cases imaginable. It is of vital importance that the investigator be prepared to confront the reality of this evil so that he or she can conduct a professional investigation.

This textbook stresses the basics, indicates the practicalities of certain investigative techniques, and provides the reader with patterns upon which to build a solid foundation for a prosecutable case. There is deliberate repetition throughout the text. I have strategically placed these cues throughout because certain investigative principles can never be stressed enough.

Sex-Related Homicide and Death Investigation: Practical and Clinical Perspectives, Second Edition, begins with a completely rewritten Chapter 1 co-authored with Dr. Judith Reisman, an internationally recognized author, scientist, educator, and expert witness on matters concerning human sexuality and human behavior.

This comprehensive discussion of “Human Sexuality and Sexual Deviance,” subtitled “Research and Reality,” debunks much of the junk science of notorious “sexperts” like Alfred Kinsey and John Money, and contains current research with clinical references and case examples. This is followed by Chapter 2, which provides excellent examples of the significance of fantasy in sex-related events and references cases throughout the book with illustration and case histories.

In Chapter 3, the only chapter that has not been revised, the author provides a case history involving a serial rapist who kept a journal in which he described his day-to-day life as well as his sexual thoughts and fantasies. In this “Journal of Depravity,” the offender’s chilling personal accounts provided authorities with a graphic description of each of his sexual assaults. It also presents an unprecedented and comprehensive assessment of the thinking process of a serial rapist’s mind, which validates much of the research on sexual predators.

The book then focuses on specific types of sex-related deaths in chapter format to include a completely updated and revised chapter on sexual asphyxia; followed by revised chapters on rape- and sodomy-oriented murder; domestic violence homicides; lust murder and deviant-oriented assault; serial murder, and child murder and child abduction homicides, along with many new case histories and photos to provide a frame of reference to the reader.

In Chapter 5 the author then presents crucial dynamics involved in the search of the crime scene and the collection of evidence in sex-related events. The crime scene search is the most important phase of the investigation conducted at the scene. The second edition of *Sex-Related Homicide and Death Investigation* includes a discussion of legal considerations in the crime scene search process. Major decisions of the courts restricting admissibility of testimonial evidence have significantly increased the value of physical evidence in homicide investigations.

The author presents various types of physical evidence encountered in sex-related homicides as well as trace evidence, the concept of linkage, and the importance of the “primary crime scene.” Within Chapter 5, there is a discussion of the preliminary steps to be taken at the scene as well as an in-depth presentation on the crime scene search, the search of the body, and the crime scene photographs to be taken. The chapter concludes with a series of checklists including a Sex-Related Crime Scene Checklist.

Chapter 6 discusses collection and preservation of evidence in sex-related death investigations, which is of paramount importance to the overall investigation. This includes types and classifications of evidence as well as direct and indirect transfer. There are guidelines on how to collect and preserve specific types and pieces of evidence as well as field-testing and related topics, along with reference to explicit case histories. The chapter focuses on the most common types and pieces of evidence recovered in sex-related investigations. The author presents an up-to-date section on DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid) analysis, which provides the reader with the most current and practical application of this DNA technology.

The author includes an updated and revised Chapter 12 on the Sex Slave Torture and Serial Murder Case, which involved a serial killer who designed his own torture chamber and was responsible for the death of over 30 young women whom he tortured and killed in a most perverse manner. My friend and colleague, Prosecutor Jim Yontz, stated, “As the prosecutor in the David Parker Ray case, which is featured in Chapter 12, I wish I had had this book as a reference before that case broke. . . . Had I been so fortunate, we, prosecutors and investigators, would have saved ourselves hundreds of man-hours in research, evaluation, and investigative time. Our investigation and prosecution would have been more focused and directed. . . . We could have followed the roadmap Vernon provided.”

I present this case history for its relationship to Chapter 2—“The Investigative Significance of Fantasy in Sex-Related Incidents.” This case history will include the actual taped transcripts of the offender’s instructions to his sex slaves. The transcripts go into graphic detail as the offender describes the various sexual acts and perversions that the victim will endure.

I have added a new chapter (13) on the BTK (bind, torture, kill) serial murder investigation, which involved a 30-year murder investigation, finally ending in 2005 with the arrest of Dennis Rader, whose activities and behaviors illustrate the psychopathology of the sexual offender. The information in Chapters 12 and 13 exemplifies the reality of psychopathic sexual sadism and provides a frame of reference for criminal profiling and investigative analysis.

The text then continues with an updated and expanded Chapter 14 on criminal profiling entitled “Investigative Analysis: Criminal Personality Profiling and the Signature Aspect.” Topics discussed are the typology of offenders, organized and disorganized; the investigative approach to profiling; clinical considerations and descriptions of behavior; crime scene and profile characteristics of organized and disorganized murderers; criminal personality profiling, the signature aspect in criminal investigation; and linkage blindness, including the author’s research on the frequency and characteristics of sexual posing in homicides as well as the high percentage of strangulation in sexual posing cases and its investigative significance.

Sex-Related Homicide and Death Investigation: Practical and Clinical Perspectives concludes with an in-depth clinical study of psychopathic sexual sadism. Chapter 15 examines serial murderers, who violated their victims sexually, as reported within the journalistic, academic, and law enforcement literature. It is based on the author’s experience and case studies that he has personally been involved in, as well as a clinical study reported in *Journal of Forensic Science*.

As Dr. Robert Hare noted in his review, “Unlike many investigators, Geberth has paid close attention to the scientific literature on the PCL-R conception of psychopathy and, by integrating it with his own extensive experience and clinical insights, has produced an outstanding chapter on practical applications to criminal investigation. His discussions of the differences among several apparently related concepts—psychopathy, sociopathy, and antisocial personality disorder—are right on the mark, as is his appreciation of the behavior of psychopaths during the investigative process.”

The author’s intention and goal in this final chapter is to suggest that the dual diagnosis of psychopathic sexual sadism best describes offenders who obtain intense sexual arousal while violating their victims and engage in sexually sadistic activities including torture, mutilation, and/or killing to achieve sexual gratification. In the author’s opinion, psychopathy coupled with sexual sadism and evidence of deviant sexual arousal clearly indicates dangerousness and the potential for recidivism.

A Psychology of Evil

In Chapter 15, the author will fully discuss the concept of a “psychology of evil.” However, in this preface, I would like to reiterate that there is “good and evil” in the world. I believe that the outrageous atrocity visited upon the World Trade Center in New York City, the Pentagon in Washington, D.C., and citizens of the United States by an Islamic evil orchestrated by Osama bin Laden was a heinous attack on humankind. This was an evil act of genocide perpetrated by fanatics, who shrouded themselves in a religious cause by bastardizing the legitimate religion of Islam. There are many manifestations of evil: political, religious, educational, business, etc.

However, in this text we will focus on sexual evil. There is a developmental process involved in evil. In my opinion, people are not born evil. We do have free will and can choose to do good or bad. An evil person exercises his free will and chooses to do evil and characteristically is hedonistic and feels superior to other human beings.

There are people who are sexual psychopaths and serial murderers who “kill” because they “like to kill.” These killers have conscious and detailed plans to murder. They certainly know right from wrong; they just don’t give a damn. Their fundamental mechanism of

conscience, responsibility, and feeling for fellow human beings is totally lacking. Their will to do evil takes precedence over humanity. Evil people take and destroy lives without the least bit of hesitation or remorse because they are evil. Many of the cases within this text are representative of that evil.

Our Mission

Homicide investigators have a *mission*. Our mission is to bring justice to the deceased and their surviving family. We do this by conducting a professional and intelligent investigation, which results in the identification and apprehension of the killer and the successful prosecution of the case. In order to conduct an efficient and effective investigation, the detective concentrates first on the mechanical aspects of the death, that is, motives and methods, wound structures, crime scene reconstruction, and the cause, manner, and time of death as well as other factors that provide clues to the dynamics of the event.

The professional homicide investigator must learn to deal with death in a clinical manner. Detectives should afford themselves with an emotional insulation by not projecting a personality into the body. (Personally speaking, if you begin to look upon that body as your wife, daughter, son, mother, or father, you are going to lose that professional objectivity that is so necessary in the murder inquiry.) My way of dealing with the reality of sudden and violent death is a strong belief in God and a belief in a higher order of things in our existence. My theology informs me that there is an afterlife and I believe that the soul of the murder victim has left the body.

In real life, you get only one shot at the homicide crime scene and a limited opportunity to question the suspect. Therefore, I recommend that the reader follow the investigative checklists and basic principles in this text and then follow the principles that I have espoused from my first edition of *Practical Homicide*, published in 1983, to the present. Remember: “Things are not always as they appear to be” and “Do it right the first time, you only get one chance.”

Death investigation constitutes a heavy responsibility and, as such, no person, system, or circumstance should deter you from the truth and your own personal commitment to see that justice is done, not only for the deceased, but for the surviving family as well. That is why my personal philosophy as a murder cop is: Remember: *We Work for God*®.

To the Reader

The author is involved in a number of professional consultations on cases that are either actively in prosecution or on appeal. Due to legal restrictions they are not included in the textbook. However, as these cases are resolved and/or the author can provide further investigative research you are invited to access his Web site at www.practicalhomicide.com to obtain information on research materials or current events.

Vernon J. Geberth

Foreword to the Second Edition

Sex-Related Homicide and Death Investigation: Practical and Clinical Perspectives

Vernon Geberth has been my friend and professional colleague for more than 25 years. He has shared with me more than his friendship through those years. He has shared his expertise, experience, education, energy, and enthusiasm on more than a few occasions.

Prior to my retirement in 2007 as director of the Kansas Bureau of Investigation (KBI), the various editions of Vernon Geberth's *Practical Homicide Investigation: Tactics, Procedures, and Forensic Techniques*, as well as the companion *Practical Homicide Investigation: Checklist and Field Guide*, were on a bookshelf next to my desk. My office walls were adorned with the popular *We Work for God*® cards and the famous *Thou Shalt Not Kill* certificates, personally obtained from more than one of Vern's "Practical Homicide Investigation"™ training seminars and lectures.

In the KBI, as throughout the American law enforcement community, we considered *Practical Homicide Investigation* the bible for homicide investigators. The special agents of our KBI Cold Case Squad carried Geberth's homicide textbook (the bible) and his field guide in their crime scene kits.

In 2003, with the same graphic clarity with which he defined both the act of murder and its various solutions in *Practical Homicide Investigation*, our author gave us *Sex-Related Homicide and Death Investigation: Practical and Clinical Perspectives*.

Therein, he vividly described the evil of the sexual criminal and outlined the investigative path to that criminal's identification, apprehension, and prosecution. That effort, as did Geberth's books on homicide, successfully combined theory and practice in a refreshing format. There was a minimum of theoretical deliberation and a maximum of common sense.

He brought to that important publication the usual Geberth common sense, practicality, and graphic simplicity that characterized all the editions of *Practical Homicide Investigation*.

Following my retirement, the four editions of *Practical Homicide Investigation*, the wall adornments of souvenirs of Geberth's seminars and lectures, and the first edition of *Sex-Related Homicide and Death Investigation*, for which I was honored to write the foreword, all found their way to my den in our home in Lawrence, Kansas.

Now, the retired commander of the famous Bronx Homicide Task Force, who has personally investigated, supervised, assessed, researched, and consulted on over 8,000 death investigations in his experience, revisits *Sex-Related Homicide and Death Investigation*, the Bible for sex-related homicide investigators, and adds a New Testament (revisions and updates) to that Bible in this second edition.

As with all four of the editions of *Practical Homicide Investigation* and the original edition of *Sex-Related Homicide and Death Investigation*, the fainthearted should proceed with caution. Again, in typical Vernon Geberth style, we do not merely read of the sexual murder.

The crime is not simply described to us. We are not just told about the sexual violation and homicide. We are thrust into the horror. We are transported to the crime scene. We live it, we smell it, we hear it, we see it, we experience it, we feel it, and we understand it. We also detest it and know we must solve it. We must identify the criminal, capture him, and prosecute him. We pursue justice and, God forgive us, revenge, for victim, family, and friends.

As always, the author simplifies complex forensics in general and DNA in particular. He simplifies sexual-criminal motive and sexual-criminal modus operandi. He, above all, simplifies the investigative strategy for sex-related homicides.

In this second edition, Vern has revised, updated, or tweaked every chapter except Chapter 3 (Journal of a Serial Rapist) which, of course, defies change.

I appreciate his substitution of Dr. Judith Reisman's material on human sexuality for that of Alfred Kinsey in the first chapter (Human Sexuality and Sexual Deviance).

I'm especially grateful for the inclusion in this edition of a chapter (13) on BTK, Kansas' most famous serial killer, given the KBI's significant investigative and forensic participation with the Wichita Police Department and the FBI in the BTK Task Force, in 2004 and 2005, in the investigation, identification, arrest, and prosecution of Dennis Rader, who murdered 10 citizens of Wichita, Kansas, between 1974 and 1991.

New photographs, case studies, and/or research have been added to 14 of the 15 chapters, and, once again, as in the first edition of *Sex-Related Homicide and Death Investigation*, the author dares to discuss everything from human sexuality, the initial crime scene, autoerotic fatalities, and sex-related child homicides to sex slave torture, gang rape-murder, and sexual sadism. There is no aspect of sexual criminality he avoids, regardless of how troubling or controversial.

This edition retains all the merits of the first, and more, and remains the best and most thorough text on the subject of sex-related homicide I have seen. It demonstrates again why *We Work for God*®.

Larry Welch, Director (Ret.)
Kansas Bureau of Investigation
Lawrence, Kansas

Special Acknowledgment

To my wife and family, I wish to extend a very special acknowledgment.

To my children:

- Vernon Anthony, BA, Verizon security specialist OPS Northeast Region; Retired Detective in the Joint Terrorist Task Force in the New York City Police Department
- Robert Joseph, BA, MPA, trooper–investigator with the New York State Police
- Christopher James, a CPA, vice president finance executive
- Laura Marie, BSW, my very special daughter, who is also a mystery romance writer

And, most affectionately, my wife Laura, MSW, CSW, chief operating officer of a social services organization, who always assists me with her support and encouragement as my life partner.

The Author

Vernon J. Geberth, M.S., M.P.S., B.B.A., FBINA, is a retired Lieutenant-Commander of the New York City Police Department with over 40 years of law enforcement experience. He retired as the commanding officer of the Bronx Homicide Task Force, which handled over 400 murder investigations a year. During his career, he was a detective, a precinct detective squad commander, temporary commander of the 7th Homicide Zone in the South Bronx, and commander of Bronx Homicide. He has personally investigated, supervised, assessed, researched, and consulted on over 8,000 death investigations. In addition, Commander Geberth has been the recipient of more than 60 awards for bravery and exceptional police work and is a member of the Honor Legion of the City of New York Police Department.

Commander Geberth has a master's in professional studies (MPS) from C.W. Post College, Long Island University, and an MS in psychology, California Coast University, Santa Ana. He earned his Bachelor of Business Administration (BBA) at Iona College in New Rochelle, New York, and he is also a graduate of the FBI National Academy in Quantico, Virginia, 119th Session, (1979). Commander Geberth is a Fellow in the American Academy of Forensic Sciences (AAFS).

Geberth is a charter member of the International Homicide Investigator's Association and serves as a certification board member for the United States Association of Professional Investigators, Washington, D.C. He has served on the New York State Governor's Commission on Domestic Violence Fatalities and is a charter member of the Pennsylvania Homicide Investigator's Association, a charter member of the Washington Violent Crimes Investigator's Association, and a Life Member of the Indiana Homicide and Violent Crime Investigator's Association.

Commander Geberth was awarded the prestigious International Homicide Investigator's Associations (IHIA) Award of Excellence in 2006 for his contributions to training of homicide investigators throughout the world at the IHIA 13th Annual Symposium in New Orleans, Louisiana.

He has served as an adjunct professor of criminal justice at Mercy College, Dobbs Ferry, New York, and John Jay College of Criminal Justice in New York City. He was affiliated with the University of Delaware's Continuing Education Program as an associate professor, and was a member of the faculty of Northwestern University Traffic Institute as a homicide instructor. Commander Geberth continues to serve as a homicide instructor for the New York City Police Department's Homicide Investigator's Course, which is sponsored through the Chief of Detective's office.

Commander Geberth has provided consultation and homicide instruction to many major police departments across the United States including the Texas Rangers; Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department; Miami, Miami Beach, and Escambia County, Florida; Chicago Homicide Division; Westchester County, Suffolk County, Nassau County, and Yonkers, New York; Philadelphia; Honolulu; the Kansas Bureau of Investigation, Lawrence; Buffalo; Denver; Warwick, Rhode Island; and Boston.

Commander Geberth served as an instructor for the Missouri Highway Patrol National Homicide Seminar. He has instructed at the New Jersey State Police Homicide School, the New York State Police Colonel Henry F. William's Homicide Seminar, and the Delaware State Police Homicide Conference. He has also been an instructor for the Arizona Department of Public Safety (DPS), and the Illinois, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Connecticut, New Mexico, Illinois, Indiana, Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky, Mississippi, Alabama, Kentucky, and Pennsylvania State Police, as well as The Police Training Division of the New York Office of the FBI.

In addition, Commander Geberth has appeared in numerous television productions on the subject of homicide and death investigation and has been referenced as a media consultant on myriad national major cases across the United States.

Retired Lieutenant-Commander Geberth is the author of *Practical Homicide Investigation: Tactics, Procedures, and Forensic Techniques, Fourth Edition*, which is recognized in the law enforcement field as "the Bible of homicide investigation," and the *Practical Homicide Investigation Checklist and Field Guide*, which is considered by professionals as an essential prerequisite in conducting proficient death inquiries. Commander Geberth is also the author of this newly revised *Sex-Related Homicide and Death Investigation: Practical and Clinical Perspectives, Second Edition*, which will continue to be considered the benchmark textbook on sex-related homicide and death investigations and has established a framework of reference in the field sex-related murder.

Commander Geberth has published extensively on topics relating to criminal investigation and forensic techniques and applied criminal psychology. He was a contributing author for *The Encyclopedia of Law Enforcement*, *The Criminal and Civil Investigations Handbook* and the *Encyclopedia of Police Science*. He has been and continues to be a contributing author for *Law and Order Magazine*. His comprehensive study of serial killers in the United States, which he co-authored with a forensic psychiatrist, was published in the *Journal of Forensic Sciences* in January 1997, and his published works are cited in numerous professional publications throughout the United States, Canada, and Europe. In addition, he created and serves as the series editor of *Practical Aspects of Criminal and Forensic Investigations* for Taylor & Francis Group/CRC Press in Boca Raton, Florida, and has proposed and edited over 47 titles within this series.

Commander Geberth is president of P.H.I. Investigative Consultants, Inc., a New York-based corporation, which provides state-of-the-art instruction as well as consultation in homicide and forensic case investigations for a number of law enforcement agencies throughout the United States and Canada. Over 62,000 members from over 7,500 law enforcement agencies have attended Geberth's "Practical Homicide Investigation®" seminars, which marked its 30th anniversary in 2010.

Geberth is a nationally renowned lecturer, author, educator, consultant, and expert witness on the subject of death investigations.

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AAFS

American Academy of Forensic Science

Marc Abdilla

Detective

Township of Van Buren, Michigan, Department of
Public Safety

Ray Adornetto

Detective

South Euclid, Ohio, Police Department

Steve Alexander

Lieutenant

Salt Lake County, Utah, Sheriff's Office

Ronald Antonucci

Detective

Wayne Township, New Jersey, Police Department

Arkansas

Arkansas State Police

Michael Baden, M.D.

Former Chief Medical Examiner, Forensic
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New York City Medical Examiner's Office

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Keith Batchelor

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Pontiac, Michigan, Police Department

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FBI Laboratory Division, Washington, D.C.

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Detective Captain (Ret.)

New York City Police Department

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Detective Sergeant

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Detective Lieutenant
Indian River County, Florida, Sheriff's Department

Dale Brady

Detective Lieutenant
University Heights, Ohio, Police Department

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Detective Killed in the L.O.D.
Battle Creek, Michigan, Police Department

John Briscoe

Agent-Case Manager
New Mexico State Police

Pierce Brooks

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Los Angeles, California, Police Department

Katherine Brown, Ph.D.

Assistant Professor, Criminal Justice
Criminal Justice & Forensic Science University of
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Connecticut

Ann W. Burgess, DNSc.

Professor of Psychiatric Nursing
Boston College Connell School of Nursing
Massachusetts

John Burney

Detective Corporal
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Rusty Clevenger

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Spartanburg County, South Carolina, Sheriff's
Office

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Captain
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Thomas A. Condon

Attorney
Birbrower, Montalbano Condon & Frank, P.C.

Rheta Conley

Crime Scene Detective (Retired)
Gastonia, North Carolina, Police Department

Connecticut

Connecticut State Police

Barbara Corey-Boulet

Prosecutor
Pierce County, Washington, Prosecutor's Office

Terry M. Cousino

Detective
Toledo, Ohio, Police Department

Jonathon Cox

Detective
Larimer County, Colorado, Sheriff's Department

Matthew Coyne

Certified Public Accountant
Financial advisor and personal friend

Tom Cronin

Commander (Retired)
Chicago, Illinois, Police Department

Linda Crumb

Detective
Dallas, Texas, Police Department

Mark Czwarniak

Detective (Area #3)
Chicago, Illinois, Police Department

Edward Dahlman

Detective
Columbus, Ohio, Police Department

John D'Alessandro

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Yonkers, New York, Police Department

Edward Davies

Detective
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Department

Mike Dawson

Arkansas State Police

Charles De Angelo

Attorney and personal friend
Jamestown, New York

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David Deerwester

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McClellan County, Illinois, Police Department

Frank Del Prete

Lieutenant (Retired)
Bergen County, New Jersey, Prosecutor's Office

Delaware

Delaware State Police

Gary A. Dias

Captain, Scientific Department
Honolulu, Hawaii, Police Department

Dominick J. DiMaio, M.D.

Former Chief Medical Examiner (deceased)
New York City Medical Examiner's Office

Vincent J.M. DiMaio, M.D.

Chief Medical Examiner Retired
Bexar County, Texas, Medical Examiner's Office

Dee Ann Dionne

Mother of Joely Arnold
Secondary victim of homicide

Sondra Doolittle

Meetings and Expositions Manager
American Academy of Forensic Sciences

Thomas Dolye

Detective Lieutenant
East Lake, Ohio, Police Department

John Dotson

Chief of Police (Retired)
Sparks, Nevada, Police Department

Roy L. Douglas

Homicide Detective (Retired)
St. Louis, Missouri, Police Department

Chris Dukas

Producer
Inside Edition

Barbara Egenhauser

Second Deputy District Attorney
Westchester County, New York, District Attorney's
Office

Alan Ellingsworth

Colonel (Retired)
Delaware State Police

Rod Englert

Forensic Expert
R.E. Forensics, Oregon

Ken Espinoza

Detective
Pueblo, Colorado, Police Department

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Detective
McClellan County, Illinois, Police Department

Thomas Fahey

Assistant Chief—Manhattan Detectives (Retired)
New York City Police Department

Terry M. Fail

Postal Inspector
U.S. Postal Inspections Service

Tyler Fall

Laboratory Specialist
Kalamazoo, Michigan, Department of Public Safety

John Fallon

Lieutenant
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Pete Farmer

Detective Sergeant (Retired)
Hobbs, New Mexico, Police Department

Steve Fermon

Captain
Illinois State Police

James Ferrier

Captain (Retired)
Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Police Department

Mike Fetrow

Detective-Sergeant
Denver, Colorado, Police Department

Hal Fillinger, M.D.

Forensic Pathologist (deceased)
Mongomery County, Pennsylvania, Medical
Examiner

Dale Foote

Detective (Retired)
Bellevue, Washington, Police Department

Former 7th Homicide Zone

South Bronx
New York City Police Department

Nola Tedesco

Foulston District Attorney
Wichita 18th Judicial District
Sedgwick County, Kansas

Robert W. Fox

Chief of Police (Retired)
Sieverville, Tennessee, Police Department

Director of Safety & Security
Dollywood Corporation, Tennessee

William Frank

Attorney and my Counsel
Birbrower, Montalbano, Condon & Frank, P.C.

William “Bill” Franks

Chief of Police (Retired)
Stony Point, New York, Police Department

Wiliam Frisby, Jr.

Detective
Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, Police Department

Mark Fritts

Detective Lieutenant (Retired)
Hobbs, New Mexico, Police Department

Pete Gagliardi

DEA Manager of IBIS (Retired)
Forensic Technology, Inc.

James Gannon

Detective Captain
Morris County, New Jersey, Prosecutor’s Office

John Geis

Detective
Yonkers, New York, Police Department

Dan Gilliam

Evidence Specialist
Larimer County, Colorado, Sheriff’s Department

Thomas P. Gordon

Colonel–Chief Department Public Safety
New Castle County, Delaware

Dana Gouge

Detective
Wichita, Kansas, Police Department Homicide
Section

Nathan Graham

Crime Analyst
FBI VICAP Highway Serial Killer Initiative

Edward Grant

Lieutenant — Criminal Profiler
New York State Police

Fredric Green

Chief, Sex Crime Bureau Assistant District
Attorney
Westchester County, New York, District Attorney’s
Office

Frank Griffin

Captain
Connecticut State Police

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Steve Gurka

Detective Sergeant
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Lieutenant-Colonel Chief of Detectives
St. Louis, Missouri, Police Department

George O. Haggerty

Detective Captain (Retired)
New Castle County, Delaware, Department of
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William "Bill" Hagmaier

Supervisory Special Agent (Retired)
Behavioral Science Unit FBI
Quantico, Virginia

Oscar Hale

Senior Police Administrative Aide (Retired)
Bronx Detective Area, New York City Police
Department

Larry Hallmark

Detective Sergeant
Grapevine, Texas, Police Department

Michael Harrigan

Supervisory Special Agent FBI
Highway Serial Killer Initiative

Jim Harper

Detective (Retired)
Topeka, Kansas, Police Department

Kurt Harrelson

Detective Sergeant Killed in the L.O.D.
Thibodaux, Louisiana, Police Department

Steve Harsha

Lieutenant Colonel
Topeka, Kansas, Police Department

William Harvey

Detective Sergeant
Oakland County, Michigan, Police Department

Robert R. Hazelwood

Supervisory Special Agent (Retired)
FBI Behavioral Science Unit
Quantico, Virginia

Harry Hegger

Detective Captain
St. Louis, Missouri, Police Department

Jack Henander

Detective (Retired)
Larimer County, Colorado, Sheriff's Department

Gary Henderson

Texas Ranger

James Hendricks

Detective
New Castle County, Delaware, Department of
Public Safety

Tara Henry

Forensic Nurse
Anchorage, Alaska

Keith Hiller

Chief of Police
Waseca, Minnesota, Police Department

Mark A. Hilts

Unit Chief
FBI Behavioral Analysis Unit
Quantico, Virginia

Larry Hobson

Assistant Chief Investigator (Retired)
San Luis Obispo, California, District Attorney's
Office

Frank Horvath, Ph D.

Emeritus Professor
Michigan State University

Larry Houpt

Special Agent
FBI

Bill Huffmeir

Detective
Topeka, Kansas, Police Department

Illinois

Illinois State Police

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New Orleans, Louisiana, Police Department

Ken Jako

Detective-Sergeant
Kalamazoo County, Michigan, Sheriff's Department

Lynde Johnson

Captain Major Case Unit
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Thibodaux, Louisiana, Police Department

Cheryl Johnson

Detective
Ft. Worth, Texas, Police Department

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Sales Department
Taylor & Francis Group
Boca Raton, Florida

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District Court Judge, Magistrate Court
Centre Hall, Pennsylvania

Mark A. Joseph

Detective
Whatcom County, Washington, Sheriff's Office

Andy Josey

Sergeant
Larimer County, Colorado, Sheriff's Department

Edward Kallal

Crime Scene Technician
Illinois State Police

Kansas

Kansas Bureau of Investigation

Kansas

Lawrence, Kansas, Police Department

Nick Kaylor

Postal Inspector
U.S. Postal Inspections Service

Dianne Kelso

Detective Sergeant
Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, Police Department

Michael Kelty

Detective First Grade (Retired)
New York City Police Department

Kentucky

Kentucky State Police

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Special Agent (Retired)
FBI

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Detective Lieutenant (Retired)
Colonie, New York, Police Department

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Police Officer
Avon, Ohio, Police Department

Aaron Kusterman

Crime Analyst
Illinois State Police

Wes LaCuesta

Agent
New Mexico State Police

Kenneth F. Landwehr

Detective Commander
Wichita, Kansas, Police Department Homicide
Section

Christina Lane, Ph.D.

Department of Criminal Justice
St. Rose College
Albany, New York

Renee Lano

Sergeant
New Castle County, Delaware, Department of
Public Safety

Manfred Lassig

Detective Sergeant
Salt Lake County, Utah, Sheriff's Office

Wendy Lavezzi, M.D.

Forensic Pathologist, Assistant Medical Examiner
District 5 State of Florida,
Leesburg, Florida

Henry Lee, Ph.D.

Director Emeritus
Connecticut State Forensic Laboratory

Lowell J. Levine, DDS

Forensic Odontologist
Medicolegal Investigation Unit, New York State
Police

Rich Libicer

Agent–Intelligence Officer
New Mexico State Police

Steven Little

Sergeant
Columbus, Ohio, Police Department

Lowell J. Lowenstein

Detective
Westchester County, New York, Police
Department

Andrew Lugo

Detective First Grade (Retired)
New York City Police Department

Leslie Lukash, M.D.

Former Chief Medical Examiner (deceased)
Nassau County, New York, Medical Examiner’s
Office

Raymond Lundin

Senior Special Agent
Kansas Bureau of Investigation

John Lynch

Detective Lieutenant
East Providence, Rhode Island Police Department

Steve Mack

Detective (Retired)
Huntington Beach, California

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Connecticut State Police

Roz Malloy

Finest & Bravest Equipment
New York City

Mark Marotta

Vice-President Financial Advisor
Merrill Lynch

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John Marzulli

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New York, New York

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Detective
Cleveland, Ohio, Police Department

Anthony Maxwell

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FBI

James A. McCarty

Deputy Division Chief
Westchester County, New York, District Attorney’s
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Becky McEldowney

Senior Editor
Taylor & Francis Group
Boca Raton, Florida

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Dearborn, Ohio, County Prosecutor’s Office

Chris McMurraray

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FBI

Edward McNelley

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Deputy Chief
Wheaton, Illinois, Police Department

Jocelyn Mercier

Detective
St. Louis, Missouri, Police Department

Michigan

Michigan State Police

Bill Miller

Senior Investigator
San Luis Obispo, California, District Attorney’s
Office

John Miller

Lieutenant
Delaware State Police

Melaine Minch

Account Manager
Taylor & Francis Group
Boca Raton, Florida

Missouri

Missouri State Highway Patrol

Tom Monahan

Lieutenant-Commander Detectives
Las Vegas, Nevada, Metropolitan Police Department

Chris Morgan

Lieutenant (Retired) Criminal Investigations
Raleigh, North Carolina, Police Department

Pamela Morrell

Typesetter Supervisor
Taylor & Francis Group
Boca Raton, Florida

Robert J. Morton

Supervisory Special Agent FBI
Behavioral Analysis Unit

Scott Mummert

Detective
Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, Police Department

Christopher D. Munger

FBI (Retired) Training Coordinator
New York Office of the FBI

Patricia Murphy

Chief, Superior Court Trial Division 2nd
Deputy D.A.
Westchester Count, New York, District Attorney's
Office

Mitch Murray

District Attorney, Eighth Judicial District
Larimer County, Colorado

Shayna Murry

Book Cover Designer
Taylor & Francis Group
Boca Raton, Florida

Cathy NaHirny

Administrative Manager
National Center for Missing and Exploited Children

Courtney Nelson

Detective
Salt Lake County, Utah, Sheriff's Office

Nevada

Las Vegas, Nevada, Metropolitan Police Department

New Jersey

New Jersey State Police

New Mexico

New Mexico State Police

New York

New York State Police Department
New York City Police Detective Bureau
New York, New York

Thomas Nye

Major (Retired)
Warwick, Rhode Island, Police Department

Oakland County

Sheriff's Department
Oakland County, Michigan

John O'Malley

Detective
Cleveland, Ohio, Police Department

Kelly Otis

Detective
Wichita, Kansas, Police Department Homicide
Section

Richard Ovens, Psy.D.

Psychologist
New York State Police (Retired)

Pat Postiglione

Detective Sergeant
Nashville, Tennessee, Homicide

Todd Park

Detective
Salt Lake County, Utah, Sheriff's Office

Alan Patton

Detective Sergeant
Grand Prairie, Texas, Police Department

Richard Peffall

Detective
Montgomery County Detectives, Pennsylvania

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Assistant Prosecutor
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Sam Pennica

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Cumberland County, North Carolina, Sheriff's
Office

Pennsylvania

Pennsylvania State Police

Pennsylvania

Pennsylvania Homicide Investigators Association

Larry Petersen

Detective
King County, Washington, Sheriff's Office

J.L. Phillips

Senior Trooper-Investigator
Martinsburg, West Virginia, State Police

Raymond Pierce

Criminal Profiler-Consultant
New York City Police Department (Retired)

Joseph Pietropaolo

Detective Sergeant
Yonkers, New York, Police Department

Jeanine Pirro

Former Westchester District Attorney, Judge
Judge Jeanine Pirro Show, Warner Brothers

Pontiac Police

Police Department
Pontiac, Michigan

P.O.M.C.

Parents of Murdered Children

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Solicitor
16th Judicial District South Carolina

Pottawatomie Sheriff's Department

Westmoreland, Kansas

Mark Prach

Lieutenant
Morris County, New Jersey Prosecutor's Office

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Indian River County, Florida, Sheriff's Department

Marsha Reed

Detective (Retired)
Ft. Collins, Colorado, Police Department

Lynn Reed

Coroner
Illinois Coroner and Medical Examiner Assoc.

Victor Regaldo

Detective
Tulsa, Oklahoma, Police Department

David G. Reichert

Sheriff
King County, Washington, Sheriff's Office

Judith Reisman, Ph.D.

Institute for Media Education in Arizona
California Protective Parents Association,
California

Robert K. Ressler

Criminal Profiler (Retired)
FBI Behavioral Science Unit
Quantico, Virginia

Jack Reyes

Detective
New Castle County, Delaware, Department of
Public Safety

Mark Reynolds

Homicide Detective
Harris County, Texas, Sheriff's Department

Norman Rhoads

Special Agent
New Mexico State Police

Greg Riat

Sheriff
Pottawatomie Sheriff's Department

Jim Ripley

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Pat Roberson

Project Coordinator for textbook
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Boca Raton, Florida

Ken Roberts

Detective (Retired)
East Lake, Ohio, Police Department

K.C. Rogers

Crime Scene Commander
New Mexico State Police

Paul T. Romond

Detective Lieutenant
Avon, Ohio, Police Department

John Rumancik

Detective Sergeant
Howland Township, Ohio, Police Department

Anny Sauvageau, M.D.

Forensic Pathologist
Office of Chief Medical Examiner
Edmonton, Alberta, Canada

Bruce Saville

Detective
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Detective
Pottawatomie Sheriff's Department

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Judge, Rockland County, New York
Former Homicide Bureau Chief
Bronx District Attorney's Office

Eric Schroeder

Detective-Sergeant
Michigan State Police

Reine Sears

Project Manager
Louisiana Supreme Court

Santiago Serna

Detective
Pontiac, Michigan, Police Department

Robert Shaler, Ph.D.

Director of Serology
New York City Medical Examiner's Office
Professor at State College, Pennsylvania

James Sharkey

Detective Sergeant
New Castle County, Delaware, Department of
Public Safety

Peter Seikman

Coroner
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Detective
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Psychologist
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Jeffrey Smith

Detective Sergeant
Pontiac, Michigan, Police Department

David Smith

Detective
Baton Rouge, Louisiana, Sheriff's Department

South Bronx

Homicide Squad Former 7th Homicide Zone
Detectives
New York City Police Department

Richard T. Spooner

Major (Retired)
U.S. Marine Corps, Quantico, Virginia

Howard Springer

Detective
McClellan County, Illinois, Police Department

Robert Swackhammer

Detective Sergeant (Retired)
Michigan State Police

Don Swanz

Evidence Technician
Grand Prairie, Texas, Police Department

Joseph Swiski

Detective
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Texas

Texas Rangers

Larry Thomas

Assistant Director (Retired)
Kansas Bureau of Investigation

Laren Thorsen

Former Michigan State Police
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Detective Sergeant
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San Luis Obispo District Attorney's Office

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Trademark Attorney PHI
P.B. Tufariello, P.C.

Pamela Tully

Special Agent-in-Charge
North Carolina State Bureau of Investigation

Ronald M. Turco, M.D.

Forensic Psychiatrist
Portland, Oregon

Teri Turner

Crime Analyst
Oklahoma Bureau of Investigation

J.C. Tyus

Detective
Denver Police Department

Brian Van Nest

Detective
St. Louis, Missouri, Police Department

Dean Vosler

Detective
Bay City, Michigan, Police Department

Penny Vought

Captain
Waseca, Minnesota, Police Department

Robin Wagg

Chief Criminal Investigator
Douglas County, Washington, Sheriff's Office

James Walker

Special Agent
Illinois State Police

Roy & Ellen Walters

P.H.I. printing and presentation materials
Haverstraw Bay Press
Haverstraw, New York

Donald Watts

Detective
Dallas, Texas, Police Department

Larry Welch

Director (Retired)
Kansas Bureau of Investigation

Sean Welch

Trooper-Investigator
Kentucky State Police

Howard Wells

The Sheriff
Union County, South Carolina, Sheriff's Office

Arthur Westveer

Homicide Instructor (Retired Lieutenant)
FBI Academy
Quantico, Virginia

John Wiggins

Instructor-Coordinator
North Carolina Justice Academy

Bob Wilbanks

Sergeant
Grand Prairie, Texas, Police Department

Mimi Williams

Manager, Production Editing
Taylor & Francis Group
Boca Raton, Florida

Brian Wilson

Graphic artist
Medical Legal Art (MLA)
Atlanta, Georgia

John Wisniewski

Agent, Headquarter's Division
U.S. Postal Inspection Service

Barbara Wolf, M.D.

Chief Medical Examiner, Forensic Pathologist
District 5 State of Florida, Leesburg, Florida

Jim Yontz

47th District Attorney Office Potter County, Texas
Formerly of New Mexico 7th Judicial District

Tracy Yuhasz

Lieutenant
Escambia County, Florida Sheriff's Office

Angie Zimmerman

Daughter of Rita, Sister of Mandy
Secondary victim of homicide

Frederick T. Zugibe, M.D.

Chief Medical Examiner (Retired), Forensic
Pathologist
Rockland County, New York, Medical Examiner's
Office

Introduction

For murder, though it have no tongue, will speak with most miraculous organ.

—Hamlet, Act ii Sc. 2

Like his earlier work, *Practical Homicide Investigation: Tactics, Procedures, and Forensic Techniques, Fourth Edition*, Vernon Geberth's newly revised text of *Sex-Related Homicide and Death Investigation: Practical and Clinical Perspectives, Second Edition*, will continue to be the recognized standard on sex-related crimes and yet another bible for America's detectives. This newly revised second edition is printed in full color with new cases and a format that matches Geberth's indispensable fourth edition of *Practical Homicide Investigation*.

Law enforcement today is confronted with devious and cunning criminals who scour the Internet for their victims, use condoms to avoid leaving their DNA behind, and study the works of other serial murderers to better conceal their crimes. Writing for the practitioner in the trenches, and without the academic psychobabble, Geberth arms today's homicide detectives and those who deal with sexual predators with the ammunition they need to enter into a new millennium crowded with deviant criminal predators.

In this "no excuses" analysis of the psychology of evil, Geberth brings his extensive expertise and knowledge to dissect the thought processes that underlie these sex offenders. By detailing the case histories of specific murders, as well as the practical knowledge he has gleaned from thousands of investigations, Geberth provides critical information that can explain the inexplicable at crime scenes. Once armed with an understanding of the spectrum of behaviors of the sexual predators, a crime scene investigator is much more likely to discern the hidden clues at a scene. To track a murderer, the detective must know and anticipate his target, a feat made simpler by the candid education of what makes the sexual murderer tick.

Since my first visit to a homicide scene over 20 years ago, I have continued to learn about the nuances of murder investigations and the psychology of those who murder. Through much of the past three decades, Vernon Geberth has been a primary source of my developing knowledge. As a friend, counselor, and expert witness, he has helped me build cases and successfully prosecute murderers. For those of us in law enforcement, his published works on homicide investigations are required reading.

For many, murder is an abstraction. Employed by novelists, filmmakers, even video game developers, it is intended to fascinate, intrigue, revile, and excite. Hannibal the Cannibal is as well known in our society as Jack the Ripper. But, for those of us whose careers have included late night visits to gruesome homicide scenes, murder—and murderers—are hardly entertainment. The reality of death at another's hands is the most horrific of crimes. To sit with surviving family members, friends, and loved ones of a murder victim is a gut-wrenching experience. In short, for police officers, prosecutors, and forensic scientists, murder is no game.

Sex-Related Homicide and Death Investigation: Practical and Clinical Perspectives, Second Edition, has been completely revised and the author has added a chapter (13) on the BTK (bind, torture, kill) investigation, in which he participated as an advisor. The entire text takes the reader on a journey through the practical and complex factors involved in the investigation and prosecution of sex-related murder. From the work of addressing the crime scene, harvesting evidence, and recording crucial details on film and from interviews with witnesses to DNA analysis, profiling, the interrogation of suspects, and other homicide investigation strategies, this book becomes a “how-to” explanation for police, prosecutors, and others whose purpose is to understand the complicated and difficult work in which we are engaged.

No police academy, police department, or prosecutor’s office should be without this important and informative work. If murder, as Shakespeare suggests, does speak, Geberth has provided all of us with the amplifier through which we will hear its voice.

Jeanine Pirro

*Presently, host of the Judge Jeanine Pirro Show, Warner Brothers
Former District Attorney and County Court Judge, Westchester County, New York*

Human Sexuality and Sexual Deviance

Research and Reality*

1

Human Sexuality

The roots of our human sexuality are found in the reproductive system and the preprogrammed need to procreate that is built into all living organisms. This automatic reproductive process allows for the procreation of species and the continuing life cycles that we have come to know as nature.

Anyone who watches the Discovery channel or other wild life documentaries becomes knowledgeable about the various mating habits of different animal species. Animal research indicates that smell dominates the procreative processes in most mammals. Humans, however, rely on our visual experience to gain most of our knowledge about the external world. Of all our primate sensory systems, our visual system has undergone the most differentiation or specialization (Norden, 2007).

The unique design and abilities of the human being have allowed us to create thousands of cultures, some generating more security and comfort than our ancestors could have imagined.

What Are the Goals/Objectives of the Human Brain?

Before proceeding to discuss human sexual conduct, it is important to define our terms. A. R. Luria, an acknowledged pioneer in brain studies, defined the three main goals and objectives of the healthy human brain:

1. To be alert, awake, aware of reality
2. To collect and store environmental information
3. To monitor and correct our conduct for health and well-being

It is only under optimal waking conditions that man can receive and analyze information, that the necessary selective systems of connections can be called to mind, his activity programmed, and the course of his mental processes checked, his mistakes corrected, and his activity kept to the proper course” (Luria, 1979).

The human brain is arguably hard-wired to enable us to make good decisions that will enhance our well-being and that of our progeny. The healthier the human psyche, the greater is one’s grip on the real world (Goleman and Davidson, 1979). Something is very

* This chapter, as it relates to the title, was co-authored with Judith Reisman, PhD, president of the Institute for Media Education, who is an author, scientist, researcher, educator, lecturer, and expert witness on matters concerning human sexuality and human behavior.

badly wired in the brain/mind/memory and bodily system of those who engage in violent sex crimes. Why?* As we track the significant increases in violent sex crimes, we must ask what in our soft wiring—environment—is contributing to epidemic levels of barbaric, deviant sexual conduct?

Therefore, although this is not a neuroscience or psychology training manual, I think it is important to view human sexual behavior within the above generally accepted operational definition of the healthy human brain. By laying down that normal hard-wired definition, we can hope to better uncover what is causing the breakdown in sexual normality.

Artificial Human Estrus

What kind of sexual “reality” dominates the mentality of the sex criminal? What information about sex does he (still commonly *he*) collect and store from the “soft” environment? To answer that question, we first turn to the question of animal “estrus.”

What is estrus? Reproduction in the animal world centers around periodic estrus (fertility, females “in heat”). Estrus triggers male “courting” behavior (Estes, 1992). During estrus, fertile females will often aggressively roam and solicit their chosen reproductive mate or mates. Studies of the great apes (McGrew et al., 1996) finds complex female primate conduct, hiding, displaying, and deceiving states of estrus (Smuts, 1995) apparently in order to negotiate levels of protection for the female and her progeny.

Psychologist Charles Snowden and his colleagues address, “social odours in sexual arousal and maintaining pairbonds in biparental and cooperatively breeding primates.” Smell acts as a kind of “matchmaker” in the wild, with research finding that the sniff test offers data on “species, kinship, sex, individuality, and reproductive state” (Snowden et al., 2006).

Yet, although animal studies find the sense of smell dominates procreation in animals, as noted previously, vision is the governing sense for primates (Norden, 2007). This is readily measured by men’s and even women’s arousal to pornography. *Vision has been identified as a major teaching vehicle for animals and humans.* Pictorial pornography increasingly stirs humans to act out autoerotically or seek a sexual partner or partners (Reisman, 2003a). As detailed below, the alpha male animal commonly mates with the fertile females in his harem (while in a few species, we find monogamous alpha male and female “couples”). For that procreative privilege, alpha males must constantly battle other males who would take over their herd (van Schaik and Janson, 2000).

Estes notes that while “courting” of fillies can be gentle (nibbling, mutual grooming), research also finds that stallions that overtake a harem “actually rape the mares, causing those less than six months pregnant to abort. They then quickly reenter estrus, enabling the new owner to implant his own genes.” (Estes, 1992), a pattern one also sees in human societies.

Just as interesting “[y]oung stallions that have left their natal harem band and mature stallions that are without a harem group travel together as a bachelor band” acting as future threats to the dominance of alpha males (McDonnell, 1992).

Likewise, dogs and cats breed only when the female is in estrus, giving off a vaginal odor or pheromone that attracts the males. Menstruation is not a “heat” cycle and so human *females never enter estrus.* Estrus is defined as, “The periodic state of sexual

* Even the iconoclastic physicist Albert Einstein repeatedly said, “God does not play dice.”

excitement in the female of most mammals, *excluding humans*, that immediately precedes ovulation and during which the female is most receptive to mating; heat” (*American Heritage*, 2008) (emphasis added). Estrus is also known as oestrus, “frenzy,” “rut,” and “mad impulse”(Reisman, 2003a).

Indeed, modern pornographic images openly mimic mammalian female estrus “frenzy,” “rut,” or “heat” signals (e.g., shiny or “wet” looking nude females with exposed, swollen labia painted “pink,” rump up displays to cue rear penetration, female arching of the back, “lordosis”). Pictures of women with “legs spread ... mouth open” (Estes, 1992), puffed red lips, pink cheeks, and eye pupil dilation are all pseudo-human estrus mating signals.

Concealed ovulation is part of the human female’s psychosexual design (Marlowe, 2004). It is precisely that safety strategy of “concealed ovulation” that is violated by all “external signs” in female “erotic” displays. Any public display of women’s intimate, private sexual parts or behavior as artificial estrus endangers her and those of her female class (Reisman, 2003a).

Although often more amorous when fertile, mentally stable human females are not in a “frenzy” that is driven “in heat” to mate with a proximate male or males (in pathology called *nymphomania*). Thus, depictions of human females as “in heat,” like racist propaganda, lies by defining female humans as nonhuman.

Anthropologist Jack Weatherford (1986) writes that pornographers create artificial estrus by posing women in “the classic presenting stance of female baboons” while shaving the genitals and applying “makeup to moisten and redden the interior portions of the genitals.” He adds that contrary to urban myth, most primitive cultures protect the genitals. Naked women “learn to walk, sit, and lie decorously so that their vulvas never show. Men keep the penis foreskin tied so that the head never protrudes in public,” etc.

Evolutionary biologists Randy Thornhill and Craig Palmer (2000) argued that human rape is an evolutionary adaptation as it allows men to pass on their genes to multiple fertile females. However, Thornhill and Palmer’s theory ignores the escalating rapes of infertile persons, such as boys, elderly women, and immature girls, as well as oral and anal rape, “sex-related homicides,” bestiality, and such. Arguably, such nonprocreative sexual violence requires environmental, soft-wiring explanations (Brown Travis, 2003).

Whether one believes that the absence of human estrus is evolutionary or God-given, survival has largely dictated that a woman limits herself sexually to one mate who has an interest in caring for her and “their” progeny, hopefully for a lifetime. This naturally requires (1) male sexual self-control, (2) female concealed ovulation, (3) chastity until “married” to her selected mate, and (4) fidelity within that marriage. The arrangement assures the male that the offspring he invested in and reared are probably his “seed.” Although cultures radically differ, these sexual negotiations create some civil societies that capitalize on the largely human innovations of “monogamy” and “fidelity.”

Mammalian Monogamy

Nobel Prize winner David Barash (2001) observes that, unlike birds, only a few of the thousands of mammalian species, such as New World gibbons, tamarins, marmosets, and some rodents, are monogamous. More common, as noted, are mammalian harems, led by an alpha male who must continuously fight other roaming bachelor bands. Moreover,

infanticide is common when a new male overtakes a harem (McGrew, 1996). Biologist, David Watts discusses infanticide as “part of evolved male reproductive strategies” in primate behavioral evolution. Watts (2000) summarizes the current studies that the hypothesis of sexual selection:

... for the evolution of infanticide by males enjoys widespread empirical support, and infanticide has been fundamentally important for social evolution in primates, some other mammals (notably carnivores and rodents), and birds.

Obviously having one’s infants murdered to make way for the newest alpha male on the block might bias human females toward monogamy. Most ethologists tend to view human monogamy as a unique evolutionary advance that reduces such brutal mate competition and child murder, thereby furthering social stability and prosperity. When each man is permitted only one wife, most men get a chance to court, mate, and form families, contributing to democracy, inheritance, and societal well-being. It is telling then that only 19% of human societies, and these largely western, legally require monogamy (Shepher and Reisman, 1985).

Human Beings

Clearly, humans have evolved as a superior species in the hierarchy of creation. However one views evolution or creation, human beings are a unique intellectual, spiritual, and cultural species. The degree of success we exhibit as humans, however, depends, as Luria (1979) warned, on how well we remain awake and aware of reality, and how responsible we are in correcting our mistakes and keeping to the “proper course.”

Humans have an exceptional capacity to respond to environmental cues that shape and even direct our imaginations, aspirations, and the course of our sexual conduct. Hence, western culture idealizes and promotes mutual cooperation, participation, and commitment of adult males and females in the highly complicated, ritualized, and beneficial practice of procreative monogamy.

Five Biological Categories or Levels in Establishing Gender

- Chromosomal sex; the chromosomes present in the male sperm and female egg
- The gonads
- The sex hormones
- Sex of the internal reproductive organs
- Sex of the external genitalia

The fetus develops within the womb and emerges at birth a wholly formed male or female. *In utero* and after birth, he or she is subject to a host of outside environmental features. One’s family (married, divorced, unwed, and such); how little boys and little girls are treated; their names, clothing, toys, and play are all significant factors, the soft wiring that influences child development.

In some cases, an anomaly may occur in which a child is born with the genitalia of both a male and female. This birth defect is referred to as *hermaphroditism*. In the 1960s, Dr. John Money (deceased) of Johns Hopkins University pioneered surgical removal of

an infant's too-small or damaged penis and excavation of a vagina to make little boys into little girls with the reverse procedure for little girls (*Nova*, 2001). Dr. Money did not believe in the genetic normality of male and female, arguing that gender was only a product of "socialization." In 2001, PBS's *Nova* screened "Sex: Unknown." The documentary exposed Money as having faked his data and that these genital surgeries were fatally flawed (*Nova*, 2001). Such infant and child sex change operations are still carried out at some hospitals.

Those still promoting sex change operations insist that before surgery, adults and youths go through extensive therapy and hormone treatments. However, there is no scientific confirmation that (1) such therapies have been successful or (2) that such surgeries are the proper answer to a patient's obvious emotional problems.

Doreen Kimura (2002) notes that since the 1960s it has been fashionable to use scientific discoveries to argue, as Money has, that if one removes a penis, carves a vagina, and gives a boy a girl's name and clothing, so long as his/her parents cooperate, boys can become normal, healthy girls and vice versa. Gender, say such Money-like scholars, is an environmental artifact. In fact, Money used David Reimer—his most infamous boy-to-girl subject—in incestuous child pornography. After proclaiming Money a monster who used him as a sexual guinea pig, David Reimer committed suicide (Colapinto, 2000). At this time, Boston Children's Hospital operates a sex change clinic where prepubescent children get potent hormones to delay puberty to prepare them for subsequent genital surgeries (Kennedy, 2008).

A warning: As is clear from the above, human sexuality studies have long been prone to political and sexual bias. For example, it turns out that John Money advocated adult sex with children in the pedophile magazine *Paidika*, *The Journal of Paedophilia* (1991), saying:

If I were to see the case of a boy aged ten or eleven who's intensely erotically attracted toward a man in his twenties or thirties, if the relationship is totally mutual, and the bonding is genuinely totally mutual ... then I would not call it pathological in any way.

Dr. Money argued in *The Journal of Paedophilia* that men who have sex with children have a surplus of parental love that is erotic and not disordered, that age of consent should be eliminated, and that if a boy and man had a sex ritual pact and one died, that might be seen as legal since, allegedly, there was consent.* In complete contradiction to hundreds of years of scientific study and cross cultural, historical empirical observation, Money argued that heterosexuality was a superficial, ideological concept.

Sexperts, such as John Money, have controlled the field of human sexuality research and education ever since Alfred C. Kinsey created the field by releasing his now fully discredited studies, *Sexual Behavior in the Human Male* (1948) and *Sexual Behavior in the Human Female* (1953). This will be discussed later but for now, take this as a red flag.

The Brain's Endogenous Reward System

It has been argued that "fantasies" are mere "mental events" produced by the cerebral cortex. Yet, science confirms what has long been obvious to most people. Fantasies must come from the external world in which we are engaged, out of the sights and sounds that

* See the last page of Dr. Money's interview in *Paidika: The Journal of Paedophilia*.

surround us. Fantasies or imaginings become our soft wiring. They reflect the culture of our time as well as our own past and our place in that culture. Therefore, “mental events” are a product of the experiences of our environmentally shaped brain/mind/memory and body (Goleman, 1997).

Our limbic system, our endogenous reward system (for internal, naturally produced neurochemical arousal), allows us to interact with the world, to experience the highs and lows of life. It plays an important role in imagining the world. However, the endogenous “high” from making love is easily hijacked by exogenous drugs like cocaine, alcohol, marijuana, and other commercial arousal stimuli.

Sexual stimuli are processed as a brain cocktail of endogenously produced neurochemicals, mimicked by exogenously produced street drugs, e.g., norepinephrine (adrenaline), testosterone steroids, endorphins (morphine-like chemicals), dopamine (the “pleasure” or love drug), serotonin (allegedly related to Ecstasy), oxytocin (the bonding chemical).*

Psychologist M. Douglas Reed (1990) writes of the self-medicating properties triggered by varied forms of arousal related to neurotransmitters, such as “dopamine, norepinephrine, or serotonin, all of which are chemically similar to the main psychedelic drugs, such as LSD” (p. 15). Moreover, our current high-tech visual world allows endogenous drug “highs” to be triggered even outside our conscious awareness. Neurologist Gary Lynch says,

What we’re saying here is that ... an event which lasts half a second within five to ten minutes has produced a structural change that is in some ways as profound as the structural changes one sees in [brain] damage ... [and] can ... leave a trace that will last for years (Moyers and Restak, 1984).

In “Behavioral Addictions: Do They Exist?” *Science* reports that modern brain imaging technologies, such as the functional magnetic resonance imagery (fMRI), find evidence that our endogenous reward system produces long-term changes (neuroadaptation) in our reward circuitry.

[A]s far as the brain is concerned, a reward’s a reward, regardless of whether it comes from a chemical or an experience. And where there’s a reward, there’s the risk of the vulnerable brain getting trapped in a compulsion. (Holden, 2001)

Highly relevant to the excitement criminals often get from vicious behavior, psychologist Howard Shaffer, the head of Harvard’s Division on Addictions says, “neuroadaptation—that is, changes in neural circuitry that help perpetuate the behavior—occurs even in the absence of drug-taking” (Holden, 2001). This is seen in the University of Pennsylvania research that finds sex and cocaine addicts lose their inhibitions and appear to have an “inhibitory circuitry” defect. Vanderbilt University psychiatrist Peter Martin’s research on “normal subjects” finds the “brain activity experienced in sexual arousal” of his normal subjects “*looks like that accompanying drug consumption*” (Holden, 2001).

* Jefferson scientists show several serotonin-boosting drugs cause changes in some brain cells, <http://www.antidepressantsfacts.com/Thomas-Jefferson-University-Hospital.htm> (accessed August 20, 2008).

Left versus Right Hemispheric Dominance

Based on the “law of strength,” brain researchers agree that the right hemisphere (of image, feeling, and excitation) will dominate over the left hemisphere (of text, cognition, and rationality). Sexual stimuli (by definition, a right hemisphere stimuli) are often said to “act like a drug.” It is a “double-edged sword.” Brain researchers (such as psychiatrist Langevin and others) are now researching and testifying in courtrooms on brain wiring and hemispheric dominance of sexual predators.*

The current bombardment on developing psyches of sexual stimuli would undermine the activation of inhibitory transmitters and flood the brain/body with excitatory transmitters. Since, “every second, 100 million messages bombard the brain carrying information from the body’s senses,” neurologist David Galin asks “which hemisphere will ... gain control of the shared functions and dominate overt behavior” (Pinchot, 1984) to which neuropsychologist, A. R. Luria replies:

[P]rocesses of excitation taking place in the waking cortex obey a *law of strength*, according to which every strong (or biologically significant) stimulus evokes a strong response, while every weak stimulus evokes a weak response. (Goleman and Davidson, 1979)

The following comments by UCLA psychologist, Dr. Margaret Kemeny, to commentator Bill Moyers can be applied to sexual exposure at school, at home, and elsewhere.

Although it seems intangible, anytime we feel anything, anytime we think anything, anytime we imagine anything, there is activity in the brain that is taking place in the body at that time. That activity can then lead to a cascade of changes in the body that have an impact on health ... on the immune system. (Reisman, 2003b)

Scientists Claiming Children Are Sexual from Birth

Such a cascade of changes can be seen to flood our children almost from their first breath. After birth, the programming of the child’s brain is largely based upon the neonate’s parenting. The baby’s hypothalamus records its feeding, cleaning, holding, singing, the pleasure center, and nucleus of the child’s reality, while the hippocampus records these events, tied to their emotional sensations, as memory. As infants develop, they become aware of the sensations from vocalization as well as the sensations in their fingers, nose, toes, tongue, ears, and later, genitals.

Dr. Money and other sexologists have long cited fetal “erection” to claim that infants are “sexual in the womb” (Reisman, 2003b). However, not only would urine cause such fetal penile erections, so too could the pressure of embryonic fluid on the infant penis. Instead, anthropologist Weatherford (1986) documents how fear and anger cause erection in little boys, and men, citing tumescence and ejaculation as common to the final death agony of a male hanging victim. Similarly, slanted claims for infant sexual arousal are argued for nocturnal vulvae congestion in girls (Fisher et al., 1983).

* See, for example, R. Langevin. “Heterosexual and homosexual pedophiles showed verbal deficits and apparent left hemispheric brain dysfunction, whereas bisexual pedophiles did not, but rather showed right hemispheric visual-spatial deficits,” in “Studies of brain damage and dysfunction in sex offenders,” *Sexual Abuse: A Journal of Research and Treatment*, 2 (2), 103–114, June 1989.

A Pedophile/Pederast Research Bias?

The developmental science of John Money (recall of *The Journal of Paedophilia* fame) stands on the fraudulent child sexuality data created by Alfred C. Kinsey for his *Male* and *Female* sex books in 1948 and 1953. Kinsey's data allegedly proved that infants and toddlers desired and benefited from sex with adults (Reisman, 2003b). This same claim is often echoed by child sexual predators (Reisman, 2003b).

Even Freud did not approve of adult sex with children, assigning children a "latency period." However, Freud's theory of a "latency period" was built on his claim that small children desire sex with their opposite sex parent until about age seven when they become disinterested in sex until roughly adolescence (Masson, 1984). This, too, is ludicrous. While curious about all of the events and objects around them, healthy children commonly remain asexual until the emergence of sexual hormones during adolescence.

Of course, our eroticized environment more and more intrudes on the child's innocence, increasingly triggering premature and gravely harmful sexual conduct among too many children.

We noted earlier in the chapter that vision is our dominant procreative sense. Children face a constant bombardment of sexual imagery and themes played out on television, movies, and kid shows including cartoons in which male and female characters interact in a boy-meets-girl scenario. Moreover, if the children have older siblings, they have real life models to emulate and imitate in their developmental patterns.

MTV presentations provide visual stimulation, which oftentimes has underlying sexual messages. Computers provide additional avenues of information and stimulation as well as other opportunities to "explore" the world of sexual interactions and could very well provide misinformation and/or unwanted communication from perverts who use chat rooms to engage unwitting and curious children in inappropriate dialogue or actions.

Major psychosexual trauma during this period may very well disrupt the normal development and consolidation of the child's sexual health. At puberty, the body normally begins to release sex hormones. The hypothalamus controls biological functions such as hunger, thirst, body temperature, fight-or-flight reactions, fear, anger, and sexual arousal, and synthesizes oxytocin, the "bonding chemical." Depending on the child's early experiences, his or her brain/mind/body remembers nurturing or overly stimulating and exploitive experiences. If he or she has been sexually exploited in some manner, the child may already have experimented with self-punishing behaviors. By puberty, the child's moral and ethical family background will face even more challenges from our highly eroticized commercial, and often the educational, environment, all vying for control of the child's evolving sociosexual template dictating the child's belief and behavior.

The Sociosexual Template

Human Sex Drive

The three components of the human sex drive are biological (instinctive), physiological (functional), and emotional (mental)—all melding into one sociosexual template of sexual values and behavior. The emotional or mental component is the manifestation of the culmination of our psychosexual development. Empirical observation, confirmed by modern research, finds the psychosexual or emotional component the strongest of the three,

accounting for approximately 70% of the human sex drive. With emotions controlled by the merger of brain/mind/memory, it follows, so to speak, that “the mind controls the act.” Essentially, our sexual sensibilities are conditioned by both nature and nurture, our hard and soft wiring. Sexual behaviors are socially learned. The individual develops a model of who is sexually desirable, what appears sexually satisfying, and what is socially appropriate within the context of his or her environment.

By the time we reach the level of MAN and WOMAN, we see the reproductive process richly infused with elements of behavioral distinctiveness.

- If we are stable, we show selectivity in choosing our mates.
- Sexual behavior is no longer simply instinctive, but is based upon learned patterns of attraction, values, and beliefs.
- Normal human sexual conduct thus to a large extent comes under the control of “higher” neural processes.
- These gains in flexibility and adaptability to environmental triggers may also become problematic as in the emergence of sexual deviance (often called “paraphilia”).
- Depending on genetic and environmental influences, individuals will act out differently sexually.

Human Sexual Arousal and Response System

Given a nurturing, asexual upbringing by companionate parents, children appear cross-culturally and historically to emerge as similarly monogamous and faithful adults and nurturing parents. However, it has long been documented that the human psyche is malleable, for good or ill. Even in antiquity, scholars described boys as trained into becoming dominant and narcissistic in all male environments and girls as becoming wholly obedient in all female environments (deMause, 2002).

Everett Rogers’ *Diffusion of Innovation* (Kotler, 1967), repeatedly republished in *Marketing Management*, outlines how a controlled media can “stimulate public opinion and miseducate” it. Employed for decades in the advertising and marketing field, Phillip Kotler defined how 2.5% of alpha men and women can sway roughly 13% of eager “early adapters,” those who aim to imitate the alphas. This 13% then sway another 34% of the public into trying the new beliefs and behaviors. The process continues until a national majority accept and adapt to the proffered new product, idea, or behavior. Nations have radically, and often, changed what seemed to be solid beliefs or behaviors (such as drug and alcohol use and sexual behaviors) following the “diffusion” of new ideas (Figure 1.1).

Just as marketers normalized smoking and alcohol to largely militant nonsmoking and nondrinking women in the 1920s, so too does deviant sexual conduct become normalized.

1927: A sensation is created when George Washington Hill blatantly aims Lucky Strike advertising campaign at women, urging them to “reach for a Lucky instead of a sweet.” Smoking initiation rates among adolescent females triple between 1925 and 1935, and Lucky Strike captures 38% of the American market.*

* http://www.cigarettes-below-cost.com/history_of_cigarettes.html (accessed April 16, 2008).

The Mechanics of the Shift

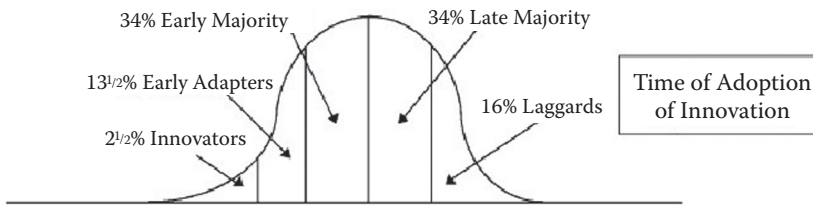


Figure 1.1 Rogers adoption of innovation curve. (From Kotler, P., *Marketing Management*, Prentice Hall, Saddle River, NJ, 1967 (1988).)

One's sociosexual template then combines one's experience, one's familial and religious values, and the values of the wider world. It is surely for this reason that all men tend to lust after whatever color and shape of the female image that the alpha males of society appear to desire. And, our sociosexual templates have been noticeably malleable by the marketing industry (Kotler, 1967). Romantic, erotic, and sexualized relationships will arise from the films and television shows one sees, the images on billboards, in magazines, and especially now, in print and Internet pornography, perhaps somewhat offset by those who have loving, monogamous couples in one's family. The active seeking of sexual partners follows that obvious protocol.

So, as humans are obviously not "sexually" complete at birth, but subject to environmental sexual marketing, the human brain can be induced to sexual deviance. Early sexual abuse of children is a direct pathway to sexual confusion, creating both biological and emotional disorders. The choice of a beloved or of many sexual partners, therefore, is impacted by biology and environment directing people into normal or abnormal relationships. One's sociosexual life is being shaped from childhood to early adulthood based on what one experiences in society.

Since Kinsey's "scale" identified most people as bisexual, sexologists have commonly argued for the normality of bisexuality, homosexuality, and variations thereof, labeling all of these practices one's "Love Map" (Money and Ehrhardt, 1972, Chapter 7; Kotler, 1967). Again, depending on one's environmental experiences, one develops a sociosexual template, a preference for the physiognomy, build, race, age, health, color, temperament, religion, politics, accent, etc., of the ideal mate. A boy and girl who share a sufficiently similar sociosexual template will often fall in love and marry.

As an example, I often ask my class, "If someone crawled into your bed in the middle of the night and proceeded to make love to your spouse, your spouse should know it's not you, right?" It not only gets a laugh, but also brings home the point that I am trying to convey about the uniqueness of our sociosexual template.

Sex in America: A Definitive Study (Michael et al., 1994), which is considered the most extensive research on human sexuality to date, provided a comprehensive and revealing report on sexual behaviors. The findings showed that "sexual behavior is shaped by our social surroundings. We behave the way we do, we even desire what we do, under the strong influence of the particular social groups we belong to. We usually have sex with people who are remarkably like ourselves in age, race or ethnicity, and education."

Alfred Kinsey, whose data had been considered the standard on human sexuality, shocked the nation with his controversial findings and conclusions. In her book, *Kinsey*,

Sex and Fraud, three years before *Sex in America: A Definitive Study* debunked Kinsey's findings, Judith Reisman (1991) exposed Kinsey's frauds and slander of American children, women, and men. "Kinsey's data on homosexuality reported that one man in three had a sexual experience with another man at some time in his life" (Michael et al., 1994). However, Reisman documented that roughly 87% of Kinsey's male population were hand-picked (see the next section). Kinsey's bogus data was the basis for the international belief that "one person in 10 in the United States is gay" (Michael et al., 1994).

Sex in America's nationwide sample of adults found that only 2.8% of men and 1.4% of women identified themselves as gay or bisexual, far below the 1 out of 10 number popularized by the Kinsey Report study (Michael et al., 1994).

Father of the Human Sexuality "Field"

If Trofim Lysenko (1898–1976) ruined Russian genetics for over a century, Alfred Kinsey (1894–1956) ruined Western sexuality for 60 years and still counting. In December 1990, on his popular TV program, talk show host Phil Donahue said:

Kinsey was to sexuality what Freud was to psychiatry, what Madame Curie was to radiation, what Einstein was to physics. Comes along this woman [Dr. Reisman] saying, Holy cow! E doesn't equal mc². We've based an entire generation of education of sexologists on Kinsey, and Kinsey was a dirty old man. But he wasn't, he wasn't!*

Representing the Kinsey Institute and the Academe, Kinsey's teammate, Clarence Tripp, reassured Donahue, saying:

[Reisman is] talking about data that came from pedophiles, that [Kinsey] would listen only to pedophiles who were very careful, used stopwatches, knew how to record their thing, did careful surveys. ... they were trained observers.*

The North American Man/Boy Love Association agreed. Of Kinsey's *Sexual Behavior in the Human Male* (1948) and *Female* (1953), the pedophile organization said:

Gay liberationists in general, and boy-lovers in particular, should know Kinsey's work and hold it dear. ... (I)mPLICIT in Kinsey is the struggle we fight today.†

So, too, did actress Laura Linney who played Mrs. Kinsey in the Fox Searchlight feature film *Kinsey*.

Any sort of sexual education that anybody has had in the past 50 years came right from the [Kinsey] Institute. ... So his impact is enormous. ... When Kinsey published that information, he changed our culture [from] preKinsey [to] postKinsey, now (ABC News, 2004).

* Phil Donahue transcript #3092, National feed, December 5, 1990.

† D. Tsang, Ed., *The Age Taboo*, 1981, etc.

Decades of teachers embraced the sexuality taught by Kinsey. Yet Kinsey was finally documented as a classical sexual psychopath. According to Dr. Judith Reisman, Kinsey was an obsessive liar, an obsessive masturbator, a pornographer, an adulterer, a bi/homosexual self-torturing sadomasochist, and a pedophile advocate. Although Kinsey's pathologies are now fully documented, his disordered sexual "data" are still taught throughout our schools and courtrooms as fact, and as healthy sexuality.

What Kinsey Said Was American Sexuality in 1948

Kinsey claimed he proved that heterosexual and bi/homosexual behavior, indiscriminate multiple partners, pornography, and oral and anal sodomy are common, normal, and harmless. Based on these and other Kinsey claims, school teachers soon began to teach children about the normality of these acts, allegedly to lower sex crimes, divorce, and venereal disease (VD) because their parents were outdated and "inhibited."

In his 1962 best-seller, *The Structure of Scientific Revolutions*, science historian Thomas Kuhn called scientific elites Orwellian tyrants who "read out of the profession" any dissenter from the dominant scientific paradigm. Kinsey's frauds were the scientific backbone for U.S. Supreme Court rulings on every aspect of sexuality post 1950s. For example, Patten in the 1998 *Santa Clara Law Review* attacked "The Defense of Marriage Act" arguing:

According to the Kinsey Report, 37% of the male population has had some homosexual experience, 13.7% has had more homosexual than heterosexual experience, and 4% were exclusively homosexual. The numbers were similar, but lower for women. For purposes of this comment, and for ease of calculation, the author uses the common belief that 10% of the population is homosexual.

Father of the Sexual and Bi/Homosexual Revolutions

The *Santa Clara Law Review* typifies over 1,000 law review articles and bad judicial decisions based on Kinsey's lies about "the greatest generation." Kinsey's charts, graphs, and statistics *proved* that mom and dad were sexual hypocrites, *pretending* to be chaste before marriage, monogamous, faithful, and heterosexual. Kinsey's data "proved" the World War II generation *was a culture* of closeted sexual wantons, more than enough to justify the 1960s youthful rebellion called the sexual revolution (Reisman, 2003b).

But it was Kinsey who lied. Kinsey said his "data" reflected roughly 20,000 average Americans (Figure 1.2). Of these, 100% of children were potentially orgasmic, 95% of males violated sex laws (so were legally sex offenders), 65% of men and 50% of women had sex before marriage (fornication), 50% of men and 26% of women were adulterous, 10% to 37% of males were homosexual at some time, 25% of wives and 90% of single pregnant girls aborted. But abortion was criminal and contraception difficult to obtain for singles. So, where were the data showing widespread epidemics of VD, divorce, homicide, suicide, and all the unwanted and the dead babies that always follow in the wake of sexual license?

Our naïve scientists and citizenry never dreamed this allegedly happily married Indiana University zoology professor would spawn a sex science cult to normalize his own sexual perversions. For with all able-bodied men in uniform during most of his study, roughly 87% of Kinsey's "average" guys were military rejects: largely prisoners, bi/homosexuals,

What Did Kinsey Say He “Found”?

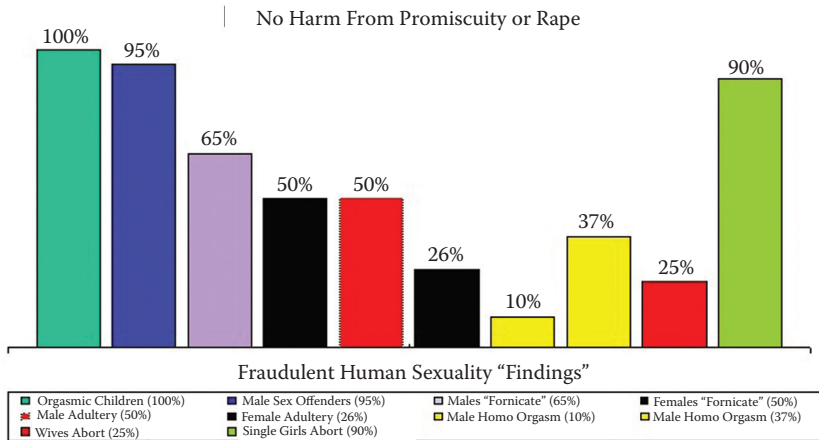


Figure 1.2 The Kinsey Chart. (Courtesy of Judith A. Reisman.)

and pedophiles. So few normal women would talk to Kinsey that he labeled any woman who lived with a man for more than a year, “a wife.”

No one even disputed Kinsey’s finding that of 4,441 females he said he interviewed there was “only one ... serious injury” from rape or child molestation. But don’t believe me or Reisman. Read Kinsey’s *Male* volume, Chapter 5, Tables 30 to 34. You judge the father of sex education’s record of infant and child “orgasms” (pp. 160–161, Kinsey et al., 1948).

Human Sociosexual Arousal and Response System

The human sociosexual arousal and response system is affected by

- Hormones
- Brain’s recall of pleasurable often merged with fearful/hostile arousal
- Fantasies
- Emotions
- Various sensory processes
- Level of intimacy between two people

Sex Is a Sensory Act

Sex is also a sensory act, involving the five senses of touch, sight, sound, taste, and smell. Each of the five senses is employed to a greater or lesser degree to enhance our sexuality.

SIGHT: Men tend to be more aroused by sight than women.

TOUCH: Women tend to be more attuned to touch “magic buttons” primary erogenous zones.

SOUND: Sounds during sexual sharing; sighs, moans groans, pillow talk. Highly variable.

TASTE: Relatively minor role. Some people are able to detect and appreciate tastes.

SMELL: Pheromones, colognes, odors linked to prior sexual situations, especially during childhood, etc.

For example, according to research, men are more likely to be sexually stimulated through sight. Sexually explicit, artificial estrus pictures, videotapes, Internet sites, and movies are designed as arousal for men. Thus, the sight of a scantily clothed attractive woman would commonly serve as an arousal factor for a normal man. One man thought he was gay because he felt genitally aroused when he worked in a gym and some men handed him their sweaty towels to clean. However, at age 16, he had been molested by a man he trusted—in a sweaty gym.

In a recent study published in the journal *Neuron*, researchers reported that “seeing a beautiful woman triggers a response in the man’s brain similar to what a hungry person gets from eating or an addict gets from a fix” (*New York Post*, 2001).

According to the article, researchers discovered that feminine beauty affects the man’s brain at a very primal level, and not on some higher, more intellectual plane.

Researchers showed a group of heterosexual men in their mid-twenties pictures of men and women of varying attractiveness, while measuring the brain’s responses through computer imaging. “The beautiful women were found to activate the same ‘reward circuits’ as food and cocaine do. The men had a negative reaction to pictures of good looking males, suggesting they were threatened by them” (*New York Post*, 2001). Hans Brieter, the author of this study, stated that this research provided evidence that beauty stimulates these primal brain circuits and counters arguments that beauty is nothing more than the product of society’s values. This, of course, can be a bit more nuanced. Some societies, having survived famine, viewed very fat women as more beautiful than fashionably thin women. Also, negativity toward various racial and ethnic groups can taint the view of beauty. Moreover, although “health” is a large determinant of beauty, some eccentric cults have shown a preference for ghoulish charms. Nonetheless, Brieter provides clear evidence that men are sexually stimulated through sight or visual input.

Women tend to be more attuned to touch. The sense of touch as it relates to a tender caress might be the stimulus that serves as an arousal factor for a woman. However, as pornography has become ingrained in society, more and more women appear to be responding with arousal to such visual stimuli. Moreover, the brain research finds that excitatory transmitters must be controlled by inhibitory transmitters if one is to create the “healthy brain,” allowing for delayed rewards, which is the basis of Western civilization. When excitatory transmitters dominate, the individual is likely to develop deviant, harmful forms of sexual acting out. For example, under certain circumstances, male arousal to scantily clad women devolves into deviant, compulsive acts of voyeurism.

Sexual Deviance

Before Kinsey, sexual behaviors were classified as healthy or unhealthy, normal or abnormal, moral or immoral, thus good or bad. With the success of the sexology field, we see sexual behavior often defined only as *acceptable* or *unacceptable*, *appropriate* or *inappropriate*. This determination is based on statistical, cultural, religious, and subjective considerations.

One's experience of sexuality is often in conflict with one's own values and those of society. Depending on the way the individual relates to his or her environment, one's "deviant" sexual interests will be repressed or released.

Coleman et al. (1984) claim that one's "sex drive is normally sufficiently powerful enough to override all but the most severe social sanctions. Thus, we see variant sexual needs frequently erupting into variant sexual behaviors." However, while it is obvious that the more sexually permissive the society, the more likely "variant sexual" behaviors will erupt, it is just as obvious that millions of people regularly control their sex drive despite the lack of sanctions.

Using the non-Kinsey language here, sexual deviations from the norm can be divided into two groupings. The distinction between the categories is based on social effect. Does the activity infringe on the public welfare? Or is the activity what is often seen as "a victimless sexual variant."

We in law enforcement are often called upon to investigate what are described as nuisance violations or sexual deviations. This can be an important consideration when analyzing *what took place* in a sex-related crime scene.

It also is the basis for an important investigative concept, which we in homicide investigation refer to as the "signature aspect" of the offender.

One's sociosexual template reflects the natural human development of the individual, influenced by biological aspects as well as the environment: nature and nurture.

Sexual deviation occurs when the normal, natural sociosexual template is derailed. Child molesters, rapists, deviant murderers, and others with peculiar erotic interests are an example of this phenomenon. The formulation of sexual deviance can usually be traced to aberrant sociosexual development, soft wiring, for example, either a strict antisexual or licentious prosexual upbringing, sexual abuse of a child by his/her caregivers or others (especially during preadolescence), exposure to sexually stimulating behaviors, and/or inappropriate and pathological family dynamics.

Media analyst Joseph Slade (2001) quotes psychiatrist Robert Stoller from *Perversion the Erotic Form of Hatred* (1986): "A fetish is a story masquerading as an object." That is, the fetish is the psychological history of the person engaging in it. Stoller has documented the "hate" and the "fear" components of most if not all forms of fetishistic and deviant sexual conduct (Slade, 2001). Says Stoller (1979):

Most of what we label sexual excitement is made up of several parts—different experiences of excitement felt simultaneously, co-terminously—only one of which is "erotic." Others are triumph, rage, revenge, fear, anxiety, risk, all condensed into one complex buzz called "sexual excitement."

In *Erotic Preference, Gender Identity, and Aggression in Men*, psychologist Ron Langevin (1985) writes that investigating "erotic preference ... can appear hopelessly confusing" and immediately cites Kinsey's alleged finding that "37% of American men have had orgasmic homosexual experience at some time in their lives." Langevin, like most current sex researchers, denies any role of cognitive judgments of normality in researching sexual behavior. He defines sexual abnormality as "unusual," "atypical," or what we call "*sexually anomalous*." Speaking of deviance, he says, is pejorative and has "moral connotations that are inappropriate in scientific investigations" (Langevin, 1985).

Stoller (1979), however, seems to view such researcher resistance to the concept of normality as similarly biased and as undermining the ability to objectively evaluate their observations.

The term *deviant* is used here to identify deviation from the normal, objectively healthier sexual conduct. Sexual deviants are sharply aroused by images, fantasies, and practices that are socially forbidden, disapproved, ridiculed, or penalized. The price may be very severe and/or result in a death penalty. Again, all children are vulnerable to sexual dysfunctions should they be sexually traumatized in some way.

An example of creating sexual deviance is seen in the single mom who needs to have childcare in order to go to work. She meets and maintains a relationship with a male, who is basically unemployed, but is available to provide babysitting services for her while she is at work. His method of entertainment for the child is to watch violent pornographic videotapes. The child is constantly exposed to this visual and audio stimuli. The result is a temporal coupling of erotic stimulation and violence that the child incorporates into his sociosexual template as sexual “normality.”

The seeds of sexual perversion are planted early on in the psyche of the sex offender. However, until the recent advent of the ubiquitous Internet, sexual perversions had not generally manifested themselves until the offenders reached puberty. The seed is nurtured through fantasy, masturbatory activities that reinforce and nourish the particular deviant imagery, as well, sometimes, as situational “acting out” of these perversions with a willing or a coerced partner. By the time an offender actually perpetrates a clear criminal assault, the sexual theme of that assault, as well as the activities he engages in with his victim, has been orchestrated many times over in the mind of that particular offender. The sexual event is the culmination of an offender’s psychosocial and psychosexual conditioning and development, which includes environmental and biological attributes.

We, as a society, have always had perversions and perverts who engage in outrageous sexual behaviors. They were considered perverts and “weird” and generally were shunned by society. Presently, in this new “kinder and gentler” and overly tolerant society, many sexual perversions heretofore considered shameful and despicable are now looked upon as legitimate expressions of one’s sexuality. According to some of the alleged “experts,” there is no right or wrong anymore. Instead, we hear the words *preference* and *choice*. We don’t hear about responsibility. We, as a society, subject our children and ourselves to the “unacceptable” in order to satisfy the very vocal “politically correct police,” as well as the sexual deviates who have found support instead of ostracism. Of course, there are going to be more sexual deviations. Add to this dynamic the capability of the Internet and one can readily understand why we are encountering the unacceptable and the increasingly cruel on a daily basis.

From my perspective as a professional homicide expert, I see the tragic results of this tolerance in the crime scenes. Let me provide you with an example of how the unacceptable sexual deviance weaves its way into society. Suppose we have a person who has a specific deviance. It doesn’t really matter what specific deviance. The individual is considered “weird” or perverted and generally is not accepted by the majority. So, he goes online and looks for subjects of his interest. He then goes into the chat rooms and meets others just like himself. So, the co-prophiliac (nice word for someone attracted to feces) is able to validate his abnormal perversion by discovering that there others “just like him” and what he does is “perfectly normal.” Likewise, an offender who is a sexual sadist and into heavy

duty sadomasochism (S&M) is able to access a neverending quantity of this material on the Internet. Oftentimes these materials fuel his fantasies of inflicting pain and suffering on his victim. When he does act out against a victim, he could very well have rehearsed for this event and validated his perversion through downloading and engaging in chat room talk with others sharing similar interests. There have been a number of sex-related homicide cases directly linked to the Internet.

Serial killer Maury Travis, suspected of killing at least 11 and possibly almost 20 women, reportedly downloaded information from a Web site that catered to depictions of torture and slavery of women. St. Louis police seized numerous items from the suspect's home. They seized his computer; ligatures, ropes, and belts spattered with what appeared to be blood; women's underwear and wigs; and videotapes. The videotape showed one woman being killed and six others being tortured (see Chapter 2 and Chapter 10).

According to Coleman et al. (1984), the sexual deviations are described as "acts which involve nonconsent or assault, and those acts, which can be described as problematic from the standpoint of the welfare of society." The sexual deviations include, but are not limited to

Voyeurism	Exhibitionism	Pedophilia
Sexual Sadism	Incest and Rape	Masochism

The term *paraphilia* (*para* = deviance; *philia* = attraction) is an attraction to deviance. "Any of a group of psychosexual disorders characterized by sexual fantasies, feelings, or activities involving a nonhuman object, a nonconsenting partner, such as a child, or pain or humiliation of oneself or one's partner. Also called *sexual deviation*" (*American Heritage Medical Dictionary*, 2008). The paraphilias are a group of persistent sexual arousal patterns in which unusual objects, rituals, or situations are required for full sexual satisfaction to occur.

Full sexual satisfaction (orgasm) is, however, a misnomer for most sexual deviants. Such an orgasm is by definition NOT necessarily sexual, but sadosexual, for shame, humiliation, pain, and such are commonly required by the deviant in order to attain the orgasm normal people experience when making love.

Neuroscientist Daniel Goleman (1984) explains, "... in crucial matters of the heart—and most especially in emotional emergencies," the neocortex "can be said to defer to the limbic system." Neuroscientist Jack Fincher (1984) adds that the limbic structures house "memory, pleasure, pain, and the brain's ability to balance the extremes of emotion" that obey "the law of strength" and dominate the limbic system in "sexual desire ... memory, pleasure, pain ... its seat of thought."

"The [c]onnections between the limbic system and the cerebrum [that] permit an interplay between reason and emotion [are] easily upset" (Fincher, 1984).

Psychologist M. Douglas Reed (1990) discussed the addictive nature of varied kinds of arousal, noting that "any activity that produces salient alterations in mood (which are always accompanied by changes in neurotransmission) can lead to compulsion, loss of control, and progressively disturbed functioning."

According to the APA's *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual*, 4th ed. (*DSM-IV-TR*), there are nine paraphilias: fetishism, frotteurism, voyeurism, exhibitionism, pedophilia, trans-vestic fetishism, sexual masochism, sexual sadism, and paraphilia not otherwise specified (American Psychiatric Association, 2000).

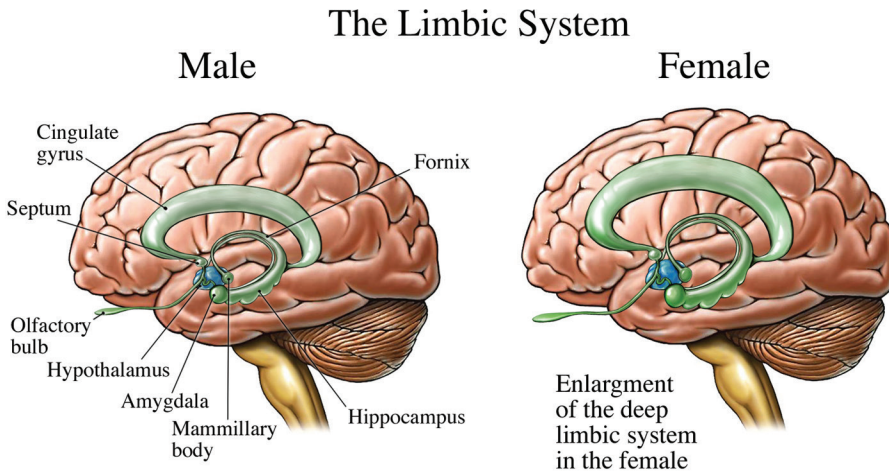


Figure 1.3 The human brain: male and female. (Courtesy of Medical Legal Art, copyright 2009. <http://www.doereport.com>)

The Paraphilias

Fetishism (302.81)

Fetishism involves the use of nonliving objects (the fetish) as a source for sexual arousal. Among the more common items are women's panties or lingerie. Other objects of fetishistic lust are bras, stockings, and high heel shoes. The author has seen several cases in which an offender has committed the crime of burglary in order to secure a woman's underwear. The fetish burglar is an extremely dangerous offender and many times the fetish burglary may be the prelude to a sexual assault or a lust murder. In one such case, an offender broke into the home of a single woman and proceeded to steal all of her underwear both clean and soiled. During the time the offender was in her house, he wore one of her bathing suits and tried on some of her undergarments. He also masturbated on the victim's panties. This type of behavior in which an offender involves himself with the personal items of the victim and masturbates on these personal items is an example of symbolically violating the victim.

The woman reported the offense and was planning on selling her house and moving away. However, prior to her finding a buyer, the offender returned in the middle of the night while the victim was sleeping. He had returned to continue his fetish fantasy and be in her "presence" while he masturbated. She suddenly awoke and in a "blitz attack" the offender sexually assaulted and killed the woman. While in the woman's home, he masturbated on the undergarments, he urinated and defecated at the scene, and "played" with the woman's body.

In another brutal case, an offender appeared at the victim's beauty parlor at closing time. At gunpoint, he directed the woman to sit in one of the beauty parlor chairs and tied her up with four blue straps. What he didn't realize was that the victim had triggered a silent alarm, which alerted the police. As he tied her up, he proceeded to give her instructions as if he was following a script. He suddenly began to cut the woman's hair and shave her head. When hostage negotiators finally talked him into releasing his victim and surrendering, the hysterical woman reported what he had done to her. The police initially thought they were responding to an armed robbery. The robbery was only secondary. His motive was to



Figure 1.4 Drawers. The subject had collected a number of women's panties. Many of them were too small for him to wear and may have come from his ex-wife or girlfriends. (Photo courtesy of Retired Lieutenant Mark Fritts, Hobbs, New Mexico, Police Department.)

act out a sexual fantasy in which he would shave the head of his victim to make her submissive. After the authorities secured a search warrant, they went to his home where they recovered fantasy stories dealing with the forcible cutting and shaving of women's heads. Some pornography magazines depict women with shaved heads being raped and/or sexually abused. In addition, the subject had surveillance photographs of women with long hair and a plastic bag filled with human hair. It turned out that the suspect was a serial offender who had done this to others as a way of obtaining sexual satisfaction (Figure 1.4).

Partialism, which is an extension of the paraphilia fetishism, occurs when an individual exclusively focuses on a specific portion of the human body, a fetish for a certain portion of the human anatomy, e.g., breasts, penis, foot (Figure 1.5).

Investigatively speaking, any fetish burglary case must be treated as a very serious offense. The author cannot state that all fetish burglars will become rapists or lust murderers. However, I can emphatically state that in ALL of the lust murders that I have investigated and/or consulted on, the offender had a history of fetishistic activities.

In *Practical Homicide Investigation*[®], I stress that investigators look at these types of cases as a prelude to murder and sexual assault. Any person willing to commit the felony crime of burglary to obtain a pair of panties or some other fetishistic nonliving object should certainly be considered dangerous, especially when "targeting" a specific victim.

Frotteurism (302.89)

Frotteurism involves touching and rubbing against a nonconsenting person. The frotteur obtains sexual pleasure by rubbing his genitals on the body, buttocks, or leg of an unsuspecting person or he may fondle a woman's breast or genitalia. This behavior usually occurs in crowded places, where there are opportunities to bump into someone seemingly as an accident or misstep. The usual places frequented by these types of offenders are on



Figure 1.5 Victim's Breast. The killer placed the mother's breast on an end table next to the body of her daughter whom he had killed. (Photo courtesy of Chief Criminal Deputy Robin Wagg, Douglas County, Washington, Sheriff's Department.)

public transportation facilities, at state fairs, on busy city sidewalks, on elevators, at street fairs, in crowded movie theaters, at concerts, at public events, etc., where the offender can make a quick escape.

The author remembers one specifically disgusting series of events in which an offender used the New York City subway system as his "playground." There were a series of incidents reported by female complainants to the New York City authorities. The women complained about being "bumped" or jostled by a man as the train came into the station. The man would "bump" into the women's buttocks or legs or his hand would brush their genitals. As the train stopped, the man would feign slipping during which time he would grab their breasts or touch them on the genitals. Many of the women reported that when they left the train they found ejaculate on their dresses or coats.

The suspect was caught during an undercover operation. A female decoy under the protection of a back-up team rode the subway train in the area of complaint during the times of the incidents. The suspect was arrested as he accosted the decoy. When he was arrested, he had his penis exposed. The *DSM-IV-TR* indicates that this deviance begins at adolescence and most acts occur when the person is 15 to 25 years of age. However, many of the offenders, who "work the crowds" in public places are much older than 25 and have a history of sexual offenses involving paraphiliac activities.

Voyeurism (302.82)

Voyeurism involves the repetitive looking at unsuspecting people who are either naked, in the act of disrobing, or engaging in sexual activity. The act of looking is for the purpose of achieving sexual excitement. The individual who engages in this activity is commonly referred to as a Peeping Tom. Orgasm is usually produced through masturbation. The individual who engages in this activity may have the fantasy of actually engaging in sexual activities with his victim. In some instances, the voyeur goes "high tech" and secretes a



Figure 1.6 High-tech voyeur. This individual had managed to hide a minicamera in a ladies' dressing room to "capture" them on film. He would then upload them to the Internet and compare voyeurism locations with others he met on the "net."

hidden camera in a women's dressing room to record unsuspecting young women in the process of disrobing (Figure 1.6). The author has consulted on cases in which sexual offenders had mapped out their entire neighborhood with times and locations where the best viewing would take place. In major cities where there are large apartment buildings, voyeurs place telescopes in their windows to watch their unsuspecting female neighbors as they undress, shower, or engage in sexual activities. Some voyeurs now exchange information about viewing locations on the Internet in chat rooms. Many voyeurs become rapists and lust murderers, especially voyeurs who target a specific victim for viewing. In fact, voyeurism is basically an illegal extension of legal pornography use or attendance at stripper bars, etc., in which the voyeur watches naked women, sometimes even publicly masturbating.

In one case on which the author consulted, the victim was an attractive, middle-aged, single woman who lived alone in a rural area of Washington State. The suspect, who was a fetish burglar, discovered that he could watch the victim in her house from an isolated location in the woods. He watched her for a period of time, then broke into her house to steal her panties. She chased him off and made a police report. The police made an attempt to find him. However, before they could find him, he went back to the victim's home and waited for her to return. He killed her and then acted out his most perverse fantasies with her body. The suspect cut the crotch of the victim's pants open. All of her garments were cut from her body. He removed her bra, pants, panties, and shoes from her body. The suspect made multiple 1-900 sex line phone calls throughout the day and night from the victim's residence totaling \$643. He also brought pornographic magazines into the scene

and a list of 1-900 numbers, which were matched to his calls from the victim's residence by detectives. He engaged in sadistic sexual activities with the victim's body, which included insertion of a saltshaker into her vagina as well as stabbing into her chest and breasts.

Sexologists had long dismissed voyeurs and all other fetishists as harmless, shy fellows who seldom if ever were dangerous. However, the fact is that, investigatively speaking, complaints about voyeurism must be treated as very serious offenses. The author cannot state that all voyeurs will become rapists or lust murderers; however, I can emphatically state that, in *all* of the lust murders that I have investigated and/or consulted on, the offender had a history of voyeurism activities.

In *Practical Homicide Investigation*, I stress that investigators look at these types of cases as preludes to murder and sexual assault. Persons who repeatedly engage in voyeurism should certainly be considered dangerous, especially when they "target" a specific victim.

Exhibitionism (302.4)

Exposing the genitals to an unsuspecting stranger for the purposes of obtaining sexual excitement is exhibitionism. The individual who exposes himself to an unsuspecting stranger sometimes masturbates while exposing the genitals. The exhibitionist might fantasize that the observer becomes aroused and may obtain satisfaction by shocking or frightening the person. According to *DSM-IV-TR*, there is generally no attempt at further sexual activity with the observer. However, the author has investigated a number of exhibition incidents, which started out with the offender exposing himself to a woman and then suddenly attacking or assaulting her. I have investigated cases where exhibitionists hang around schools in parked cars during lunch hours or at dismissal times. Sometimes an offender will request directions from a passerby and, when the person approaches the car, the offender suddenly exposes himself. By the time the victim regains composure, the offender has driven off. The police are able to obtain only a general description of the offender and his vehicle. The author has one particular case on videotape where an offender was exposing himself to the passengers on an express bus service at the scheduled bus stop. The authorities set up a surveillance camera at the bus stop and caught the perpetrator exposing himself from the window of his home.

In fact, exhibitionism, like voyeurism, is basically an illegal extension of legal pornographic displays or stripper performances, etc., in which the exhibitionist is often a naked woman, who may even publicly masturbate for observers. Again, this is a highly risky behavior for the displaying woman, and is clearly emotionally disordered behavior by both women who so display (as though in "heat," in estrus) and by their observers.

Pedophilia (302.2)

Pedophilia involves sexual activity with a prepubescent child. (generally aged 13 or younger). Although the law has determined since the mid-1950s that a pedophile must be 16 years or older and at least 5 years older than the child victim, any lust for a weak and vulnerable child, in fact, is deviant and dangerous, despite the similarity in ages. Again, although sex-perts have argued that children are largely unharmed by same age sexual abuse, the data clearly indicate harm from any sexual abuse, despite the age of the offender.

Some pedophiles prefer males, others females; some are aroused by both males and females. There are more reports of pedophilia involving females than males. Individuals

1948 Kinsey to 1955 Model Penal Code Impact On Law



Laws	1948	Post 1955
Age of Consent	16, 18, 21 years old	Possible 12 to 18
Rape	Death in 18, Life in 22 States	6 months to 4 years
Statutory Rape	Death in 16 States	0 months to 2 years
Seduction	Prison and/or Fines	Legal (consent)
Adultery	Prison and/or Fines	Decriminalized
Divorce	Fault: Alimony, estate	No Fault or Alimony
Child Custody	Mother assuming a "fit" mother	Largely Financially based

Figure 1.7 Penal code impact. (Photo courtesy of Judith A. Reisman.)

may limit their activities to their own children, stepchildren, or relatives. Others may victimize children outside their families.

The definition of *pedophilia* has shifted over the years following Kinsey's claim that children are sexual from birth. Pre-Kinsey (1948) and the use of his junk science to create the American Law Institute Model Penal Code (1955), the age of consent was largely 18 with a few states at 16 and one at age 21 (Jeffrey, 2004). Even today, the dictionary definition of pedophilia ("sexual desire in an adult for a child") corresponds with the legal definition of a "child" as aged 18 or younger (Figure 1.7).

Although it was recognized that girls might marry quite young in some states, an adult having nonmarital sex with a girl under 18 tended to be viewed as perverse and often illegal ("jail bait"). However, the American Psychiatric Association (APA), following the Kinsey mold, redefined "child" for the purposes of pedophilia as "13 years or younger." In fact, in 1950, GAP (the Group for the Advancement of Psychiatry) worked with the 1955 American Law Institute Model Penal Code to urge legislators to reduce all sex crime penalties. As to pedophilia, stating that "Kinsey's data were the points by which we steered" (Allyn, 1996), GAP argued, "Full responsibility for sexuality" should begin at the age of 7 (Committee on Forensic Psychiatry, 1950).

Having relied on Kinsey's fraudulent data* for their 1976 decision to remove homosexuality as sexually deviant, by 1995, the *APA Diagnostic and Statistical Manual IV* also removed "pedophilia" from their "disordered" classification. The APA claimed that while adult sex with children is illegal, the lust and the acts are normal, unless one feels guilty.† In 2000, following public outrage, this definition was revised. The *DSM-IV-TR* (2000) now states that one is a pedophile if one has "acted on these sexual urges. ..." with a child *under age 13*. As noted above, the APA also requires that one be 16 years of age to qualify

* See Socarides: <http://www.narth.com/docs/annals.html>.

† See The Problem of Pedophilia, <http://www.narth.com/docs/pedophNEW.html>. (The APA did not claim sex with children was a good thing, just that it was not abnormal.)

as a sexual deviant, a pedophile. Additionally, a 19 year old who has “ongoing” sex with a 12-year-old child is not a pedophile based on the APA definition. The APA would consider this conduct “normal” unless the predator, that is, the offender, is distressed.*

This normalization of sex with children over 13 is hardly acceptable, despite the APA *DSM*. It is argued here that the APA definition of abnormality (those who engage in sexual activities with prepubescent children who are usually 13 years or younger) ignores the power and control dynamics of any elder adult engaged in sex with anyone under age 18. Moreover, also as noted above, the APA allows for a kind of “peer sex play” defense claiming a victim has to be 5 years younger than her or his teenage offender. That the cognitive, “mature” brain is undeveloped until one is in his/her twenties further implicates the salacious, sexualized mass media in sexual abuse in general and that of children in particular.

Male pedophiles who lust after boys are actually *pederasts*, homosexual child molesters. Those who lust after both boys and girls are commonly seen as pedophiles. Men who lust after girls are also called pedophiles, as are women who lust after girls. Although more males molest girls, the number of homosexual pederasts molesting boys is significantly higher within that group. Homosexual authors Jay and Young’s finding of 50 to 73% of homosexual males self-reporting sex with boys (Magnuson, 1985) is much higher than the one in six or seven boys that child protection data estimate as victimized by bi/homosexual men.

Again, some predators violate only their own children, stepchildren, or relatives. Others may also victimize children outside their families. Child molester activities include showing the child pornography as a “grooming” technique, undressing and looking at a child’s body, exposing themselves to children, masturbating in the presence of a child, touching and fondling the child, or photographing children in a sexual manner. Other activities involve fellatio on a little boy or cunnilingus on a little girl.

The offender might penetrate the little boy’s anus and/or the little girl’s vagina, mouth, or anus with his fingers, objects, or penis.

Pedophiles often place themselves in positions of trust to gain access to children. They might be priests, ministers, high school or primary grade coaches, teachers, etc. Sadly, persons whom society trusts very easily gain access to children and the harm is done before anyone even realizes what is going on. The author had a case in which a high school teacher was supposedly giving extra credit classes to his “special” students, whom he invited to his apartment after school. One of the parents who became suspicious questioned her child and found out that these extra classes were actually sex parties involving the male teacher and his male students. This pederast cultivated his victims by first showing them explicit heterosexual porno videos and then introducing alcohol to the parties. He then suggested sadistic activities (“bondage”) using the elastic bands from men’s underwear and introduced his “students” to homosexual magazines and group masturbation, which soon escalated to homosexual activities, such as fellatio and inserting of dildos into the anal cavities.

Other pedophiles have actually dated and married women, whose children were the focus of their desire. In homicide cases, pedophiles have abducted and murdered male and female children in their lust for this arousal. Male homosexual serial killers, such as John Wayne Gacy, who targeted teenage boys, are examples of this phenomenon. It should be mentioned, again, that following Kinsey, sexologists argued that children were largely

* The 1995 American Psychiatric Association (APA) *DSM IV (Diagnostic and Statistical Manual IV)* did not even define sex with a child as sexually deviant—the act is revised in the 2000 *DSM-IV-TR*, p. 572.

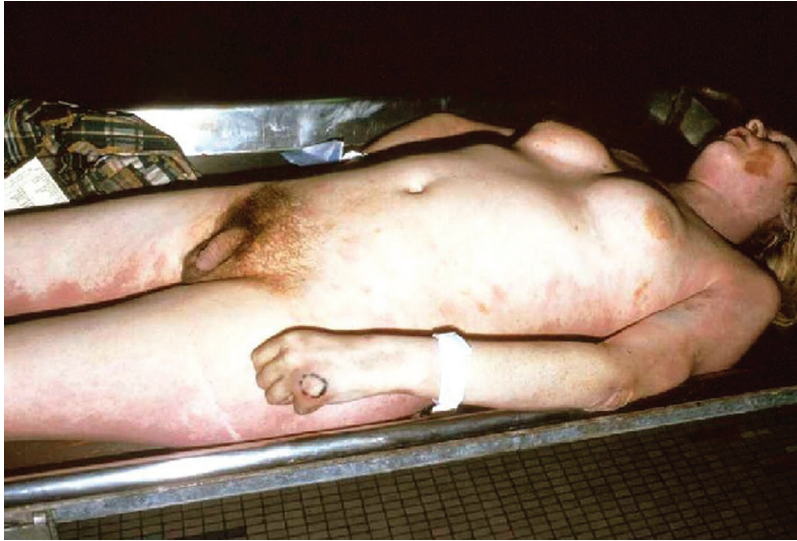


Figure 1.8 Transgendered victim. This man, who purported to be a female prostitute was killed by the “John” when he realized he was with another man.

unharmed by pederast or pedophile assaults. Judges, juries, teachers, psychologists, psychiatrists, and other professionals were trained instead to believe that children were more traumatized by the angry responses to their offender by parents, teachers, police, and other officials than by their sexual abuse.

Transvestic Fetishism (302.3)

Transvestic fetishism involves cross-dressing usually by a heterosexual male in women’s attire. In many or most cases, sexual arousal is produced by the accompanying thought or image of the person as a female. Occasionally, parents initiate this behavior by cross-dressing their boy child in dainty girl’s clothes because they think it is “cute” or because they wanted a little girl rather than a boy. Often the case histories of men who engage in transvestism reveal that as boys they were punished by being forced to dress in girl’s clothes (Stoller, 1979). This attempt to punish by humiliation is sometimes the first step toward transvestism (Crooks and Baur, 1990).

This particular paraphilia ranges from solitary wearing of female clothing to an extensive involvement in a transvestite subculture. Some individuals may masturbate while cross-dressed and imagine themselves as both the male subject and the female object of his sexual fantasy. Other individuals dress up as females and then interact with the general population. Transvestite hookers are an example of this phenomenon. Male prostitutes, dressed as women, who actively solicit other men for prostitution can quickly become victims of homicide when and if a male customer realizes that he is with a man and not a woman (Figure 1.8 and Figure 1.9).

An extension of this paraphilia is *gender dysphoria* or *transsexualism*, which is a persistent wish to be rid of one’s own genitals and live as the opposite sex.

Sexual Masochism (302.83)

This paraphiliac focus involves the act of obtaining sexual pleasure from being humiliated, beaten, or otherwise made to suffer. These acts may involve physical as well as psychological suffering. The use of physical restraint, blindfolding, spanking, whipping, electrical