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Pornography, Rape, and Murder Sample

Judith A. Reisman, PhD



ADDENDUM

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A FEW BRIEF CITES ON PORNOGRAPHY AS CONTRIBUTING TO THE VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN AND WOMEN—INCLUDING SERIAL-RAPE-MURDER

In *Thrill Killers, a Study of America's Most Vicious Murders*, Charles Linedecker reports, (PaperJacks, New York, 1988).

It was learned that most of the killers indulged themselves in violent and sadistic fantasies. Responding to a request to indicate their primary sexual interest, 81 percent of the men put pornography at the top of the list....I, too, found overwhelming evidence of twisted sexual fantasizing, and addiction to pornography in the backgrounds of many of the killers profiled in this book...(pp. xvii-ixx):

FBI premier serial rape profiler, John Douglas reports in *Journey Into Darkness*, Pocket Star Books, New York, 1997.

[Serial-rape murders are commonly found] with a large pornography collection, either store-bought or homemade...our [FBI] research does show that certain types of sadomasochistic and bondage-oriented material can fuel the fantasies of those already leaning in that direction. (p. 299)

Roy Hazelwood, FBI serial-rape-murderer-mutilator profiler cites pornography as augmenting a predator's nascent fantasies. In Stephen Michaud, *The Evil That Men Do*, St. Martin's Paperbacks, 1998.

"Do you think the picture [of a bound woman he saw as a child in pornography] had an impact on you?"

"I think it did. It's stayed in my subconscious all these years..."

"A while back we were talking about sexual bondage," Roy said, "and you mentioned tying your victims in a variety of positions. Where did you get the idea for that? "From [pornographic] magazines." (p. 154).

Dr. W.L. Marshall in *Criminal Neglect, Why Sex Offenders Go Free*, (Seal Books, Toronto, 1990) writes:

[T]here is mounting evidence that in susceptible men, the material [pornography] feeds and legitimizes their deviant sexual tendencies. Gene Abel, director of the Sexual Behaviour Clinic at the New York Psychiatric Institute, told the United States Attorney General's Commission on Pornography in 1985 that his research indicated that *more than fifty percent of sex offenders use pornography* [while 50% is more than adequate to implicate pornography as a weapon of choice, see below for this author's view of Abel's underestimation of the actual data] Furthermore, Abel testified, the rapists and child molesters who do use pornography are less able to control their deviant behaviors than are offenders who do not. The link between pornography and sex offenses was given further support by the results of a study conducted at the Kingston Sexual Behavior Clinic, also presented to the commission. In a survey of eight-nine sex offenders over a six-year period, one-third reported that they had used pornography

immediately prior to at least one of their crimes....even brief exposures to violent pornography can lead to a more callous attitude towards rape and women in general. (pp. 156-157 and 163) (Emphasis added)

Rather than "fifty percent" of sex offenders as criminally fueled by pornography this author's experience confirms the following statement by John Rabun, then Deputy Director of the National Center for Missing Children, Arlington, VA, stated to a US Senate hearing in 1985 (pp. 133-134)

One of the things that became preeminent in what we found in these cases, because we tried to heavily research each one of them in combined effort with the area universities, was that all, that is 100 percent of the arrested pedophiles, child pornographers, pimps, what have you, all of these in effect child molesters had in their possession at the time of arrest, adult pornography ranging from what is in the literature typically referred to as soft pornography, such as Playboy, on up to harder, such as Hustler, and et cetera.

[It was used] for *their own sexual arousal*....particularly for the pedophiles, [it] was a form of *self-validation*, "it is OK because I see it in other places. It must be all right, it is published nationally," that kind of a mind set.

The scenario, usually went something like the adult presenting them pictures in decent magazines, Redbook, Ladies Home Journal, Reader's Digest, whatever. Just simply showing them pictures of children, adult women who are fully clothed appropriately, in manners and dress, what have you; and then progressing to something in the form or fashion of Playboy, where you had partial or full nudity going on, up until something like Penthouse and Hustler, where you had full nudity to full exhibition, to actual sex acts themselves, all of which was done over a long period of time. Given that these pedophiles have access to children over a period of time, it is a general planned, methodical wearing down of the inhibitions that the parents have normally instilled in their own children.

Another fact that we came up with these 1,400 cases, is that it seemed to us if we are ever going to begin to prevent children from becoming sexually exploited, we have to determine when they become sexually exploited, not just who the children are, but when does it happen.

[O]f the entire-depending on which Federal statistic you want to use, 1.2 to 1.8 million missing children a year-fully 10 percent of that population, becomes sexually exploited yearly.¹

The Attorney General's Task Force on Family Violence, Final Report, September 1984.

Task Force testimony indicates that an alarming number of rape and sexual assault offenders report that they were acting out behavior they had viewed in pornographic materials." (p. 112)

For the last fifteen years in America, the pornography industry has had a definite and devastating impact on the stability of the American family and the relationship between men, women, and children, Bruce Taylor, Attorney. (p. 112)

Every child is a potential victim. Child pornographers are single-minded propagandists; they are at work in every community and among every socioeconomic group. They are

organized and they are willing to support each other legally and emotionally. They have a powerful underworld network of peers focused totally on children as targets.--Rita Rooney, Journalist. (p. 112)

The Task Force endorses the creation of the National Commission on Pornography on its Page 1.

Pornography has become a big business in the United States. Some government officials estimate that pornography is a \$4 to \$6 billion industry that continues to grow and expand. It is an industry that victimizes countless children who are exploited in pornographic photographs and films. Task Force testimony indicates that an alarming number of rape and sexual assault offenders report that they were acting out behavior they had viewed in pornographic materials. Experts also testified that the only uses for child pornography are to lower the inhibitions of the child, gratify the sexual desires of the pedophile, and control and blackmail the child.

The Task Force recommends that the Commission should examine: the nature, extent, and effects of pornography on society, concentrating especially on the areas of child pornography; the enforcement of obscenity statues; and the development of model legislation.

The following quotes are also taken from, "Effect of Pornography on Women and Children," hearings in 1984. FBI special agent, Kenneth Lanning explained pedophile use of pornography for arousal as a prelude to acting out on children.

Books on human sexuality, sex education, and sex manuals are also used to lower inhibitions. Children are impressed by books, and they often believe that if something is in a book it must be acceptable. The controversial sex education book *Show Me* has been used by many pedophiles for this purpose. *Adult pornography is also used, particularly with adolescent boy victims, to arouse and to lower inhibitions.*

In most cases coming to the attention of law enforcement, however, the arousal and fantasy fueled by the pornography is only a prelude to actual sexual activity with children.

A second use...is to lower children's inhibitions. A child who is reluctant to engage in sexual activity with an adult or to pose for sexually explicit photos can sometimes be convinced by viewing other children having "fun" participating in the activity...In the pornography used to lower inhibitions, the child portrayed will appear to be having a good time.

A third major use of child pornography collections is blackmail...[One way is] through photographs taken of the child. If the child threatens to tell his or her parents or the authorities, the existence of sexually explicit photographs can be an effective silencer. The pedophile threatens to show the pictures to parents, friends, or teachers if the child reveals their secret.

A fourth use of child pornography and erotica is as a medium of exchange. Some pedophiles exchange photographs of children for access to or phone numbers of other children....

A fifth use of the collected material is for profit. Some people involved in the sale and distribution of child pornography are not pedophiles; they are involved to make money....[With new technology] the photograph of a child, taken without parental knowledge by a neighborhood

pedophile in a small community, can wind up in a commercial child pornography magazine with worldwide distribution.

Another major reason authorities must search out and tabulate all forms of pornography associated with any crime

For pedophile collectors, their collections are probably the most important things in their lives. They will go to great lengths to protect and conceal their collection from discovery or loss [hiding it often, even using a safe deposit box, rental storage area or at work].

¹ "Effect of Pornography on Women and Children," Hearings before the Subcommittee on Juvenile Justice of the Committee on the Judiciary, United States Senate, Ninety-Eighth Congress, Second Session on "Oversight on Pornography, Magazines of a Variety of Courses, Inquiring into the Subject of Their Impact on Child Abuse, Child Molestation, and Problems of Conduct Against Women," August 8, September 12 and 25, and October 30, 1984, Serial No. J-98-133, US Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 1985.