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# Pornifying America:

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## Rape of the Culture and What Can Be Done

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**Abstract:**

Over the last 60 years the American culture has become saturated with an increasing avalanche of sexual images. When research by Alfred Kinsey and the publication of *Playboy* magazine brought sex into the living rooms of America in the 1950's and 1960's, pornography became an industry that fostered a variety of sexually oriented businesses. Pornography is addictive and leaves the viewer wanting more. Addiction can lead to desires that escalate from viewing sexual images to acting on the desires in increasingly destructive ways. Rape, serial killings and sexual trafficking became disturbingly prevalent. Legislation to control the dangerous consequences of pornography developed on the federal, state and local levels. Grassroots organizations mobilized to protect the culture and challenge the pornographic onslaught. Protecting the children was a particular concern. Communities organized to establish community standards of appropriate behaviors. Citizens concerned about the well-being of the future are encouraged to become educated and involved.

# **Pornifying America: Rape of the Culture and What Can Be Done**

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## **Pornifying America: Rape of the Culture and What Can Be Done**

Dr. Marjorie L. Coppock -Spring 2012

As pornographic images enter our living rooms through magazines, television and the internet, pornography has become the standard of sexiness in our society. Over the last 60 years our culture has become sexually saturated with an increasing avalanche of blatantly sexual images. For many, lust has become a pastime.

Pornographic images depict sexual behavior in a way designed to sexually excite the viewer. Pornography is both a controversial and an emotional issue. Some people argue that pornography provides a safety valve for the private release of sexual fantasies. They claim it as 'safe sex', safe from pregnancy or disease. Others are concerned that pornography degrades women and children and desensitizes men to violence against them. Depicting children in sexual scenarios is of particular concern.

What constitutes pornography is a matter of debate. People have varied levels of tolerance for what they consider appropriate and acceptable. A distinction is made between 'erotica' that depicts sexual passion and love, and 'pornography' that presents men, women or children in ways that dehumanize, degrade or exploit them. Pornography is further classified as either 'soft core' (R-rated) or 'hard core' (X-rated). Soft core pornography is less sexually explicit than hard core, precluding explicit depictions of vaginal or anal penetration, cunnilingus, fellatio and ejaculation. Sexual images are labeled 'obscene' when they sink to exploitation and portray humans as mere objects. The U.S. Supreme Court has ruled that obscenity is not speech protected by the First Amendment of the Constitution.

While there is controversy about what constitutes pornography, the fear that pornography corrupts people concerns many Americans. Almost everyone agrees that pornography should be restricted. In 1996, a report published in Criminal Justice Statistics notes that: only 3% agreed that pornography should be legal for everyone, while 38% agreed that pornography should be illegal for everyone, and 58% agreed that pornography should be illegal for persons under eighteen years of age.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>. Henslin, James M. *Social Problems*. Prentice Hall, Upper Saddle River, NJ. 2000, pgs. 75-81.

Pornography is addictive and leaves the viewer wanting more. Addiction can lead to desires that escalate from viewing sexual images to acting on the desires in increasingly destructive ways. Normalization of open sexuality has drawn young people into early and promiscuous sexual behaviors that often leaves them with sexually transmitted diseases, unplanned pregnancies, and emotional pain. Many families have been torn apart by consequences of inappropriate sexual behaviors fueled by pornography.

## LEGISLATING SEXUALITY

Because sexual behaviors have consequences that may negatively affect personal and social well-being in significant ways, moral codes relating to sexuality have been the concern of both religious leaders and civil philosophers throughout history. Societies develop moral standards which outline principles of right and wrong in regard to sexual behaviors to protect family relationships, social interaction, and personal and social health and well-being. Individuals need guidelines as they grow and develop their life courses so they can live responsibly within the social order. Sexual guidelines and principles that have stood the test of time provide a foundation for responsible and predictable social interaction.

In the Western world, sexual expectations and legislation have traditionally supported the Judeo/Christian moral and family values. Protection of the reproductive family unit has been the focus of moral sexual behaviors. The Mosaic commandment “You shall not commit adultery” outlined fidelity in marriage as the defining norm for sexual relationships, while sexual behaviors outside of marriage were considered promiscuous.

The first legislative statute dealing with sexual expression in America was passed in 1873 due to the efforts of Anthony Comstock, who lobbied for the passage of the anti-obscenity statute known as the *Comstock Act*. The full title of the ***Comstock Act***, “***Act for the Suppression of Trade in, and Circulation of, Obscene Literature and Articles for Immoral Use***”, was intended to stop trade in “obscene literature” and “immoral articles”. Comstock, a devout Christian born in rural Connecticut, was appalled when he moved to New York City and saw the streets teeming with prostitutes and pornography. He became prominent for his anti-obscenity crusade. The *Comstock Law* was aimed not only at obscenity and ‘dirty books’ but also at information and devices related to birth control, abortion, sexuality and sexually transmitted diseases. Comstock was concerned that even the availability of contraceptives promoted lust and lewdness.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> Lewis, Jone Johnson. Comstock Law. Womenshistory.about.com/od/laws/a/comstock\_law.htm. 1/28/12.

PBS Home, People & Events: Anthony Comstock’s “Chastity” Laws.  
[www.phbsorg/wgbh/amex/pill/peopleevents/e\\_comstock.html](http://www.phbsorg/wgbh/amex/pill/peopleevents/e_comstock.html). 1/28/12

## SANGER'S CHALLENGE

Laws against birth control remained unchallenged until Margaret Sanger made it her mission to challenge the *Comstock Act*. In 1916, Sanger was arrested for opening the first birth control clinic in America. Her arrest resulted in passage of the 1918 *Crane decision*, which allowed women to use birth control for therapeutic purposes. In 1926 she formed the American Birth Control League to lobby Congress to amend the *Comstock Law*. Sanger was supported by a group of social elite Protestants, including Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, which was advocating birth control through a committee of the General Council of Churches (later the National Council of Churches).<sup>3</sup> By the 1930's, groups in medicine, education, and religion had passed resolutions favoring birth control, and in 1937 the American Medical Association gave official recognition to birth control as a part of medical practice and education.<sup>4</sup> Sanger continued to maneuver behind the scenes and in 1936 the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeal decision, ***United States v. One Package***, made it possible for doctors to distribute contraceptives across state lines.<sup>5</sup> Sanger founded the Birth Control League and published a magazine, *The Birth Control Review*.

Sanger had developed her organizing skills as an organizer for the Industrial Workers of the World (IWW). Her primary interest, however, was promoting free love, sexual freedom and birth control. She published a paper called *The Woman Rebel*, the first issue of which denounced marriage as a 'degenerate institution'. Sanger was indicted for violating the federal *Comstock Laws* for her militant writings. She coordinated an international conference on birth control. In her book, *The Pivot of Civilization*, which became an instant bestseller, Sanger extolled eugenics. She conferred with the theorists who developed Nazi Germany's 'race purification' program, openly endorsing euthanasia, sterilization, abortion, and infanticide programs of the early Reich.<sup>6</sup>

The introduction of contraceptives such as the diaphragm and the condom contributed to early movements toward sexual freedom in the 'roaring twenties'. However, the Great Depression and the World Wars of the 1930's and 1940's slowed movements toward sexual freedom. The years following World War II were dominated by family growth and family concerns as returning servicemen developed their homes and families. Traditional values

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<sup>3</sup> Marshall, Robert G. and Chuck A. Donovan. "How Planned Parenthood duped America." *Citizen*, Vol. 6, No. 1 (Jan 20) 1992. pg. 4.

<sup>4</sup> Sanger, Margaret. "At Long Last". *New Masses*, July 6, 1937.. pgs. 19-20. [www.nyu.edu/projects/sanger/webedition/app/documents/show.php?sanger...](http://www.nyu.edu/projects/sanger/webedition/app/documents/show.php?sanger...)

<sup>5</sup> . Ibid.

<sup>6</sup> Grant, George. *Grand Illusions*. 1992. Adroit Press, Franklin, Tennessee. pgs. 46-65

dominated. Divorce was rare. Abortion and promiscuous sexuality were kept outside of polite society.

When the horrors of WWII were exposed , Sanger sought to reclaim her social image. She changed the name of her organization to “Planned Parenthood”, organizing local and regional birth control leagues under a national umbrella. Today Planned Parenthood is the world’s number-one abortion provider. Dr. Alan Guttmacher succeeded Sanger as president of *Planned Parenthood Federation of America*. He said, “We are merely walking down the path that Mrs. Sanger carved out for us.”<sup>7</sup>

### **KINSEY’S BOMB**<sup>8</sup>

On January 5, 1948, Alfred C. Kinsey, a zoologist from Indiana University, dropped a bomb on the American social scene with the release of his book, *Sexual Behavior in the Human Male*. Funded by the Rockefeller Foundation, Kinsey had summarized research based on thousands of interviews that showed male sexual behavior to be much more deviant than previously thought. Kinsey claimed that 85 percent of males had intercourse prior to marriage, nearly 70 percent had sex with prostitutes, 30-45 percent of husbands had extra marital affairs, and 10-37 percent had engaged in homosexual acts.

The press covered his findings enthusiastically, reporting that Kinsey had conducted the most exhaustive scientific survey of Americans’ sexual behaviors. The National Research Council reported that the science of sex “can be divided somewhat crudely into the pre-Kinsey and post-Kinsey eras. “Even today, six decades later, Kinsey is referred to as the “father of the sexual revolution”.<sup>9</sup>

*The Kinsey Reports*, including his 1953 companion volume, *Sexual Behavior in the Human Female*, rocked the nation. Most shocking were his findings on childhood sexuality. He concluded that children were sexual from birth and had the capacity for a ‘pleasurable and healthy sexual life’.

Until 1981, Kinsey was hailed as a scientific pioneer who delivered knowledge of sexual enlightenment. In 1981, a sole researcher, Dr. Judith Reisman, raised the question of “Table 34” describing toddler sex. Reisman raised the questions as to how Kinsey and his associates obtained research that infants as young as five months of age enjoyed sex when child sexual abuse is a felony? Why had nobody raised this question before? Reisman’s findings,

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<sup>7</sup> Ibid.

<sup>8</sup> Kupelian , David. *The Marketing of Evil*. WND Books. Nashville, TN. 2005. pgs 132-141.

<sup>9</sup> Ibid. pg.133

corroborated by other researchers, found that Kinsey had solicited and encouraged pedophiles to sexually violate hundreds, perhaps thousands, of infants and children. Infants as young as 5 months were timed for 'orgasm' by technically trained aides. For infants too young to speak, Kinsey defined a child's screaming, writhing and fainting as 'orgasms'. The pedophile group, the *North American Man-Boy Love Association (NAMBLA)* credits Kinsey as its scientific founder.

Reisman revealed that Kinsey's research team "1) "forced" subjects to give the desired answers to their sex questions, 2) secretly trashed three quarters of their research data, and 3) based their claims about normal males on a roughly 86 percent aberrant male population including 200 sexual psychopaths, 1,400 sex offenders and hundreds each of prisoners, male prostitutes and promiscuous homosexuals." <sup>10</sup>

On July 23, 1981, Reisman presented her report entitled: *The Scientist as a Contributing Agent to Child Sexual Abuse: A Preliminary Study* at a meeting in Jerusalem where virtually the entire sex industry and sex research establishment was in attendance. The reaction was stunned silence. Kinsey's research legitimized the "sexual science" upon which they all depended for their livelihood, including sex educators and sex therapists. If his research was discredited, the sexual empire would be threatened. <sup>11</sup>

Kinsey continues to be the inspiration and mentor of the "sexual empire". Despite the fraudulent research practices outlined by Reisman, researchers and scientists continue to cite Kinsey as the standard in all types of sex research. Reisman notes, that "the comprehensive Westlaw electronic legal database has cited Kinsey positively around 650 times – 'on issues from hate crimes and homosexual marriage to child custody and rape.'...Kinsey is far and away the most influential sex scientist in the law." Changing sex laws in America was what Kinsey had intended. <sup>12</sup>

Scientific investigation is a process designed to overcome personal bias by a reliance on objective analysis of facts systematically collected. When a researcher with an 'ideological bias' studies a problem, the temptation arises to use only the portion of data that supports the agenda or to widely over generalize the results to imply 'all' when only 'some' is appropriate. The adage of statistics was apropos: "Vast conclusions from half vast data."

Although Kinsey's research was based on a scientifically biased sample of respondents with faulty conclusions, the media jumped on the bandwagon to promote the liberalization of sexual behaviors without questioning the validity of the research. The sexual revolution was born as the American culture became saturated by sexual portrayals and innuendoes.

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<sup>10</sup> Ibid. Kupelian. pg. 138

<sup>11</sup> Ibid. pg. 140

<sup>12</sup> Ibid, pg. 141.



## HEFNER'S JUMPSTART <sup>13</sup>

When Hugh Hefner read Kinsey's *Sexual Behavior in the Human Male* he was energized to create *Playboy* magazine, and the *Playboy* philosophy which profoundly changed the American culture. Pornography in America was given a jumpstart in 1953 when Hefner brought sexual images, previously considered the seedy business of underground markets, into the living room with *Playboy* magazine. He contended that if everyone secretly enjoyed sexuality, he would bring it out in the open by making it available and acceptable by hiring sophisticated writers like Norman Mailer and John Updike to present cultural articles along with the soft porn images of naked women.

Hefner presented himself as a witty 'sophisticate' who enjoyed the company of many women. He presented his *Playboy* philosophy as 'adult entertainment for men', setting the stage for the 'Gentleman's Clubs' that followed. The *Playboy* man was carefree and uncommitted, with no demands or responsibilities.

A picture of a smiling and waving Marilyn Monroe appeared on the cover of the first issue of *Playboy* with the tantalizing message, "First time in any magazine...The Famous Marilyn Monroe Nude."<sup>14</sup> The *Playboy* bunny centerfold became a prominent sexual icon. While the *Playboy* woman was thin, shapely, always available, childish and childless, she was made to appear 'wholesome' by presenting her as a total person with other interests such as college, work and friendships. The *Playboy* Foundation provided grants to promote reproductive rights and abortion. Women were encouraged to be as free and promiscuous as men.

Hefner's presentation of soft porn created an alternative social model of what was considered good, true and beautiful. Traditionally young women had been raised with the expectation that sexuality was to be protected and preserved for motherhood and family. Because the women presented in *Playboy* were beautiful and available, all women were challenged to resemble them in order to compete for the attention of men. *Playboy's* brand of pin-ups were generally considered soft porn. However, the content of *Playboy* began to change in the 1970's. One study found that between 1971 and 1984, *Playboy* centerfolds increased in genital explicitness and inclusion of fetish symbols such as whips and bondage equipment.<sup>15</sup>

*Playboy* opened the doors for other producers, such as Larry Flynt, to push sex to the outer limits of acceptability. *Penthouse* and *Hustler* included images of sexual violence that

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<sup>13</sup> Schuchardt, Read Mercer. "Hugh Hefner's Hollow Victory". *Christianity Today*. Dec. 2003. Vol. 47.No. 12. pgs.50-54.

<sup>14</sup> Macionis, John J. *Sociology: The Basics*. Upper Saddle River, NJ: Prentice Hall. 2002. pg. 165.

<sup>15</sup> Lambert, James. *Porn in America*. Huntington House Pub. Lafayette, IN. 1997. pg. 28.

exceeded the bounds of redeeming value. *Penthouse* magazine ran a comic strip entitled “Chester the Molester” which treated the sexual abuse of children as humorous. In the August 1981 issue of *Hustler* an article entitled “Orgasm of Death” contained a ‘how to manual’ depicting autoerotic asphyxiation.<sup>16</sup>

In July 2001 Hefner began to push the envelope into harder pornography when he acquired three x-rated sex channels from one of the largest producers of porn movies, Vivid Video. *Playboy Enterprises* is now a dominant force in pornographic television programming.<sup>17</sup>

Teenagers are introduced to pornography through these publications that are available over the counter. In 1986 the Justice Department revealed that young people between the ages of 12 and 17 are the single largest group exposed to pornography.<sup>18</sup>

## BACK TO THE COURTS

The publication of *Playboy* and the proliferation of pornography which followed flew in the face of the *Comstock Law*, passed in 1873, which sought to prohibit trade in obscene literature. Provisions of the *Comstock Law* were based on the English law of obscenity, ***Obscene Publications Act of 1857***, which was the result of the English case ***Regina v. Hicklin***. The Hicklin test for obscenity allowed banning of a publication if it had a “tendency... to deprave and corrupt those whose minds are open to such immoral influences, and into whose hands a publication of this sort may fall.” If even a portion of a work was declared obscene, the entire work could be outlawed.<sup>19</sup>

### ROTH V. UNITED STATES<sup>20</sup>

In 1957, Samuel Roth, a book seller in New York City, was convicted of sending obscene materials through the mail. David Alberts, who operated a mail order business from Los Angeles, was convicted under a California statute for publishing pictures of nude women. *Roth v. United States*, along with the case of *Alberts v. California*, was responsible for creating a landmark case before the United States Supreme Court which redefined the test which determined what constituted obscene material unprotected by the First Amendment. The Court repudiated the broad reach of the Hicklin test, but preserved the ban on obscenity as material that could be banned if it was deemed “**utterly without redeeming social importance**” or “**whether to the average person, applying contemporary community standards, the**

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<sup>16</sup> Ibid. pgs.30-31

<sup>17</sup> Ibid, Schuchardt, pg. 54.

<sup>18</sup> Ibid. pg.32

<sup>19</sup> Hicklin test. Wikipedia.org/wiki/Hicklin\_test. 1/28/12.

<sup>20</sup> *Roth v. United States*. Wikipedia. Org/wiki/Roth\_v.\_United States. 1/28/12.

**dominant theme of the material taken as a whole appeals to the prurient interest.”** *Roth v. United States* was passed by a 6-3 decision.

The terms were vague and imprecise. Prurient means ‘lewd’ or ‘impure’, but people didn’t agree on what constituted ‘redeeming social values’ or ‘prurient’ images. Conservatives vigorously attacked the Warren Court in Congress for liberalizing protection for pornography. Prosecutors had difficulty obtaining convictions for pornography. The definition left ambiguity in the mind as to what constituted obscenity. Chief Justice Earl Warren was concerned that “broad language used here may eventually be applied to the arts and sciences and freedom of communication generally.”

Pornography and sexually explicit publications proliferated and the sexual revolution of the 1960’s exploded. The Courts were pressured to allow state and local governments to crack down on obscenity.

### **1967, THE NATIONAL COMMISSION OF OBSCENITY AND PORNOGRAPHY<sup>21</sup>**

Responding to concerns of Congress that pornography was corrupting people, President Lyndon Johnson appointed a *National Commission on Obscenity and Pornography* to examine and study the role of pornography in society. The members of the Commission were concerned primarily with censorship, recommending that adults be given freedom to view sexually explicit materials if they chose to do so.

Their report of findings, published in 1970, was disowned by President Nixon because it showed no “clear relationship between pornographic materials and deviant sexual behavior, criminality, delinquency, or emotional disorders.” A minority report by two commission members outlined the concern. “The Commission’s majority report is a Magna Carta for the pornographer. It is slanted and biased in favor of protecting the business of obscenity and pornography, which the Commission was mandated by Congress to regulate.” The report was rejected by Congress, the Senate rejected it by a 60-5 vote with 34 abstentions.<sup>22</sup>

### **OBSCENITY REVISITED - 1973, MILLER V. CALIFORNIA<sup>23</sup>**

In *Miller v. California* (1973) the U.S. Supreme Court revisited the concern relating to the definition of pornography to clear up ambiguities. Miller was convicted of violating a California

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<sup>21</sup> Palin, J. John. *Social Problems for the Twenty-First Century*. McGraw Hill Pub. 2001. Pg.448.

<sup>22</sup> Wikipedia. 11/1/10.

<sup>23</sup> *Miller v. California*. The Oyez Project at IIT Chicago-Kent College of Law. 28 January 2012. [www.oyez.org/cases/1970-1979/1971/1971\\_70\\_73](http://www.oyez.org/cases/1970-1979/1971/1971_70_73).

obscenity statute by mass mailing 'adult' material. Recipients of the brochure complained to the police, initiating the legal proceedings. To clear up concerns about censorship and ambiguity the Court developed the Miller test for determining whether speech or expression can be labeled obscene and therefore not protected by the First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

The Miller test is a three prong test. All three conditions must be met. The Court kept the 'prurient' theme but eliminated the criterion of 'redeeming social value'. 'Contemporary community standards' were acknowledged to mean the local community, recognizing that the people in Las Vegas, Maine or Mississippi may have different views about sexual depictions. The three conditions are:

1. "the average person, applying contemporary community standards" would find that the work, taken as a whole, appeals to the prurient interest,
2. the work depicts/describes, in a patently offensive way, sexual conduct defined by applicable state law, and
3. the work, taken as a whole, lacks serious literary, artistic, political or scientific value.

While soft core pornography was not considered obscene, hard core images were considered obscenity and not protected by the First Amendment. However, passing of a law only becomes effective if it is accepted and enforced. The male dominated courts often failed to follow through on challenges that were brought before the courts. Complainants were intimidated into thinking they had no right to bring concerns forward or criticize the 'free speech' of pornographers.

The portrayals of sex on TV and in the movies often were seen as excessive and offensive to large segments of the public. When *Peyton Place*, the first Prime-time soap opera, was aired by ABC TV in September of 1964, moral outcries were raised that it was an invasion of the family hour. Hollywood patriarchs were denounced by feminists as favoring women "who are the most complacent in the role of women as sexual objects."<sup>24</sup>

A poll reported in *U.S. News and World Report* noted that U.S. adults were more than twice as likely to be morally concerned about passionate encounters, heavy kissing, verbal sexual references, images of nudity, premarital sex, and extramarital sex than were Hollywood leaders. However the bottom line was that sexually oriented movies made a profit.<sup>25</sup> Hollywood assaulted Christian sexual morality in the 1980's with the production of the film *The Last Temptation of Christ*, which depicted Jesus, during the Crucifixion, as fantasizing over sex

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<sup>24</sup> Thio, Alex. *Sociology: A Brief Introduction*. 4<sup>th</sup> Ed. Boston, MA: Allyn and Bacon. 2000. Pg.4.

<sup>25</sup> Ibid. pg. 53.

with Mary Magdalene. In response to critics, Jack Valenti, president of the Motion Picture Association, attempted to deflect the discussion from a focus on sexual morality by declaring that the “only issue is whether...self-appointed groups can prevent a film from being exhibited to the public...”<sup>26</sup>

## 1986 – THE MEESE COMMISSION CONVENES

As pornography increased during the 1970’s and 1980’s concerns about violent consequences and dangerous sexuality increased. President Ronald Reagan appointed a second commission to study the effects of pornography. Named after Attorney General Edmund Meese, this Commission found a “causal relationship between exposure to sexually violent materials and an increase in aggressive behavior toward women”.<sup>27</sup> The findings were based on research by Edward Donnerstein which indicated that men who watch sexually violent films were more likely to view rape as acceptable and to say they would rape if they could ‘get away with it’.

Specific findings of the Commission included:<sup>28</sup>

1. Of 411 sex offenders, the average had 336 victims,
2. Rape increases where pornography laws are liberalized,
3. Rapists are much more likely than non-offenders to have been exposed as children to hard-core pornography.
4. Pornography makes rape seem ‘legitimate’
5. States with higher sales of pornography have higher rates of rape.
6. Males exposed to pornography that features sexual violence (‘slasher films’) become desensitized and see rape victims as ‘less injured and less worthy.’

On January 22, 1986, feminist Andrea Dworkin testified before the *Meese Commission* giving a moving speech asking for changes to laws on pornography. The following comments are notes taken from her testimony. “-Real rapes are on film and sold.- We are humiliated until we like it. – Every way of abuse is presented as sexual pleasure – Women are murdered for the pleasure of the murderer. – It’s proclaimed a form of freedom, freedom for those who do it. – Porn is used to teach prostitutes how to perform sexual acts, including throat rape. – Boys learn early. There are now gang rapes in elementary school. – When rape is entertainment your worthfulness is nadir. – The ACLU is taking money from pornography and using porn to raise money. The Hugh Hefner award was presented to them. - Pretending to be an advocate for

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<sup>26</sup> Buchanan, Pat. “Hollywood’s assault on Christians.” *Bryan/College Station Eagle*. (Texas). July 29, 1988. Editorial page.

<sup>27</sup> Palin, *Ibid.* pg. 449.

<sup>28</sup> Henslin, *Ibid.* pg. 78.

free speech, they have convened a repulsive standard. They find the most repulsive persons and defend them. – The media protects only those who profit. – Politicians collude. – Lawyers belong to the pornographers. - The ultimate colluders are the buyers.”<sup>29</sup>

## PORNOGRAPHY EXPLODES

In the 1950’s, pornography was something that was not talked about or openly displayed. It was sold on the ‘seedy’ side of town out of trunks of cars. When Hugh Hefner introduced it to the mainstream culture, it rapidly became a profitable industry to an extensive network of people. Included in the beneficiaries of the pornographic industry are writers, publishers, actors, film makers, video and bookstores, theaters, cable TV, corner newsstands, supermarket chains, banks, financiers, and now with the Internet, AOL and Compuserve. Profits from pornography cover home mortgage payments , car payments, and grocery bills for many Americans.<sup>30</sup>

Popular magazines soon focused attention on sexual indulgence. In the early 1960’s, sexual permissiveness was popularized for women by Helen Gurley Brown’s *Cosmopolitan* magazine. Singles were being told that sex outside of marriage was not only possible but expected behavior. Sex as a powerful motivator was used to sell products and publications. *Mademoiselle, Glamour, Penthouse, and Esquire* presented thin and seductive women on the covers and in advertisements to sell products as diverse as liquor, cars, furniture, household appliances, and cosmetics. Even children were drawn into sexual fantasies as Barbie and Ken replaced baby dolls as toys of choice for young girls.<sup>31</sup>

The introduction of internet pornography in the 1990’s opened up a universe of opportunities for seeking casual sex. In the privacy of their own homes men, women and children could access pornography anonymously without being observed. Men and women of all ages became trapped in curious stolen glances that grew into repeated visits and addictions. The ability to communicate with distant online users created a major temptation. Net users often share their innermost passions in ways they would not do face-to-face. Contacts made in chat rooms sometimes led to flirting and intimate disclosures, progressing to cyber-sex where participants exchange sexual descriptions. Online adultery destroyed marriages.<sup>32</sup> Online

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<sup>29</sup> Wn.com/Attorney\_General’s\_Commission on Pornography. Andrea Dworkin testimony.

<sup>30</sup> Henslin, Ibid.Pgs. 76-77

<sup>31</sup> Cox News Service. “Pressure to be pretty.” *Express San Antonio News*. Aug. 30, 1992:1G.

<sup>32</sup> DeNicola, Scott. “Tangled in the Web, Snared by the Net.” *Citizen*. Focus on the Family. Colorado Springs, CO. March 24, 1997:10-11..

stalkers used false identities to develop relationships with teens and children in order to make contact with them for sex.<sup>33</sup>

Sexual portrayals surged on the TV. The Kaiser Family Foundation, which examined more than 1,000 hours of programming from the 1999-2000 season, found that 89% of TV movies, 80% of sitcoms and soap operas, 74% of newsmagazines, 69% of dramas and 67% of talk shows contained sexual content. Ten percent of all programs depicted or implied sexual intercourse, although not nudity or pornography as such. The Kaiser report noted that in only 10% of the shows studied was there any mention of the possible consequences of having sex, such as pregnancy or disease.<sup>34</sup>

The pornography industry increased rapidly. In June of 1999, Forbes magazine reported that the mainstreaming of pornography had developed into a \$56 billion business world-wide. X-rated videos brought in \$5 billion dollars in 1999. The production of hardcore videos exploded from 1,275 videos in 1990 to 8,948 in 1998.<sup>35</sup>

By 2007, pornography revenues exceeded revenues of all combined professional baseball, football, and basketball franchises and the combined revenues of ABC, CBS, and NBC. The Family Safe Media reported that there were over 4.2 million pornographic websites, which included over 373 million pornographic web pages. The average age of first exposure to Internet pornography was 11 years old.<sup>36</sup>

## **TROUBLE IN CHURCH**

By 2008 porn was reported to be a \$12 billion industry in the U.S. Even within the church pornography was becoming a drastic problem. A Pastors.com survey revealed that 54 percent of pastors said they had viewed porn within the last year. Of men who had attended a *Promise Keepers* rally, 50 percent reported viewing pornography within one week of the event. A *Focus on the Family* poll in 2003 showed that 47 percent of respondents said that porn was a problem in their homes.<sup>37</sup>

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<sup>33</sup> Glod, Maria. "Stalking the Online Stalkers." *Citizen*. Focus on the Family. Colorado Springs, CO. July, 2000:12-13.

<sup>34</sup> Veith, Gene Edward. "Crass wasteland". *World*. March 3, 2001. Vol. 16. No. 8:14.

<sup>35</sup> Thomas, Cal. "Selling out a heritage: AT&T becomes a top provider of pornography." *World*. Vol.15, No. 25 (June 24) 2000: 31.

<sup>36</sup> Lewis, Andrew R. "Issues & Answers: Pornography." <http://erlc.com/article/issues-answers-pornography>. 1/2/2008.

<sup>37</sup> Genung, Mike. "How Many Porn Addicts are in Your Church?" [www.crosswalk.com/1336107/print](http://www.crosswalk.com/1336107/print). 3/12/2008

In 2007, the popular mega-pastor Rick Warren was challenged by other Christian leaders for not disciplining media mogul Rupert Murdoch, whom Warren claims to be a pastor. Murdoch was not only promoting edgy programs on his Fox TV network shows, he also was purchasing hardcore porn channels for its BSkyB subsidiary. Chris Rosebrough, head of the Christian Accountability Network, said, "As a Christian, Murdoch is committing an egregious sin by owning, expanding and profiting from pornographic channels, and Rick Warren, his pastor, has a biblical duty to call Murdoch to repentance and/or put him out of the church." Murdoch also owns Zondervan Press, which published Warren's bestselling book *The Purpose Driven Life*. Rosebrough commented, "We hope that Warren's business ties to Murdoch's company haven't clouded his judgment and impacted his resolve to carry out his biblical duty as Murdoch's pastor." <sup>38</sup>

## PROTECTING THE CHILDREN

In 1900, Walt Whitman poignantly noted the importance of carefully guiding the children.

There was a child went forth every day,  
And the first object he look'd upon, that object he became,  
And that object became part of him...

...These became part of that child who went forth every day, and  
Who now goes, and will always go forth every day. <sup>39</sup>

Using children in the production of pornography receives the strongest condemnation from the public. There is little debate over the wrongness of exploiting children in this way. However, over the 30 year period between December 1953 and December 1984, a content analysis of *Playboy*, *Penthouse*, and *Hustler* magazines yielded 6,004 depictions of children in the context of erotica/pornography. The dominant age bracket was 3 to 11 years; girls, associated with adult men, were more prevalent than boys. The magazines paired adult female nudity with images of children, crime and violence. <sup>40</sup>

The internet became a useful tool for pedophiles and sexual predators to distribute child pornography, and seek victims in chat rooms. Exposure to pornography increases the

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<sup>38</sup> WorldNetDaily. "Murdoch pastor gets heat for mogul's porn channels". Posted May 10, 2007. [www.wnd.com/?pageId=41520](http://www.wnd.com/?pageId=41520).

<sup>39</sup> Whitman, Walt. "There was a child went forth". *Leaves of Grass*. 1900.

<sup>40</sup> Parillo, Vincent N., John Stimson, and Ardyth Stimson. *Contemporary Social Problems*. Allyn and Bacon. Boston. 1999:107.



likelihood that children will be victims of sexual violence. Protect.Kids.com studied and documented the ways in which pornography harms children.<sup>41</sup>

- \* Early exposure to pornography relates to greater involvement in deviant sexual practice, particularly rape.

- \* In a study of child molesters, 77% of those who molested boys and 87% of those who molested girls admitted to using pornography in the commission of their crime.

- \* Because pornography encourages sexual expression without responsibility, exposure frequently results in sexual diseases, unplanned pregnancies and sexual addiction.

- \* In a study of 600 American male and female teens, Dr. Jennings Bryant found that 91% of the males and 82% of the females admitted to being exposed to X-rated, hard-core pornography. Over 66% of the males and 40% of the females said they wanted to try out the sexual behaviors.

- \* The irresponsible messages of pornography shape the values of children about sex, intimacy, love, and marriage. Replicated studies confirm that when male subjects are exposed to as little as 6 weeks of hard-core pornography they: developed increased sexual callousness toward women, trivialized rape as a criminal offense, developed an appetite for more violent types of pornography, devalued the importance of monogamy, and viewed nonmonogamous relationships as normal.

- \* Exposure to pornography interferes with a child's development and sexual identity. Awareness of sexual sensation can be confusing and over-stimulating for children, distorting the normal personality development process.

## LEGISLATING CHILD PROTECTION

Realizing the importance of protecting the innocence and purity of childhood for as long as possible, the portrayal of sex with children or the use of children in sexual images became a particular legislative concern. Counter interests, including civil libertarians, the ACLU and commercial computer interests, challenged these laws on grounds that they restricted free speech in cyberspace.

**Federal law 18 U.S.C. Section 2256** defines child pornography as any visual depiction of a minor or simulated image of a minor under 18 years of age involved in sexually explicit conduct, including sexual intercourse, bestiality, masturbation, sadistic or masochistic abuse, or lewd or lascivious exhibition of the genitals or pubic area.<sup>42</sup> "This means that any image of a child engaged in sexually explicit conduct is illegal contraband ...Federal prosecutors enforce the laws

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<sup>41</sup> ProtectKids.com. "How Pornography Harms Children." [www.protectkids.com/effects/harms.htm](http://www.protectkids.com/effects/harms.htm). 2/17/12.

<sup>42</sup> American Family Association. What One Person Can Do About Pornography. [www.afa.net/FAQ.aspx?id=2147484819](http://www.afa.net/FAQ.aspx?id=2147484819). 10/15/10.:1

that make it a **crime to possess, receive, distribute or produce child pornography** in a way that affects interstate or foreign commerce.”<sup>43</sup>

To protect children from accessing pornography through the internet, legislators united to pass the **1996 - Communications Decency Act (CDA)** which forbade putting online not just obscene or pornographic images but also any ‘indecent’ word or image.

**1997-** the **United States Supreme Court** unanimously ruled on the case and **declared CDA unconstitutional**, holding that free speech on the internet is entitled to First Amendment Protection.<sup>44</sup>

**1998** – the **Child Online Protection Act (COPA)** was passed by Congress. The law targeted material “harmful to minors” and lowered the age of those protected to under age 17.

**2000** – the **U.S. appeals court strikes down COPA**, on the grounds that it was applying community standards to the internet.

**2004** – **The U. S. Supreme Court rejected COPA**, saying that filters are less restrictive than the online law and might be a better way to keep children from seeing porn without violating the rights of adults.<sup>45</sup>

**2001** -The **Children’s Internet Protection Act (CIPA)** is a federal law enacted by Congress and signed into law by President Clinton. CIPA requires that schools and libraries that receive discounted federal funding for internet access or internal connections must certify that they have a safety policy blocking or filtering pictures that are obscene, child pornography, or harmful to minors.<sup>46</sup>

**PROTECT Act of 2003 (Amber Alert law)** dedicated the full force of the nation’s Justice Department to coordinate law enforcement information and responses against those who victimize youth.<sup>47</sup>

**2007 – Jessica’s Law** was passed in California. Other states followed. This law states that sex offenders who are released from prison are not to live within 2,000 feet of schools and parks, among other restrictions.<sup>48</sup>

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<sup>43</sup> U. S. Department of Justice. Child Exploitation and Obscenity Section. [www.justice.gov/criminal/ceos/citizensguide\\_porn.html](http://www.justice.gov/criminal/ceos/citizensguide_porn.html):1. 2/17/12.

<sup>44</sup> Parrillo, Vincent N., John Stimson and Ardyth Stimson. *Contemporary Social Problems*. Allyn and Bacon. Boston. 1999:108.

<sup>45</sup> Biskupic, Joan. “It may be up to parents to block Web porn.” *USA Today*. June 30, 2004:6A

<sup>46</sup> Federal Communications Commission. “Children’s Internet Protection Act”. [www.fcc.gov/cgb/](http://www.fcc.gov/cgb/). 9/21/09.

<sup>47</sup> HG.org. *Guide to Child Pornography Law*. [www.hg.org/child-pornography.html#1](http://www.hg.org/child-pornography.html#1). 1216/10.

In 2005, Ben Shapiro, a 22 year old young man, published a book decrying the corruption that pornography had passed on to his generation. He begins Chapter one: A Generation Lost: “I am a member of a lost generation. We have lost our values. We have lost our faith. And we have lost ourselves. As societal standards and traditional values have declined, and the crassest elements of sexual deviancy and pornography have taken over the public square, it is the youngest Americans who have paid the price. Never in our country’s history has a generation been so empowered, so wealthy, so privileged – and so empty... This is my generation: the porn generation. And for good or ill, we are America’s future.”<sup>49</sup>

## CHANGING CULTURAL NORMS

Since the beginning of recorded history, marriage has been a universal human institution. Marriage creates kinship obligations, resource pooling, and the reproduction of children, families and society. Marriage offers an expectation of sexual fidelity and lifelong commitment which supports happier, healthier and less violent relationships.<sup>50</sup> Sexuality was traditionally preserved for the formation of home and family life.

The sexual revolution that swept across the United States in the 1960’s, fueled by pornography, began a social movement toward a ‘post marriage’ society . Young people were drawn into early and promiscuous sexual relationships. Sexual exploration and casual relationships outside of marriage created dramatic changes in expectations, behaviors, and consequences .

The excesses of youthful hedonism came to a head for three days in August of 1969 when nearly 500,000 people gathered in a pasture in Sullivan County, near Bethel, New York, for “the largest rock concert ever conceived.” Dozens of rock musicians lined up to perform at the *Woodstock Music and Art Fair*. Three days of music were accompanied by heavy rains, sleeping under the stars, sparse sanitation, drugs, alcohol, and ‘free love’. As the years passed, the flower children of the 60’s became the teachers, lawyers, business persons, and parents of the 70’s and 80’s.<sup>51</sup>

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<sup>48</sup> Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation. State of California. Fact Sheet. Jessica’s Law Implementation.2007.

<sup>49</sup> Shapiro, Ben. *Porn Generation: How Social Liberalism is Corrupting Our Future*. Regnery Pub. Washington D.C. 2005:1.

<sup>50</sup> Institute for American Values. *Why Marriage Matters, Second Edition: Twenty-six Conclusions from the Social Sciences*. New York:NY. 2005. Pg. 15.

<sup>51</sup> Tiber, Elliot. “How Woodstock Happened ...Part 1” [www.woodstock69.com/wsrprntl.htm](http://www.woodstock69.com/wsrprntl.htm) 19 Sept 2002. Woodstock Music & Art Fair. Bethel, New York. [www.woodstock69.com/file1.htm](http://www.woodstock69.com/file1.htm). 19 Sept. 2002.

## HOW WE CHANGED.

\* In 1970 the first **no-fault divorce law** in the Western world was passed in California. Divorce rose from rare to routine, even among those who called themselves biblically based Christians. In 1970, four million Americans had divorced. By 2000 the number had grown to twenty-two million.<sup>52</sup>

\* In 1972, President Nixon's **Commission of Population Growth and the American Future** recommended birth control services and comprehensive sex education for teens to reduce the population by eliminating births to unmarried teens.<sup>53</sup>

\* In 1973, the U.S. Supreme Court approved passage of **Roe v. Wade**, legalizing abortion. More than 50 million legal abortions had been performed in the U.S. by 2010, 81% to unmarried women; 52% to women younger than 25 years of age, and 19% to teens.<sup>54</sup>

\* In 1991, the New York City high schools inaugurated the first large-scale **condom distribution program** in the nation. Condoms were made available even if parents objected.<sup>55</sup> By 1997, 418 public schools made condoms available to students.<sup>56</sup> Sexual relations, no longer protected for family formation, were 'sold' to the young as a choice or an option of behavior.

\* In the early 1990's homosexual activists sought to promote tolerance of the **gay and lesbian lifestyles** in the public schools, and to normalize these lifestyles in the public perception.<sup>57</sup>

\* By 1998, **AIDS** was the fifth leading cause of death for people ages 25-44. Men having sex with men is the primary transfer of the HIV/AIDS virus. 77% of those affected with AIDS are male. Bisexual behaviors transferred the disease to the heterosexual community.<sup>58</sup>

\* By 2000, the Center for Disease Control reported that 3 million new cases of **Chlamydia** occurred annually in the United States. Usually without symptoms, Chlamydia can lead to infertility, tubal pregnancies and increased risk of HIV infections. 5.5 million people became

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<sup>52</sup> Henslin, James M. *Social Problems*. Prentice Hall: Upper Saddle River, NJ. 2000: pg.371.

<sup>53</sup> Richards, Dinah. *Has Sex Education Failed Our Teenagers? A Research Report*. Colorado Springs, CO: Focus on the Family. 1990. Pg.1

<sup>54</sup> Associated Press. Nov. 21, 2006. MSNBC.com

<sup>55</sup> Berger, Joseph. "Start of Condom Distribution Fails to Faze Many Students". Nov. 24, 1991. *The New York Times*.

<sup>56</sup> Advocates for Youth. Unpublished data from the School Condom Availability Clearinghouse. Wash. D.C.: Advocates. 1997. [www.advocatesforyouth.org/publications/factsheet/fsschcon.htm](http://www.advocatesforyouth.org/publications/factsheet/fsschcon.htm).

<sup>57</sup> Buss, Dale. "Homosexual rights go to school." *Christianity Today*. Vol. 37, No. 6 (May 17) 1993. Pgs. 70-72.

<sup>58</sup> Center for Disease Control. July 2006. [www.cdc.gov/hiv/resources.factsheets.print/msm.htm](http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/resources.factsheets.print/msm.htm).

infected with the **Human papilloma** virus each year. Cervical, penile and anal cancer are attributed to this virus.<sup>59</sup>

\* In 2008, The Center for Disease Control reported that 1 in 4 teens had a **sexually transmitted disease**, often leading to cancer or infertility.<sup>60</sup>

\* By 2010, 40% of **births were out-of-wedlock**. In 1960, 4% of births were outside of marriage.<sup>61</sup>

\* Out-of-wedlock births and the increase in divorce leaves many men out of the important role of fatherhood and leaves 40% of **children without a father** for guidance and support. Children living without a father in the home are 7 times more likely to experience poverty.<sup>62</sup>

\* By 2011, **cohabitation** was documented as a bigger threat to the well-being of children than divorce. Cohabiting partners are more than twice as likely to break up, putting children at risk of unstable circumstances.<sup>63</sup>

Concerns about the breakdown of marriage were published in August of 2011 in a report, *Why Marriage Matters: Thirty Conclusions from the Social Sciences*. This report, co-authored by 18 family scholars from leading institutions, was co-sponsored by the *National Marriage Project* at the University of Virginia and the *Institute for American Values*. The report concludes that the children of co-habiting parents are at risk for a wide range of problems, including drug use, depression, psychological problems, dropping out of school, physical abuse and poverty.<sup>64</sup>

## **DANGEROUS AND DEADLY CONSEQUENCES**

While the proliferation of pornography brought profits and lustful pleasures to many, there was a steep price to pay. The peril of pornography is that it leads to destruction, not only for those participating, but also for friends and family members. Henry J. Rogers, a therapist who ministers to those trapped in the deceptions of pornography, tells the story of men who frequent video stores and strippers and prostitutes whose lives have been devastated by pornography. He counts the cost that is paid for this 'pleasure'.<sup>65</sup>

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<sup>59</sup> Center for Disease Control. *STD Prevention Press release*. Dec. 5, 2000.

<sup>60</sup> Associated Press. March 11, 2008. <http://www.msnbc.msn.com/id/23574940>.

<sup>61</sup> Harris, Garndiner. "40%of babies born to unwed." *San Antonio Express News*. May 14, 2009. Pg. 6A.

<sup>62</sup> Blankenhorn, David. *Fatherless in America*. New York, NY: Harper Perennial. 1996.

<sup>63</sup> *Marriage Matters – Conclusions from the Social Sciences*. By Press Release: August 16, 2011. University of Virginia – The National Marriage Project. [www.newswise.com/articles/view/579647/?sc=rsin](http://www.newswise.com/articles/view/579647/?sc=rsin).

<sup>64</sup> Ibid.

<sup>65</sup> Rogers, Henry J. *Silent War: Ministering to Those Trapped in the Deception of Pornography*. Green Forest, AR; New Leaf Press, Inc. 1999. Chapter 13.

1. **Pornography distorts reality** . Don't think for a minute that the women are who they appear to be.
2. **Pornography destroys a wife's self-esteem**. You're telling her that you prefer someone else and that she does not measure up.
3. **Pornography devalues sex**. Pornography provides a one-sided relationship for sexual energy.
4. **Pornography creates isolation**. We want to be alone to enjoy our excitement.
5. **Pornography facilitates child molestation**. 87% of convicted molesters of girls, and 77% of convicted molesters of boys, admit to the use of pornography, often in commission of their crime.
6. **Pornography is expensive**. ...and the more it costs, the greater the chance you'll be found out.
7. **Pornography shapes attitudes and behaviors**. Pornography shapes the attitudes and behaviors of rapists, and how we view women and sex.
8. **Pornography feeds organized crime**. The third highest form of revenue for organized crime is the sale and distribution of pornography.
9. **Pornography kills careers...** the computer is a dangerous tool in the hands of those addicted to pornography. Users are getting caught in corporate America and losing their jobs.
10. **Pornography addiction can be passed on to the next generation**. Children follow in the footsteps of their elders.
11. **Pornography destroys a testimony**. Reputation is a fragile commodity.
12. **Pornography destroys women in the sex industry**. They are given a false sense of self-esteem.
13. **Pornography grieves the heart of God**. Casual lust does not fulfill the spirit of love.
14. **Pornography gives Satan a stronghold in your life**. (even if you 're not a believer )

#### **WHEN LUST BECOMES AN ADDICTION**

Interest in sex is a powerful motivator encoded in our DNA. However, casual and curious viewing of pornographic images can start a cycle that can easily spin out of control.

Pornographers know this and invite you to just ‘check it out’. During the 2012 NFL Super bowl, the family friendly atmosphere was violated when a popular search engine that uses sex to attract attention ran two ads. Scantly clad women teased the viewers and walked provocatively across the screen while wide eyed teen boys were shown watching them in delight. Viewers were encouraged to check into their site. The porn industry makes big dollars off everyday people who just happen to ‘check in’ and get hooked on porn.

Shrewd businessmen know that sex sells products by attracting your attention. However, every time a pornographic picture is viewed, a memory is locked into the mind through chemical links, like a song that is burned into a CD. It becomes almost impossible to delete those images, and the chemical release can be addictive. They keep on playing in the mind. The chemical bonding that happens during sexual activity with someone real also takes place during sex associated with pornography.<sup>66</sup>

This process is explained in a book published in 2008 entitled *Hooked: New Science on How Casual Sex Is Affecting Our Children*. The authors, Joe S. McIlhane Jr. and Freda McKissie Bush, are both obstetrician-gynecologists who have served on the Presidential Advisory Council on HIV/AIDS. They explain the complex workings of the brain by describing the electrical impulses that flow through neurons and communicate with each other through connecting synapses. Neurochemicals, which carry information between the cells, complete the job. Like muscles, these pathways can be changed and molded. Patterns of recurring behaviors can strengthen these synapses. Sexual habits are subject to strengthening synapses by repeated activity.<sup>67</sup>

Three powerful chemicals are related to human sexuality: dopamine, oxytocin and vasopressin. Dopamine produces good feelings in the brain by flooding our brains and rewarding us when we do something exciting. Tender glances, holding hands, and hugging release dopamine into the brain creating the ‘thrill’ of a relationship. One of the strongest generators of the dopamine reward is sex. This explains why sexual behaviors can become compulsive once they are begun.

Oxytocin and vasopressin are neurochemicals present in women and men respectively. During labor, childbirth, breast-feeding or sexual relations oxytocin floods a woman’s brain to create a bond between the mother and infant or lover. The male counterpart, vasopressin, functions to bond a man to his mate and form an attachment to his offspring.

When sex is used to strengthen the relationship between two people who are committed to loving and supporting each other, it is the foundation that holds a family together through all the ups and downs of living. However, the chemical bonds do not distinguish between ‘true

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<sup>66</sup> Amick, Shauna. Brochure: “Porn rips you off”. [www.lifecyclebooks.com](http://www.lifecyclebooks.com). 2008.

<sup>67</sup> Vitagliano, Ed. “Bonded in the brain”. *AFA Journal*. October 2010. Pgs.14-15,

love', one-night stands, and pornographic sexual encounters. Sexual chemical responses bond two people together in ways that are painful to separate, even if the relationship is unhealthy or unreal.

For some people escape to pornography becomes a drug used to deaden the pain of loneliness, fear, anxiety or childhood abuse. While it may mask the pain for awhile, it ends up only making it worse. Initial curiosity can lead to addictive desire. The addict becomes powerless as the compulsion takes control. Many marriages have broken apart because of a husband's past use of porn. Women also are increasingly troubled with addiction to pornography.

Like other addictions, sexual addictions escalate. An addict may start with fantasy then seek ways to act on these fantasies. A respected researcher in the field of sexual abuse, Dr. Victor B. Cline, has treated hundreds of sex offenders who had intensive exposure to hard-core pornography. He found a four-step pattern that helped to explain their pathology.<sup>68</sup>

- \* The person gets hooked on obscene materials which provides an exciting aphrodisiac.
- \* A need develops for more sexually shocking material to produce the same effect.
- \* As the gross and taboo become the commonplace, the person believes that everyone is doing it.
- \* A tendency develops to start acting out the sexual activities.

Stephen Arterburn, author of *Addicted to Love*, notes that sexual addiction builds tolerance like other addictions and follows obsessive-compulsive patterns where the obsession turns to the compulsion to act out. Arterburn further describes the levels of sexual addiction.<sup>69</sup>

\* Level one involves sexual fantasy through pornography and masturbation. It is usually solitary.

\* Level two involves real people and includes visits to bars, featuring live pornography, nudes, touching, and sex with multiple partners.

\* Level three involves the person in criminal offenses: prostitution, voyeurism and exhibitionism.

\* Level four involves the addict in severe criminal offenses including molestation, incest, or rape.

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<sup>68</sup> Kirk, Dr. Jerry R. "The Power of the Picture: How Pornography harms." Focus on the Family. Colorado Springs, CO. 1992. Pg. 4-5.

<sup>69</sup> Arterburn, Stephen. M, Ed. "When Sex Becomes and Addiction". Focus on the Family. Colorado Springs, CO. 1991: 1-9.



Concern about sexual addiction grew in the 1990's. Faith based and secular therapy groups developed to offer treatment to those seeking help. Patrick Carnes, executive director of the *Gentle Path* program at *Pine Grove Behavioral Health and Addiction Services*, estimates that 8 percent of men and 3 percent of women become sexually addicted at some point in their lives. By 2008 more than 60 recovery groups specifically for sex addiction were operating around the country, including *Pure Warriors*, *Pure Desire*, *Pure Life*, *Operation Integrity* and the *Samson Society*. While their methods differed, all the programs shared the belief that an addict is powerless to change behavior on his own.<sup>70</sup>

Powerlessness is the essence of all addiction. The addict is out of control and feels shame, pain and self loathing. The addict wishes to stop but repeatedly fails. Groups formed to apply the 12 Steps of Alcoholics Anonymous to sex addiction. Seeking to help those suffering from sex addiction live sexually sober lives, *Sexaholics*, *Sex Addicts Anonymous* and *CoSA* (for partner/spouses of sex addicts) organized and developed across the country.<sup>71</sup>

The American Psychiatric Association (APA) is considering whether sex addiction should be added to its *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* as alcohol addiction was at the end of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. "The proposed APA definition of hypersexual disorder says you have an illness if you spend so much time pursuing intercourse or masturbation as to interfere with your job or other important activities. According to the working language of the diagnosis, 'repetitively engaging' in sexual behaviors when you are anxious, depressed or stressed would be considered a major warning sign for the disorder".<sup>72</sup> The recognition of sexual addiction as an illness by the APA would remove it from the status of 'moral weakness' to an illness in need of treatment.

## **WHEN DESIRE BECOMES DANGEROUS**

When pornography entered the public arena in the 1960's the inequalities in sexual stereotypes were brought blatantly into view. Traditionally men are taught that their sex role includes aggression. Masculinity is portrayed as being powerful, dominant and superior, while femininity is associated with being submissive, passive and subordinate. *Playboy* brought into focus the sexual objectification of women. Pornographic pictures have the purpose of exciting teen boys and men by viewing women as objects to be sexually enjoyed. Hard core pornography glorifies sexual violence against women. While men are more likely to be victims

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<sup>70</sup> Kennedy, John W. "Help for the Sexually Desperate." *Christianity Today*. March 2008, Vol.52, No. 3:28-35.

<sup>71</sup> The Reverend Joe H. "Sex and Love Addiction" brochure. [info@episcopalrecovery.org](mailto:info@episcopalrecovery.org). 2007.

<sup>72</sup> Cloud/Malibu, John. "The Truth About Sex Addiction." *Time*. Feb. 28, 2011. Vol. 177. No. 8:44-50..

of violence, women are more likely to be raped, sexually assaulted, and portrayed as victims of sexual violence on the internet, videos, magazines, TV shows and movies.<sup>73</sup>

In 1975, Susan Brownmiller, wrote a book that became a 'rape classic'. In *Against Our Will: Men, Women and Rape*, Brownmiller contended that "pornography was rape on paper". She outlined porn as the mechanism by which men maintain sexual supremacy over women by dehumanizing them and reducing them to sexual objects of access. "Its' very existence harmed women." In 1980, Linda Boreman testified that coercion and rape were standard practice in the pornography industry. Boreman, "the most famous porn star of the most famous porn movie", brought oral sex into the common vernacular in the early 1970's when she played Linda Lovelace in the hard core movie *Deep Throat*. Feminist Robin Morgan summarized this connection in her now famous phrase. "Pornography is the theory and rape the practice."<sup>74</sup>

Research studies repeatedly documented the connection between pornography and criminal behaviors.<sup>75</sup>

\* In 1982 Dr. Dolf Zillman and Dr. Jennings Bryant reported in *Pornography, Sexual Callousness, and the Trivialization of Rape* that pornography produced serious adverse effects by desensitizing people to rape as a criminal offense.

\* Researchers Murray Straus and Larry Baron conducted a study at the University of New Hampshire which found that two states, Alaska and Nevada, had two things in common. They lead all other states in pornography use per capita and they have higher rape rates than all other states.

\* The *California Attorney General's Advisory Committee on Obscenity and Pornography* stated that police officers reported they had never arrested a child molester who did not have pornography in his possession.

\* Dr. Ann Burgess of the University of Pennsylvania reported that child sex abusers use pornography to lower the inhibitions of children and legitimize sexual conduct in their mind.

\* In 1986 a former prostitute testified before the *Attorney General's Commission on Pornography*: "We were all introduced to prostitution through pornography. There were no exceptions in our group, and we were all under eighteen. Pornography was our textbook. We learned the tricks of the trade by men exposing us to pornography and us trying to mimic what we saw."

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<sup>73</sup> Barkan, Steve. "Violence Against Women: Rape and Pornography." *Sociology: Understanding and Changing the Social World*. Section 4. Sept. 2010. [www.flatworldknowledge.com/pub/.../251049](http://www.flatworldknowledge.com/pub/.../251049).

<sup>74</sup> Sarracino, Carmine and Kevin M. Scott. *The Porning of America: The Rise of Porn Culture, What it Means and Where we go from here*. Beacon Press. 2008:173-177.

<sup>75</sup> American Family Association. *A Guide to what one person can do about Pornography*. Tupelo, MS. Pgs.9-10. [www.afa.net/pornography/PornGuide.pdf](http://www.afa.net/pornography/PornGuide.pdf).

\* Dr. Mary Anne Layden reported that she had treated sexual violence victims for 13 years but had never treated a case where pornography was not involved.

Rape , a devastating personal assault on both the body and the sense of personal self worth, is one of the most underreported crimes. Cultural myths stigmatize and blame women for assaults made against them. Men have been portrayed as having overwhelming sexual drives that they are unable to control when aroused. Myths portray a sexually active man as a stud and the source of envy among his peers. When women are raped they are accused of acting provocatively and arousing a man's passions. The myth prevails that if a woman had 'behaved herself' she would not have been raped, she most likely invited it. Women who report their violations to authorities have traditionally been viewed in this light. Fear that she will be stigmatized prevents many women from reporting violence against her.<sup>76</sup>

While women are more likely to be victims of sexual violence, children and men are increasingly being reported as victims of sexual assault and rape. In a nationally representative survey of 9,684 adults , 10.6% of women and 2.1% of men reported forced sex at some time in their lives. In another representative survey 60% of female and 69% of male victims were first raped before age 18, while 25% of female and 41% of male victims were first raped before age 12. Perpetrators were reported to be intimate partners, acquaintances, family members or friends.<sup>77</sup> Stranger rapes were documented in 20-30% of rape cases.

What we know about rape in society comes from three sources: the *FBI Uniform Crime Reports* , the *National Crime Victimization Survey* (NCVS), and interviews conducted by academic researchers. In 2008 the *Uniform Crime Reports* documented 89,000 rapes or rape attempts that occurred in the United States, for a rate of about 58 cases per 100,000 women. However, because of the stigma attached many women do not report their rape to the police. The NCVS provides a better estimate of rape. It reports that 204,000 rapes or sexual assaults occur annually, giving a more concerning rate of 130 cases per 100,000 women age 12 or over. Other representative research studies report that one-third of U.S. women will experience rape or sexual assault during their life time. These figures apply also to college women. In anonymous surveys about 20-30% of college women reported being raped or sexually assaulted, usually by a male acquaintance.<sup>78</sup>

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<sup>76</sup> Henslin, James M. "Rape – The Natural History of Rape as a Social Problem." *Social Problems*. Prentice Hall, Upper Saddle River, NJ. 2000:144.

<sup>77</sup> Centers for Disease Control. "Sexual Violence- Facts at a glance." Spring 2008.

<sup>78</sup> Barkan, Steve. "Violence Against Women: Rape and Pornography." *Sociology: Understanding and Changing the Social World*. Section 4. Sept. 2010. [www.flatworldknowledge.com/pub/.../251049](http://www.flatworldknowledge.com/pub/.../251049).

The FBI's *Uniform Crime Reports* (UCR) collect crime data annually from local law enforcement agencies. In 1929, the FBI defined rape as "the carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will." For the last 80 years, the *Uniform Crime Reports* released annually by the FBI has included only rapes against women. Victims- rights and gay-rights groups sought to have the government change the definition of rape to include men, women and children. In January of 2012, Attorney General Eric Holder announced a new definition of rape to be used by the UCR, removing gender stereotypes and age considerations. The new inclusive definition will more closely reflect the degree of sexual violence in a community. Lynn Blanco, CEO of the *Rape Crisis Center* of San Antonio, TX , was among the groups that fought for the change in definition. She said, "With that antiquated data there was a huge number of victims not counted". In 2008, the crisis center had reported 1,024 sexual assaults that required a medical forensic exam while the San Antonio Police Department had reported just 424 cases that met the UCR rape definitions.<sup>79</sup>

#### **RAPE CRISIS CENTERS ORGANIZE**<sup>80</sup>

In the early 1970's rape crisis centers (RCCs) were formed in several states across the country by women concerned about the second-class status of women and the abuse directed against them sexually. Abused women were encouraged to speak openly about their sexual abuse and to challenge the shortcomings of law enforcement, health care providers and the criminal justice system in the inappropriate response to their concerns. Prior to the 1970's barriers prevented rape victims from seeking justice. Victim blaming was the norm. The concept of marital rape did not exist. Juries were instructed to be suspicious of victim's accusations, and eyewitnesses were required to bring charges. Working through the RCCs anti-rape activists employed a feminist analysis, redefining rape as an illustration of women's second class status in society and a direct outcome of patriarchy. Their goal was to eliminate rape by creating a society where women and men have equal status.

The anti-rape movement gained momentum when the *National Organization for Women* identified rape as a priority focus. Law enforcement and hospitals were primary targets. Police officers were often unresponsive to rape victims, questioning them about their sexual history. Hospitals and physicians often minimized the seriousness of injuries that occurred during a rape. By the 1980's important legislative changes were passed to improve the situation for rape victims. Marital rape was criminalized, a rape victim's prior sexual history became inadmissible as evidence, the requirement for corroboration in rape cases was repealed, and

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<sup>79</sup> Mondo, Michélie. "Advocates hail feds' new definition of rape." *San Antonio Express News*. January 8, 2012:2B.

<sup>80</sup> Rape Crisis Center. [Wikipedia.org/wiki/Rape\\_crisis\\_center](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rape_crisis_center). 1/7/12.

the requirement that the victim must have physically resisted the attack was eliminated. The legal definition of rape was expanded to include forced oral and anal sex, penetration by a finger or object, and other situations.

RCCs spread across the country, professionalized and developed a working relationship with mainstream organizations. Coordinating their services with law enforcement, hospitals and the criminal justice system, RCCs now provide mainstream organizations with training and education. While their involvement may vary from community to community, the goal and focus continues to emphasize the provision of emotional support and assistance to rape victims, and teaching mainstream organizations about rape and how to respond in a responsible way. Their services include a 24-hour crisis hotline, counseling, medical and legal advocates and sexual violence prevention education programs. Over 1,100 rape crisis centers across the United States are coordinated into a partnership by the *National Sexual Assault Hotline* (1-800-656-HOPE). This Hotline is operated by the *Rape, Abuse & Incest National Network* (RAINN) located in Washington D.C.

## **WHEN DANGEROUS DESIRE TURNS DEADLY**

Dr. James L. McGaugh, a research professor of neurobiology and behavior at the University of California at Irving, helps to explain the addictive effect of viewing pornography. Something powerful takes place in the brain during long exposure to pornography. His groundbreaking research on memory retention suggests that a combination of visual stimulation and chemical response work together to produce a powerful physiological effect. When a person is emotionally or sexually aroused, experiences get locked in the brain by the chemical epinephrine and become virtually impossible to erase.<sup>81</sup>

Dr. Victor B. Cline, a clinical psychologist at the University of Utah, has treated hundreds of sex offenders who have had long term exposure to hard-core pornography. His four factor syndrome of sexual addiction explains the dangerous progression of pornography addiction. While not every person who views pornography will fall into this pattern, the degenerating potential of pornography consumption is outlined for those who become immersed in it.<sup>82</sup>

\* The first thing that happens is a psychological ADDICTION that keeps men coming back for more.

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<sup>81</sup> Craven, S. Michael. "Pornography: The Deconstruction of Human Sexuality." Sept. 21, 2004. [www.battlefortruth.org/ArticlesDetail.asp?id=206](http://www.battlefortruth.org/ArticlesDetail.asp?id=206). :2.

<sup>82</sup> Kirk, Dr. Jerry R. *The Power of the Picture: How Pornography Harms*. Focus on the Family. 1992:4-5

\* Secondly, is the ESCALATION effect. Over time the men require more explicit, rougher, deviant sexual materials to get their 'high'.

\* The third effect involves DESENSITIZATION. Materials that were originally shocking or taboo became commonplace.

\* The fourth effect occurs when the men experience increasingly strong tendencies to ACT OUT the sexual activities witnessed in pornography.

Aggressive, hard-core pornography has the potential to increase aggressive behavior. A wide body of research clearly demonstrates the risks and harms of repeated exposure to obscene, hard-core pornography. Many well-meaning people, worried about losing First Amendment rights, look the other way, claiming that hard-core pornography has no effects. But the First Amendment does not protect violent obscenity. Reports by convicted sex offenders and serial killers confirm the dangers inherent in the use of hard-core pornography. If a person views, fantasizes about and masturbates to materials showing child molestation, women in bondage and worse acts, acting out becomes a potential result.

Gary Arthur Bishop brutally murdered five young boys from Salt Lake City to conceal his sexual abuse of them. Bishop confessed to going into sex shops, viewing magazines and videos of nude boys, and fantasizing about having sex with them. But that wasn't enough. From the underground he acquired 'kiddie porn' magazines and enticed boys into letting him take pictures of them naked. To satisfy his growing obsession, Bishop abducted boys, sexually abusing them and then killing them.<sup>83</sup> Three years before he was executed in 1988, he wrote a letter outlining his addiction to pornography. "I am a homosexual pedophile convicted of murder, and pornography was a determining factor in my downfall...For me, seeing pornography was like lighting a fuse on a stick of dynamite; I became stimulated and had to gratify my urges or explode. The day came when I invited a small neighborhood boy into my apartment, molested him and then killed him in fear of being caught."<sup>84</sup>

Repeated studies have found pornography to be connected to violence. A study spanning ten years, reported by the *Los Angeles Police Department*, found pornography to be a factor in 62% of child molestation cases. An *FBI* study found that 81% of serial killers reported that hard-core porn was their 'highest sexual interest'.<sup>85</sup> Detroit Police Chief Herbert Case said, "There has not been a sex murder in the history of our department in which the killer was not an avid reader of lewd magazines." A study by the *National Institute of Mental Health*

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<sup>83</sup> Ibid: Kirk:pg. 4.

<sup>84</sup> Reed, M. Douglas, Ph.D. "Scientific Evidence Shows Pornography is Harmful." *Citizen*. Focus on the Family. June 1989:10.

<sup>85</sup> Shapiro, Ben. *Porn Generation: How Social Liberalism is Corrupting Our Future*. Regnery Pub. Washington D.C. 2005:162.

reported on “recreational killers.” They found that most ‘feed on pornography’, are above average intelligence and appear normal when not consumed by sadistic lust<sup>86</sup>

Ted Bundy was a serial killer, rapist, kidnapper and necrophile who sexually assaulted and murdered 30 or more women during the 1970’s. He was smart, handsome and charismatic. Feigning illness or impersonating an authority figure, he would approach women in public places and gain their trust. Initially charged in Utah, Bundy became linked to a long list of unsolved homicides in several states. He was ultimately captured in Florida in 1978 and died in the Florida state electric chair in 1979.<sup>87</sup>

Just hours before he was executed, Ted Bundy was interviewed by Dr. James Dobson. Excerpts of this discussion are included here.<sup>88</sup>

Dr. Dobson: ... What is going through your mind? What thoughts have you had in these last few days?...

Bundy: ...part of the tragedy of this whole situation...I grew up in a wonderful home with two dedicated and loving parents. I’m one of five brothers and sisters...a home where we as children were the focus of my parents’ lives, where we regularly attended church... I think this is the message I want to get across...as a young boy – and I mean a boy of 12 or 13 certainly – I encountered outside the home ... in the local grocery store and the local drug stores the soft core pornography...From time to time we’d come across pornographic books of a harder nature, more graphic you might say...a more explicit nature... The most damaging kinds of pornography are those that involve violence and sexual violence... the wedding of those two forces, as I know only too well, brings about behavior that is just too terrible to describe... I’m not blaming pornography... I take full responsibility for whatever I’ve done...the issue is how this kind of literature contributed and helped mold and shape these kinds of violent behaviors...

Dr. Dobson : ... You had gone about as far as you could go in your own fantasy life with printed material, and then there was the urge to take that little step or big step over to a physical event.

Bundy: Right. And it happened in stages, gradually... Like an addiction, you keep craving something which is harder... You reach that jumping-off point where you begin to wonder if maybe actually doing it will give you that which is beyond just reading about it or looking at

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<sup>86</sup> American Family Association. *A Guide to what one person can do about Pornography*. Tupelo, MS. Pg.9.

<sup>87</sup> Ted Bundy. [Wikipedia.org/wiki/Ted\\_Bundy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ted_Bundy). 2/11/12.

<sup>88</sup> Dobson, Dr. James. *Exclusive Interview with serial sex killer – Theodore Bundy*. Jan. 23, 1989. Focus on the Family.

it...It's a difficult thing to describe. The sensation of reaching that point where I knew that it was like something had snapped, that I knew that I couldn't control it anymore, that these barriers that I had learned as a child, that had been instilled in me, were not enough to hold me back with respect to seeking out and harming somebody...

Dr. Dobson: ...you were nearly always about half-drunk when you did these things...

Bundy: I would say that was generally the case. Almost without exception...

Dobson: ... after you committed your first murder, what was the emotional effect on you?...

Bundy: ...It was like coming out of some kind of horrible trance or dream. I can only liken it to...have been possessed by something so awful and so alien, and then the next morning wake up from it, remember what happened and realize that basically, I mean, in the eyes of the law, certainly, and in the eyes of God, you're responsible... (I was ) absolutely horrified that I was capable of doing something like that... I think people need to recognize that those of us who have been so much influenced by violence in the media – in particular pornographic violence – are not some kinds of inherent monsters. We are your sons, and we are your husbands. And we grew up in regular families. And pornography can reach out and snatch a kid out of any house today. It snatched me out of my home 20, 30 years ago, as diligent as my parents were, and they were diligent in protecting their children...

Dr. Dobson: ...You really feel that hard-core pornography and the doorway to it, soft-core pornography, is doing untold damage to other people, and causing other women to be abused and killed the way you did it....

Bundy: ... I've lived in prison for a long time now. And I've met a lot of men who were motivated to commit violence just like me. And without exception, every one of them was deeply involved in pornography – without question, without exception – deeply influenced and consumed by an addiction to pornography...And what scares and appalls me, Dr. Dobson, is when I see what's on cable TV, some of the movies, some of the violence in the movies that come into homes today was stuff that they wouldn't show in X-rated adult theaters 30 years ago... I'll tell you, there are lots of other kids playing in streets around this country today who are going to be dead tomorrow and the next day and the next day and next month, because other young people are reading the kinds of things and seeing the kinds of things that are available in the media today.



## ORGANIZED CRIME and THE PORN INDUSTRY

The *Attorney General's Commission on Pornography* documented evidence that organized crime exerted substantial influence and control over the obscenity industry. In January of 1986 federal, state and local law enforcement authorities testified before the *Attorney General's Commission on Pornography* regarding the involvement of organized crime in the pornography industry. A retired FBI agent said, "You cannot be in the field and distribute pornography without their consent..."<sup>89</sup>

Organized crime operatives also testified before the Commission. Aladena Fratianno, whose involvement in La Cosa Nostra dated back to the 1940's, was asked to describe the nature and involvement of organized crime in the pornography industry. He replied, "Well, it's very, very big...I'd say, 95 percent of the families are involved in one way or another in pornography..." When asked whether it would be possible for any person to become a major distributor of pornography in the United States without becoming involved in organized crime, Aladena replied, "I doubt it. I doubt it."

In the early 1970's four organized crime groups ran pornography operations in California. After gaining control of wholesale companies, organized crime forced independent retailers out of business through price manipulation. Independents were undersold by organized crime outlets until they were forced out of business. Dealers that opposed the takeover were silenced by extortion or arson. Chief Daryl F. Gates of the *Los Angeles Police Department* testified before the *Attorney General's Commission*. He stated that, "Organized crime infiltrated the pornography industry in Los Angeles in 1969 due to its lucrative financial benefits. By 1975, organized crime controlled eighty percent of the industry and it is estimated that this figure is between eighty-five to ninety percent today."<sup>90</sup>

Organized crime elements found that financial gains from pornography far outweighed the risks associated with it. The pornographic film "*Deep Throat*" was produced by the Peraino brothers of the Columbo organized crime family. The film cost \$25,000 to produce and by 1982 it had grossed 50 million dollars. The Peraino brothers used their millions to build an empire that included 'adult only' pornographic theaters in Los Angeles, record and music publishing companies on the east and west coasts, a motion picture company, and drug smuggling operations in the Caribbean.<sup>91</sup>

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<sup>89</sup> 1986 -*Attorney General's Commission on Pornography*. Part 4:Chapter 4 Organized Crime. [www.porn-report.com](http://www.porn-report.com).:1

<sup>90</sup> Ibid:5

<sup>91</sup> Ibid: 6.

There are tremendous profits in the pornography industry that are easily hidden from the Internal Revenue Service because much of the transactions are on a cash basis with no records kept or receipts obtained for merchandise. There is a link between the organized crime involvement in obscenity and other criminal activities. Prostitution, alcohol and narcotics distribution, money laundering, tax violation, murder, physical violence and damage to property become so interlinked as to be almost inseparable except according to statutory definitions.<sup>92</sup>

## **SEXUALLY ORIENTED BUSINESSES PROLIFERATE**

Although organized crime was influential in the proliferation of pornography, media technologies brought it into the mainstream of the culture. In the 1970's and 1980's the technological changes that enabled the world wide transmission of words, sounds, and images affected the production, distribution and availability of pornography. The widespread availability of cable, satellite communication, video tape recordings, personal computers and the expanded telecommunication industry brought the images of pornography and obscenity into the privacy of bedrooms and living rooms.<sup>93</sup>

With the explosion of sexually explicit images entering the mainstream culture, sexually oriented businesses grew in demand and availability. The number of strip clubs doubled between 1987 and 1992. By 1997, there were about 2,500 clubs nationwide. A well-run 'gentlemen's club' could bring in \$5 million or more annually. Featured dancers could earn thousands of dollars weekly doing four 20-minute shows each night.<sup>94</sup>

With the rapid explosion of the internet in the 1990's, instant imaging created a global village with unlimited possibilities for sexual exploitation and communication. In 1995, 16 million people, or .4% of the world's population, were connected through the internet. By December of 2011, 2,267 million people were linked through the internet. This amounted to almost one-third of the world's population, 32.7%. The internet changed the way we communicate, becoming the source of information for millions. With a low investment, almost anyone can have a web site on the internet and market their business to the world, fast and economically.<sup>95</sup> Those offering sex for service proliferated on the internet.

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<sup>92</sup> Ibid. *Attorney General's Commission on Pornography*: (1986) :7-9.

<sup>93</sup> *Attorney General's Commission on Pornography*. (1986) : 225..

<sup>94</sup> Wildmon, Donald. *A Guide to what one person can do about Pornography*. American Family Association. [www.afa.net/pornography/PornGuide.pdf](http://www.afa.net/pornography/PornGuide.pdf):22.

<sup>95</sup> Internet World Stats. *Internet Growth Statistics*. [www.internetworldstats.com/emarketing.htm](http://www.internetworldstats.com/emarketing.htm). 2/14/12.

In 1998 an editor of a sex trade journal predicted that “with the Internet, the sex shops are going to be obsolete in a few years.” However, Scott Bergthold, president of *Community Defense Council* in Scottsdale, Arizona, says that the opposite is true. He suggests that the internet fueled demand for sex clubs. “More people are getting addicted to sex online and they’re going out to find establishments where they can act out their desires.” Victor Cline, PhD, a psychologist who has treated over 350 sexually addicted men and teen-age boys, says, “The Internet is really not controllable, and men and boys are growing desensitized. Their addiction escalates to increasingly aberrant materials and eventually to acting out the fantasies they’re exposed to.” He notes that they eventually turn to prostitutes, strip clubs, peep shows, arcades, homosexual encounters and more.<sup>96</sup>

Any business that offers entertainment, materials, or services that appeal to a prurient (lustful, lewd, or lascivious) interest in sex is considered a sexually oriented business (SOB). Types of SOBs include adult arcades, bookstores, video stores, cabarets, motels, motion picture theaters, escort agencies, nude model studies, and sexual encounter centers. The sale, lease, or rental of these services that may be ‘indecent’ but not ‘obscene’ are protected by the First Amendment of the Constitution. However SOBs require supervision to protect the health, safety and welfare of the patrons as well as the citizens of the community. The *U.S. Supreme Court* acknowledged that businesses that create “adverse secondary effects” can be regulated by the communities in which they operate.<sup>97</sup>

Adverse secondary effects of sexually oriented businesses have been documented in many studies and court cases. These include:” 1) unlawful sexual activities, 2) sexually transmitted diseases, 3) a deleterious effect on surrounding businesses, 4) declining property values in surrounding residential neighborhoods, 5) increased crime and blight and 6) a general downgrading of the quality of life in the areas adjacent to SOBs.”<sup>98</sup>

Zoning and Licensing are two ways in which communities are able to regulate sexually oriented businesses.

**Zoning** : Legislation can be enacted that regulate the location in which sexually oriented businesses may operate. Local governments may cluster these businesses into one area or subject them to certain restrictions. Many communities prohibit SOBs from locating within 1,000 feet of a residence, church, school, day care center, or another SOB.

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<sup>96</sup> Hess, Tom. “Call for the Exterminator”. *Focus on the Family*. November, 1999:18.

<sup>97</sup> Wildmon, Don. *A guide to what one person can do about pornography*. American Family Association. Pg. 22. [www.afa.net/pornography/PornGuide.pdf](http://www.afa.net/pornography/PornGuide.pdf).

<sup>98</sup> Ibid.

**Licensing:** Operators and employees may be required to obtain licenses before being allowed to operate or be employed by an SOB. The license application can require rigorous background information, including criminal background checks, to ensure that criminals are not employed. Licensing may prohibit certain behaviors on the premises, such as nudity or alcohol consumption. Hours of operation can be regulated and stiff sanctions can be imposed for violations of provisions, including revocation of the license. Licensing requirements are effective in minimizing adverse secondary effects caused by SOBs.<sup>99</sup>

As businesses expanded, cities tried to keep pace by imposing restrictions and standards prohibiting physical contact between performers and customers, impose distance restrictions, and prohibit direct tipping. SOB operators responded aggressively by challenging regulations as unconstitutional prior restraint of free speech.<sup>100</sup>

The growing strip-club scene preyed on vulnerable young women. Mary Ann Layden, psychiatrist at the University of Pennsylvania, said that 60-80% of strip club dancers were raped or sexually abused as children. The growing market exploited them, offering \$\$\$, fancy sports cars and luxury townhouses.

LeAnne Riley, a former strip dancer, explained the web of deception that exists inside the strip-club scene. Ms. Riley, a 20-year old single mother when she started dancing, said, “You have to put on a mask...The drinking and the drugs – all of those things help you keep the mask intact.” She promised herself that she would never perform table or lap dances but as time went on she lost more and more of her morality. She said, “Like little pieces, I just left them behind until in the end I was all used up and I had nothing left.”<sup>101</sup>

Strip-clubs lure young women in by hiring more waitresses than are needed. David Sherman, former regional director for the Deja-Vu strip-club explained the process. Sherman explained that waitressing was the first step of a process designed to acclimate potential dancers. He explained, “People are creatures of habit and the more you see something the more normal it becomes.” The second step was to gain emotional and financial control over women by confiscating their money and making them ask permission to go to the bathroom. The goal was to make the women dependent on the club for social life and livelihood, making escape impossible. When Sherman learned that a medical student he had hired to dance had dropped out of school to make porn videos and had contracted AIDS, he left the strip-club business to

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<sup>99</sup> Ibid

<sup>100</sup> McKamie, William M. and Bradford E. Bullock. *Local Regulations of Sexually Oriented Businesses*. 2006. [www.tml.org/legal\\_pdf/SOB-Reg.pdf](http://www.tml.org/legal_pdf/SOB-Reg.pdf):2.

<sup>101</sup> Cushman, Candi. “Stop Pretending” *World*. August 5, 2000. Vol. 15, No 30:23-24.

establish the *National Organization Against Lewd Activities*, which lobbies for more state and federal regulations.<sup>102</sup>

A phenomenon called porno sprawl describes the spreading of pornographic strip clubs into the suburbs, rural communities and small towns. As the strip-club culture spread, a backlash developed. Communities, activists and reformed strippers organized to find ways to help the women trapped in them. Mr. Scott Berghold, executive director of the *Community Defense Counsel* (CDC), represented 700 small to mid-sized cities in their fight against porno sprawl. CDC found allies among women who sought to escape the sex industry.

Dallas ex-stripper, Amy Dupree, joined with CDC to file a class action suit against Dallas area strip clubs. Dupree had been a traveling “feature dancer: making \$100,000 a year. However, the anger and pain of engaging in lewd acts troubled her. She decided to leave the sex industry and help other women do so also. She formed a counseling and support group called ***Amy’s Friends***, which met at the Preston Road Church of Christ in Dallas. Using a framework similar to ***Alcoholics Anonymous***, the women affirmed, “We embrace our powerlessness and we stop pretending.” Over a two year period the group helped thirty women escape the sex industry. By 2000, at least nine groups nationwide were dedicated to helping women escape strip clubs.

<sup>103</sup>

## WHEN SEX BECOMES SLAVERY

Fueled by pornographic images, sex trafficking became BIG BUSINESS in the United States. All the horrors related to slavery are included in this tragic concern. The majority of sex trafficking victims are women or girls, however, men and boys can also be trafficked. Human trafficking is increasingly organized by criminal groups and is the fastest growing source of profits for organized crime worldwide.

Sex trafficking is not only a problem in other countries. Victims of sex trafficking have been reported in all 50 states, Washington D.C. and U.S. territories. According to the U.S. Department of State, approximately 600,000 to 800,000 men, women and children are trafficked each year across international borders, and 14,500 to 17,500 victims are trafficked into the United States. While some victims may be forced into domestic servitude, restaurant

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<sup>102</sup> Ibid.

<sup>103</sup> Ibid.

work, or sweatshop labor, many victims of human trafficking are forced to work in prostitution or the sex entertainment industry.<sup>104</sup>

Victims may be lured into sex trafficking by a promise of a job, friendship, or a false marriage proposal. Relatives may sell a woman or child, or the victim may be kidnapped by traffickers. Victims may come from all parts of the world, including Mexico, Thailand, Africa, India, or the Ukraine. Once trafficked the victims are told they have to pay off a debt of bondage and conditioned into submission. Various techniques are used to instill fear to keep them enslaved, including starvation, confinement, beatings, rape, gang rape and/or threats of violence against the victim or members of the victim's family.<sup>105</sup>

Tina Frundt is a survivor of the sex trade and founder of **Countney's House**, which offers a hotline run by survivors and emergency housing for recovery. She contends that "The average prostituted child in the U.S, girl or boy, can be African American, Caucasian, Asian American and all ages...It comes down to anyone who can be manipulated by someone else." A pimp who is looking for a young child scouts schools, playgrounds, or a mall. He will lock onto one target and spend days, weeks or months cultivating a friendship. One day after just talking he will have a gift or ice cream cone, grooming the child's friendship. Another day he invites her to his car and the victimization begins.<sup>106</sup>

Tens of thousands of young girls are being forced into prostitution in the U.S. Twelve year old Tanya was walking home from school one day when she encountered an older boy. It began innocently, a compliment here, a car ride there. They became a couple and then everything changed. "When I realized that my boyfriend was a pimp, I thought, well, I guess that's just the way it is, and I did what he told me." Tanya's pimp prostituted her to more than 100 men per month. When she was arrested, police treated her as a criminal, labeling her a 'child prostitute'. She spent many nights in jail and group homes before a perceptive law enforcement officer connected Tanya with the *Wake Up Youth* program in Toledo, Ohio, a partner organization of *Shared Hope International*. Tragically, Tanya's story is not uncommon. According to Ernie Allen, president of the **National Center for Missing and Exploited Children**, between 100,000 and 300,000 children in the U.S. may be victims of sex trafficking each year.<sup>107</sup>

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<sup>104</sup> United States Department of Health and Human Services. Fact Sheet. August 15, 2006. [hhs.gov/news/.../humantrafficking.html](http://hhs.gov/news/.../humantrafficking.html).

<sup>105</sup> Department of Health and Human Services. Administration for Children & Families. "Fact Sheet: Sex Trafficking." [www.acf.hhs.gov/...fact\\_sex.htm](http://www.acf.hhs.gov/...fact_sex.htm). 2/5/11.

<sup>106</sup> James, Teddy. "Sex Trafficking; a real-life drama playing in your town." *AFA Journal*. June 2011. Vol. 35. No. 6:14-16.

<sup>107</sup> Bergen, Mark. "Shame of the Cities". *World*. Vol. 24, No. 4:54-56.

Since 1998, **Shared Hope International** (SHI) has worked around the globe on behalf of the victims of sex slavery. The Founder/Director of SHI, Linda Smith, was a Representative to Congress from Vancouver, Wash in 1994. When she lost a bid for a Senate seat in 1998, she was free to follow her deep concerns over sexual trafficking. *Shared Hope International* was formed to rescue and restore women and children who have been victimized by sexual trafficking. The organization has become a worldwide leader in an effort to prevent and eradicate sex trafficking and slavery through education and public awareness.<sup>108</sup> SHI, with funding from the Department of Justice, Office of Justice programs, and Bureau of Justice Assistance, researches access to delivery of services for domestic minor sex trafficking victims in ten locations around the U.S. Using the Rapid Assessment Methodology employing three factors; Prevention, Prosecution, and Protection an assessment is made as to how effectively each area addresses the problems involved in sexual trafficking.<sup>109</sup>

In October, 2000 the first comprehensive Federal law was passed to protect victims of trafficking and prosecute their traffickers. The **Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000** (TVPA) recognizes sex trafficking as modern day slavery in which a commercial sex act is induced by force, fraud, or coercion, or in which the person induced to perform such an act is under the age of 18 years. The TVPA three prong attack sought to prevent human trafficking, protect victims, and prosecute traffickers under stiff Federal penalties. **Prevention** measures authorized educational and public awareness programs. **Protection** for victims of trafficking made federally funded social service programs available to assist them in rebuilding their lives. **Prosecution** included life in prison if a trafficking crime results in death, kidnapping, aggravated sexual abuse, attempt to kill, or exploitation of a child under 14. If a victim was a child between ages 14 and 18 and force, fraud or coercion was not involved, the trafficker could receive 20 years.<sup>110</sup>

In 2003, the Bush Administration authorized the *Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2003* (TVPRA). More than \$200 million was authorized to identify and assist trafficking victims in the United States. Resources were provided to assist the 18,000 – 20,000 victims who were trafficked into the U.S. every year. The nation’s 21,000 state and local law enforcement agencies were encouraged to participate in the detection and investigation of human trafficking cases. In Dec of 2008, the House and Senate unanimously passed the **William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2008**, reauthorizing the *Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000*.<sup>111</sup>

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<sup>108</sup> Shared Hope International. Home page. [www.sharedhope.org/WhoWeAre.aspx](http://www.sharedhope.org/WhoWeAre.aspx). 2/15/12.

<sup>109</sup> Struble, Linda. *San Antonio/Bexar County Assessment. Identification of domestic minor sex trafficking victims and their access to services*. Prepared for *Shared Hope International*. May 2008:1.

<sup>110</sup> Freedom Network. “Trafficking in the U.S.” [freedomnetworkusa.org/.../index.php](http://freedomnetworkusa.org/.../index.php). 2/5/11.

<sup>111</sup> *Ibid*.

Sexual trafficking exists throughout the United States. However Texas plays a large role in the business of human trafficking. A report prepared by Texas Attorney General Greg Abbot documented that 20% of trafficking victims in the U.S. travel through Texas, usually along the interstate I-10 corridor. In 2009, Texas became the first in the nation to provide assistance to domestic victims when *Texas House Bill 4009* established a program to connect services to domestic victims of human trafficking and provide financial assistance to organizations offering services. Additionally a statewide human trafficking prevention taskforce was created to provide training to law enforcement regarding human trafficking and provide protections within the legal system to minor victims.<sup>112</sup> In 2010, a bill was filed by state Sen. Leticia Van de Putte, D-San Antonio, that would require convicted traffickers to serve at least half their sentence before being eligible for parole. The minimum sentence for repeat offenders would increase to 25 years.<sup>113</sup>

Concern about sex trafficking in Texas was brought to a head in February of 2011 when the *NFL Super Bowl* was held at the Cowboy Stadium in Dallas. The sex trade surrounds sporting events and an influx of prostitution was anticipated in the area during Super Bowl weekend. *Craigslist* ran postings on their internet site advertising an underage girl as a “Super Bowl special.” In response to this concern, a Christian group in the Fort Worth area, *Traffick911*, created a video of Dallas Cowboy Jay Ratcliff speaking out against sex trafficking saying ‘Real men don’t buy sex’. The video received so much attention that it crashed the site.<sup>114</sup>

Despite the attention and legislation that was passed to encourage identification and assistance for those caught in sexual slavery, in 2011, the Salvation Army’s ***Initiative Against Sexual Trafficking*** reported a concerning fact. “Despite an estimated 100,000 to 150,000 sex slaves in the U.S. fewer than 1,000 victims have been assisted through the efforts of federal, state and local law enforcement since 2001, when services for trafficking victims were first made available.”<sup>115</sup>

## CHALLENGING THE DANGEROUS DRIFT OF DESIRE

As pornography spread through the culture, awareness that the portrayals of lustful delight were not ‘harmless pastimes’ created a backlash. Concern grew that pornography was the fuel

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<sup>112</sup> Leticia Vandeputte.com/pressreleases.php. *Governor Perry To Sign Groundbreaking New Anti-Human Trafficking Legislation*. August 20, 2009.

<sup>113</sup> Buch, Jason. “Bill tackles ‘modern –day slavery’”. *San Antonio Express News*. Nov. 22, 2010. mySA.com:News.

<sup>114</sup> Shellnutt, Kate. “Christians using Super Bowl week to highlight human trafficking issue.” *San Antonio Express News*. Feb. 5, 2011:5B.

<sup>115</sup> DeMoss, Bob. “A Sinister – and Growing- Business Model.” *Citizen*. Vol. 25, No. 4. April 2011:24.



that lights the fire of dangerous and deadly desires. Individuals stepped forward to develop organized efforts to confront and challenge the on-slaught. While many groups developed to challenge these concerns, the organizations listed here are representative of concerns toward influencing society in regard to sexual and family values

### **MORALITY IN MEDIA (MIM)**

When grade school children were caught with pornographic materials, a Catholic Priest, an Orthodox Jewish Rabbi, a Lutheran pastor, and a Greek Orthodox Priest joined forces in 1962 to form the non-profit organization, *Morality in Media*. In 1968, President Johnson appointed one of the four clergy, Fr. Morton A. Hill, to serve on the *Presidential Commission on Obscenity and Pornography*. When the Commission issued its' report in 1970, Fr. Hill issued a minority report saying that the majority report was a "Magna Carta for the pornographer". President Nixon and Congress ultimately rejected the report. Continuing to be concerned about the proliferation of hard-core pornography, Fr. Hill met with President Reagan and a group of national leaders in 1983. This meeting resulted in the formation of the *Attorney General's Commission on Pornography* in 1985. MIM was instrumental in the formation of the Obscenity Enforcement Unit in the Justice Department which initiated hundreds of successful obscenity prosecutions.

Morality in Media conducts public education activities to help citizens deal constitutionally with the threat of obscenity in their communities. Educational activities include a public inquiry service, operation of the [www.moralityinmedia.org](http://www.moralityinmedia.org) web site, speaking engagements, media interviews, meetings with public officials and representatives of the media, and publications. MIM also operates the *National Obscenity Law Center*, a clearinghouse for information on obscenity and related law, and [www.obscenitycrimes.org](http://www.obscenitycrimes.org) website to provide citizens a means to report violations of Internet obscenity laws online.<sup>116</sup>

*WRAP Week* is sponsored annually by MIM. This campaign, held the week covering the last of October and early November, encourages people to wear a White Ribbon Against Pornography (WRAP). Information is made available to groups and individuals educating them about the dangers of pornography, and encouraging them to take steps to combat these concerns. Many concerned groups encourage their members to participate in this campaign, including the *Salvation Army* and *Concerned Women for America*, and the *American Family Association*.

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<sup>116</sup> Morality in Media, Inc. "Morality in Media, History in Brief, Ongoing Programs. [www.obscenitycrimes.org/aboutmim.php](http://www.obscenitycrimes.org/aboutmim.php). 10/22/10.

## **AMERICAN FAMILY ASSOCIATION (AFA)**

In 1976, The Rev. Dr. Donald E. Wildmon flipped through the channels and was unable to find even one show that didn't feature sex, violence, or profanity. Taking this as a call that he should fight for cleaner television, he resigned his ministry with the United Methodist Church to establish the *National Federation for Decency (NFD)*, which would later become the *American Family Association*. In 1980 his 1,410-member organization joined with the Reverend Jerry Falwell's *Moral Majority* in a campaign to boycott TV networks and advertisers that supported sexually oriented and violent programming. This campaign was only partially successful. Nonetheless, Wildmon's NFD continued the fight against indecency in the media by boycotting chain stores that sold *Playboy* and *Penthouse* magazines. In 1986 the Southland Corporation announced that it was removing these magazines from its' 4,500 stores. Many smaller chains followed its lead.<sup>117</sup>

When the NFD encountered financial problems in 1987, Wildmon closed the NFD and formed the *American Family Association*. As the moral decline permeated every area of the culture, the monthly *AFA Journal* publicized the organization's campaign against pornography in the media and organized boycotts against businesses that violated Christian moral values. *American Family Radio*, AFA's national radio network of 195 stations, supported traditional moral family values on a broad range of issues. The AFA joins with *Morality in Media* in the fall to raise public awareness for the victims of rape, pornography, incest, child molestation, and sexual addiction through WRAP Week, the White Ribbon Against Pornography campaign.

With the emergence of the Internet, AFA's Internet hub site, *OneNewsNow.com*, streamed *American Family Radio* programs and newscasts on the Internet. The *AFA Journal* was also made available in an Internet version that is complimented by links to *OneNewsNow.com*, which in 2008 was attracting 1.2 million visitors each month.

The AFA compiled a 47 page booklet to encourage people to speak out and challenge the growing assault of pornography. *A Guide to what one person can do about Pornography* is a comprehensive summary of information. Dr. Wildmon explains the purpose for the publication. "...to provide assistance to individuals, churches and local organizations to help them oppose the cancer of pornography that is eating at the moral fabric of our society." This thorough resource provides information on: research on the effects of pornography; the First Amendment, the courts, and the law; establishing community standards; what one person can do about pornography in regard to writing letters to the editor, elected officials, and corporate

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<sup>117</sup> Finan, Christopher M. and Anne F. Castro. "The Rev. Donald E. Wildmon's Crusade for Censorship: 1977-1992". [www.mediacoalition.org/reports/wildmon.html](http://www.mediacoalition.org/reports/wildmon.html) (23 Feb. 2001).

executives; and organizing effective campaigns against pornography. The PDF file of this publication can be obtained at the *American Family Association* website under the section of special topics: fighting pornography. The poignant quote by Edward Everette Hale encourages each person to get involved. “I am only one. But still I am one. I cannot do everything. But still I can do something. And because I cannot do everything, I will not refuse to do the something that I can do.”<sup>118</sup>

## **FOCUS ON THE FAMILY**

Dr James C. Dobson, associate clinical professor of pediatrics at the University of Southern California (USC), was concerned about the breakdown of the traditional family and its negative effects on the culture at large. In 1977, he left his position at USC to open a two-room office, calling it *Focus on the Family*, with the purpose of protecting the Christian values of marriage and family. The first radio broadcast aired that year. By the end of the 1970’s the *Focus on the Family* film series became a popular resource for parents. Dobson participated in the *White House Conference on the Family*, the *Advisory Commission for the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention*, and the *Attorney General’s Commission on Pornography*.<sup>119</sup>

Having moved its’ facilities to a spacious complex in Colorado Springs, CO, *Focus on The Family* developed and grew with encouragement and contributions from supporters. By 2000, *Focus on the Family* had become an international organization. The daily broadcast was heard on more than 4,500 radio stations in 95 countries worldwide. Twelve periodicals were sent to more than 3.3 million people each month. Responding to an average of 5,500 phone calls and 8,000 letters each day, Focus offered professional counseling and referrals.<sup>120</sup>

In 1994, a seven-part film series, entitled “*Life on the Edge*” was designed to help late teens bridge the gap between adolescence and young adulthood. One video film dealt with pornography, entitled *Pornography: Addictive Progressive and Deadly*. In this film Dr. Dobson talks to a group of older youth about the dangers of pornography. “Pornography is a trap. Soft-porn or hard-core, pornography is the secret addiction that has destroyed careers, relationships and lives.” The video presentation includes poignant segments from Dr. Dobson’s interview with serial killer Ted Bundy telling how he had been influenced by pornography.<sup>121</sup>

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<sup>118</sup> American Family Association. *A guide to what one person can do about Pornography*. Pg. 1. [www.afa.net](http://www.afa.net).

<sup>119</sup> Focus on the Family. Our Founder- Dr. James Dobson. [www.focusonthe family.com/about\\_us/james-dobson.aspx](http://www.focusonthe family.com/about_us/james-dobson.aspx). 2/22/12/

<sup>120</sup> *Focus on the Family: Who We Are and What We Stand For*. Colorado Spring. CO; 1999:16.

<sup>121</sup> Dobson, Dr. James. *Pornography: Addictive, Progressive and Deadly*. Life on the Edge. Focus on the Family. 1994

*Citizen* magazine, published by Focus on the Family, kept a running commentary on the social issues of the day, including concerns related to the proliferation of pornography.  
August 2003: "Wal-mart hears family activists, covers up lewd checkout magazines." pgs.8-9  
August 2004: HOW TO: Porn-proof your public library.pg. 25  
December 2006: "No Comment At the Inn: Hundreds of hotels quietly resist the porn industry"  
pgs. 18-22  
May 2009: More harmful than you know- "The 8<sup>th</sup> most-visited Web site in the world allows Prostitutes to post explicit ads." pgs. 4-6

### **CONCERNED WOMEN FOR AMERICA (CWA)**

After watching a television interview of Betty Friedan in 1979, Beverly LaHaye realized that the anti-family rhetoric did not represent her views or those of other women she knew. With the vision of protecting the family through prayer and action and thereby reversing the decline in moral values in the nation, LaHaye formed *Concerned Women for America*. By 2000 CWA had members in all 50 states and was the largest public policy women's organization in the nation. Men are also encouraged to join. Its membership includes women and men of all ages, various church affiliations, and multiple political parties. Members are encouraged to be politically active.<sup>122</sup>

In January 2001, LaHaye launched the "Save Our Children Campaign". She said "I'm outraged by the way our children are being targeted. They're locked in the enemy's crosshairs and being corrupted, defiled, and debased. They're being tempted away from our families, our values, even the basics of right and wrong. Our children are being robbed of their innocence and lured down a path of death...Unprecedented violence, sex, foul language, and immorality pour into our homes on network television, and open pornography via movies and the Internet..." CWA ran ads in newspapers across America, encouraging concerned parents to develop nationwide efforts to save the children.<sup>123</sup>

*Family Voice*, the bi-monthly CWA news journal, repeatedly ran articles to raise awareness.  
May/June 2000 "Do you Know what your Child is Reading" pg. 20-25  
July/August 2005 "Christians Shine the Light on Sex Trafficking" pg 4-7  
May/June 2006 "How to Protect Your Family From Broadcast Indecency" pg 8-9  
March/April 2008 "How to Help Boys Become Gentlemen, Not Johns" pgs. 3-6

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<sup>122</sup> Concerned Women for America. [www.cwfa.org/about/](http://www.cwfa.org/about/). 1/22/2001.

<sup>123</sup> LaHaye, Beverly. "Save Our Children Campaign." Promotional mailing. CWA. January, 2001

In May of 2008, representatives of Concerned Women for America spoke at the National Press Conference against illegal obscenity.<sup>124</sup>

Wendy Wright, President of CWA, said “Obscenity invades our public and private lives, a result of law enforcement officials choosing not to vigorously prosecute obscenity offenses...Americans are not given the chance in their role as juries to uphold community standards if prosecutors refuse to bring charges.”

Dr. Janice Crouse, Director and Senior Fellow of CWA’s *Beverly LaHaye Institute*, said “Obscenity and sex trafficking go hand-in-hand. We know that titillation only increases cravings ...If there is demand for children to be used sexually, that demand will be met by ruthless traffickers.”

Matt Barber, Policy Director for Cultural Issues at CWA, said, “The days of looking the other way are over...The pornography plague on our culture can no longer be ignored. Federal obscenity laws are already on the books, they need only be enforced.”

## **PARENTS TELEVISION COUNCIL (PTC)**

In 1995, concerned activist L. Brent Bozell spun off the *Parents Television Council* from his *Media Research Center*, a group that monitors media bias. Concerned that children were being constantly assaulted by sex, violence and profanity on television and other media, he launched a non-partisan education organization advocating responsible entertainment. A membership drive in 1998 netted 500,000 members. By 2011 the grassroots organization had grown to more than 1.3 million members across the United States. The PTC “works with television producers, broadcasters, networks and sponsors in an effort to stem the flow of harmful and negative messages targeted to children. The PTC also works with elected and appointed government officials to enforce broadcast decency standards.”<sup>125</sup>

The Parents Television Council website greets visitors with the slogan, BECAUSE OUR CHILDREN ARE WATCHING. For some decency advocates the concern is that *someone else’s children are watching*. Both liberal and conservative parents are drawn into this concern. The PTC produces research and publications to document the amount of sex, violence and profanity in the entertainment industry through its’ *Entertainment Tracking System* (ETS). According to the president, Tim Winter, PTC logs “every incident of sexual content, violence, profanity, disrespect for authority and other negative content.” Using data the group can detect patterns and spotlight advertisers who are supporting harmful broadcasting.<sup>126</sup>

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<sup>124</sup> Concerned Women for America. “Press Conference Against Pornography”. [www.cwfa.org/content.asp?id=15204](http://www.cwfa.org/content.asp?id=15204). 5/16/08.

<sup>125</sup> Parents Television Council. [Parentstv.org/PTC/news/.../1028.asp](http://Parentstv.org/PTC/news/.../1028.asp). 2/14/2011.

<sup>126</sup> Poniewozik, James. “The Decency Police.” *Time*. March 28, 2005. Vol.165, No. 13.:24-31.

The *PTC INSIDER* is sent to members free to keep them informed of the trends that are considered to be of concern. For example:

January/February 2011 – PTC Study: Sexualizing Teen Girls Is Tinseltown’s New Target .

September 2011 – PTC Study Finds Sex, Drugs, and Profanity Dominate Prime Time Cartoons.

June/July 2011 – Fox Betrays Parents with Explicit Sex on American Idol.

October 2010 – PTC Fighting Activist Courts Over Broadcast Decency Laws!

May/June 2009 – Double Victory for Decency at Supreme Court

Petitions are included for members to sign and send to advertisers, TV station owners, Chairman of board of directors, Executive officers, Representatives to Congress, the Federal Communications Commission and other persons in positions of responsibility for influencing decisions about the choice of media content. Tim Winters closes a fund raising mailer with the assurance that “Here at PTC we remain committed to fighting the rising tide of filth for our families.”

## **PROTECTING THE COMMUNITY**

### ***COVENANT HOUSE***

The sexual revolution, fueled by the spread of pornography in magazines and media, created havoc and breakup in families. Many young people became runaways or ‘throwaways’ as sexual abuse broke up families. Youth were wandering the streets homeless, becoming prey for sexual predators. The Reverend Bruce Ritter, a Franciscan priest and tenured professor at Manhattan College, stepped down from his post to establish a new ministry to serve homeless children and the city’s poor. In 1972, *Covenant House* was incorporated in New York City to shelter homeless kids in lower Manhattan and Staten Island. *Covenant House* grew and expanded its services and was ready to branch out to other places. In the 1990’s and 2000’s , under the leadership of Sister Mary Rose (1990 – 2003) and Sister Tricia Cruise (2003-2008), *Covenant House* opened crisis centers in 20 more cities in the United States, Central America and Canada. <sup>127</sup>

In 2008, *Covenant House Texas* (CHT) celebrated 25 years of service in Houston offering emergency shelter, crisis intervention, medical care, transitional living, pastoral care, job placement and comprehensive support services to homeless and runaway young people under the age of 21. In its first year, 1,000 homeless and runaway youth were helped to “escape the

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<sup>127</sup> Covenant House History. [www.covenanthouse.org/about-homeless-charity/history](http://www.covenanthouse.org/about-homeless-charity/history). 2/21/12.

cycle of abuse and degradation that would keep them from being productive responsible adults.” In 1985, CHT was recognized by the Texas legislature for its dedication in serving homeless youth. William D Roe, Chairman of the Board, wrote, “While many changes have occurred in Houston over these last 25 years, the mission of *Covenant House Texas* has not. It continues to provide a sanctuary for homeless youths who have no place else to turn...*Covenant House Texas* has been blessed with exceptional support from the community over the last 25 years.”<sup>128</sup>

### ***CITIZENS FOR COMMUNITY VALUES, INC. (CCV)***<sup>129</sup>

Cincinnati and Northern Kentucky had dozens of sexually oriented businesses, strip clubs (including Larry Flynt’s Hustler Club) , prostitution and massage parlors. In the early 1970’s, citizens’ complaints resulted in an effort that began a cleanup campaign and by 1978 sexually oriented businesses had been shut down in Cincinnati. Northern Kentucky completed its cleanup over the following decade.

In 1983, Dr. Jerry Kirk, who was then pastor of College Hill Presbyterian Church, and other pastors and lay persons concerned about the harmful toll that the pandering of pornography took on the lives of men, women and children, formed a grassroots organization, *Citizens for Community Values.*, to protect the values they felt important for the “well-being of the community, strength of its families, and the future of its children.” Their goal was the “restoration of those Judeo-Christian moral values upon which this country was founded in hopes of leaving a lasting legacy of citizens endeavoring to foster and maintain healthy, wholesome, safe, and happy communities.”

By the early 2000’s, 95% of the 2800 stores in the Greater Cincinnati area that sold magazines, did not sell *Playboy*-type (soft-porn) magazines and 95% of stores selling or renting videos did not handle X-rated videos. Peep booths, adult x-rated theaters, massage parlors and strip bars were not located within Cincinnati or Hamilton County. Vigorous citizen involvement and strong law enforcement were responsible for freeing Cincinnati from pornography and obscenity that plagues other cities and small towns.

An important goal of CCV is breaking the cycle of victimization caused by pornography and obscenity. Concern for victims focuses on three areas: “1. Children who are sexually exploited for the gratification of adults; 2. Teenagers who are lured into early and harmful sexual

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<sup>128</sup> Covenant House Texas . *25 Years of Unconditional Love*. 2008. Pg.3.

<sup>129</sup> Citizens for Community Values. “Mission and Vision: Who is CCV?” [www.ccv.org/aboutus.aspx](http://www.ccv.org/aboutus.aspx). 1/22/08.

involvement; and 3. Those who struggle with sexual addictions,” and their families. Through networking, the organization provides referrals to professionals who can provide training in abstinence education, sexual addiction, and prevention of child abuse. Information is also made available on the website: *VictimsOfPornography.Org*. Local groups in many cities, counties and states have been helped to organize through the guidance of *Citizens for Community Values*. A coordinated group of letter writers present a unified voice on issues of concern to the community. While CCV is a First Amendment free speech organization and defends the rights of free speech, they are also diligent in their efforts to encourage and affect legislation that protects the family and the well-being of the community.

### **THE LAWS THAT APPLY** <sup>130</sup>

It is important to have an understanding of the laws that apply to the sale, display and distribution of pornographic material. Both state and federal laws address the conditions under which pornography can be controlled or prohibited.

**State laws** . Most states have laws making it a crime to distribute obscene material. Various civil remedies control the distribution of obscene material. These include injunction actions, declaratory judgments, and public nuisance abatement statutes. An **Injunction action** is a court order prohibiting a party from a specific course of action. A **Declaratory judgment** states the court’s authoritative opinion regarding the exact nature of the legal matter. A declaratory judgment does not provide for any enforcement. **Public Nuisance Abatement Statutes** permit law enforcement agencies to close any piece of property involved in illegal activities including: prostitution; obscenity; gambling; organized criminal activity; manufacture or use of a controlled substance; firearms; and alcohol violations. Many states have laws prohibiting the open display of materials harmful to minors, and statutes prohibiting the use of children in any kind of sexual performance. State Laws that regulate obscenity can be obtained by contacting the local police department, state attorney general’s office, or secretary of state’s office.

**Federal laws.** Federal laws control the distribution of obscene material. “These laws prohibit 1. The interstate transportation of obscene material, 2. The use of common carriers to distribute obscene material, and 3. The importation of obscene material into this country from other countries. It is a felony to transport, ship or send obscene matter across any state or U.S. border; or in the U. S. mails; or by common carrier...” **Federal statutes** that regulate obscenity can be obtained by contacting the U.S. Attorney General office.

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<sup>130</sup> American Family Association. *A Guide to what one person can do about Pornography*. Tupelo, MS. Pg.12-13



**City or County Ordinances** regulating sexually oriented businesses can be obtained by contacting the city clerk, local police department, city attorney or prosecutor, and county attorney or prosecutor.

## **ESTABLISHING COMMUNITY STANDARDS**

The growing prevalence of pornography and the destructive consequences that followed required that communities and governments establish laws to regulate sexually oriented businesses. Because these businesses were bringing in money for a large number of people, the argument was raised and widely proclaimed that “You can’t legislate morality.” But in reality, all laws legislate morality by establishing standards of allowed conduct and outlawing behaviors that are destructive to personal and community well-being. Vigorous and continuous enforcement of the law is the answer to protecting the well-being of a community. Arrests and convictions put the ‘sex industry’ on alert that there are consequences for violating personal and community health.

There are many legitimate reasons to rid your community of pornography. Community enforcement of laws controlling pornography and obscenity relate to economic concerns, public safety and health, mental health issues, morality, and respect for religious values. Pornography consumption increases the cost of police services, the courts, and jails by supporting the prostitution business in the community and adding to costs arising from destructive behaviors such as rape, child molestation and other aggressive sexual behaviors. Sexually transmitted diseases wreak havoc on the health of families and men, women and children. Pornography distorts the image of appropriate sexual behavior. Children ‘learn’ that aberrant and dangerous behaviors portrayed in pornography are normal and acceptable. Pornography promotes the degradation of women and children, treating people in ways that are degrading, dehumanizing and harmful. The behaviors and attitudes encouraged by pornography are condemned by virtually all the religions of the world – for good reason.<sup>131</sup>

The question arises, “How can we establish community standards?” Phil Burress, President of *Citizen for Community Values*, documents how Cincinnati fought to be free from obscenity. He says, “We have attempted to educate the community about obscenity, its harm, and our community standards...Liberals and conservatives alike, for the most part, want a wholesome, clean community in which to raise their families...In 1973 the Supreme Court ruled that each community can set its own community standards. How are they set? It really is simple, here is how you fit into the formula. If you want low community standards, be silent...If you want high

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<sup>131</sup> American Family Association. *What one person can do about Pornography*. Pg. 7.

community standards, speak up...If you find questionable material available, you must write a letter or call and report the questionable material to your local law enforcement agency. It's reported in the same manner you would report any other crime...The legal process is the only way to raise community standards unless the questionable material is removed voluntarily...The key phrase is "Silence is Acceptance."<sup>132</sup>

## WHAT CAN ONE PERSON REALLY DO ABOUT PORNOGRAPHY?

Communities and states enact laws to protect citizens. However there is a difference between enacting a law and enforcing the law. Limited resources and busy prosecutors respond to those concerns that are clearly expressed priorities of the members of the community. Many people fail to speak out against pornography believing that if it is available, it must be legal. However the U.S. Supreme Court (*Miller v. California*, 1973) has confirmed that obscenity is not protected by the First Amendment. It can be declared illegal according to community standards. These standards are determined by the reactions and responses of citizens in the community.

### APPROACH YOUR PROSECUTOR<sup>133</sup>

1. Write or call the prosecutor for an appointment to discuss the situation in your community. Identify the nature of your concerns.
2. Establish a friendly relation with the official if possible.
3. Prepare for the meeting. Don't go alone – take at least one other person with you.
4. Present factual information and resources. Make a list of the violations you believe are taking place.
5. Be well informed and be able to discuss the problem in your community.
6. Support the prosecutor who will enforce the law.

### CONTACT STORE OWNERS/MANAGERS<sup>134</sup>

Dear Manager,

While shopping in your store, I noticed that you sell (rent) pornographic magazines (videos). Pornography fuels sexual crimes against women and children. Rapists regularly admit to this fact. Statistics also show the largest consumers of pornography

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<sup>132</sup> Ibid:16-17.

<sup>133</sup> Ibid. 14-15.

<sup>134</sup> Ibid: 20-21.

are children between the ages of 12 and 17 which are important and formative years in a young person's emotional and physical development.

Please consider replacing these materials with something more decent and responsible. Until then, my family and I will do business elsewhere and will encourage others to do the same. Thank you. Signed (Name/address)

One of the greatest risks to communities across America are local video and convenience stores. The average age of first exposure to pornography is around 8 years of age and this first exposure often occurs in a local store. Stores have been known to sell hard-core or sexually explicit magazines or videos to children but most often they are exposed accidentally by innocently seeing it on the shelf. To protect minors from material deemed harmful, state or local communities can enact "display laws" which may require that the material be placed out of reach of minors, placed behind opaque covers or made available to adults upon request only. The first line of action is to ask the manager or owner to discontinue the sale of pornographic material.

1. Make a personal and **polite request** that the material not be sold, presenting them with a contact card to explain your position: (Example above)
2. Ask your city police department about **laws that apply** to the material in question.
3. **Encourage your local officials** such as mayor, councilmen, and supervisors at a public meeting to support the enforcement of obscenity laws.
4. **Build Support.** Encourage people to write and call officials prior to the meeting, and encourage them to attend the meeting. Inform the news media prior to the event.
5. If attempts to remove the pornography fail, **organize a boycott** of the business. Talk with neighborhood groups for support. Provide material concerning the harm of pornography. Do not assume that leaders are aware of the harmful effects of pornography.
6. **Organize a Public Rally for Decency.** This serves as an educational and motivational tool for others to join in the concern.

#### **WRITE LETTERS TO THE EDITOR, ELECTED OFFICIALS AND CORPORATE EXECUTIVES** <sup>135</sup>

**Letters to the editor** in both newspapers and magazines are very well read. If a letter you write appears on the editorial page of a newspaper, you have the largest audience you will probably ever address. Studies show that letters from readers are widely read features in daily newspapers. A well written letter to the editor can have a lasting impact on your local

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<sup>135</sup> Concerned Women for America of Texas. *How to Lobby From Your Home*. Brochure. [www.cwfa.org](http://www.cwfa.org). American Family Association. *A Guide to What one person can do about Pornography*. Tupelo, MS:41-43.

community and the nation. Letters are often noted by search engines and carried on internet connections. Members of Congress read the local papers with a particular focus on the letters sent by local citizens. Tips for effective letters include:

1. Follow the printed guidelines of the periodical.
2. Keep it brief. Usually a letter up to 250 words will be considered.
3. Plan your first sentence carefully to focus on the subject.
4. Write about only one topic. Be specific.
5. Avoid name calling or harsh language.
6. Be clear and concise.
7. Have your facts straight.
8. Have it typed, if possible, or neatly handwritten.
9. Include your name, address and phone number.

The **letters you write to elected officials** are taken seriously. It is not only political action groups that can lobby the legislature and elected officials. You can lobby from your home to promote passage of legislation by influencing public officials with your personal letters or phone calls. A rule of thumb believed by many legislators is that one letter represents the view of 100 or so other voters who did not take the time to write. Senators, representatives and other elected officials want to know what the ‘folk back home’ are thinking about policy issues. While they may not personally read the letter, their legislative assistant will make a record of the issues addressed and perspectives presented. The considerations for writing letters to the editor are also important for contacting elected officials. Messages should be clear, concise, factual, courteous, and brief.

**Companies and stores also value your opinion.** As a paying customer, they want your business and they want to know what you’re looking for in a product. Companies also view one letter as representing hundreds, perhaps thousands, of other customers. Anyone can write a letter to a corporate executive or a store manager and have an influence on decisions within the company.

## **MAKING A DIFFERENCE**

Edmund Burke once said that “all that is necessary for evil to triumph is for good men to do nothing.” *Webster’s New Collegiate Dictionary (9<sup>th</sup> edition)* defines ‘evil’ as “morally reprehensible... something that brings sorrow, distress, or calamity”. Pornography and the destructive consequences derived from lustful desire have become rampant in our society because we have, like the proverbial monkey, covered our face. We ‘see no evil, hear no evil,

‘speak no evil’ pretending that if we don’t see it, hear it or speak of it, we have no responsibility for the consequences that result from it. Unless we, as citizens concerned about the well-being of the future, become educated and involved in the fight against pornography and obscenity in our culture, involvement will soon be meaningless. Weep for our children and our grandchildren if we fail to stand up and speak out.<sup>136</sup>

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<sup>136</sup> American Family Association. *A Guide To What One Person Can Do About Pornography*. Pg. 5