

**Sex Offenses:
A Collection of Resources
from the Kinsey Institute
for Research in Sex, Gender, and Reproduction**

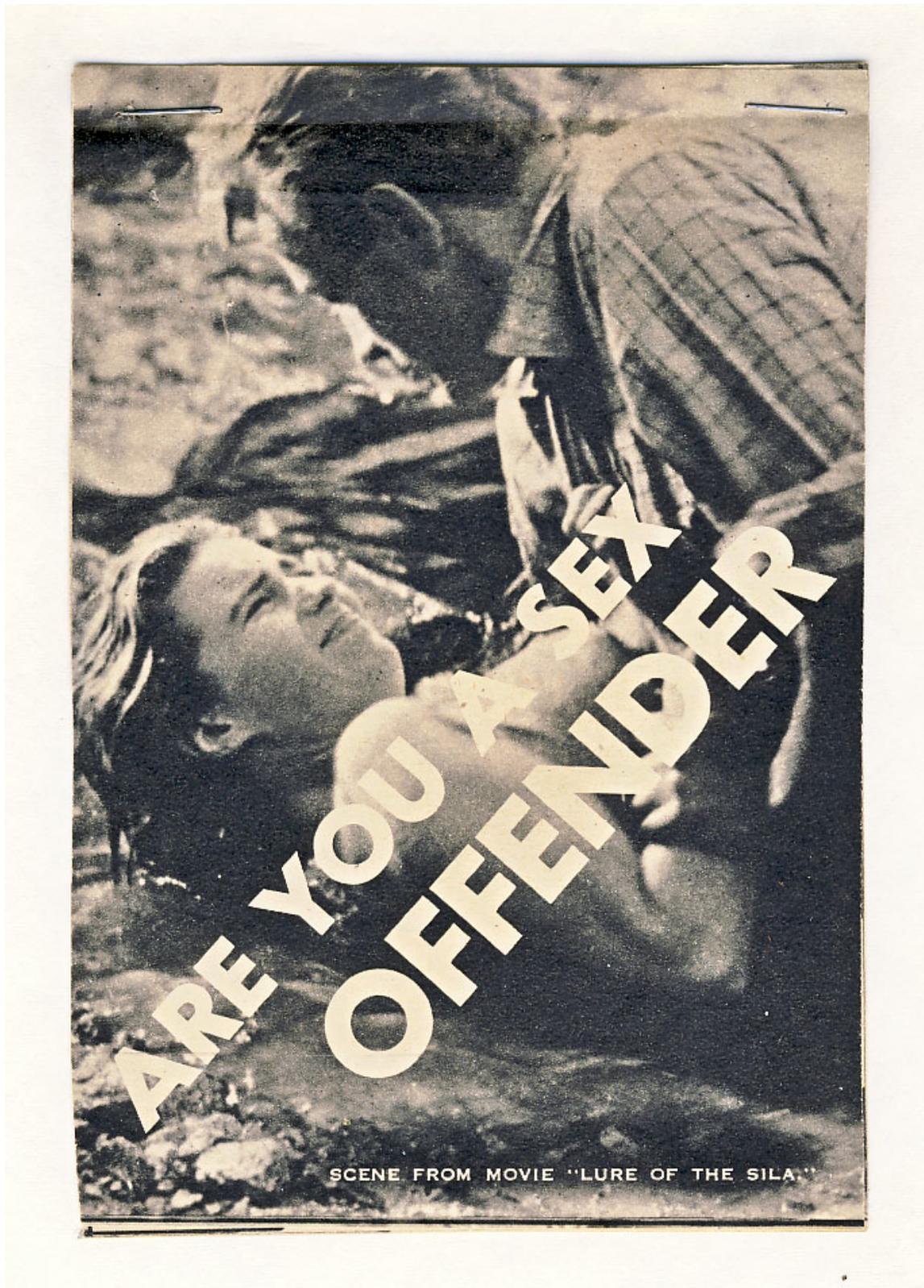
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This image still from the 1953 Italian film *Il lupo della Sila* is reappropriated by naturalist magazine *Health and Efficiency* in its March 1955 issue. In the original film, Pietro is arrested for a crime he did not commit after returning from a night of love spent in a woodsman's hut with Orsola.

Review Essay

Addressing the American people in an editorial in *The New York Herald Tribune* on 27 September 1937, director of a recently formed Federal Bureau of Investigation J. Edgar Hoover declared war on a new national enemy: “The sex fiend, most loathsome of all the vast army of crime, has become a sinister threat to the safety of American childhood and womanhood.” Indeed, sex offenses and the sex offender have held public attention, earned public scorn, and been the target of almost unprecedented levels of public hysteria for much of the 20th century in the United States, with no signs of stopping in the 21st. As a target of academic inquiry and the popular imagination alike, the sex offender has required disciplines as various as criminology and criminal justice, the law, public policy, sexology, psychology, psychiatry, psychoanalysis, sociology, anthropology, pediatrics, statistics, literature, and the arts to bring knowledge to bear concerning his management as a patient, a subject, an inmate, and a figure of both revulsion and fascination. Although no thoroughly comprehensive treatment of sex offense and the sex offender could be possible, this annotated bibliography does attempt to organize and highlight the wealth of holdings across disciplines concerning the study of sex crimes in the library collections of the Kinsey Institute for Research in Sex, Gender, and Reproduction, as well as highlighting the particular contributions of the Institute’s own researchers in this controversial and wide-ranging area of study.

At the center of this collection of material is the Institute’s own massive 1965 study, *Sex Offenders: An Analysis of Types*. Openly declared “the first solidly empirical study of men convicted of such offenses” (Gebhard, et al, 1965, p.242), the *Sex Offenders Study* used data and personal histories gathered by Institute researchers from the 1930s to the 1960s to compare men convicted of sex offenses to men convicted of non-sexual crimes, as well as to the population at large. In the words of Paul Gebhard, then-director of the Institute for Sex Research and leader of the project, the purpose of the *Sex Offenders Study* was three-fold:



In this image from *US Crime* in 1952, is this figure the sex offender’s victim resisting attack, or the US public revolted by the sex offender himself? (Fig. 2)

1) to determine in what ways and to what extent those persons whose sexual behavior has resulted in their being convicted of some charge differ from persons never so convicted. Thee differences are in terms of past sexual behavior, social and psychological characteristics, etc.

2) in individuals sharing a given type of punishable sexual behavior, to determine the differences between those in whom the behavior resulted in conviction and those in whom it did not.

3) to determine what factors were associated with a given sexual behavior and to draw inferences regarding the etiology of sex offenses.¹

The resulting thousand-page report included several surprising findings—in an era in which homosexuality and pedophilia were thoroughly conflated, for instance, the *Sex Offenders* Study found that sexual offenses against children were not usually committed by the ‘normal’ homosexual male. Furthermore, other stereotypes concerning the sex offender—that he was an amoral delinquent, a mental defective, or a senile old man—did not bear out in the study. Perhaps most controversially, *Sex Offenders* analyzed the wide gamut of sex crime laws across the country and levied criticism against laws that penalized consensual non-genital activity between adults as heavily as forced sexual contact or the molestation of children. Within the popular press, the publication of the Study furthered the Institute’s own reputation as the leading voice in the study of American sexuality. One popular publication called the report “a sex bomb that is going to shake up a great many homes in this country”² and focused in particular on the report’s examination of sex laws that were “confusing,” “capricious,” and “erratic.”³

As important and influential as *Sex Offenders* was, it was, of course, not the first attempt to interrogate the meaning and significance of sex crimes in the US, to draw conclusions about their origin and characteristics, and to hypothesize about best practices for their management, prevention, and possible eradication. This bibliography begins with a number of sources from within the Institute’s own collections that serve as precedents for many of the findings within *Sex Offenders*. Spanning a range of disciplines such as law, sociology, psychiatry, and public policy, these sources, presented chronologically, share a spirit of critical inquiry into the waves of intense public interest in sex crime and the sweeping legislation that accompanied it. A series of so-called ‘sexual psychopath’ laws were created in roughly half of the United States from 1937-1960, sometimes providing for the indefinite confinement of individuals convicted of sex offenses and requiring a complicated and sometimes contradictory approach to the management of the sex offender that necessitated a combined approach from criminal justice and law

¹ Gebhard comments on *Sex Offenders* Study, Box S03, Folder 6B, *Sex Offender* Study Archives, Kinsey Institute Special Collections.

² Lasco, Jack. “Sex Offenders: A Peek at the New Kinsey Report.” *Confidential* 12.11 [November 1964]: 24-25, 62-64. p. 24.

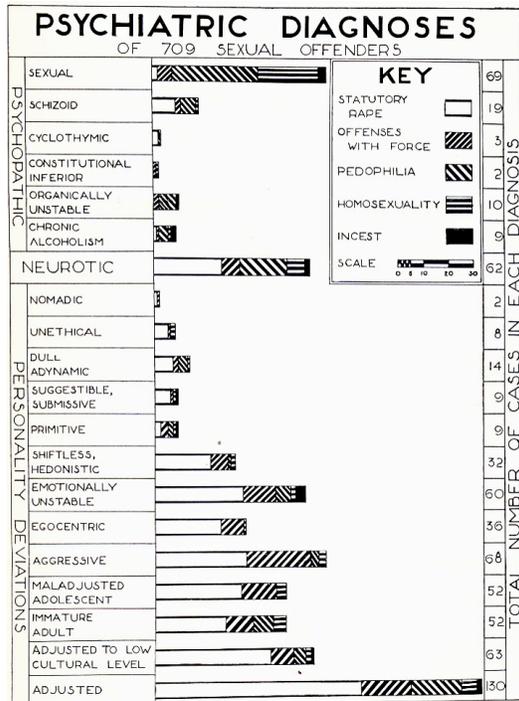
³ *Ibid*, p. 62

enforcement professions, mental health professions, the legislature, and the judiciary. Needless to say, many of these groups often worked at cross-purposes to each other, a condition explored in some detail by sociologist Edwin Sutherland (1950), psychiatrists Benjamin Karpman (1951) and Karl M. Bowman (1952), and lawyer Paul W. Tappan (1956). The particular agendas of government bodies, such as those in the State of New York (1956), also complicated the picture. For a deeper portrait of the circumstances in the state of New York during these years, the archives of sex researcher, criminologist, and social scientist Alice Winthrow Field, who conducted a New York Sex Offender Study for the Institute (1951-1956), provides trial cases notes, legislative acts, legal information, and penal codes for the era. Added to an already tension-filled situation is the lumping together of victimless crimes against prevailing sexual mores with violent crimes like sexual assault, rape, and molestation, leading to the social milieu at which the 1965 *Sex Offenders* Study seemed to be directed.

Alongside an overview of the *Sex Offenders* Study itself, the second section of the bibliography presents materials related to the Study. Because the *Sex Offenders* study relied so heavily on California prison populations, reports by the California Department of Mental Hygiene (1954) and Louise Frisbie (1964) provide context regarding treatment, rehabilitation, and recidivism rates of offenders, in addition to providing corroboration for some of the Study's findings. Based on growing concern for the child victims of sex crimes, Institute Senior Research Sociologist John Gagnon (1965) reanalyzes adult reports of childhood sexual events from *Sexual Behavior in the Human Female* and contributes to the emerging body of research on what was then called the 'battered child.'⁴ Renowned criminologist Donal E.J. MacNamara (1967) develops a socio-sexual argument about the repeal of sex laws that can be seen to mirror the critiques of the sexual psychopath statutes initiated from a sexological perspective in the *Sex Offenders* Study and from a legal perspective from a growing body of scholarship in academic law journals.⁵

⁴ On the battered child, see Kempe, C. Henry, et al. "The Battered Child Syndrome. *Journal of the American Medical Association* 181 [1962]: 17-24.

⁵ Legal scholars had already been questioning the validity of the sexual psychopath laws in the 1950s. See Michael Hakeem, "A Critique of the Psychiatric Approach to Crime and Correction," *Law and Contemporary Problems* 23 [Autumn 1958]: 650-602; Frederick J. Hacker and Marcel Flynn, "The Sexual Psychopath Act in Practice: A Critical Discussion," *California Law Review* 43 [December 1955]: 766-780.; Alan H. Swanson, "Sexual Psychopath Statutes: Summary and Analysis." *Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology, and Police Science* 51 [July-August 1960]: 215-235; Domenico Caporale and Deryl F. Hamann, "Sexual Psychopathy—A Legal Labyrinth of Medicine, Morals, and Mythology." *Nebraska Law Review* 36 [March 1957]: 334-336. Ferd Paul Mihm, "A Reexamination of the Validity of our Sex Psychopath Statutes." *Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology and Police Science* 44 [March-April 1954]: 728-730.



A psychological table from 1939 attempts to classify the personality defects of men convicted of sex offenses.

the “sexual psychopath” in Hampton (1965), the “child molester” in McCaghy (1967) and Jenkins (1998), the “sex offender” in Gebhard (1978) Baxter (1984), and Stadler (1994), and the “sexually dangerous person” in Minnesota (1994).

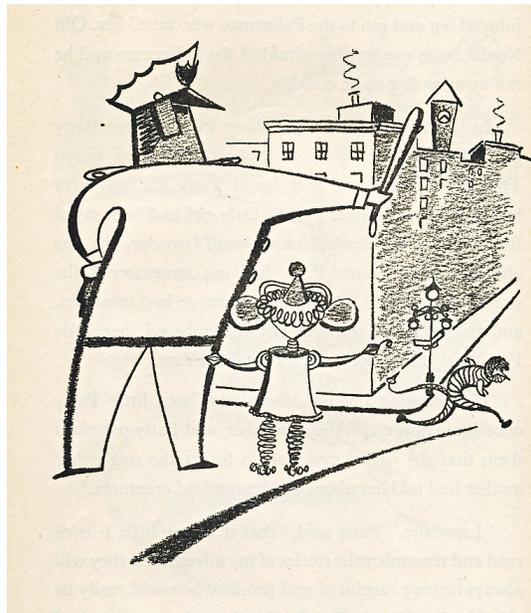
In his historical study of the social, political, and ideological factors that have influenced public opinion about sexual crimes in the 20th century US, Philip Jenkins would argue that, just as the terminology surrounding such perpetrators change, so, too, do public conceptions surrounding that figure—so much so, in fact that no two figures represent the exact same understanding. Instead, each figure sheds particular light on social attitudes like the status of children, the structure of the family, the range of acceptable sexual behaviors, and the tolerance of alternative sexual orientations at a particular time in US history. For corroboration of such a hypothesis, consider the tangled relationship between homosexuality and pedophilia present across sources like Podolsky (1938), the *Sex Offenders Study* (1965), Jersild (1967), Groth (1978), and Baxter (1984). Earlier sources tend to suggest that pedophilia is itself a sub-form of homosexuality and that heterosexuals are not capable of being pedophiles, while sources in the mid-1960s and mid-1970s work to articulate distinctions between homosexuality and pedophilia, asserting that ‘normal’ homosexual men are not attracted to children and that the vast majority of men active within the gay community are not likely to be pedophiles. More recent work, as in Groth (1978), serves to distinguish between homosexual and heterosexual forms of pedophilia, while Baxter (1984) moves toward thinking about pedophilia as its own form of sexual orientation apart from homosexuality

What these first two sections of the bibliography present, when taken together, is a portrait of sex offense and sex offenders that begins to shift and change over time. This idea is explicitly taken up in the third section of the bibliography, which shifts away from the *Sex Offenders* study most directly to consider how the holdings of the Institute’s library may shed further light on the study of sex crimes. Also arranged chronologically, the sources in this section are selected to show just how sex offense and the sex offender are both subject to social and cultural beliefs about gender, sexuality, morals, liberty, and the role of government. The reader will note shifting terminology regarding the perpetrator of sexual offenses — called the “sexual criminal,” “sexual deviate,” or “sexual pervert” by Podolsky (1938) and de River (1949 [2000]), the perpetrator becomes

and heterosexuality both. As this brief trajectory of thought suggests, formulations of sex offenders do not remain static over time.

And just as understandings about sex offenders have changed over time, so too have understandings about the victims of sex offense transformed. The fourth section of the bibliography considers this dimension of the study of sex crimes, which developed exponentially in the 1970s and has continued into the present. While most scholarship on sex offenses before the mid 1970s focused primarily on the offender himself, including the etiology of his condition, the characteristics of his personality, and the best methods of his treatment, advocacy and political activism emanating out of the feminist movement enabled a shift of

priorities in the 1970s that brought unprecedented attention to the victims of sex offenses, a demographic that feminists like Armstrong (1978), Rush (1980) and Bass and Davis (1988) indicate is comprised almost entirely of young girls being abused by adult men. This is not the only trajectory of thought in the study of sex crime victims, however. Sources like Gagnon (1970), Walters (1975), and Geiser (1979) also try to initiate a public focus on broader social problems that may serve as the root of sex crime, including the culture of violence itself, while not diminishing one's appreciation of the severity of the consequences of childhood sexual abuse or other forms of sex crime. In the decades of the 1980s and 1990s, however, the insights of the latter group were drowned out by the approach of the former group, who came to focus on issues like recovered or latent memory recovery, dissociative identity, and the removal of statutes of limitations for the prosecution of sex crimes with child victims, and to view any critique of their approaches as a failure to recognize the prevalence or severity of childhood sexual abuse (see Jenny 1993 and Conte 2002). Interestingly, one promising development within studies of sex crime victims in recent years has been to expand notions of the offender and the victim beyond the typical male offender-female child victim dyad. Attention to the sexual abuse of boys (Vander Mey 1992, Violato 1993) and on the female sexual offender (Elliot 1994) are two emerging trends for future research in this area.



In the 1952 children's book *Playtime with Patty and Wilbur*, Patty evades an attack by the predatory Gruff Growler.

One final strength of the Institute Library's collections on sex crime and the sex criminal is its holdings emphasizing the sexuality of sex crime. So many of the disciplines which have historically held discursive 'authority' over sex crimes have been those disciplines like criminology and the law whose purview is the *criminal* aspect of sex crime. Many resources at the Institute call attention to bodies of thought — like those emanating from psychoanalysis or sexology, to name only two quite different

perspectives — which choose to approach the issue of sex offense first from the aspect of sexuality.

Psychoanalysis has traditionally been one of the earliest discourses to attempt this, and, as Ruitenbeek (1967) and Adson (1992) show, it has struggled a bit to articulate precisely how, in a Freudian framework in which all people are potentially perverted or deviated somehow, some perversions may be normatively worse than others. Sexologists like Money (1982a, 1982b) and Bancroft (1991) indicate that the goal of therapeutic professions and of sexologists in particular should be to challenge problematic social scripts regarding sexuality and to foster scripts that promote positive forms of sexuality. For John Money especially, this is accomplished through the diffusion of sexological knowledge across disciplines so that public policy, law, and criminal justice can learn from scientists who study human sexuality. Of course, when attempting to study a topic as potentially controversial as the social and cultural response to sex crime, it is worth remembering that science and sexual politics can collide in unexpected and potentially explosive ways (see *Sexuality and Culture*, Spring 2000), an occurrence which continues to suggest the need for thoughtful, critical interdisciplinary work on sex crime and the sex criminal in the future.

It is hoped that this collection of resources will emphasize the continued contribution of the Kinsey Institute for Sex, Gender, and Reproduction to the study of sex crime across decades. In addition to the *Sex Offenders* Study itself, relevant sources have been included from two past directors of the Institute (Paul Gebhard, 1956-1982, and John Bancroft, 1995-2004) and a Senior Researcher and Institute Trustee (John Gagnon). Additionally, the Institute serves the study of sex crime in another, equally influential way—through its vast array of Library holdings on sex offense, sex offenders, and the sexuality of sex crime that spans decades and disciplines. This collection of resources is only a starting point for a scholar



Sexual Deviations, a montage by L. Sterne Stevens, first appeared in a popular magazine devoted to sexology in 1956.

interested in this issues. At the end of this bibliography, I have attached a list of other relevant bibliographies in the Kinsey Library collections, as well as a list of relevant search terms for subject area headings, vertical files, and index terms to encourage deeper inquiry into these topics.

Image Sources:

1. *Health and Efficiency*, March 1955.
2. Hale, Nathan G., Jr. "California Studies the Sex Criminal." *US Crime*. January 1952. p. 84.
3. Frosch, Jack, and Walter Bromberg. "The Sex Offender: A Psychiatric Study." *American Journal of Orthopsychiatry* 9(4) [Oct 1939]: 769.
4. McDonald, Hugh C. *Playtime with Patty and Wilbur*. Culver City: CA, Murray and Gee, 1952. p. 32.
5. *Sexology* 23 (2) [Sept 1956]: 95.

Historical Precedents for the *Sex Offenders Study*

Sutherland, Edwin H. "The Diffusion of Sexual Psychopath Laws." *American Journal of Sociology* 56 [September 1950], 142-148.

Sociologist Edwin Sutherland argues that most of the propositions implicit in sexual psychopath laws are false, and the rest are questionable, specifically the notions that danger to women and children from serious sex crimes is very great; that the number of sex crimes is large and is increasing more rapidly than any other crime; that sex crimes are mostly committed by fiends or psychopaths and that these persons persist in their crimes through life; that any psychiatrist can diagnose them with a high degree of precision at an early age, before they have even committed serious sex crimes; and that sexual psychopaths who are diagnosed and identified should be confined as irresponsible persons until they are pronounced by psychiatrists to be completely and permanently cured (88). Sutherland insists that the sex psychopath laws are dangerous and futile (89) and anticipates how later historians of sexuality will describe 'cycles' of panic or hysteria surrounding sex crimes. For Sutherland, a 'diffusion' of laws happens when a state of fear develops in a particular area out of representation of a few spectacular sex crimes in national literature and media; subsequently a committee is appointed, often guided by psychiatrists, to organize information regarding sex crimes and their precedents; ultimately, the committee presents a sex psychopath law to the legislature and to the public as the most scientific and enlightened method of protecting society from dangerous sex criminals (94). While Sutherland notes that sexual psychopath laws are consistent with the general movement toward treatment of criminals as patients, the connection between the enactment of sex psychopath laws and the development of treatment policies is actually quite vague and loose (147), which leads Sutherland to doubt how 'enlightened' or 'scientific' the principles of such laws really are. As a source, this article anticipates almost all arguments against the sexual psychopath statutes that will be made much more in the 1960s and 1970s. Most states repealed their laws or ceased enforcing them by the early 1980s.

Karpman, Benjamin. "The Sexual Psychopath." *Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology, and Political Science* 42 (2) [July-August 1951]: 184-198.

Like Sutherland 1950, psychiatrist Benjamin Karpman notes the cycles of panic surrounding sex crime (184), in which a few high-profile murders or attacks will generate interest of the media and the public, police redouble their efforts, and public is appeased for a while and the wave dies out. In bringing greater awareness to the cyclical nature of public response to sex crime, Karpman questions statistics that sex crimes are on the rise. He also critiques the 'sexual psychopath' terminology, arguing that it has no place in psychiatric classification (185); moreover, as a practicing psychiatrist, Karpman points out that sexual deviations are paraphilias, which are psycho-neurotic, not psychopathic (187). Finally, Karpman exposes weaknesses in the legal approach to treating sexual crimes: the law fails to prevent, correct, or deter sexual criminals from their activities (194). In

Karpman's estimation, having a law against sex crime is like having a law against illness. For him, the law has attempted to draw absolute and clear-cut distinctions between sanity and insanity that do not exist in reality and certainly not in psychiatric practice (195). Aside from the polemical nature of his arguments for its time period, Karpman's paper is additionally notable because Karpman is now considered a pioneer in the field of sexual pathology and sex offense.

Bowman, Karl Murdock. "Sex Psychopath Paper." Unpublished manuscript read at American Psychiatric Association Meeting, Atlantic City NJ, May 1952.

A pioneer in psychiatry and past president of the American Psychiatric Association, Karl Bowman deals with difficulties in defining the term 'sexual psychopath' and its equivalents, as Karpman 1952 does. According to Bowman, attempts to write into laws a diagnostic criteria for a single psychiatric classification into which a sex offender must fall before he can be committed will be unsuccessful because they require for their operations something which is impossible from the present capabilities of psychiatry and psychology. In place of current laws, Bowman calls for the adoption of recommendations by the Group for the Advancement of Psychiatry concerning the 'psychiatrically deviated sex offender.' This offender's behavior must differ so largely from the majority of the male population to be mentally disordered. One of the following should be met: 1) repetitive compulsive acts 2) use of force 3) age disparity between himself and his victim (27). Though Bowman anticipates future directions of approaches to sex offenders in wishing to use psychiatric knowledge and techniques to establish non-punitive and possibly rehabilitative techniques, he is still firmly planted within his era by wanting to allow for the indeterminate incarceration of dangerous sex criminals who cannot be permanently isolated by traditional penal sentences (31).

New York. Dept. of Mental Hygiene. *Final Report: A Research Project for the Study and Treatment of Persons Convicted of Crimes Involving Sexual Aberrations. June 1952 to June 1955.* Albany: State of NY, 1955.

This government report is interested in tracking the treatment of sex criminals in Sing Sing after revisions to the State Mental Hygiene law, Penal Code, Correction Law, and code of criminal procedures in 1950 allowed for indeterminate sentences for certain categories of sexual felons. The report cites the importance of psychiatric treatment, asserting that sexual offenders are mentally ill, though not necessarily legally insane (vi). Additionally, the report addresses problems with various therapeutic techniques (superficial psychotherapy not very helpful, more in-depth therapy more promising, electroshock most promising). Moreover, it addresses personality characteristics of different types of offenders (men committing rape/sexual assault on adult females; heterosexual hebephiles, heterosexual pedophiles, homosexual hebephiles, homosexual pedophiles, incest offenders). Well in line with larger cultural messages surrounding homosexuality during this period, homosexual categories are marked with much greater psychosexual disturbance in the report, with the homosexual pedophile being the most disturbed of offenders (85-87). The report's recommendations include a need for more sex education

overall, a need for more effective treatment, a need for better reporting of sex offenses, and a need to understand that sex offenders are not a homogenous group (88-89). Notably, the report points the way toward later condemnation of the sex psychopath statutes that call for indeterminate sentencing, largely as a result of failure to effectively treat sex offenders in mental health facilities.

Tappan, Paul W. "Myths about Sex Offenders." *Sexology* 23.2. [September 1956]: 94-99.

Sociologist and lawyer Paul W. Tappan wishes to combat false ideas about sex offenders in this popular publication. Tappan explains that there have been multiple approaches to meet the problem of sex crime from criminology, law, the medical field—increased publicity, death penalty, increased prison time, up to life, denial of parole, police registration, psychoanalysis, castration, sterilization, shock treatment, indeterminate mental hospital custody, brain surgery, and group therapy. Tappan admits there is confusion about best treatment — authorities will want the greatest possible severity of punishment and then in the next breath declare the problem is medical and that they should be turned over to psychiatrists (94). The author suggests that sex offenders are smaller in number and more likely to be minor offenders that popular opinion dictates (94), and he distinguishes the more common 'sexual deviate' who is not dangerous and from the extremely rare 'vicious sex murderer' (95). After correcting several stereotypes and misconceptions about the sex offender, Tappan suggests that methods of effective treatment have not been worked out for sex offenders (98), that sex psychopath laws are not wiping out sex crime (98) and that sex problems can't be solved by merely passing laws about it (99).

The Alice Winthrow Field Collection. 1939-1956. 5 boxes / 4 linear ft. Kinsey Institute for Research in Sex, Gender, and Reproduction. Bloomington, Indiana.

The collection of sex researcher, criminologist, and social scientist Alice Winthrow Field (1909-1960) is comprised of papers, statistical and criminal reports, professional correspondence, research notes, manuscripts, charts, publication drafts, and legal information regarding criminal cases of sexual offenders and the relevant penal codes for New York City. The first focus of the collection is material pertaining to the New York City Sex Offender study (1951-1956) – which consists of extensive notes on the study, sex offense trial case notes (1951-1954), notes and literature regarding NYC penal codes and legislative acts pertaining to sex offenses, published bulletins from the Chief City Magistrate regarding new or amended crime-oriented legislative bills, and correspondence with Alfred Kinsey (1945-1955) and with the NYC magistrates regarding the study. The second focus of the collection concerns cases in the Women's Court and Wayward Minors' Court under the New York City Department of Probation (1940-1945) – including legal and statistical documents, reports, memoranda, two Masters theses on minors' court issues, data sheets on minors' court cases (1936-1943), and a series of 49 filed reports on female minors. The New York Sex Offender Study material influences and complements the Institute's later work in the 1965 *Sex Offenders* Study, which even

relies on some of Field's research, while the archives related to the Wayward Minor's Court shed light on adolescent offenders and child victims from a slightly earlier era.

The *Sex Offenders Study* and Related Materials

California Department of Mental Hygiene. *Final Report on California Sexual Deviation Research*. Sacramento: Assembly of the State of California. March 1954.

This government report describes the work on Sexual Deviation research authorized by the State of California from 1950-1954. It reviews earlier scientific literature on sexual offenses, its nature and causes, options for clinical treatment, and literature on the prediction and prevention of sex offenses. It also offers synopses of the sex laws in 23 states and DC that have some kind of sex psychopath or other special sex legislation. The overall perspective of the report, in its own words, is "socio-legal" (150). In an attempt to make recommendations for state legislation, the report does note that it is only feasible to create laws regarding psychiatric examination and treatment for person charged or convicted of a crime, rather than taking a purely preventive approach (33). The report's overview of state laws up to its own day (41-59) is incredibly useful, especially for providing context in conjunction with the 1965 Kinsey Institute Sex Offender Study that relied so heavily on California prison populations. The report also offers a study of the literature on child victims of adult sex offenders up to that time (59-62). Finally, it analyses data and characteristics of those convicted of sex offenses in California and outlines next steps for sex deviation research. Several studies focus on San Francisco alone. As a source, it is certainly most interesting for scholars of 1950s sex crimes and the era of the sex psychopath laws.

Gebhard, Paul H., John H. Gagnon, Wardell B. Pomeroy, and Cornelia V. Christenson. *Sex Offenders: An Analysis of Types*. NY: Harper and Row, 1965.

The Kinsey Institute's 1965 Sex Offender Study analyzes data and personal histories from a range of men in prisons-- all white, all greater than 16 years of age, all convicted of a sex offense (but not all of admitted guilt)-- and compared that data to two groups, a non-prison control group and prison group not convicted of sex offense. As such, it constitutes the "first solid empirical study of men convicted of such offenses" (242). The findings are organized into categories based on the partner's age, partner's sex, the use force, and demographic data indicating those who offended against children (<12 y.o.), against minors, and against adults. The study took a cultural view of sex offense by stipulating that a sex offender is "a person who has been legally convicted as the result of an overt act, committed by him for his own immediate sexual gratification, which is contrary to the prevailing mores of the society in which he lives and/or is legally punishable" (9); this definition implies that no particular sex act is always invested with illegal or amoral overtones. Of particular interest is Chapter 36: The Sexual Psychopath (845-866),

which finds significant differences between sexual psychopaths and other kinds of sex offenders, yet nonetheless criticizes the deep confusion of the state sexual psychopath laws.

Gagnon, John. "Female Child Victims of Sex Offenses." *Social Problems* 13.2 [Fall 1965]: 176-192.

Gagnon's study reanalyzes adult reports of childhood sexual events from *Sexual Behavior in the Human Female* in order to contribute to what was at the time a small existing literature on victims of sex offense. In particular, the study seeks to test two hypotheses emerging in the literature surrounding sex offense victims-- 1) the relatively minor effect on adult adjustment that early sexual experience has and 2) the significant role which the child may play in the initiation, maintenance, or concealment of the offense (177). The study's conclusions found substantial underreporting to police of these events (190); moreover, 'collaborative' victims are found to be in the minority, 'at least from the victim's point of view' (192) and in a far greater minority than previous studies of victims tended to show. Although this corroborates previous studies which show lack of negative outcomes overall from these experiences, Gagnon asserts that a lack of negative outcomes does not necessarily lead to positive experience from the point of view of the victim (192). This article represents an important contribution to the study of the effects of sex offenses on the victim, just as awareness of the 'battered child' was growing. The article should also be noted by scholars interested in the Institute's own contribution to scholarship on sex crime, as Gagnon was a Senior Research Sociologist and Trustee of the Kinsey Institute in the 1960s.

Frisbie, Louise V. "Studies on Sex Offending in California." *California Mental Health Research Digest* 4(4) [1966]: 135-141.

Frisbie follows a study on the population of Atascadero Hospital (1954-1964) to understand the social adjustment of pedophiles in southern California counties—parolees from prison, discharges from Atascadero, probationers under supervision, releases to society with no supervision. Frisbie wants to correct 'serious and misguided concepts about sex offenders, how many there are, who they are, and how dangerous they are' (135). The author notes distinct and inherent differences in the character of parole and probation supervision, and how they bear little relationship to the seriousness of the sex offense or to the subject's estimated potential for dangerousness (139), which corroborates much of the data from the *Sex Offenders* Study, also largely dependent on the same California prison populations. Since psychiatrists pretty readily agree that there is no known technique for 'curing' sex offenders, Frisbie argues that society must concentrate on and exert greater effort toward providing sound mental and emotional health through education (140), another goal she shares with the 1965 Kinsey Report. Frisbie departs from the aims of the *Sex Offenders* Study, however, when she argues for more prevention of sex offenses through personality measuring devices (141) or for social strategy against sex offenses along multiple fronts'-- legal, psychiatric, sociological, practical, as well as imaginative and so-called 'depth' attacks (141).

MacNamara, Donal E. J. "Sex Offenses and Sex Offenders." *Annals of the American Society of Political and Social Science* 376: 148-155, Mar. 1968

Renowned criminologist Donal E.J. MacNamara argues that sex laws reflect a puritanical socio-sexual culture but do not accurately depict either the incidence or modes of sexual conduct. Such laws do, however, create a body of sexual offenders (perhaps exaggerated as to numbers and certainly exaggerated as to degree of social danger) who are subject to hysterical, almost sadistically punitive sanctions by public, police, courts, and corrections authorities. MacNamara also suggests that while sex acts committed by force or threat and sexual advances to very young children must be restrained by penal sanctions (at least in the absence of effective therapeutic techniques), many of the sex statutes punishing consensual or autoerotic conduct, or nuisance manifestations of minor sexual pathology might well be repealed. This article serves as an artifact of the continued re-evaluation of sex crime statutes that occurred within law and criminal justice disciplines, even during eras of intense panic surrounding those crimes.

The Sex Offender Changes Across Time

Podolsky, Edward (pseudo. Betram Pollens). *The Sexual Criminal*. NY: Macauley, 1938.

Medical expert Edward Podolsky wants to offer the underlying theory of sex crime, offer clinical examples from cases, and point out some things science does not yet know about the sex criminal in this pseudonymously authored account for the popular audience. It is Podolsky's opinion that psychiatrists can offer no practical, effective plan for treating the fully developed sex 'deviate' or 'pervert' (12); that known sex offenders should be registered and under constant supervision when not confined to institutions (13); and that treatment and cure is the weakest point in the situation at present (14). The volume also provides illustrations of sex criminals being detained and 'treated' throughout. Chapters like "Is the Sex Criminal Born or Made?" "Is the Sex Criminal Insane?" border on the sensational, and Podolsky seems to participate in the wave of hysteria surrounding sex crimes that he criticizes (10-20) by attacking the present-day legalistic concept of insanity for creating a situation where judges and juries are 'forced' to permit a dangerous criminal to remain at large (79). Of note is a fascinating discussion of boy children being 'turned' homosexual on the basis of their gender conformity amid exposure to homosexual activities (49-52)— Podolsky insists that the 'real masculine boy' can withstand homosexual experiences and leave them behind to engage in heterosexual activities; the feminine boy will become an overt homosexual if introduced to homosexual practices; and the androgynous boy will be the most vulnerable to environmental influences in shaping his sexual life, so he should be especially protected from homosexual influences.

de River, Joseph Paul. *The Sexual Criminal: A Psychoanalytical Study*. 2nd ed. Ed. Brian King. Chicago: Bloat, 2000.

Originally published in 1949 (2nd ed, 1956) as a criminology textbook for law enforcement personnel, this volume was reissued in 2000 as a kind of 'time-capsule' for its portrait of the sexual underworld of Los Angeles in the 1930s and 1940s. It is particularly fascinating for scholars interested in the history of sex crimes. De River conceived the volume as a practical guide for medical and legal experts, as well as for sociologists and criminologists to familiarize themselves with the sexual psychopath. In the volume, the etiology of sexual psychopathy is firmly situated as a psychiatric and psychological problem rather than an endocrinological one, which would have been in keeping with the more progressive thought of its time. After detailed sections covering sadism and masochism, de River moves on to consider psychological aspects of criminal investigation and includes essays that consider the sexual criminal from the point of view of the judge, the police officer, the crime writer, and the psychologist. Unlike most textbooks of the era, the text is illustrated with sensational mugshots of criminals and crime scene photographs of victims, as well as popular-press style interviews with subjects. Editor Brian King introduces the volume with the essay "The Strange Case of Doctor Dr. River," which discusses the controversy of de River's tenure as head of the Sex Offense Bureau of Los Angeles, including his role in the infamous "Black Dahlia" case involving the murder of Los Angeles resident Elizabeth Short (1947-1948).

McDonald, Hugh C. *Playtime with Patty and Wilbur*. Culver City, CA: Murray and Gee, 1952.

This children's book contains messages about sex deviants by teaching 'realistic' lessons to children about how to avoid or cope with deviate personalities across four stories featuring Patty and her friend Wilbur. In his forward to the story, the author explicitly encourages children to 'remember Patty' when they leave the direct supervision of their mother or father. Across the stories, Patty is continually assailed the Needle Nose Grouff Growlers, strange creatures who want to take her away to have candy and who, in the words of Patty's parents, "look nice but try to fool children by saying nice things to them" (7). This book is an artifact of cultural messages surrounding child molesters in the 1950s, a time of intense hysteria surrounding sex crimes targeting children.

Hampton, Wade T. *The Sexual Psychopath*. Los Angeles: Medco, 1965.

This non-fiction pulp volume boasts a sensationalistic cover, lurid chapter titles like "Torture Boy" and "The Violent Ones," and a series of cases histories that focus on bizarre sex crimes, violence, and murder. Its representation of the sex offender borders on the hysterical, and thus is an artifact of both the cyclical panic surrounding sex crime and the public fascination that accompanied the same panic. In the words of the author, "the sex crime is most often committed by some trembling wretch who hides in the shadows, pounces on his unsuspecting victim without warning. The defective personality who commits such crimes has his

emotional machinery warped and twisted into kinks and knots. Not understanding his strange urges, he is helpless to combat them” (53). Though obviously incredibly disturbed, the sex deviant can be nonetheless cured by a psychologist, according to the volume’s conclusion.

Jersild, Jens. *The Normal Homosexual Male versus the Boy Molester*. Copenhagen: NYT Nordisk Forlag Arnold Busck, 1967.

The main object of this work is to substantiate the theory that child molesters belong to a group—the ‘pedophiliacs’ — which differs from ‘normal’ homosexuals (7), in order to advocate for changes in social attitudes concerning homosexuals. As a product of its time, the volume nevertheless participates the widespread conflation of homosexuality and pedophilia from that period: Jersild distinguishes heteropedophilia, the attraction to children within a heterosexual orientation, as distinct from ordinary pedophilia, which assumes homosexuality (20). Despite idiosyncrasies such as these, the source is nonetheless illustrative of the complicated relationship between homosexuality and pedophilia in the academic literature on sex crimes that actually persisted for multiple decades. It is also interesting to compare punishments and preventive measures for those men convicted of sex offense in Denmark (Ch III- 26-30) to those in the US. In Denmark, no homosexual relations between consenting adults are punishable, so criminal offenses necessarily involve one person under the age of 18. Suspended sentences, detention institution, and castration are the most common punishments for sex offenses. The author was chief of the Morality Police of Copenhagen for 30 years and was initially charged in 1950 with controlling certain homosexual offenses taking place at public lavatories, which led him to his largely sympathetic concern for the so-called homosexual ‘problem.’

McCaghy, Charles. “Child Molesters: A Study of Their Careers as Deviants.” In Clinard, Mashall B., and Richard Quinney, eds., *Criminal Behavior Systems: A Typology*. NY: Holt, Rinehart, and Winston, 1967. 75-88.

This criminological study tests four major hypotheses concerning careers of 181 persons convicted of sex offenses against children. Three subgroups differed according to the extent the subject’s life pattern involved children, which seemed to contribute to differences in the amount of coercion used, the context of the offense encounter, and the form of sexual contact. Verbalized motives for the offenses were also examined. Findings suggest that neither molesters nor their offenses are a homogenous entity; the range of molesters’ interaction with children is related to the characteristics of their molesting behavior; verbalized motives are related to the degree to which molesting offenses deviate from the sexual norms; changes in verbalized motives are related to the type of social reaction experiences; and motives verbalized by molesters differ from the motives they attribute to other molesters (78). Ultimately, McCaghy asserts that the molester is extremely resistant to accepting full responsibility for his offense (87) and that society’s attempts to alter the molester’s motives are largely unsuccessful (88). As an artifact, this study begins to show how evaluative differences regarding the sex offender began to

emerge across different academic disciplines—just as sociologists and psychologists might downplay the ‘delinquency’ of the sex offender or the severity of effects resulting from sexual contact with adults in childhood (see Gebhard et al, 1965; Gagnon 1965, 1970), criminologists and criminal justice personnel stridently insist that he is need of penal correction and continued surveillance.

Gebhard, Paul H. “Sex Offenders.” In John Money and Herman Musaph (eds.), *Handbook of Sexology IV: Selected Personal and Social Issues*. NY: Elsevier, 1978. 1087-1094.

Gebhard, director of the Kinsey institute from 1965-1982, begins this overview of sex offenders for a sexology handbook with the culturally based argument that “what may be an offense in one culture may in another be acceptable or even normative behavior” (1086). In Western societies, Gebhard finds the most common criteria used in determining sex offenses are 1) presence of absence of consent; 2) ages of individuals 3) degree of privacy 4) degree of conflict with sexual morality. (1087-1088), though he insists these are not the same criteria used in other societies or in other time periods. Based on the wide gamut of sex offenses and the great diversity of people being labeled as sex offenders, Gebhard concludes by echoing calls of the American Law Institute and Group for the Advancement of Psychiatry to invoke social control for only cases involving threat, force, or duress, cases involving adults and children, and cases of sexual activity or solicitation so open as to constitute a public nuisance. Gebhard insists that what consenting adults do in private should not be governed by law (1093), which seems to be the direction that U.S. jurisprudence formally affirmed only recently [see *Lawrence v. Texas*, 539 U.S. 558 (2003)].

Groth, A. Nicholas. “Adult Sexual Orientation and Attraction to Underage Persons.” *Archives of Sexual Behavior* 7(3): 175-181. Mar. 1978.

A random sample of 175 males convicted of sexual assault against children was screened with reference to their adult sexual orientation and the sex of their victims. The sample divided fairly evenly between those who were sexually fixated exclusively on children or had regressed from peer relationships. Female children were victimized twice as often as male children. All regressed offenders, whether victims were male or female, were heterosexual in their adult orientation. No examples of regression to child victims from peer-oriented heterosexual males. In the study, the possibility emerges that homosexual and heterosexual pedophilia may be mutually exclusive and that the adult heterosexual male constitutes a greater risk to the underage child than does the adult homosexual male. This study serves as an artifact of the continuing examination of the relationship between homosexuality and pedophilia that emerges in social scientific studies of sexuality, even as it offers dubious support to its claims that homosexual males cannot likely be pedophiles on the basis that the homosexual male is sexually attracted to masculine qualities whereas the heterosexual male is attracted to feminine characteristics, and the sexually immature child’s qualities are more feminine than masculine (181).

Baxter, DJ, et al. "Deviant Sexual Behavior: Differentiating Sex Offenders by Criminal and Personal History, Psychometric Measures, and Sexual Response." *Criminal Justice and Behavior* 11 (4): December 1984. 477-501.

In this study, criminal record, personal history, socio-sexual competence and physiological responses to erotic stimuli were examined in incarcerated pedophiles, hebephiles (ephebephiles), and rapists. Significant differences were found among groups in criminal and personal background—in particular, pedophiles tended to be older, more poorly educated, more likely to be unmarried, and less frequently involved in non-sexual crime. Social and socio-sexual inadequacy is common in all groups, reflected in under-assertiveness, low self-esteem, and negative sexual attitudes. Rapists and hebephiles both responded maximally to adults as sexual partners, and both responded more to cues for consensual sex than to cues for rapes. Several important conclusions follow from the study that shed light on pedophilia as differentiated from other forms of paraphilia: it is not so much that pedophiles showed increased sexual attraction to children per se, but that they showed a failure to inhibit sexual response to children and/or show a clear erotic response for adults, which both hebephiles and rapists did (496). For the authors, this suggests pedophiles may 'really' be deviates, while the differing responses of hebephiles and rapists (responding to adults, responding to consensual sex cues), suggest that other factors, such as the inability of younger victims to defend themselves or make them less likely to object, rather than the offender's actual sexual preference, may impact his selection of the victim (497). Interesting for his investigation of deviate sexual arousal, this study's highlighting of pedophilia as a sexual orientation apart from other sexual conditions prefigures a larger social focus on pedophilia as the 'most deviate' of all sexual deviations beginning in the mid 1990s.

Minnesota Institute of Legal Education. *Psychopathic Personalities and Sexually Dangerous Persons*. Minneapolis: Minnesota Institute of Legal Education, 1994.

This handbook is aimed at providing guidance for legal, law enforcement, and health care professionals concerning 'sexually dangerous' persons in the state of Minnesota as of 1995. Sections overview the history of sexually dangerous person legislation in Minnesota, its application and legal challenges, as well as the overview the process of screening, referring, and committing persons adjudged to be sexually dangerous; the prosecution and trial strategy for cases concerning such persons; and the treatment and discharge process. In Minnesota, three elements are necessary to meet the definition of a 'sexually dangerous' person in its 1994 law: 1) habitual misconduct in sexual matters 2) utter lack of power to control sexual impulses 3) probability that the lack of control will result in harm to others (5). For scholars of sex crime, it is interesting to see how this new civil commitment category for sexual predators is a possible throwback to sex psychopath legislation in the 1930s and 1940s. As a source, the material here provides a detailed holistic look at the intersection of law, mental health and criminal justice in the treatment of the contemporary sex criminal.

Stadler, Matthew. *The Sex Offender: A Novel*. NY: HaperCollins, 1994.

In this novel reminiscent of the styles of Kafka, Orwell, and Nabokov, a young teacher in Seattle undergoes an increasingly bizarre and invasive form of aversive therapy under the hands of Doctor-General Nicholas Nicholas for his sexual indiscretions with a twelve-year-old student. Set in a dystopic alternate reality, *The Sex Offender* pits its unnamed protagonist against the bureaucracy of a Criminal and Health Ministry in almost total charge of his life. The main character's only resistance to state governmentality comes in his surreptitious nightly forays to an illicit underground club to watch a rebel-insurgent drag queen perform. In shades of satire, the novel also serves to offer a critique of society and politics during an intense era of panic surrounding sex crimes, especially that society's notions of love and psychological health.

Jenkins, Philip. *Moral Panic: Changing Concepts of the Child Molester in Modern America*. NY: Yale UP, 1998.

Historian Phillip Jenkins discusses the social, political, and ideological factors that have influenced public opinion about sexual crimes, both real and imagined, in the twentieth century US. Jenkins finds particular eras in which there was heightened alarm regarding sex crimes—the late 1930s, the late 1940s-mid 1950s, and the mid 1980s-the mid 1990s— in addition to eras in which the threat of sexual crime receded—the 1920s and the 1960s, for instance. Rather than suggesting that a static, objective perspective on sex crime has persisted through these decades, Jenkins asserts that understandings of sex criminals, and child molesters in particular, have ranged from conceiving them as merely confused individuals unlikely to harm again to a much more threatening notion of compulsive predators who have little hope of being cured. For Jenkins, it is these changing conceptions that are able to shed light on shifting social attitudes to matters as diverse as the status of children, the structure of the family, the range of acceptable sexual behaviors, and the tolerance of alternative sexual orientations.

The Victims of Sex Offense

Gagnon, John H. "Sexual Encounters between Adults and Children." *SEICUS Study Guide No. 11*. Washington, DC: SEICUS, 1970.

This even-handed study guide produced by the Sex Information and Education Council of the US attempts to mitigate against irrationalities about sex and undue paranoia surrounding sex crimes against children. As such, it is based around what to do if a child reports being a victim of a sex crime. Gagnon begins by explaining there are a wide range of forms of possible sexual contact between adults and children, which in turn have a variety of short- and long-term effects. He corrects misconceptions about sex offenders (that they are hyper-sexed fiends, that they are all homosexual) and explains that victims are not always likely to have negative

long-term consequences. Gagnon is certainly not an apologist for adult-child sexual encounters, however: he insists that children are not seeking what adults would recognize as sexual gratification even if they 'consent' or are willing to engage in sexual contact with an adult because children's sexual responses are not analogous to adults' responses until adolescence. Gagnon cautions parents that they cannot prevent an unwelcome sexual event from happening per se, but they can engage in education and develop a warm and nurturing relationship with the child in order to have the tools to respond appropriately in the unlikely event it happens (23).

Walters, David R. *Physical and Sexual Abuse of Children: Causes and Treatment*. Bloomington: Indiana UP, 1975.

Walters' volume focuses on the human aspects of child abuse and how it can be treated by professionals, rather than presenting a litany of horrors done to children. As with Geiser 1979 (above), Walters' thesis is that "the physical and sexual abuse of children is usually not inflicted by mentally ill or pathological parents. Rather it is the logical outgrowth of our cultural heritage and predilection toward violence" (4). The author examines what is currently known about the problem of child abuse, discusses the cultural aspects that generate and encourage the abuse of children, and offers a typology of physical abusers and how they might be treated as well as alternatives to current practices (4). His major social criticism is that "the treatment of the abusive adult and abused child consists of systematic non-treatment through procedures and policies of the very agencies charged by law with offering services" (x). Like Geiser's calls for a broader social plan to eliminate the roots of child abuse below (see Geiser 1979), Walters' calls for a focus on the humane treatment of the abuser will be drowned out in the prominent focus on the victim of abuse in the subsequent decade of popular and academic literature on the topic.

Armstrong, Louise. *Kiss Daddy Goodnight: A Speak-out on Incest*. NY: Hawthorne, 1978.

A classic in the field of victim studies. In this popular press volume, Armstrong helps to raise awareness of the prevalence of child sexual abuse as a systemic social issue situated most typically within the family, rather than as a matter of random 'stranger-danger.' The volume is mainly composed of first-person narratives of victims of father-daughter incest, including the author's own. The material is taken from approximately 200 interviews and correspondence conducted by the author. Armstrong subsequently became known as a speaker on women's issues and family violence at the national level.

Geiser, Robert L. *Hidden Victims: The Sexual Abuse of Children*. Boston: Beacon, 1979.

This book is notable in its address of child abuse as a symptom of bigger social problems: marital strain, poverty, parental immaturity, social isolation, overwhelmed mothers, cycles of abuse, interactions between social class and social stresses (4), tracing the root of the problem to an overall philosophy of violence that pervades our society. Geiser suggests that increasing awareness of child abuse

stems from the publication of an article on ‘battered child syndrome’ in 1962 (see Kempe, C. Henry, et al. “The Battered Child Syndrome.” *Journal of the American Medical Association* 181 [1962]: 17-24); by 1967, all 50 states has child abuse reporting laws. As a theoretical contribution to child abuse terminology, Geiser prefers to refer to the sexual misuse of children rather than child abuse (7); for him, abuse is a legal term, misuse as a mental health viewpoint. Moreover, misuse can work around thorny issues of consent; even if children themselves do not feel abused, they can still have been misused (7-8). The volume also covers rape, incest, the different dynamics of the sexual misuse of male and female children, and child pornography and child prostitution. Geiser’s views seem not to have been adopted widely in subsequent research and practice; for instance, he insists very adamantly that just passing laws against pornography or prostitution will never eradicate them (122), yet that is precisely what child advocates worked hard to accomplish in the decade subsequent to the publication of this volume. It is most interesting to consider this source alongside growing concerns from a newly emerging victim studies movement (see Armstrong 1978, Rush 1980, Bass 1988) that would eclipse calls to theorize child sexual abuse in a broad social context.

Rush, Florence. *The Best Kept Secret: Sexual Abuse of Children*. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice Hall, 1980.

Rush’s feminist account of child sexual abuse leads with her thesis that sexual abuse of children is “not an occasional deviant act, but a devastating commonplace fact of everyday life” (xii). In reaction against the inclination to view child-adult sex as potentially harmless, which was more prevalent in academic and popular literature in the late 1960s to the late 1970s, Rush asserts tirelessly that the offender is overwhelmingly male, 80% of the time he is a family relative or friend of the victim, actual incidents are grossly underreported, and offender behavior crosses all social, economic, and racial lines. By offering a feminist standpoint on the sexual abuse of child as a matter of gender and power, Rush winds up helping to organizing the dominant perspective of child sexual abuse that remains to this day. By undertaking cultural analysis into the roots of child abuse, Rush also traces a genealogy of sexual abuse in the Bible, the Talmud, and in Christian history by focusing on treatment of women and children as property. Perhaps most interestingly, Rush addresses the ‘cover-up’ of the seduction theory by Freud supposedly to hide the actual sexual abuse of women (80-104) well before Jeffrey Masson does in *The Assault on Truth* (see 534 M39 a8 1984, Kinsey Institute Library). The introduction to this book is written by Susan Brownmiller, author of the classic feminist analysis of rape, *Against our Will* (see 527 B88a).

Bass, Ellen, and Laura Davis. *The Courage to Heal: A Guide for Women Survivors of Child Sexual Abuse*. NY: Harper and Row, 1988.

This incredibly influential self-help guidebook is aimed at the recovery process from the trauma of child sexual abuse. As a non-academic source, it includes quizzes and writing exercises aimed at having victims remember, break silence, recognize the damage of their abuse, honor their survival, and change their patterns of low-self

esteem or intimacy problems. Most notoriously, the book's approach has garnered controversy for its role in issues surrounding the recovery of memories, as when the text suggests after offering a quiz entitled "How Can I Know If I was A Victim of Child Sexual Abuse?," "if you are unable to remember any specific instances like the ones mentioned above but still have a feeling that something abusive happened to you, it probably did" (21). Scholarly work both supporting and criticizing the approach to memory in this text has been abundant since its publication (as examples, see Loftus, *The Myth of Repressed Memory*, 105 L64 m9 1994, Baker, *Child Sexual Abuse and the False Memory Syndrome*, 535.1 C545 1998, Cvetkovich, *An Archive of Feeling*, 364.16 C84 a7 2003 or Davis, *Accounts of Innocence* 535.1 D29 a18 2005 within the Institute's Library collections).

Vander Mey, Brenda J. "The Sexual Victimization of Boys and Girls: A Comparative Analysis." Unpublished paper, originally presented at the National Symposium on Child Victimization, 1988. 1992.

This study of approximately 500 victims of child abuse in Virginia shows that both differences and similarities exist between male and female victims of child sexual abuse. Most notably, significant differences in the demography of typical male and female victims of child sexual abuse are found: male victims are significantly younger than female victims, more likely to be abused by non-family members and by women, and more often reported as having special personality characteristics ("bad," "dumb," "unsocialized"). By contrast, female victims were more often reported as having special life problems and were more often reported as residing in homes reporting marital discord. Like Violato 1994, this study recommends that more research focusing on male child sexual abuse is needed and calls attention to gender disparities in treatment. As a source, its focus on male child sexual abuse prefigures attention that media will bring to light a decade later in the Catholic Church abuse scandal in the early and mid 2000s.

Violato, Claudio. "Problems of Research in Male Child Sexual Abuse. *Journal of Child Sexual Abuse* 2(3) [1993]: 33-55.

This review article focuses on the main problems found in the study of male child sexual abuse and notes the paucity of empirical and clinical evidence on the subject. Finding the research literature in some disarray, Violato discovers that compatible definitions of child sexual abuse (CSA) are not used across studies and advocates for the clearest and least restrictive definition possible. Violato also discusses how prevalence rates of male child sexual abuse are not agreed upon and how initial and long-term effects of abuse on boys are only beginning to be understood. Ultimately, the author insists much more research is urgently required in this area; therefore, his conclusions are only tentative: Some empirical data suggest more young adult males who are victims of CSA are more interested in having sex with male children than young adult males who were not victims, a finding that needs further study. Additionally, future research must clarify the rate of CSA and investigate the gender-specific effects of CSA. Like Elliot 1994, this article represents shifts in research on

CSA that have been prevalent in recent decades, especially the way it moves beyond stereotypical formations of a male sex offender/predator and a female victim.

Jenny, Carole. "Quality Assurance : A Response to 'the Backlash' against Child Sexual Abuse Diagnosis and Treatment." *Journal of Child Sexual Abuse* 2(3) [1993]: 89-99.

Jenny is a clinical practitioner who wishes to address an emphasis in contemporary media and culture upon children's false reports of abuse alongside increasing calls for greater recognition of child sexuality in society. Out of these developments, the author posits the child abuse treatment industries as disciplines 'under fire' (89), no doubt because they call into question cherished social norms about childhood innocence and point to the possibly treachery of experiencing childhood. Jenny admits that some of the criticism aimed at CSA diagnosis and treatment may be deserved—much like 19th century medicine, CSA diagnosis and treatment could benefit from more scientific practices and better quality assurance. She insists that some forms of treatment 'quackery' abound, such as when a practitioner says, for instance, that they have never seen a false allegation of abuse or when a practitioner says that have some special technique or insight for detecting abuse. Ultimately, Jenny insists the best defense against any backlash is even stronger professional practices. This source serves as an insightful overview of both the strengths and weaknesses of recent diagnostic and treatment practices for victims of sexual abuse.

Elliot, Michele (ed.). *Female Sexual Abuse of Children*. NY: Guilford Press, 1994.

Along with Violato 1993, this source addresses existing lacunae in the literature on child sexual abuse. This edited volume attempts to partially correct the lack of attention given to the sexual abuse of children by female offenders. Elliot suggests that as difficult it is to speak about child sex abuse generally, it is even harder to speak of the mistreatment of children by women, who are typically charged with their nurturance and development. Aimed at calling attention and shedding light on this issue, the volume draws on information from England, US, and Canada yet still finds a paucity of materials available for research and study. Importantly, this volume provides a strong basis for the claim that underreporting of sexual abuse by women may be due to cultural biases, especially those regarding women's sexuality (i.e, *how* could a woman sexually abuse a child?) and women's gender role (by undermining feelings about how women should relate to children). Experts from criminology, social work, psychotherapy, child psychology, and counseling are represented and feminist views are included as well.

Conte, John R. *Critical Issues in Child Sexual Abuse: Historical, Legal, and Psychological Perspectives*. London: Sage, 2002.

In this edited volume, researchers from the fields of social work, counseling, law, public health, and criminal justice address several of the key contemporary issues surrounding child sexual abuse, including latent memory recovery, prosecution and treatment of offenders, and the linking of dissociative identity disorder to childhood trauma. Of particular note is this volume's dedication to the memory of Dr. Roland C. Summit, widely known in the mental health fields for his theories of child sexual abuse and "Child Sexual Abuse Accommodation Syndrome" in particular, in which a child's denials of abuse are taken as evidence only that the child is likely too afraid to disclose said abuse. Summit's role in perpetuating the McMartin Preschool Abuse scandal in the 1980s earned him criticism and a largely negative reappraisal of his work. These contributors indicate that they wish to "continue the groundbreaking tradition of Dr. Summit's work" (back cover) which suggests his approach nonetheless has a legacy (if a nonetheless problematic one) in the treatment and research concerning child sexual abuse.

The Sexuality of Sex Offense

Ruitenbeek, Hendrik M., ed. *The Psychotherapy of Perversions*. NY: Citadel Press, 1967.

This excellent edited volume on psychoanalytic approaches to perversion covers general psychoanalytic theories of perversion and in-depth approaches to sadism-masochism, fetishism, exhibitionism, transvestism, and homosexuality. In his critical introduction, Ruitenbeek insists that it is always hard to draw distinctions between the normal and the abnormal, but especially hard when doing psychoanalysis because Freud reminds us that there is some perverse element in every normal person (13). Although 'perverse' behavior may be 'natural' to humankind, in psychoanalytic understandings the perverse becomes problematic when it tends to avoid natural sexual contact and hence fails to meet genital demands in a genital way. Ruitenbeek surmises that Judeo-Christian morality laws may have cause some perversions to become internalized and their expression to be inhibited. In most of the volume's selections, perversion is thought to be caused by the castration complex or by ego splitting, and therefore it is asserted that perversions express immature forms of sexual activity (20). In this schematic, homosexuality is treated lastly in the volume because, in the editor's estimation, it is a slightly more mature state of development than the other perversions!

Money, John. "Sex Offending: Law, Medicine, Science, Media, and the Diffusion of Sexological Knowledge." *Medicine and the Law* 2 [1983]: 250-255.

Here, medical psychologist and sexologist John Money calls for the greater diffusion of sexological knowledge, both vertically (to sex education courses in undergraduate colleges, high schools and grade schools) and horizontally (to law schools, police academies, media academies, etc). Money uses sex offense as an example of this pressing need for knowledge diffusion by insisting that the criterion of sex offense is legal, but the law is evasive, arbitrary and parochial in its definitions. He finds that some sex offenses are symptomatic of the paraphilias, but others are not. Consensual oral sex, homosexuality, exhibitionism, voyeurism are all sex offenses, for instance. For health-care professionals, there arises the moral dilemma of whether to take a harmless sex offender into treatment in order to keep him out of prison and thus help to maintain a sexologically archaic and unjust legal and penal system. Although the aforementioned dilemma diminishes when the sex offender is pathologically violent and assaultive, a new dilemma arises in the latter context, namely that the offender is then denied the right to consent to treatment on the premise that he loses his capability of informed consent by reason of his being at risk of apprehension or by having been arrested and convicted. For Money, sexologists have knowledge the rest of society needs and should diffuse that knowledge to people who have the ability to influence public policy and public education regarding human sexuality.

Money, John. "Biomedical and Criminal-Justice Concepts of Paraphilia: Developing Convergence." *Medicine and the Law* 2 [1983]: 257-261.

Medical psychologist and sexologist John Money uses the change in the diagnostic classification of sexual deviation to paraphilia (sexual neurosis) in *DSM-III* (1980) as an occasion to think about a convergence that has happened in how forensic sexologists and criminal justice professionals have come to see paraphilias: both groups of expert have come to see onset of the paraphilias at puberty, not after years of depravity; both have come to find paraphiliac imagery and practice highly specific and repetitive; both have discovered that self-incriminating evidence may be readily discoverable, that multiple offenses tend to be replicative, that trigger stimuli are unpredictable but also replicative, that subjects' recall of enactment of the paraphilia is very detailed, and that false confessions of well known paraphiliac crimes are common. As a practicing sexologist, Money understanding of this conceptual shift has meant that criminologists have largely come around to what sexologists have known already. Moreover, Money insists that sexologists still know things that criminologists need to learn—namely, that the frequency of orgasms for paraphiliacs tend to be well above average; that ordinary sexual performance, when attempted by a paraphiliac, is usually sustained by a replay of paraphiliac fantasy; that paraphilia is typically incompatible with being able to fall in love; that paraphiliac enactments are commonly carried out in a dissociative or trance-like state which cannot be voluntarily resisted; and that, for Money particularly, anti-androgenic hormonal treatment combined with couple counseling is more

promising than punitive treatment for long term prevention of recidivism. Money hopes that this interdisciplinary convergence leads to greater convergence in thinking surrounding paraphilias and might possibly extend to legislative changes in laws relating to the paraphilias.

Bancroft, John. "The Sexuality of Sexual Offending." *Criminal Behavior and Mental Health* 1.2 [1991]: 181-192.

In this journal article, John Bancroft, director of the Kinsey Institute from 1995-2004, reviews how there have been major changes in the pattern of sexual offending as well as the social reactions to it from 1978-1991. In particular, Bancroft perceives a greater awareness of sexual abuse of children, particularly within the family; an increase in public awareness of rape; changes to treatment approach for sexual offenders—from what he calls 'behavioural engineering' (behavior modification, aversion therapy) to a mentality of 'therapeutic pessimism' – "a prevailing feeling that most sexual offenders are unhelpable, at least by the application of clinically derived procedures" (181). Bancroft's dissatisfaction as a clinician with treatment practices for sexual offending has led him to turn his attention to the social dimensions of sex offense. By drawing sustained comparisons between social attitudes regarding the sexual assault of children and rape, Bancroft ultimately suggests that "the sexuality of sexual offenses reflects the sexual values of our society" (191), an argument which implies rape and sexual abuse of children each exist as functions of our social attitudes about sex, and, moreover, that our wildly differing responses to those two conditions -- rape is seen as a relatively 'common' human practice across cultures while child sexual assault is seen as utterly alien; child sexual assault is much more likely to be regarded as pathological than rape as a practice-- are in fact symptomatic of social attitudes about the value of women and children and their respective claims to sexuality. With his findings in mind, Bancroft thinks it is the goal of the therapeutic professions to 'challenge the source of these social scripts and foster those which serve a positive view of sexuality" (191). This article serves as great example of the interdisciplinary nature of contemporary sexology through its blend of social and scientific thought, which serves as a major strength in its study of sex offense.

Adson, Patricia R. (ed.). "Paraphilias and Related Disorders." *Psychiatric Annals* 22.6 [June 1992].

This special issue of *Psychiatric Annals* summarizes the various components of treating the multifaceted paraphiliac (sexual neurosis) disorders. Across the contents of the volume, etiology for the paraphilias is variously traced to problems with conflict management in the affective domain, psychological defenses portrayed as obsessive-compulsive expressions, and biological bases, including the role of alcohol and drug dependence as contributing factors. Therapeutic regimes overviewed include individual and group techniques. Treatment and follow-up for the juvenile sex offender is also overviewed. The daunting role that social and cultural values play in the diagnosis and treatment of such disorders is admitted throughout the volume, especially since paraphilias themselves are variously

criminalized. This is a strong example from the 1990s of psychological research into etiology and treatment modalities for sexually anomalous individuals.

Sexuality and Culture 4.2 (Spring 2000). Special Issue on the Consequences of Child Sexual Abuse.

This special issue of *Sexuality and Culture* focuses on the controversy surrounding the 1998 Rind Report, a scientific study that found child victims of child sexual abuse did not always report negative reactions to those events nor did they always have long-term negative effects after the fact (as a form of comparison, compare these results to those presented by Gagnon 1965, 1970 in this bibliography). Although initially published in the peer-reviewed *Bulletin* of the American Psychological Association, the Rind study attracted widespread media attention and earned a formal censure from the US Congress. As a result, the APA retracted its support of the article and promised to consider the public policy implications of the articles it published in the future. Of particular interest in this volume is Mirkin's "Sex, Science, and Sin: The Rind Report, Sexual Politics, and American Scholarship" (82-100), which situates the condemnation of the Rind report as being a matter of sexual politics, not science. As a recent example of the intersection between science, law, public policy, and academic inquiry, this special journal issue shows that the study of sex crimes is no less controversial today than it has been in decades passed.

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Relevant Bibliographies in the Kinsey Library Collections

Research in Sexual Deviation and Sexual Offenses : A Bibliography

Munroe, Allan R. 016.530 M96r

Compiled and distributed by Canadian Criminology and Corrections Association in 1974. Covers major areas of sexual deviation and sex offenses including incest, exhibitionism, pedophilia, the 'dangerous sexual offender,' and a general section on sexual deviation. Excludes homosexuality and lesbianism, transvestism and transexualism because comprehensive annotated bibliographies already existed at the time. Especially strong for sources from 1950-1970 in mental health and criminology.

Child Victims : A Selected, Annotated Bibliography of Material in the Library of the Institute for Sex Research, Inc

Tribus, Lou. 016.364

Annotated bibliography of select resources from the Kinsey Institute's holdings. Compiled in 1979 in recognition of International Year of the Child. Major focus on child sexual abuse. Covers incest, assault from strangers or non-family members, and exploitation for profit, specifically prostitution and child pornography. Addresses representative works and some of the prominent research in the field. Especially strong in material from 1970-1979.

See Also:

Child Abuse and Neglect : A Bibliography

Leifeld, Karen. 016.535 no date.

Bibliography of Books on Child Sexual Abuse

Mrazek, Patricia J. 016.534 no date.

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A Bibliography on Sex Offenders and Sex Offenses, 1934-1959

Rossi, Ascanio M. 016.364 no date.

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Schlesinger, Benjamin. 016.535 S34 s5 1981

Incest Annotated Bibliography : Offenders, Victims, Families, Treatment Programs

Dabney, Melody L.F. 016.535 D12 i3 1982

Child Sexual Abuse and Incest : An Annotated Bibliography

Lawton-Speert, Sarah, 016.535 L42 c5 1982

Relevant Search Terms in the Kinsey Library Collections

Child Victims
Sex Offenses
Sex Offenders
Pedophilia

Relevant Vertical Files:

Sex Offenders
Sex Offenders-- Behavior Therapy / Aversion Therapy / Drug Therapy
Sex Offenses
Sex Offenses by state: California, Ohio, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, New York, Michigan,
Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, California

Relevant Archives

The Alice Field Archives
The Sex Offender Study Archives

Index terms used: sex delinquency, sex deviation, sex offenses, sex offenders, sex
perversion, sexual deviation

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