

Sexual Offences

class 2

*Sexual homicide-
what happen after the murder?
post-crime behavior*



Aleksandra Polak-Kruszyk



Uniwersytet
Wrocławski

Wydział Prawa,
Administracji i Ekonomii

KATEDRA PRAWA KARNEGO WYKONAWCZEGO

The relationship between psychopathy and sexual behavior and sexual fantasies

The construct of psychopathy is interesting. It's not a mental disorder, although it has a relationship to antisocial personality disorders

- ▶ There's studies that show that male adolescents who have elevated callous unemotional traits are more likely to engage in frequent violent and planned offenses
- ▶ So traits that are typical for psychopathy really have some negative consequences associated with in the area of sexual behavior

Psychopaths are twenty to twenty-five times more likely than non-psychopaths to be in prison, four to eight times more likely to violently recidivate compared to non-psychopaths, and are resistant to most forms of treatment.

The relationship between psychopathy and sexual behavior and sexual fantasies

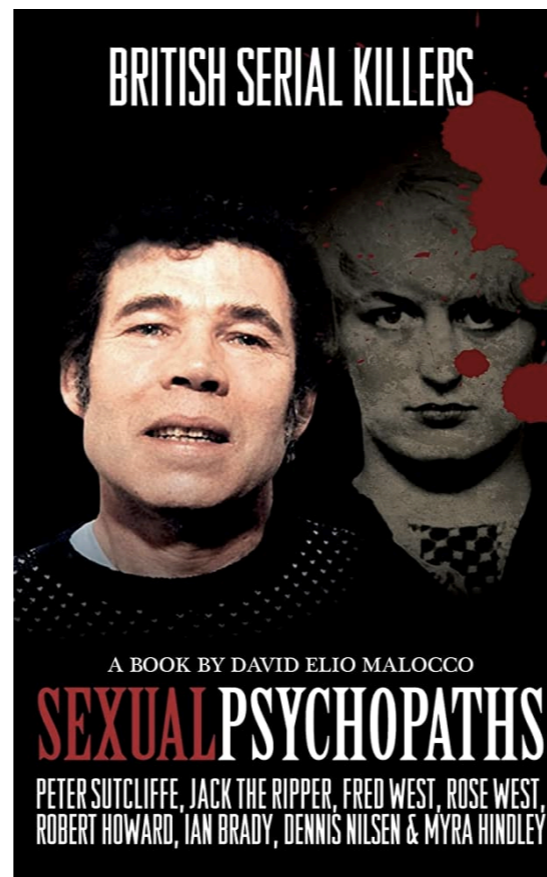
The association between psychopathy and sexual crimes emerged in several studies, which found that the presence of psychopathy in sex offenders constitutes a predictive factor for criminal recidivism in sexual offenses and other types of offenses.

- ▶ Psychopathy is a multifaceted personality disorder that has much to contribute to understanding of sexual violence.



Who Is a Sexual Psychopath?

- ▶ **Sexual psychopathy-** the condition of a psychopathic or sociopathic personality manifested by the commission of sexual crimes
- ▶ **The term “sexual psychopath”** means a person (not insane) who by a course of repeated misconduct in sexual matters has evidenced such lack of power to control his or her sexual impulses as to be dangerous to other persons because he or she is likely to attack or otherwise inflict injury, loss, pain, or other evil on the objects of his or her desire.



Hebephile

- ▶ **A hebephile is** a person who is primarily attracted to adolescents, or children who have at least started puberty and have signs of adult sexual maturation, but are still young and developing both mentally and physically. Generally, this means young adolescents and pre-teens between 10 and 14 years old.
- ▶ **Hebephilic perpetrators** are characterized by their primary sexual interest in adolescents to the exclusion of pursuing relationships with adults, other than to use the adult relationship as a cover or placeholder. While adolescents are in many ways sexually mature, they still share many characteristics with children and are as such not usually considered mentally capable of understanding the consequences of a sexual relationship

Family Annihilator

A **Family Annihilator** is an individual who commits familicide, the act of killing his/her own relatives.

Typology and Motivations of Family Annihilators:

- ▶ **Depressed**- They are dealing with harsh situations (e.g. financial difficulties, illnesses) and come to see murder as the only way to save their families from "the vale of tears" their lives have turned into.
- ▶ **Pathological Liar**- They kill their relatives in order to hide their lies and to "protect" them from the suffering caused by the latter.
- ▶ **Psychotic**- They kill their relatives because of psychotic disorders.
- ▶ **Libertarian**- They kill their relatives in order to get rid of their "oppression".
- ▶ **Drug Addict**- They kill their relatives, usually while going through withdrawal, if they're denied the money required for their fix.
- ▶ **Heir**- They kill their relatives for their inheritance.
- ▶ **Jealous**- They consider their families as their properties, and kill them for jealousy related to an either real or perceived fact.
- ▶ **Vengeful/Stalker**- They do not accept the end of a relationship, are sensitive to rejection, and can get to the point of committing a familicide.
- ▶ **Litigious**- They commit familicide during the course of a domestic dispute.

Assassination/Assassin

An Assassin- An assassin is **one who attacks another either traitorously, or with the advantage of arms or place) or of a number of persons who support him, and kills his victim.** This being done with malice, aforethought, is murder. The term assassin is but little used in the common law, it is borrowed from the civil law.

Assassination- A murder committed by an assassin. Assassination is a killing of a prominent person for political or ideological reasons. Murder of a public figure by surprise

Murder

Murder- is a killing of a human being by another human being.

According to the American law:

- ▶ **Homicide-** is a legal term for any killing of a human being by another human being. Homicide itself is not necessarily a crime—for instance, a justifiable killing of a suspect by the police or a killing in self-defense.
- ▶ **Murder is** the unlawful killing of another human without justification or valid excuse, especially the unlawful killing of another human with malice aforethought.
- ▶ **Malice-** is the "premeditation" or „predetermination“.

Murder

*According to the Polish Law:
Crimes/Offences Against Life and Health*

Article 148 of Polish Penal Code

§1 Whosoever kills a human being shall be subject to **the penalty of the deprivation of liberty for a minimum term of 8 years, the penalty of deprivation of liberty for 25 years or the penalty of deprivation of liberty for life.**

§2 Whosoever kills a human being:

- 1) with particular cruelty,
- 2) in connection with hostage taking, rape or robbery,
- 3) for motives deserving particular reprobation,
- 4) with the use of firearms or explosives shall be subject to **the penalty of deprivation of liberty for a minimum term of 12 years, the penalty of deprivation of liberty for 25 years or the penalty of deprivation of liberty for life.**

§3 Whosoever kills more than one person in one act or has earlier been validly and finally convicted of homicide shall also be subject to penalty specified in §2.

§4 Whosoever kills a person due to the influence of intense emotional pressure justified by the circumstances shall be subject to **the penalty of the deprivation of liberty for a term of between 1 and 10 years.**

After the murder

- ▶ After committing the murder, the offender must decide what to do with the body.

Some may feel guilty....

- ▶ Some murderers cover the body, wash the wounds of the victim, or otherwise interact with the body- that reaction demonstrates their sense of guilty or concern for the victim.

Some want to hide the body....

- ▶ Some murderers hide or bury the body, perhaps to keep the secret and maintain control.

Some want to leave the body in a public area....

- ▶ Other offenders openly display the corpse in a public area, hoping the body will shock and offend society. They may position the body in the specific way and it's to send a specific message to society.

Disposing of the body

It is not always clear why some murderers leave the victim's body while others use elaborate methods to dispose of it elsewhere.

- ▶ After the first murder, the killer may be better prepared for dealing with the body.
- ▶ Rather than moving the body to another location, the murderer may solve the practical problem of what to do with a victim's corpse by disposing of it at the murder scene.

- ▶ He may hide the body where he killed the victim, as in the following case:

The murderer's victims were sexually assaulted and strangled in the offender's house. The bodies were buried underneath the house.

- ▶ Another murderer buried his victim in a shallow grave in the same spot where she was killed. The murderer described his practical reason for doing so:

"I just wanted to cover her up so that if anybody would be walking by, at first sight, unless they were really looking for a body they wouldn't notice it."

Disposing of the body

It is not always clear why some murderers leave the victim's body while others use elaborate methods to dispose of it elsewhere.

- ▶ Other murderers make no attempt to hide the bodies of their victims and leave them visible at the murder scene.

The man who murdered eight women killed them in various rooms of their townhouse and left them where they died.

- ▶ Body disposal methods are sometimes determined by their fantasies of the murder.

John Douglas

Some serial killers pose their victims in a certain way or leave them in a certain place after killing them. Another signature might be a method of torture or mutilation. It's what the killer does to fulfill his fantasies, and it can tell investigators a lot about his personality.

- ▶ Investigators also look at the MO, or modus operandi, of the crime. The MO reflects what the killer had to do to commit the crime. This includes everything from finding, seducing and restraining his victim to the way that he actually murders her. When we have a serial killer - the MO can change over time. Essentially, he learns from past mistakes and improves with time.

Body state

- ▶ **Additional clues to the murderer's behavioral characteristics** can be found by examining the manner in which he leaves the body of his victim.
- ▶ The body's visibility, state of dress, and positioning all result from the murderer's making certain choices.

Visibility: the visibility of a victim's body is often the result of the killer's practical considerations.

- The body may be hidden to avoid detection - as in the case of the murderer who shot his victims in the woods and then covered them with snow.
- The body may be left in the open because the circumstances do not allow the murderer to hide.
- Other reasons for the visibility or lack of visibility of the dead body include the killer's desire to make a statement with the victim's body.
- Murderers seeking to maintain control over their act of murder may hide the bodies of their victims.

Body state

- ▶ **Additional clues to the murderer' s behavioral characteristics** can be found by examining the manner in which he leaves the body of his victim.
- ▶ The body' s visibility, state of dress, and positioning all result from the murderer' s making certain choices.

State of Dress: Many victims' bodies are left in what might be termed sexual chaos.

In one hundred cases with data, bodies were noted to be completely nude (47 %), have genitals exposed (5 %), breasts exposed (9 %), or buttocks exposed (11 %); or to have clothing partly removed to expose various body parts.

- The victim' s clothing may be used to bind or cover him or her, it may be left nearby, or it may even be folded neatly.
- Occasionally the victim' s state of dress is unusual.

Body state

- ▶ **Additional clues to the murderer's behavioral characteristics** can be found by examining the manner in which he leaves the body of his victim.
- ▶ The body's visibility, state of dress, and positioning all result from the murderer's making certain choices.

Positioning: Although many murder victims are buried, hidden, or simply left at the crime scene, some may be arranged in a certain way for specific reasons.

- The reasons may include the murderer's need to hide certain facts about the crime or to send a message.
- Some victims are positioned after death in ways that have meaning only to the killer and are based on his sexually violent fantasies.

Body state

Final location: For the sexual killer, the final location chosen for the victim's body is important and the reason for this importance varies. Where the killer leaves the body may be important because it determines how soon it is found.

- e.g. The two men who positioned their victim's body in a manner suggestive of rape chose a frequented dumping area because they wanted the body to be found easily.
- In contrast, the man who cut body parts of his victim and threw them in a river did not wish the bodies to be discovered.

The final location of the victim's body may be important because of what it represents to the murderer. It may reflect the offender's overall fantasy of murder.

Another reason that the final location is important is that it expresses the murderers' relationship with or feeling toward another person.

- The man who left his victim's body near his brother's doorstep reportedly had a love / hate relationship with both his mother and his adopted brother.

Body state

Final location:

Another reason that the final location is important is that it expresses the murderers' relationship with or feeling toward another person.

- The man who left his victim's body near his brother's doorstep reportedly had a love / hate relationship with both his mother and his adopted brother.
- In another case, the killer buried the heads of two of his victims outside his mother's bedroom with their heads facing up toward her window. As was described earlier, the man had deep-rooted conflicts with his mother and murdered women his mother said would never date him. The murderer related that the buried heads fueled his fantasies.“

In some instances, the final location of specific body parts is with the murderer himself. This presence provides the killer with further excitement.

- A murderer with a fetish for women's feet in high-heeled shoes cut off his victims' feet and saved them in his freezer.
- Another man saved the breasts of his victims and made models of them.

Body state

Final location:

The psychosis of some murderers is revealed through their choice of a final location for their victims:

- e.g. the murderer, a diagnosed paranoid schizophrenic, kept various internal organs of his victims.
- He drank their blood and their mashed brains, claiming that aliens had ordered him to drink blood because his own was “drying up.”
- The offender had a history of psychiatric hospitalizations, and he killed and mutilated animals in much the same way as he eventually killed his human victims.

Post-crime behavior

What next?

The crime has been committed ; the body disposal has been completed. Nevertheless, the murderers' post-crime behavior often illustrates that for them, the murder fantasy continues.

- Immediately after leaving the crime scene, the murderer may feel a strong sense of relief. Some offenders have described returning home and falling into a deep sleep.
- Escaping/ flight may be an immediate postcrime response in some instances. The murderer may escape to avoid apprehension, in response to a lack of a plan of action, or even as a way to continue the excitement generated by the murder.
- Sometimes the victim' s car or other vehicle provides the murderer with the means for his flight.

Post-crime behavior

What next?

These post-crime behaviors fall into four categories:

1. returning to the crime scene,
2. observing the discovery of the victim' s body,
3. keeping souvenirs of the murder, and
4. participating in the investigation.

1. Returning to the crime scene: Why do they return? **Some of multiple reasons were to relieve the fantasy-** e.g. one man returned to the crime scene fourteen hours after the murder and cut off the victim' s breasts. Another murderer returned as late as several weeks after the murder to involve the victim' s body in various sexual activities.

Post-crime behavior

- 2. Observing the discovery of the victim' s body:** Participating in the discovery of the victim' s body may also sustain the murderer' s level of excitement by prolonging his involvement with the victim and his act of murder.
- He may telephone or write to police, or he may be in a crowd of people at the scene after the body has been discovered. The murderer may even confess to the crime in order to accompany police to the location of the victim' s body.
 - One murderer telephoned police, informed them he had discovered the victim' s body, and led them to it. Although this post-crime behavior placed him at great risk of apprehension, his need to be present during the discovery of the body outweighed the risk involved.
- ▶ In contrast, other murderers maintain a feeling of control over events by not becoming involved with the victim' s body after its disposal. The murder is secret ; these men generally have hidden the victim' s body carefully. The killer' s knowledge that he alone knows this secret gives him the sense of power and control that his fantasy requires.

Post-crime behavior

- 3. Keeping Souvenirs:** Many murderers' post-crime behavior involves the keeping of various items, generally associated with the victim, as “souvenirs” of the murder.
- The value to the killer of these items as reminders of the murder outweighs the risk of being identified through the possession of such incriminating evidence.
 - The souvenirs provide the killer with tangible proof that he was able to activate his fantasy, as well as with a catalyst for further fantasizing.
 - Souvenirs kept by the murderer range from the ordinary to the bizarre.
 - They may include the victim's belongings, such as clothing and jewelry ; rings, watches, and underwear are often saved.
 - The murderer may keep photographs of his victims: one man saved the photo identification cards his victims carried with them, while another offender took his own photographs of his nude victims before killing them.

Post-crime behavior

- 3. Keeping Souvenirs:** Many murderers' post-crime behavior involves the keeping of various items, generally associated with the victim, as “souvenirs” of the murder.
- Body parts are also kept ; feet, breasts, and blood have been kept by the various murderers.
 - Often the items retained by the murderer are those for which he has a particular fetish.
 - These souvenirs have a special, sexual meaning ; various articles of underwear are common fetish items saved by the killer, although other souvenirs may be less recognizable as fetish items. In the case of the man who kept the feet of his victims in the freezer, the women' s feet in high-heeled shoes provided him with sexual excitement.

Not all souvenirs belong to or are directly associated with the murdered victim.

- The murder weapon itself may be of such importance to the killer that he want to keep it- even if it may led police to him

Post-crime behavior

- **Participating in the Investigation:** The murderer' s post-crime behavior may involve some form of participation in the police investigation of the murder.
 - This participation may be following of news of the case or an active injection of the self into the police inquiry.
 - Whichever form the murderer' s involvement takes, it is clear from his behavior that this participation sustains the high level of excitement generated by the act of murder.
 - Murderers may seek out television, radio, and newspaper reports of the crime, they may save newspaper clippings, and they may even keep a written diary about the post-crime events.

Summary

Criminal profiling is a tool that the detective can use to help solve a violent crime.

In practice, criminal profilers are highly trained experts who specialize in identifying the perpetrators behind serious crimes

Profiles are not 100 percent accurate, but they're usually found to be very close.

- According to Robert Keppell, the detective who took Bundy's confession, the profile assembled for Bundy's crimes was perfect, "even to the point where they predicted he'd have a step-brother and that's what he had"
- Once the profile is completed, investigators can look at the existing list of suspects and determine which are most likely to have committed the crime and determine how best to capture him.
- Some organized serial killers, such as Dennis Rader (the BTK Killer), feel the need to taunt the police, which sometimes leads to their arrest. Rader sent police a floppy disk containing metadata that was traced to his church.
- Many serial killers, even those who are incredibly organized and methodical, slip up in some way that leads to their arrest.

But not all murderers/ serial killers are caught.