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Evidence of Primary, Secondary, and Collateral Paraphilias Left at Serial Murder and Sex Offender Crime Scenes

ABSTRACT: This paper is a descriptive review of the phenomenon of paraphilias, the relationship of possessing multiple paraphilias with the commission of sexual crimes and serial murder and the recognition of evidence related to sexual crimes committed by offenders with paraphilias. Several case studies are presented and the manifestations of multiple paraphilias, such as those experienced by Jeffrey Dahmer, Albert Fish, and others, are conceptualized and divided into three types: (i) replacement—no overlap; (ii) replacement with overlap; and (iii) cumulative. The categories are further divided into primary, secondary, and collateral paraphilias. Primary and secondary paraphilias are mutually exclusive and one does not build upon the other. Collateral paraphilias may serve to enhance the overall sexual experience of the primary and secondary paraphilias, including the sexualization of props or weapons. Implications for criminalists and criminal investigators are explained, particularly the value in discerning hidden as well as salient evidence of paraphilic behaviors left at crime scenes.

KEYWORDS: forensic science, forensic psychology, sex offender, paraphilia, sex crimes, investigations, treatment, serial murder

Sexual offenses generate fear, disgust, and outrage within communities. Understanding the actions and motives of sex offenders is complex and is well beyond the ordinary person's comprehension and scope of reality. When Albert Fish abducted and killed Grace Budd in 1928 for his own sexual pleasure, there were only a handful of researchers who had written about sexual "perversions" as they were popularly called. Only few people, including police detectives and psychologists, were aware that one man could possess so many sexual perversions, or "paraphilias," both criminal and noncriminal. Fish derived sexual pleasure from sadistic and masochistic acts such as infibulation (self torture of genitals), flagellation (spanking), as well as anthropophagy (consumption of human flesh), pedophilia, and lust murder (1). Likewise, only a few police or mental-health professionals in the 1950s were aware of the extent of Ed Gein's bizarre sexual activities that involved digging up dead bodies and his aberrant transgender issues (2).

These behaviors are extremely difficult to comprehend, as each person views sexual activity from his or her own perspective and that perspective usually does not involve forcing other individuals, especially children, to engage in sexual acts against their will. Understanding the dynamics involved in the constellation of behaviors that are classified as sexual deviations and/or paraphilias is difficult. Police are well versed in gathering traditional types of evidence from crime scenes, and numerous publications have been written concerning direct (individuation), trace, eyewitness, and circumstantial evidence (3–6). Although Hazelwood and Lanning (7) delineated different types of collateral materials related to sexual crimes that can be found at crime scenes and in the homes of suspected offenders, there continues to be a dearth of information on this topic. They define "collateral" materials as items that do not directly associate an individual with a crime but give authorities information about the individual. Helpful information could include

knowledge about the offender's sexual interests, sexual preferences, or sexual hobbies. This type of evidence may include fifty pairs of women's shoes in a rapist's home who lives alone, or discovering locks of human hair in a suspected burglar's closet. In the former, the shoes may not directly link the rapist to the victim, but they may be evidence of a primary, secondary, or collateral paraphilia, which will be described below. The same may hold true for the latter example. Although the hair may not be directly linked to a burglar's activities, it may be evidence of another type of crime, possibly a sex crime. Investigators may find evidence of paraphilic activity not only at crime scenes, but also in the homes, boats, automobiles, and workplaces of the suspected perpetrator.

If a victim is stabbed multiple times, the perpetrator may have been enraged or the act may have been a form of picquerism, the intense and sexually motivated desire to stab, wound or cut the flesh of another (8). People with this type of urge will usually have in their possession, numerous types of cutting objects such as nail files, razor blades, needles, or sharp belt buckles (9). Robin Gecht and his accomplices in Chicago used wire to sever the breasts of their victims (10). Before or during the sexual assaults, picquerists may slash articles of clothing in department stores or slash paintings in art galleries. William Sapp, among other serial killers, cut the clothes off his victims (11). Investigators should also look for mutilated dolls and pictures that match the wounds of the victims. Charles Albright, a serial killer in Dallas who was convicted of killing three prostitutes and skillfully removing their eyeballs, cut out the eyes in pictures of his friend's girlfriend after she broke up with him (12). The author has observed that a few perpetrators practice their sadistic acts on dolls. Some perpetrators with paraphilias, such as Dennis Rader, (BTK) (13) and Gerard Schaefer (14), may draw their own obscene pictures or collect drawings that reflect their torture fantasies. Women's clothing and lingerie may have symbolic significance relative to fetishes. Investigators should suspect any type of clothing of a suspected sexual criminal as being part of a fetish. When questioned, many suspects will say the clothing belongs to a friend, or that the article brings them luck (9). Jerry Brudos, a serial killer in Washington state, collected women's

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high heeled shoes and women's underwear. He even amputated the foot of his first murder victim (15). If investigators find that the suspect has a penchant for photography, they can almost be assured that the suspect has taken pictures of his victims and perhaps even the crime scenes. Serial killers who have done this are Jerry Brudos (15), Jeffrey Dahmer (16), Leonard Lake and Charles Ng (17), Westley Allan Dodd, a killer of children (18) and Gwendolyn Graham (19) recorded events in a diary.

Weapons may also be sexualized through classical conditioning by the offender, making the weapon a type of paraphilic item (20). The author interviewed a perpetrator who used his 4-inch .38 revolver as an object with which to rape. He stated that when he was home, he took his gun and at times achieved a sexual reaction from merely holding the gun. The wounds in the victim's vagina were similar to the wounds inflicted on another victim in a future case where it was suggested to law enforcement by the author that the perpetrator had used his gun as a sexual device. Object insertion may not always be a form of paraphilic action. The author interviewed a perpetrator who was impotent when he attempted to rape his bound victim so he turned to using a fireplace poker to complete the rape. Investigators may have interrogated him sooner, had they interviewed his former girlfriend who would have told them about his difficulties achieving an erection.

Before a criminalist or detective can efficiently collect evidence relative to paraphilias or sexual deviations such as partialisms and fetishes, he or she must first recognize and understand the concepts. The term "paraphilia," according to Money (21), is derived from the Greek word *para* (amiss or altered) plus the word *philia* (love). Krueger and Kaplan (22) reported that paraphilic, as well as hypersexual behaviors, are prevalent and constitute a significant source of distress for individuals and society. von Kraft-Ebing (23) was one of the first mental-health professionals to study such paraphilias as sadism and masochism, as well as a plethora of other paraphilias. In his case studies, he describes numerous men who experienced multiple paraphilias. Using Sigmund Freud's theories developed in the late 1800s, Stekel (24) wrote about the origin and maintenance of fetishes and sexual deviations from a psychodynamic approach. In an effort to systematize the study of paraphilias, Karpman (25) expanded Stekel's work to include typologies of offenders and criminal offenses.

Even though several studies had been conducted on sex offenders by the 1970s, the importance and impact of someone experiencing multiple paraphilias and sexual deviations were not well known. Criminal sexual deviations possessed by many serial killers such as Joel Rifkin (26) and Arthur Shawcross in New York state (27), Jeffrey Dahmer in Wisconsin (16), and Richard Chase in California (28), to name a few, are described in popular, true crime books published in the 1980s and 1990s. It appears that as the knowledge and concept of serial sexual homicide grows, so does the body of knowledge concerning sexual crimes that do not end in death.

Serial sexual homicide may be the ultimate sex crime, as perpetrators determine who lives and who dies. Keeping sex crimes in perspective, for every one sexual murder, the author believes, based on statistics garnered by other researchers (29,30), there are literally hundreds of other sexual offenses committed when considering voyeurism, exhibitionism, illegal sexual contact of both adults and children, forcible and statutory rape, and the numerous other normally noncriminal paraphilias that are forced upon others. More attention to the statistics of sex crimes began to emerge, as feminist writings addressed the issue in the late 1970s (31). At that time, interested professionals began to focus attention on sex offenders and their impact on women and children. A. Groth (32) published

a work describing a typology of rape in which he describes rape as the result of power, anger or sadistic motivations. In the late 1970s and early 1980s, Special Agents from the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) began studying patterns and motives of perpetrators of sexual homicide, mass murder, and serial murder (33). Also in the late 1970s, the FBI began teaching a sex crimes course to members of law enforcement across the nation. As the FBI made sex offender terminology known to law enforcement, the terms "perversion" and "deviate" were replaced with "sexual deviations," "paraphilias," and "sexual offenders." The terms "paraphilia," "partialism," and "fetish" have become more widespread since that time, as psychological jargon began to be found in police literature.

Paraphilias

To meet the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual-IV-TR (DSM-IV-TR) (34) criteria, a sexual behavior is classified as a paraphilia if the behavior is a sexual deviation, urge or fantasy that is recurrent for a period of at least 6 months and causes clinically significant distress or impairment in social, occupational, or other important areas of functioning, or for pedophilia, voyeurism, exhibitionism, and frotteurism, acting on the urges is sufficient for the diagnosis. The same holds true for sexual sadism if the act is committed on a person who does not give consent. These recurrent, intense sexual urges and sexually arousing fantasies generally involve a cluster of behaviors in at least one of the following three categories: nonhuman objects, the suffering or humiliation of oneself or one's partner, and/or children or nonconsenting partners.

The DSM-IV-TR differentiates between two types of paraphiles. Some individuals may always need to have the sexually arousing object present or always be engaged in a certain activity to be sexually stimulated. These individuals may be identified as fixated paraphiles. Others may function normally in adult sexual relationships but may sometimes revert to a sexual deviation or deviant activity due to stress or other internal or external factors. These individuals are classified as regressive paraphiles. Lanning, as reported by Goldstein (35), found this dichotomy useful when he developed a typology of child molesters in which he designated the categories of offenders as preferential (fixated) or situational (regressive). Situational child molesters are able to experience normal sexual relations with adults, while the preferential child molester does not or cannot, in most cases. One preferential child molester explained to the author that he had to fantasize about his wife's 6-year-old daughter (allorgasmia) to successfully have sex with his wife.

Holmes and Holmes (8) stated that every human being experiences four elements in sexual behavior: fantasy, symbolism, ritual, and compulsion. These four elements are the bases of paraphilias, and recognizing the significance of paraphilia evidence at crime scenes may help the investigator translate those sexual proclivities into behavioral evidence. A perpetrator who stabs his victim 65 times may be experiencing extreme rage or may be engaging in picquerism. A female victim who has been strangled by her husband may be the victim of a murder, or the husband and wife may have been involved in "oxygen regulation" for sexual purposes. Dismemberment before death of a victim may involve acrotomophilia, the sexual attraction to a partner with an amputated limb.

Etiology

The fact that a person experiencing one paraphilia is likely to possess several more paraphilias is well documented in the

literature, although there is disagreement on criteria used to classify a behavior as paraphilic and therefore the average numbers of paraphilias found per person in studies varies. Abel et al. (36) found in their study that the average number of paraphilias by diagnosis was in the range of three to five paraphilias per diagnostic category. Roy Hazelwood (Personal communication, 2004), a former profiler with the FBI, now a member of the Academy Group, Inc. in Manassas, Virginia says, "Find one, find more," when referring to paraphilias exhibited by perpetrators. Hazelwood appears to include props and tools used by offenders that have been "sexualized" over time, such as chromium chains, in one case. Warren et al. (37) conducted a study of sexually sadistic serial killers and found that each subject was plagued by three or four paraphilias. Marshall and Eccles (38) found multiple paraphilias in several of their studies, although perhaps not as many as Abel et al. (36) had found.

The etiology of paraphilias continues to be elusive to researchers. Abel et al. (39) reported that the age of onset for paraphilic interests begins around the age of 14 years, while Friedjung, as reported by Bemporad et al. (40) described a fetish development in a child as young as 16 months old. There are psychodynamic theories, social learning theories, classical and operant conditioning theories, and cognitive behavioral theories that attempt to explain the formation of paraphilias. Neuropsychiatric theories attempting to explain the formation of paraphilias and criminal sexual behaviors are beginning to emerge more frequently. Spinella et al. (41) attempted to make a connection between paraphilias and brain anomalies, especially focusing on orbitofrontal dysfunction. Bradford (42) believed that as there is a considerable comorbidity with other symptoms treatable by medication, that a pharmacologic option for treating the paraphilias is strongly supported, thus implying a physiologic component to etiology, or at least to the maintenance of paraphilias. Paraphilias often change over time, escalating in frequency and severity, changing from solitary behaviors in the form of frequent masturbation to behaviors that may involve nonconsenting persons (43). White (44) explained the development and progression of criminal paraphilias over the life span by integrating biological and psychological domains with isolation, general fantasies, a precipitating event, specific fantasies, hunting, domination and control, capture, sexual assault, trophy or souvenir, postassault, postevent, and reconciliation.

An intriguing study by Ortega et al. (45) described a female who suffered from prefrontal lobe demyelination because of multiple sclerosis. As a result, she began experiencing multiple paraphilias including exhibitionism, incest, scopophilia, and zoophilia. Several studies have suggested a link between neuropsychiatric development, particularly the autism spectrum disorders, and serial killing involving Jeffrey Dahmer, Ted Kaczynski (the Unabomber), and Joel Rifkin (46–49). Authors of these studies raised the possibility that some behavioral characteristics associated with autism may be implicated in the development of serial killers. Pincus (50) stated that in his studies of serial murderers, the triad of abuse, mental illness, with paranoia, and neurologic deficit has been evident in almost all of them. Norris (51) believed that serial killing may be the result of genetic defect, soft and hard signs of brain damage, chemical imbalances, anger issues, and a lost sense of self as a result of psychological factors. Hickey (52) stated that multiple paraphilias are commonly found in one person but usually one paraphilia becomes dominant until replaced by another, supporting what Abel et al. (36) had found. The role of neuropsychiatric development in the formation of paraphilias, whether single or multiple, remains unclear.

Crime Scene Behavioral and Physical Evidence of Paraphilias

Hazelwood and Warren (53) believed that paraphilic behavior is fantasy driven and commonly exhibited during sexual crimes. A skilled detective or criminalist should be able to discern evidence of a paraphilia left at a crime scene, which may serve to narrow a list of suspects. Occasionally, evidence of multiple paraphilias can be found at one crime scene. Discovering the number and types of paraphilias possessed by a sexual criminal may have important implications for the criminal investigator, as well as for mental-health professionals who may be treating the offender after capture. The fact that an investigator may be knowledgeable about different types of paraphilias and may be able to talk to a suspect about his particular paraphilia(s) may result in the following: one, the offender may be less embarrassed to talk about the paraphilia and its relevance to the offense; two, the suspect may feel less powerful when he realizes that other people may have more knowledge about paraphilias than he has; three, the suspect may feel that the investigator may possess considerable insight into his behaviors, therefore, the suspect may feel that it will be more difficult to mislead the investigator, and four, the interviewer's knowledge about paraphilias may help him/her establish rapport with the suspect and therefore result in a more productive interview.

Experiencing multiple paraphilias is not just a clinical phenomenon and, as stated above, evidence of several paraphilias could be manifested in one crime scene. For example, how many paraphilias can be found in the following illustration of a North-eastern case?

Case #1

The victim, a white female aged 34 years with shoulder length brown hair, had just placed her 9-year-old son in bed before she sat down to relax in front of the television. An intruder broke into her back bedroom window and surprised her in the living room. He pulled her up off the sofa, placed a large hunting knife next to her throat and told her to do as he said and not to scream or fight him or he would kill her and her child. Fearing for her life and for the life of her son, the victim complied with all his commands. The perpetrator, a white male *c.* 25 to 30 years of age, ordered her to take off all articles of clothing, which she did. He then handed her a white piece of cloth, possibly a tee shirt and told her to place it around her eyes. The cloth served as a blindfold. Once the blindfold was in place, he handed her a bra and panties and ordered her to put them on. She was surprised to find that the underclothes fit her perfectly. He ordered her to remain still as he slowly cut the bra and panties from her body. He then took her by the arm and led her into the bathroom, where he made her bend over the sink. He penetrated her vaginally from the rear with his penis. As he raped her, he began cutting her hair with his knife. The victim reported that the perpetrator appeared to become more sexually aroused as he cut her hair at which time he ejaculated. When the perpetrator finished, he told her to remain bent over the sink for 5 min or he would kill her and her child. When she was reasonably sure that he had left the premises, she stood upright and immediately ran into her son's bedroom to find him sleeping soundly, unharmed. She went back into the bathroom where she looked in the mirror. The perpetrator had cut large chunks of her hair, yet only a few strands of hair lay on the bathroom floor. The perpetrator had taken the hair with him. He had also taken the undergarments he had cut off her, as well as the blindfold.

Analysis of Case #1

After the perpetrator gained full control of his victim, he ordered her to remove all her clothes. The act of having her remove her own clothing may have been sexually arousing to the perpetrator (voyeurism) or perhaps it was done to frighten her more than she was already. Next, he gave her a piece of cloth and commanded her to blindfold herself. Both acts, the victim removing her own clothes and blindfolding herself, were most probably orchestrated by the offender to increase his own psychosexual gratification. These behaviors may have been the “foreplay” of what was to occur later and, at one time, each may have been a paraphilia in and of itself for the perpetrator before he combined them. If the offender blindfolded his victim to terrorize her more intensely, the act could have sadistic properties. She had already seen his face, so the purpose of blindfolding her most probably was not to conceal his identity. Another nonparaphilic reason to blindfold her could have been to depersonalize her.

After commanding the victim to undress and blindfold herself, the offender made the victim put on a pair of panties and a bra. Watching her in this manner may have been sexually arousing to him, that is, forcing a nonconsenting person to stand in front of him wearing only undergarments that he had personally selected (voyeurism). Next, he cut the undergarments off with a knife he had brought to the residence, a form of defilement. Defilement can certainly stand alone as a paraphilia, but with this offender, the defilement of clothing may have been one cog in the wheel of a ritual. He walked her into the bathroom, made her bend over the sink, and began a penile–vaginal rape from behind her. Many would believe that rape was his primary goal, his ultimate sexual act with her. The victim reported that she believed he became more sexually excited when he began cutting her hair with a knife and did not orgasm until he had cut several chunks from her scalp (trichophilia). She remained in that position until well after he had left the house. When she checked on her son, she found him safely asleep. The offender had taken the blindfold, the bra and panties that he had cut off the victim, and he had also taken the large chunks of hair, perhaps to use later as trophies or souvenirs. Any of these items, especially the hair, may have been used by the offender as an aid to masturbation in reliving the crime or while thinking about his victim.

Being able to identify the overt and covert sexual deviations could certainly have investigative implications. Recognizing all the sexual deviations, the lead detective could send his officers to look for specific behaviors in the public that are similar to the perpetrator's. As the offender may have experienced some type of sexual attraction to hair, detectives could ask the public to help them identify subjects in the area who are known to possess that proclivity and who match the suspect description. Many times, an offender will have “practiced” his offense on a compliant victim. Hazelwood et al. (54) found this to be especially true in a study of sexual sadists. Perhaps a “compliant victim” would divulge important information to the police. Detectives could also check with hair salons in town and outlying areas to determine if anyone has asked for hair clippings or obtain descriptions of anyone they had seen taking trash from the salon's dumpster. The person asking for clippings or rummaging through the trash does not necessarily need to match the suspect's description, as the suspect may have dispatched a girlfriend, wife, or even a child to procure the hair. Also, men who cut the undergarments off their victims may have experimented with this type of behavior with their wives/girlfriends or by cutting and tearing undergarments hanging on racks in department stores. This behavior is also an extension of a condition

called saliromania in which the offender defiles pictures and statues of women, or picquerism, in which an offender stabs or cuts his victims. Detectives need to check for similar types of seemingly unrelated vandalism. The more paraphilias that can be discerned at a crime scene, the more likely the investigator will be able to form a picture of the perpetrator's “signature,” or constellation of behaviors that only this perpetrator performs. For example, several men in a community may be identified as experiencing trichophilia. But how many men in one community manifest signs of trichophilia, saliromania, blindfolding, and preferred vaginal sex from behind his partner? The combination of paraphilias will be the perpetrator's signature.

The Manifestation of Multiple Paraphilias

Experiencing multiple paraphilias during a person's lifetime may take the following forms: (i) replacement paraphilias—no overlap; (ii) replacement paraphilias—overlap; or (iii) cumulative paraphilias.

Replacement Paraphilias: No Overlap—A person may replace one paraphilia with another, completely losing the desire for the previous deviation before moving to a subsequent set of fantasies, urges, or behaviors. For example, a person may engage in voyeurism and perform no other sexual deviations. He may attend therapy to eradicate the need for window peeping, or he may lose the sexual desire to window peep on his own, but then later turn to another paraphilia, such as frotteurism. The voyeuristic and frotteuristic activities are mutually exclusive in the mind of the paraphile. They are not related to each other and one does not build upon the other. Also, the paraphile does not develop the frotteurism until the urges and desires for voyeurism have completely dissipated. Later, the person may lose all interest in frotteuristic behaviors and turn to making obscene phone calls (telephone scatologia). Implications for law enforcement may be to determine if a suspect who is denying a rape has a history of other sexual deviations, no matter how minor. Controversy continues to loom as to whether sexual deviations are part of an addictions process (55), a component in the obsessive compulsive spectrum (42), or just another aspect of overall criminal diversity (56). However one views paraphilias, substituting and escalating addictions, and paraphilias have been common occurrences in mental-health settings and among criminals. Discovering the manifestations or fantasies of present or previous paraphilias could be useful in planning a client's treatment goals for therapists and for developing interrogation strategies for police.

Replacement Paraphilias: Overlap—A second form of experiencing multiple paraphilias occurs when a person develops a subsequent paraphilia that overlaps a current paraphilia, eventually taking its place in intensity and desire. As a practicing psychologist, the author had a case in which a person developed two paraphilias during the same time span for a period in his life. He engaged in shoe fetish activities and then developed a second paraphilia, exhibitionism, during the same period. His exposing behavior was less intense at first, but later, exposing brought him so much sexual satisfaction he began to prefer exposing himself to masturbating to shoes. However, the shoe fetish and the exhibitionism, although occurring within the same time span for awhile, continued to be mutually exclusive. They were not related to each other and one did not build upon the other. When this pattern of behavior occurs, the most sexually satisfying paraphilia is the dominant or primary

paraphilia, and the lesser intense paraphilia is designated a nondominant or secondary paraphilia. In this example, the primary paraphilia switched from being a shoe fetish to exhibitionism and at some point in time, the two paraphilias overlapped one another, whereas in the first example given, they did not. As the primary paraphilia brings the most intense sexual satisfaction, it is the ultimate goal achieved in a sexual act. The time spent performing the deviation may be relatively short, but it is the most exciting component of the constellation of behaviors leading to orgasm. If a perpetrator rapes a woman and then takes her shoes, law enforcement and mental health may believe that the shoes served as a trophy or souvenir used later by the perpetrator to mentally recall and relive the rape, and certainly, that may be the case. It is this writer's experience that shoes rarely serve as a trophy or souvenir, but are more often the object of a fetish. Therefore, police officers in this case need to be looking for a person known or rumored to have a shoe fetish. If the offender is captured, forensic therapists (mental-health professionals who treat offenders) need to spend at least an equal amount of time on the shoe fetish as they do working to eradicate rape fantasies.

Cumulative Paraphilias—A third way of experiencing multiple paraphilias occurs when a person adds additional paraphilias to his/her repertoire of behavior and engages in several paraphilias within the same period. In these cases, the previously manifested paraphilias do not completely cease. A man in this case may engage in urophilia, incest with his teenage daughter, window peep, and expose himself to elderly women. Therefore, he may not only experience a primary and secondary paraphilia, but also a tertiary and subsequent less intense, mutually exclusive paraphilias. An underlying question is whether a person with more than one mutually exclusive paraphilia is more psychiatrically troubled than a person who experiences only one paraphilia, and is a person with multiple paraphilias more dangerous and/or more likely to re-offend. Guidry and Saleh (57) described problems in clinical work with sex offenders who have no paraphilias and multiple paraphilias as well as comorbid psychiatric conditions. Brittain (58) believed that the sexual murderer habitually presents with more than one paraphilia. Lee et al. (59) conceptualized multiple paraphilias as more severe than other single forms of paraphilia. They felt that a person with multiple paraphilias has a greater problem managing anger and hostility. Certainly, more research needs to be conducted in this area as Miner (60) found that male adolescent sex offenders with multiple paraphilias present a lower risk for re-offense.

It appears that some sexual serial killers, such as Jeffrey Dahmer, did engage in numerous paraphilias that are both primary/secondary, cumulative, and collateral (see below). In the well documented case of Jerry Brudos (15), he developed a shoe fetish early in life and later killed to fulfill his fantasies concerning women and high-heeled shoes. Even though he raped, took pictures of his victims, stole their underwear, and mutilated them, his primary paraphilia, at least at one point in time, was the shoe fetish. An underwear fetish then developed, adding to the shoe fetish, later followed by the addition of paraphilic rape, pictophilia, triolism (he positioned mirrors so that he could see himself with his victims), and then mutilation.

Collateral Paraphilias—A collateral paraphilia is defined as a sexual deviation that may be necessary to complete, lead up to, or enhance the development and excitement of the primary or secondary sexual deviations. The collateral paraphilia is not mutually exclusive, but is needed to complete the entire fantasy, therefore a collateral paraphilia is never dominant. Collateral paraphilias do not

produce the same intense orgasms that primary and secondary paraphilias do, but they serve to enhance the overall experience of the primary and secondary paraphilias. An offender once became so sexually aroused while stalking a potential rape victim, that he ejaculated before he had a chance to attack her. Possibly through classical conditioning, he performed this behavior several times. He "sexualized" the stalking activity to the point that in some cases, he did not approach his target because he ejaculated during the stalking. In other cases, knives and bondage materials have become collateral paraphilias as the offenders sexualized the objects, again, most probably through classical conditioning as they used the materials as part of their sexual rituals in their mental rehearsals. Lust murder (erotophonophilia) may be a necessary paraphilia that one needs to perform to engage in a defilement, mutilation, necrophilic or viscera paraphilia. In other words, lust murder could be a collateral paraphilia to the primary paraphilia of necrophilia. It is possible that Charles Albright (12) raped and killed three prostitutes (collateral paraphilia) for the purpose of carefully extracting their eyes (primary paraphilia of oculophilia). Jeffrey Dahmer (16) engaged in multiple acts that, for some researchers, could be classified as paraphilic, including necrophilia, sadism, pygmalionism, anthropophagy, visceral partialism, mutilation, paraphilic homosexual rape, pedophilia, and lust murder. Some mental-health professionals diagnosed Dahmer as suffering from necrophilia, a correct diagnosis based on the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual, but there is some question as to whether necrophilia was the primary sexual deviation or a behavior that was necessary to complete Dahmer's sexual ritual involving a visceral partialism as well as his paraphilic desire to keep people, whether dead or alive, next to him. After all, for Dahmer to satisfy his sexual urge for viscera, the victim had to be dead. Therefore, necrophilia may have been a collateral paraphilia to the primary paraphilia of a visceral partialism. Dahmer also experimented with cannibalism (anthropophagy), so one could see that anthropophagy could be a collateral paraphilia that would enhance the viscera partialism experience. In the Brudos case (15), he had hung mirrors in his garage where he killed at least two victims, so that he could see himself with the victims (triolism). This paraphilia of viewing himself with his victim could serve to enhance the overall sexual experience in mutilation.

The actual breakdown and delineation of paraphilias into primary, secondary, additive, or collateral may appear to be of little use to the detective as he/she analyzes a crime scene. However, when taken in context with other behavioral crime scene clues, evidence of multiple paraphilias, especially with mutilation as one of the paraphilias, at a single crime scene may indicate a disorganized, impulsive offender with possible comorbid mental problems. Richard Chase (28) and Joseph Kallinger (61) are two examples of serial killers who mutilated their victims in disorganized crime scenes and were diagnosed with schizophrenia. However, Jeffrey Dahmer (16) and Arthur Shawcross (27) are examples of murderers who mutilated victims within organized crime scenes. Neither was diagnosed with a psychosis. The investigator needs to be able to discern all the different types of evidence of paraphilic activity, just as he/she collects all different types of physical evidence. Sexual sadists who plan their crimes through fantasy may also possess multiple paraphilias. They may not leave much evidence of paraphilic behaviors at the abduction sight, but ample evidence may be obtained from the surviving victim or the disposal site if the victim does not survive. Also, large amounts of evidence will most likely be found at the primary crime scene, such as a home, in the woods, etc. Once a suspect is being interrogated, the investigator who calmly asks the suspect about his/her sexual reactions to several types of behaviors may elicit much more information than an

interrogator, for example, who has never heard of a man being sexually aroused by the visualization of the symmetry of ropes strategically placed around a victim's arms and legs, or the recreation of a crime scene as depicted on the cover of a detective or crime magazine.

Knowledge of the behavioral components in the following description of the perpetrator's behavior is essential to capture and later treatment. This bizarre crime occurred in a large, southwestern city where the author served as a police officer. The incident is also included in an FBI training manual (9).

Case #2

A woman walked to her car in an underground parking lot. A man suddenly appeared, jumped into the passenger side of the vehicle, and held a knife to the victim's throat. He placed a blindfold on the victim and then ordered her to climb into the back seat and lie down. The suspect then drove the victim to an unknown location. Still blindfolded, the suspect pulled the victim out of the car. She later said the location held the distinct odor of an ally and she could not hear many cars passing by. A door to a building was adjacent to the car and the suspect led her through it. Once inside, he placed her on a large table and he took off her blindfold. He also removed her blouse and pants. He took his 5-inch blade knife and barely cut her skin in the stomach and upper chest area six times (picquerism). The wounds were not deep and the suspect seemed to enjoy this act. He then laid her back on the table and attempted to rape her, but she was menstruating and was wearing a tampon. The suspect then committed another act on the victim that could be considered mysophilic, that is, he did something to her that the ordinary person would view as dirty and disgusting. He placed her tampon in her mouth, but he did not attempt to rape her a second time. He sat down in a nearby chair and appeared to be hallucinating. When the victim got off the table and started towards the door with her clothes, the suspect became lucid and made her dress. Placing the blindfold on her again, he drove her back to the parking garage from where he had abducted her. An arrest was made after the victim was able to describe some unique objects in the room where the suspect had assaulted her. The suspect's odd behaviors were confirmed by an interview with his wife.

Analysis of Case #2

In the above case, the suspect engaged in picquirism, mysophilia, and attempted paraphilic rape. Picquirism was probably the primary paraphilia while attempted rape was a collateral paraphilia. The mysophilia was most probably a secondary paraphilia, as it appeared to be a spontaneous act dependent on the circumstances and intended to degrade (sadism). That act may have been purely to humiliate the victim with no sexual components involved. It was later discovered that the suspect's period of altered state of consciousness was not due to drugs, but rather a mental condition.

The following case is taken from a sex crimes training course developed by the FBI (9). In this case, one may ask if experiencing multiple paraphilias distorts reality to the point that the suspect leaves himself open to being captured.

Case #3

An adult female received a telephone call from a man who told her to look in her mailbox for a letter. In the mailbox, she found a three page handwritten letter. There were some brown stains on the letter that were later determined to be human feces. She called the

police and two uniformed officers responded. During the remaining part of the day, she received several phone calls from the same individual and in one of these calls, he stated that he had seen the police at her house.

The caller said he and his partner, Debbie, worked for the army and had been taking photographs of the victim and her daughter while the two of them had been standing partially clothed and naked in front of their bedroom window. He then made some obscene remarks to her. He also told her that he had seen her and her daughter on the "potty" and had also seen them "pee pee potty."

In the last telephone call of the day, he gave her instructions to stand next to the bathroom window and undress so he could see her. If she did not do this, he would distribute the aforementioned photographs at the school where her daughter attended.

The victim followed his instructions and when the subject came to her bathroom window, he was arrested by police. He stated in interviews that he used to be the victim's neighbor and he used to "window peep" on her and her daughter occasionally. He stated he was fascinated by buttocks, young girls under the age of 12, and shaven vaginas.

A search of his motel room revealed numerous photographs from pornographic magazines. Most of the photographs were of young girls, young boys, and photographs depicting bondage and discipline. Also located in his motel room were 12 pairs of women's panties, pornographic movies depicting child discipline, three switches, and a glass of urine.

The suspect advised that several years ago he became involved in discipline and would use the switches to hit himself while he observed the photographs in the magazines. At the time of the suspect's arrest, he was wearing a pair of women's panties.

Analysis of Case #3

This suspect experienced a wide range of paraphilias. He could have smeared feces on the letter to shock his victim or he could have received sexual arousal from a coprophilic act. While coprophilia is a sexual attraction to feces, the act, in his mind, could have been more mysophilic. Taking pictures of the victim and her daughter could have been a form of pictophilia and certainly watching them was a form of voyeurism. Making obscene remarks to her on the phone was telephone scatologia. He stated that he was fascinated by women's buttocks, a deviation called pogophilia, and shaven vaginas, a form of either depilation or a collateral paraphilia to pedophilia, as he was also attracted to young girls and young boys under the age of 12. He was aroused by bondage and discipline activities and masochism as he hit himself with switches while looking at pictures of young children. There were 12 pairs of women's panties found in his motel room, so he was either sexually attracted to the panties themselves, or he used all of them as part of a transvestic fetish activity. The glass of urine could have been mysophilic or he may have been aroused by the urine itself (urophilia).

Acts of bondage and discipline were most probably the subject's primary paraphilia, and voyeurism was a collateral paraphilia that fueled his fantasy of engaging in bondage with his victim and her daughter. The pictures of the children in the magazines were of a bondage and discipline nature and he hit himself while looking at the pictures, a masochistic act. The telephone scatologia was meant to be humiliating to the victim, a collateral form of bondage and discipline, and the urine and feces could also be collateral aspects of bondage and discipline or they could have been secondary, non-dominant paraphilias in and of themselves. Pedophilia also appears

to be a secondary paraphilia, which in time, could become a primary paraphilia

Future Directions

Available data suggest many sexual offenders suffer from multiple paraphilias. It would benefit crime scene investigators and criminalists if they could recognize evidence that indicates a paraphilic behavior was manifested at a crime scene and then discover suspects who possess these types of behaviors, either past or present. Investigators could also be cognizant of related behaviors (collateral paraphilias) that have been committed in their communities and then associate those behaviors with an identified suspect. Evidence of unplanned, multiple paraphilias that involve mutilation at a crime scene most probably indicates a disorganized, impulsive type crime, possibly committed by someone who has severe mental-health issues. Law enforcement professionals, as many already are, must become knowledgeable about the many types of paraphilias and their associated behaviors. A terrific challenge exists in discussing with suspects areas of sexuality that most people keep secret. Being able to talk to suspects about deviant sexual topics that may have been hidden for years without showing shock or disgust may elicit more information from them. Reviewing the past sexual behaviors of convicted and released sex offenders concomitant with knowledge about primary, secondary, cumulative, and collateral paraphilias will help investigators piece together complex sexual behaviors that, on the surface, do not appear to be related. After conviction, mental-health professionals must treat not only each paraphilia, but also the personality and biological make-up that fosters multiple paraphilias.

More research needs to be conducted to determine if multiple paraphilias indicate a more severe form of mental illness and consequently, more bizarre crime scenes, than the possession of one paraphilia. It appears that many sexual serial killers, the most dangerous type of sexual criminal, suffer from multiple paraphilias. Also, more research needs to be conducted to determine if there are certain clusters of paraphilias that tend to propel an individual to commit violent crimes, as the author has several nonviolent clients who possess multiple paraphilias. It may be discovered that paraphilias are a manifestation of deeper neuropsychiatric and psychobiological dysfunctions that, along with negative psychological development, push a person to commit illegal, and sometimes violent, acts.

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