

Spring 5-19-2017

A Case Study of a Six-Time Convicted Serial Rapist: The Search for Explanation

Ricardo E. Fernandez
University of New Orleans, kaptkirk@gmail.com

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A Case Study of a Six-Time Convicted Serial Rapist: The Search for Explanation

A Dissertation

Submitted to the Graduate Faculty of the
University of New Orleans
in partial fulfillment of the
Requirements for the degree of
Doctor of Philosophy
In
Urban Studies

Ricardo E. Fernandez
B.C.J., Criminal Justice, Loyola University-New Orleans
M.S., Urban Studies, University of New Orleans-New Orleans
M.C.J., Criminal Justice, University of Alabama

May 2017

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Acknowledgements

I would like to extend my appreciation to all individuals who assisted me in conducting this study. Several professionals have figured prominently in my academic career at the University of New Orleans as well as in this specific research effort. A special thank you is given to Dr. Bethany Marie Stich for her understanding and assistance and for agreeing to serve as my committee chair. I owe her my sincere and heartfelt appreciation and gratitude. She has been by my personal champion for too numerous of reasons to cite here. I thank God for Professor David Gladstone who walked me through the legal minefields of taking on this project and Dr. John Kiefer, a retired US Marine Corps Officer, who understood the importance of this research and promulgating the results of a criminal mind study. A fourth professor on my committee is Dr. Michael P. Wigginton Jr., a gifted criminologist at Tulane University, who by his endorsement and encouragement has contributed greatly to the success of this dissertation. Other professors at UNO who have lent their expertise to me include Dr. Jill Hayes and Dr. Mike Bradley. These two individuals are the epitome of academia and are consummate psychiatric professionals. They provided me with tremendous insight into abnormal personalities as well as forensic psychology.

This research project was made possible through the cooperation and full assistance of a Police Chief and a Lieutenant of an un-named Police Department. They both are highly competent police officers and integral members of the rape task force. I would also like to acknowledge the help of Warden Jerry W. Goodwin at the David Wade Correctional Center in Homer, Louisiana, for facilitating this research. Warden Goodwin allowed me to access his highly professional staff, including Mrs. Kayla Sherman Goodwin and Dr. Susan Tucker, who provided tremendous technical assistance and proved invaluable in this research.

US Marshal Genny May also deserves my gratitude for her proofreading support as well as her moral support for not letting me quit. My appreciation also goes to Mr. David Lambour, who has helped me and many other students with few accolades bestowed upon him. Additionally, Mr. Lambour has even sacrificed elements of his own health care in an effort to ensure that all students received thorough and adequate administrative nurturing during the complex PhD process. I want to also thank my son, Kirk E. Fernandez, whose amazing computer skills helped me through the last few years of my academic career. Kirk's professional assistance went far beyond anything that I could have accomplished on my own.

I would like to thank "Carl Criminal" himself for agreeing to be interviewed and for what I perceived to be candor. At my request, Carl Criminal subjected himself to a series of interviews as well as psychological testing aimed at identifying causes of his criminal behavior and assisting me in this social research project. Finally, I want to acknowledge all of the unnamed individuals behind the scenes, the numerous secretaries who relayed phone messages, and the correctional guards who willingly stood outside cells and facilitated my interviews.

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Abstract

This case study discusses rape theories by performing a case study of a convicted serial rapist, hereafter referred to as “Carl Criminal.” This pseudonym has been used throughout this research effort in order to avoid the additional contributing to the celebrity status of the true rapist who has committed these vicious sexual assaults. Locations have also been changed in order to prevent contribution of further clues that may help identify the rapist and avoid embarrassment, humiliation, and further mental anguish for the rape victims.

On January 18, 1999, Carl Criminal, a 38-year-old white male Sheriff’s Deputy with a local sheriff’s office was arrested and initially charged with five counts of aggravated rape. The charges were later amended to include a sixth charge of aggravated rape. At the time of his arrest, Carl Criminal was a veteran law enforcement officer for over nineteen years and had served as a plainclothes sergeant with the Juvenile Division. Carl Criminal’s arrest ended an extensive years-long rape task force investigation into a series of rapes that occurred between 1986 and 1997. Carl Criminal, upon being interviewed at his place of incarceration, admitted that he committed eleven rapes during the period of his criminal activity while serving as a sheriff’s deputy.

This research project explores Carl Criminal’s history and chronicles his career as a law enforcement officer and as a rapist. The project represents a searched for possible explanations, causation, and motivation for his criminal behavior. This study attempts to dissect his aberrant behavior and analyze potential causes related to his nurturing. Furthermore, the study examines his relationships and attempted to discern early patterns of social deviance. Carl Criminal himself

stated, “I wish someone could tell me what’s wrong with me.” This research study attempts to furnish answers to his question.

This case study explores Carl Criminal’s current thoughts regarding the trauma he brought to his victims’ lives. Carl Criminal lamented the pain he now realizes his victims experienced. The research identified incidents in Carl Criminal’s youth that may now serve as markers to assist in identifying potential criminal behavior in the lives of other adolescents.

Keywords: rape; rapist; incarceration; former police officer; power reassurance; alcohol

Chapter I - Introduction

This study is the case study of Carl Criminal, a former Sheriff's Deputy. Carl Criminal pled guilty to six counts of aggravated rape and is currently serving six life sentences in prison (the David Wade Correctional Center in Homer, Louisiana). During his tenure as a police officer, Carl Criminal protected the community during the day, and he literally raped the community at night. This study contextualizes certain aspects of his youth and his life into a readily identifiable catalogue of aberrant behavior that provides insight into his sexual assaults. This study addresses issues that may help to explain Carl Criminal's criminal behavior and sexual violence. Maybe but more importantly, this case study adds insight into (or) adds to the urban study literature on rapists and/or rape culture.

Using comprehensive interviews in a case study format, this research effort uncovered details of Carl Criminal's life previously unknown to others. Factors that may have contributed to or would be useful in advancing our understanding of why people rape and explain criminal behavior, and the elements that may have served as catalysts for sexual violence were identified. By providing structural and cultural details of Carl Criminal's life in this study, this study provides insight into a criminal's understanding of sex, and more specifically, the crime of rape.

This research advances theories concerning rape by uncovering particular behavioral characteristics of a serial rapist that could help in developing a "blueprint" for individuals who might commit such crimes. I identified various patterns in his criminal behavior and analyzed them to determine if there were any correlations. Also, the research uncovered key themes for understanding rape, his family structure and behaviors, including the absence of nurturing behavior, the type of discipline administered by his parents, and sibling birth order, etc.

Carl Criminal's aberrant sexual behavior was traced back to his socialization and early roots of his childhood. Research into the mind and methodology of a serial rapist can be exceptionally complicated and Carl Criminal voluntarily assisted me in that arena. As is revealed later in this dissertation, according to Carl Criminal, his sexual attacks almost certainly were the consequence of specific earlier incidents or acts experienced by him during his childhood, adolescence and adulthood. As reported in this research, rape is a crime associated with "anger and power," specifically directed against women. These issues are precursors of a rapist's behavior, which to some degree is regarded as revenge against females and a general animus of females (Groth 1979). This research explains the impetus for Carl Criminal's motives in perpetrating sexual assaults and advances our understanding of rape behavior.

Context of the Events

Between 1986 and 1997, police investigators realized that a series of rapes had similarities. DNA testing revealed a single perpetrator and thus confirmed that the city was plagued by a serial rapist. A law enforcement rape task force was formed with various members of local, state and federal law enforcement, all working together in an attempt to apprehend the perpetrator. For a brief analysis regarding the embryonic stage and formation of the rape task force, see the first three pages of "Investigative Report of Detective [OMITTED]," dated 8/31/95, attached as Appendix A.

Early in the investigative phase, police investigators attempted to draw conclusions as to how the rapist targeted his victims through *victimology*. (See glossary, p. 173.) Police reasoned that the rapist may have initially targeted his victims as they shopped at The Real Superstore, located on Johnson Street. A second similarity among rapes that surfaced during the investigation was that some belonged to Blue's Health Club. Thus, the investigating officers

considered that the rapist may have targeted his victims as they left the health club attired in leotards, skimpy running shorts, and sports bras. The Police Chief noted that investigative efforts into employees at both of those locations were futile and did not lead to any viable suspects.

On December 1, 1998, the captain of the police department received an anonymous phone call advising him that Carl Criminal was a suspect. The police chief knew who Carl Criminal was, and knew that he was a law enforcement officer in the sheriff's office. A decision was made to acquire a DNA sample from Carl Criminal. On December 3, 1998, police retrieved a cigarette butt that had been discarded by Carl Criminal in a public place. Carl Criminal's DNA was extracted from the discarded cigarette filter and was matched to five rape investigations. On January 18, 1999, Carl Criminal was arrested. On that date, Carl Criminal confessed and provided a full written confession to a detective. Eventually, Carl Criminal pled guilty in Criminal District Court to all rapes to which he was connected by DNA and/or fingerprint identification.

Carl Criminal, white male, born April 24, 1961, was charged with a total of six counts of rape, one which occurred outside of the city. He pled guilty to all charges. At the time of his arrest, Carl Criminal had been a career law enforcement officer for more than nineteen years. He had been promoted to the rank of sergeant and had been assigned to duties in the Juvenile Division.

Upon Carl Criminal's arrest, he was more than cooperative with the police. He provided a detailed confession regarding his crimes. He described his criminal behavior without excuses or mitigation. Furthermore, Carl Criminal stated in his initial confession to the police that he "wasn't trying to minimize what I've done, but I've been tormented by this..." (Appendix B,

Carl Criminal's Confession to LPD, 1999:11). He recounted his involvement in the numerous sexual assaults and revealed details of his criminal behavior. In this confession, Carl Criminal stated that he was sorry for what he had done and he hoped getting caught would help his victims and that maybe they could "sleep better at night."

Early news accounts regarding Carl Criminal's arrest reported that he became enamored with female panties and developed a fetish for them. According to news accounts, this fetish eventually manifested itself to such an extent that Carl Criminal began to steal panties from his rape victims and sometimes wore panties while perpetrating the rapes. This was later confirmed by Carl Criminal himself. (Confession by Carl Criminal to LPD, 1999:13, Appendix B). Carl Criminal confirmed this fact in his interviews and highlighted it during his self- analysis regarding the origins of his fetish development (Carl Criminal 2009).

Other news accounts reported that Carl Criminal's sister had "claimed that he was once sexually abused by a relative" (Woolhouse 1999:1). Carl Criminal later denied this allegation in a personal interview to me as documented herein. However, if true, Carl Criminal's sexual abuse as a child could have been a causal factor in his sexual assaults. A research study referenced later in this dissertation will document a strong correlation between inmates who were sexually abused as children and their predisposition to becoming serial rapists (McCormack, Rokous, Hazelwood, Burgess 1992).

In a rare display of emotions seldom observed in an individual guilty of serious crimes, Carl Criminal revealed that he lamented the harm and pain he had caused his victims. Carl Criminal apparently did have a deep yearning to understand himself and what had caused him to engage in the crime of sexual assault. He indicated that he was ashamed of "what I was doing trying to fight the impulses that I was having" (Carl Criminal's Confession to PD, 1999:24).

Carl Criminal said in open court that he understood that his victims wanted to know why they had been raped. Carl Criminal then added that he “wanted to know *why* too” (Woolhouse 1999:1). During that period of Carl Criminal’s life, he had been reading a textbook entitled *Men Who Rape: The Psychology of the Offender* (Groth 1979).

Carl Criminal’s regret and his desire to understand his behavior were likely contributing factors in his agreement to serve as a subject of this research. When this researcher approached Carl Criminal to inform him that the researcher wished to pursue social research into the potential causes of his sexual assaults, he indicated that he would be willing to assist in such a social research project. Over the course of four interview each lasting several hours, he described his method of targeting his victims and what he attributes as possible causes for his criminal activity.

Statement of Problem

In Louisiana, a serial rapist was plaguing the local community. From 1986 until 1997, he had perpetrated a series of eleven (11) rapes before finally being apprehended in December of 1999. He was subsequently identified as Carl Criminal, a sheriff’s deputy with the local sheriff’s department. Carl Criminal had served with distinction with the sheriff’s department for over 19 years prior to his apprehension and had even been promoted to the rank of sergeant in the Juvenile Unit. Carl Criminal, upon his arrest, was exceptionally cooperative and fully confessed to his crimes. In the aftermath of his arrest, no further investigation was conducted and this case study seeks to identify his methodology, how he targeted his victims and the causes of his criminal behavior. This case study adds to the current literature by exploring what, if anything, may have expedited his apprehension for his sexual assaults instead of a protracted period of 12 years of sexual assaults.

Purpose of Study

The purpose of this study is to fully identify physical and mental causes of Carl Criminal's transition to go from a law enforcement officer to a convicted felon. This exploratory study's data is collected through both original research and a review of secondary sources including: comprehensive interviews of Carl Criminal, a review of relevant newspaper articles, and interviews of certain significant persons in Carl Criminal's life and background. Also, to be interviewed will be certain law enforcement personnel who knew Carl Criminal prior to his arrest. Additionally, a request was made of Louisiana prison mental health officials to conduct a psychological profile of Carl Criminal.

While this is an exploratory study having no formal hypothesis, it is prudent to examine the relationship between the variable. The independent variables, based on established theories of rape, are as follows:

- The relationship of alcohol consumption to men who rape.
- The backgrounds, including their childhoods, of men who rape.
- The mindset of men who rape regarding women.
- How do men who rape select their ideal victims?

The dependent variable will be Carl Criminal, a convicted serial rapist who fully cooperated with this researcher. We will seek to determine exactly how he profiled his victims deciding whom he would ultimately rape. This research will also examine Carl Criminal's use of alcohol prior to engaging in sexual assaults in order to advance our understanding of rape and support, challenge or add to structural theories of rape.

Limitations

This case study will be regarding a single rapist. It will be about him and only him and will be used to juxtapose him as a single rapist regarding the thousands of others that have been researched for their thoughts and philosophies regarding the rape act how they engaged in targeting their victims. However, because this study is personal, it provides a valuable addition to structured theories of rape by including an in-depth understanding of an individual rapist.

Assumptions

This research will attempt to identify what, if anything, caused him to engage in criminal behavior. It corroborates the thought patterns of many rapists previously studied by other rape researchers before Carl Criminal. I have assumed that Carl Criminal has been completely honest and forthcoming in his responses based on several factors. Many of those factors include corroboration by victims, witnesses' statements, police reports. Furthermore, Carl Criminal named a previously unidentified rape victim for this researcher. Additionally, Carl Criminal admitted to highly embarrassing aspects of his crimes such as wearing female panties during his sexual assaults and numerous occasions of masturbation. On those few occasions when I determined that Carl Criminal was attempting to flavor his responses in the best possible light, I was quick to note same in my detailed comments regarding "statement analysis."

Justification for Study

In January, 1999, police officers of the Police Department brought to a conclusion the reign of terror perpetrated by one of the most prolific serial rapist the State of Louisiana has ever known. Carl Criminal, a law enforcement officer, was arrested for six (6) counts of aggravated rape. It was learned that Carl Criminal had actually perpetrated more rapes

but only those six rapes had been connected to Carl Criminal through DNA and/or partial prints. Following a series of rapes, the Police Department opined that they had a serial rapist in the midst of their city.

Firstly, as detailed in the literature review, rape research attributes the driving motivation of many rapists to issues of “anger and power” (Groth and Birnbaum 1979). No doubt, Carl Criminal’s sexual assaults appear to be related to these same issue of “anger and power.” His severe animus of all women in general and specifically of his mother, first wife and a woman with whom he cohabitated.

Secondly, theories of rape attribute rapist criminal behavior to their ubiquitous consumption of alcohol. (Montgomery 2009:2)

Thirdly, within a slightly different context of this question, we will seek explanations as to how Carl Criminal selected his victims. Were they randomly selected, targets of opportunity or selected personally by Carl Criminal for their physical appeal?

The purpose of this research is to advance rape theory by obtaining an understanding of the complex phenomenon of sexual assaults as seen through the lens of a single rapist. This study presents a description of a convicted rapist currently incarcerated in a Louisiana penitentiary. The use of a case study format as a method of research is well established in the annals of qualitative research. It has proved successful in establishing details associated with an individual who is being asked to “reconstruct aspects of their lives from childhood on...” (Babbie 2007:106).

Specifically, this case study employs a strategy of inquiry that “explores in depth a program, event, activity [and] process [of one] individual” (Creswell 2009:13). This research focuses specifically on Carl Criminal, a single rapist, and in general, on all men who rape.

Nicholas Groth, a psychologist who has worked with hundreds of convicted rapists in prisons, said that he “believes society needs to study these men in order to understand and to prevent them for striking again” (Woolhouse 1999:1).

This research examines Carl Criminal’s life as he lived, interpreted, and perceived it. Carl Criminal’s life is contextualized as a study exploring his life’s activities and his relationships with those around him. The focus is on details and description rather than merely an explanation, as described in *The Practice of Social Research, Eleventh Edition* (Babbie 2007:293). The specific human culture of men who rape is examined. More specifically, the research uses the methodology of a case study based on a narrative by Carl Criminal in which he supplied descriptive details of his life as a police officer by day and rapist by night.

Fieldwork was conducted through a series of interviews with Carl Criminal at his place of incarceration. Carl Criminal was simultaneously a research subject and an informant into the deviant world of the rapist. Through Carl Criminal, this study reviews and details his motives, methodology and perspective on his victims. Overall, this strategy gave me access to a world not seen by most researchers. Much of Carl Criminal’s world and culture is interpreted through an “*emic* perspective, defined as the ‘insider’s point of view” (Hoey 2011:2).

Many case study researchers actually live with the subjects of their research. They attempt to share the same language, enjoy the same foods, dress themselves in the same attire, and cultivate the same social friends in order to get the “insider’s point of view.” As Carl Criminal is incarcerated, this research was restricted in the “participation” that lends itself to gaining the same perspective as the subject on culture, relationships, mores, and societal laws.

Interviews with Carl Criminal had limitations due to his status as an inmate in that he was not readily available. All interviews had to be coordinated with the prison staff and necessitated a guard's presence at all times.

Several justifications for this research effort exist. First, this research identifies potential markers of other rapists and the *modus operandi* of their sexual assaults. (See glossary, p. 173.) As this research was conducted as a case study, special attention was devoted to Carl Criminal's interpretation of his experiences and events. This case study methodology identified potential correlations of rape associated with Carl Criminal specifically. These correlations or "potential" relationships could possibly be relevant to a better understanding of rapists more generally. (In this context, the term relationships refers to the origin of the apparent psychopathy of Carl Criminal's behavior, i.e., the commission of sexual assaults.)

Furthermore, other crimes in which Carl Criminal participated, such as smoking marijuana while a sheriff's deputy, may also be considered markers; these are examined in an effort to determine whether there may have been early warning signals of impending criminal activity or disregard for his position of trust in the community. Still other markers identified by this research reflect potential psychological and internal pressures that might cause a police officer to turn to a life of crime and violence; these markers might prompt investigative efforts by police department leadership.

Secondly, this research is highly relevant to an urban studies program or the study of the inner city. Rates of sexual assault occur more frequently in urban rather than rural areas of the United States. Therefore, it is asserted that geographic "states that are more urbanized than others are expected to have a higher rape rate" (Baron and Straus 1987:472). The city has the characteristics of an urban setting. In order to conduct research within the framework of the

urban studies curriculum, this research effort was focused not merely on the rapist and rape victims, but also on environmental factors and various theories of rape.

Thirdly, this research attempts to identify the sociological/psychological aspects of Carl Criminal's life that may have contributed to his rapist mentality and that perhaps served as the catalyst for his criminal acts. Exploring Carl Criminal's case study as a method of research informs an analysis of issues relating to his modus operandi and choice of victims; this analysis may contribute to a broader understanding of the rapist mindset that could aid in criminal investigations.

Finally, Carl Criminal indicated that there were "props" or elements that victims could have displayed outside of their residences that would have discouraged or deterred him from entering their residences and, therefore, perpetrating the sexual assaults; this information could be extremely valuable to police officers and others engaged in violence prevention education efforts in urban communities. These props included any items customarily associated with an adult male also living in the residence along with the potential female victim. These props will be explained and detailed later in this dissertation.

Chapter II - Literature Review

This research began with an exploration of existing literature and research regarding the crime of rape. The pertinent elements of the Louisiana Criminal Code (Revised Statute 14: Article 42) to which Carl Criminal pled guilty are as follows:

Revised Statute 14, Article 42. Aggravated rape

A. Aggravated rape is a rape committed upon a person sixty-five years of age or older or where the anal, oral, or vaginal sexual intercourse is deemed to be without lawful consent of the victim because it is committed under any one or more of the following circumstances:

- (1) When the victim resists the act to the utmost, but whose resistance is overcome by force.
- (2) When the victim is prevented from resisting the act by threats of great and immediate bodily harm, accompanied by apparent power of execution.
- (3) When the victim is prevented from resisting the act because the offender is armed with a dangerous weapon.

The full text of the applicable statute is attached as Appendix C (*Louisiana Criminal Law and Motor Vehicle Handbook*, 2010:27).

Published Material about Carl Criminal

Secondary source analysis began with an Internet search for Carl Criminal. An article about Carl Criminal rhetorically questioned, “Why would a 20-year veteran law enforcement officer who helped countless people by day, rape women at gunpoint at night?” (Woolhouse, 1999:1). The article indicated that Carl Criminal also “wanted to know what was wrong with him.” Carl Criminal had sought help at different counseling centers in the early 1990s. The article quoted Carl Criminal’s sister as claiming that Carl Criminal “was once sexually abused by a relative.” This suggests a potential correlation between being a victim and, later, a perpetrator of sexual abuse.

Structural Theories of Rape

A range of structural theories that examine the complex phenomenon of rape have been proposed by social researchers. These theories are regarded as “structural” in that they explore rape within the context of a U. S. democratic society, which is a male-dominated capitalist culture. These structural theories put forth arguments that sexual assaults are ubiquitous in our culture, and are both caused by and reflected in societal characteristics. These theories are structural in nature and do not focus on the individual. A systemic viewpoint suggests that men who rape subscribe to a philosophy or dictum “that rape and the fear of rape enable men to assert their power over women and maintain the existing system of gender stratification” (Baron and Straus (1987:467). However, such theories do not reflect that billions of men from across the world in these same societies never contemplate rape and instead lead normal and non-violent sex lives.

Barron and Straus (1987) describe four theories of rape that are primarily sociological: 1) Gender Inequality; 2) Pornography; 3) Cultural Spillover; and 4) Social Disorganization. Each of these theories is described further herein. The authors view the four theories as complementary rather than competing, and note that they have a general rather than an individual focus.

Additionally, other research has revealed that power and anger appear to be the most prevalent drivers of why men rape (Groth and Birnbaum 1979). These two early pioneers in rape research postulated that there are few rapists for whom the primary motive is sexual. Rape is a crime of violence; it should never be equated with aggressive sex. It is inspired by hatred, power and/or revenge. In over 15 years of extensive clinical experience and interviews of more than

500 sexual offenders, they observed “that in all cases of forcible rape, three components are present: power, anger and sexuality” (Groth and Birnbaum 1979:12).

Furthermore, they opined that “either anger or power is the dominant component” and that rape, rather than being primarily an expression of sexual desire, is the use of sexuality to express power and anger. Additionally, it was characterized “as a means of dominating, controlling and being in charge of the situation- an expression of mastery and conquest.” It was their opinion that aggression becomes eroticized in the mind of the rapist; he derives from controlling his victims and hurting them “an intense sense of excitement and pleasure (Groth, et al., 1997:12).

Gender Inequality

Baron and Straus (1987) noted, “According to feminist theory, rape functions as a mechanism of social control in patriarchal societies.” These theorists maintain “that rape and the fear of rape enable men to assert their power over women and maintain the existing system of gender stratification” (1987:467). They argue that rape is more likely to occur in societies where women are regarded as the sexual and reproductive possessions of men. In such societies, men sustain their power and privilege and enforce their sexual rights through threat and use of force, thereby justifying the act of rape.

Pornography

There is a feminist theory that states that “pornography causes men to rape women” (Barron and Straus 1987:468). There are three assumptions in this theory. “The first assumption is that sexism and male dominance are depicted and celebrated in pornography” (Barry 1979; Brownmiller 1975; Dworkin 1981, 1985). Consequently, this would support the notion that

images of women as objects of sexual exploitation tend to promote and legitimize male sexual violence. Second, these theorists maintain that pornography sexually objectifies women. It results in the fragmentation of a woman's body and eroticizes her body parts. Some feminists argue pornography dehumanizes and degrades women and glamorizes violence and legitimates (sic) sexism (Dworkin 1981, 1985; Lederer, 1980; Russell, 1978) (Barron and Straus 1987:468). Third, feminist opponents of pornography assert that it depicts physical assaults against women that serve as behavioral models (Dworkin 1981, 1985; Russell, 1980) (Barron and Straus 1987:468). They claim further that violent pornography has become more prevalent and that images of women who enjoy being coerced, brutalized, and raped are now commonplace” (Barry 1979; Dworkin 1981, 1985; Longino 1980; MacKinnon 1984; Morgan 1980) (Barron and Straus 1987:468).

Despite the conjectures of anti-pornography feminists, there are scientific reasons to doubt that a causal relationship exists between pornography and rape. According to Baron and Straus (1987:468), as an example, “Research reviewed by the Commission on Obscenity and Pornography (1970), the Special Committee on Pornography and Prostitution in Canada (1985), and the Attorney General's Commission on Pornography (1986) all found no adverse behavioral effects from exposure to nonviolent pornography.” Many have used this conclusion to support their (own) conclusion that pornography and rape have no correlation (Bartol, C. & Bartol, A. (2005:394).

While feminists have increased the understanding of the dynamics of rape on a structural level, they have not addressed the specific actions and thought processes of individual rapists. In doing so, theorists fail to acknowledge that a man, as solitary entity unto himself, is capable of

independent thoughts and actions. This issue will be more closely examined at the conclusion of this chapter in the “Findings and Summary” section of this report.

A second study suggested that under certain conditions pornography facilitates aggressive, sexual behavior toward women. Studies by Donnerstein (1983), and Malamuth (Malamuth & Check, 1981); Malamuth, Haber, Freshbach, 1980; Malamuth, Heim, Freshbach, 1980) indicate, for example, that a general statement that pornography does not negatively influence people needs several qualifiers. In a series of ongoing experiments, Donnerstein found evidence that three factors influence the relationship between erotica and human aggression: (1) the level of arousal elicited by erotic films, (2) the level of aggressive content, and (3) the reactions of the victims portrayed in these films and photographs.

Specifically, in 1981, “Malamuth and Check used 271 male and female students who agreed to participate in a research project ostensibly focused on movie ratings. The students viewed two movies, both *Swept Away* and *The Getaway*, both films portrayed sexual aggression. Several days later, in class, a sexual attitude survey imbedded with scales measuring acceptance of interpersonal violence toward women and rape myth acceptance. The results indicated that exposure to the films portraying aggressive sexuality with positive consequences significantly increased male, but not female, subjects’ acceptance of interpersonal violence toward women and tended to increase males’ acceptance of rape myths” (Scully (1994:56-57).

Cultural Spillover

The cultural spillover theory supports the view that rape may not merely be limited to attitudes that condone rape but to other aspects of the culture that indirectly serve to legitimize rape. Examples of these may include “corporal punishment in schools, mass media violence, and governmental use of violence” (Barron and Strauss 1987:469). An attitude that violence is

permissible in society might be interpreted as acceptance by some individuals. Peggy Reeves Sandy (1981) indicated that an “analysis of 156 tribal societies showed an association between an emphasis on machismo, non-sexual violence and rape” (1987:469). The article does not further describe the “association.”

Social Disorganization

“Proponents of the social disorganization theory argue that crime and deviance reflect conditions that disrupt the integrity of local communities and weaken the regulatory power of social norms. Such disorganizing factors as migration, marital disruption, and cultural heterogeneity have been linked to criminal activities (Blau and Golden 1986; Faris 1955; Kornhauser 1978; Shaw and McKay 1942; Stark et al, 1983).” Moreover, studies show that rape rates are higher in areas where a disproportionate number of divorced and separated women reside (1987:469). This suggests that women who are *not* cohabiting with men would be likely targets of rape.

The social disorganization theory suggests that a single woman whose circumstances make her more vulnerable is more likely to be a potential rape victim. These circumstances include living alone, dating, and occasionally keeping late hours; in contrast, a married woman may live in a more protected environment, given the presence of a husband and children. Undoubtedly, the single female will seek the company of other singles of both sexes in less secured and protected environments.

Other Theories of Rape: Psychopathology

The theories previously described are broad and structural in nature; they focus on how culture and society impact the general population. In contrast, this case study concentrates on

Carl Criminal as an individual: his relationships, experiences, and his interpretations of those relationships and experiences. Thus, theories of rape that focus on an individual's psychopathology are also relevant to this case study. Furthermore, the interaction between environmental and individual factors is critical in understanding a criminal's behavior. As stated by Oltmanns and Emery, "Studies indicate that genetic factors interact with environmental events to produce patterns of antisocial and criminal behavior. The combination of genetic predisposition toward antisocial behavior and environmental adversity is particularly harmful" (Oltmanns and Emery 2007:308).

Hervey Cleckley, a psychiatrist at the University of Georgia, wrote a book entitled "*The Mask of Sanity*" (1941) in which he includes numerous case examples of impulsive, self-centered, pleasure-seeking people who seemed lacking in primary emotions such as anxiety, shame, and guilt. He used the term "psychopathy" to describe their disorder. According to Cleckley's definition, the psychopath is a person "who is intelligent and superficially charming but is also chronically deceitful, unreliable, and incapable of learning from experience" (Cleckley 1976). This information is iterated in the 2011 book "Criminal Behavior; A Psychological Approach," 9th Edition by Drs. Curt R. and Anne M. Bartol (2011:174-5).

Many rapists simply offer their main reason for sexual assaults as being "uncontrollable urges" (Edwards 1983) or are believed to have a "disordered personality" (Scully and Marolla 1984) and (Bartol and Bartol 2011:359). As these researchers observed, the general public has traditionally attributed four fundamental causes for rape behavior: (1) uncontrollable impulses, (2) mental illness or disease, (3) momentary loss of control precipitated by unusual circumstances, and (4) victim instigation (Bartol, et al. (2011:359). Carl Criminal, too, would

frequently lay blame to his biological urges to commit rape. This will be explored further in the final section of this chapter under “Findings and Summary.”

Other research has found that power and anger appear to be the most prevalent drivers of why men rape (Groth and Birnbaum 1979). Groth and Birnbaum (1979), early pioneers in rape research, postulated that there are few rapists for whom the primary motive is sexual. Rape is a crime of violence; it should never be equated with aggressive sex. It is inspired by hatred, power and/or revenge. In over 15 years of extensive clinical experience with more than 500 sexual offenders, Groth and Birnbaum observed “that in *all* cases of forcible rape, three components are present: power, anger and sexuality” (Groth and Birnbaum 1979:12).

These researchers felt that “either anger or power is the dominant component” and that rape, rather than being primarily an expression of sexual desire, is the use of sexuality to express power and anger. They continued to characterize and explain motivations for some rapists as not only issues of power and anger, but additionally “as a means of dominating, controlling, and being in charge of the situation - an expression of mastery and conquest.” Furthermore, they opined that the aggression becomes eroticized in the mind of the rapist; he derives from controlling his victims and hurting them “an intense sense of excitement and pleasure” (Groth et al., 1979:12).

Both power and anger issues might cause the offender to resent and harbor a general hostility towards women. For those reasons, this research examines why power and anger were prevalent, intense, and so dramatic that they possibly caused Carl Criminal to violate the norms of society. If power and anger were factors for Carl Criminal, he would presumably have a need to not be controlled by his victims and a desire to inflict gratuitous violence upon them. During

Carl Criminal's interviews, he expressed an intense dislike for his mother and he abhorred his former wife and his live-in girlfriend.

Generalizations and theories of rape are permeated with numerous problems and drawbacks. One obvious problem is that individuals do not always fit neatly into a category and there may not be many who do, as astutely noted by Gibbons (1988). "Not surprisingly, few are rarely found in pure form and most of these rapists are a blend of power and anger motivations" (Lisak, 2008:4). Lisak further states that the causes of rape are actually a "motivational matrix of hostility, anger, dominance, hyper-masculinity, impulsiveness and antisocial attitudes" (Montgomery 2009:3).

In another article, Anne Munch, a former prosecutor in Denver, stated that rapists are "not just regular guys overcome by desire and alcohol. They're narcissists, lacking empathy, feeling *entitled*, almost uncertain to change" (Montgomery 2009:2).

This feeling of entitlement to sex (i.e., the rapist feels "entitled" to have sex when he wants and with whom he wants, even if by force), could be spurred by a revenge motive. Perhaps rapists believe all women are bad and evil (e.g., "Look what they've done to me!"). Other faulty reasoning by rapists could be that "because I was sexually abused, I'm going to abuse others" (Montgomery 2009; Lisak 2008). This, again, would stem from revenge as a motive to cause the rapist to perpetrate his crime (Montgomery 2009).

Research Questions

1. Motivating factors for men who engage in perpetrating the crime of rape against their victims appears to be "anger" and "power" against women. Did these elements inspire Carl Criminal to commit rape?
2. Did alcohol specifically contribute to Carl Criminal's criminal behavior?

What appears to be motivating factors of men who engage in the criminal behavior of rape? The literature pertinent to this research indicates primary motivating factors for the crime of rape are “anger” and “power” issues exhibited by the rapists and expressed towards their victims. By learning a rapist’s method of victim selection we could develop strategies to neutralize, discourage, or defeat other rapists in their victim selection process. “Rape is always and foremost an aggressive act. In some instances, the assault appears to constitute a discharge of anger; it becomes evident that the rape is the way the offender expresses and discharges a mood state of intense anger, frustration, resentment, and rage” (Groth. et. al, 1979:12). It appears this animas of the rapists as expressed towards their victims may not be personal but may serve to make the victim a target of opportunity. As applicable in instant research, Carl Criminal harbored strong and loathsome emotions towards his mother, first wife and his girlfriend with whom he cohabitated.

A secondary research question instantly manifest itself which is did alcohol also contribute to criminal activities of men who raped? Again, the pertinent research literature discloses that approximately forty percent (40%) of rapists attribute some degree of culpability to their consumption of alcohol. This same figure (40%) was also reported by Dr. Dianne Scully regarding alcohol consumption by rapists as opposed to other felons with 31% indicating their use of alcohol was on a regular or heavy basis (Scully, D.A., (1994:76). Carl Criminal claims to be one such individual.

Research and Definitions as Context for Understanding Carl Criminal

There is copious research regarding rape that exists. This material provided context for understanding what may have been the catalyst for Carl Criminal’s aberrant and criminal behavior, including the possibility of Carl Criminal having been sexually abused as a child (as

alleged by his sister)- which Carl Criminal denies. And finally, his potential abuse/use of drugs and alcohol.

Certain definitions can also be applied to Carl Criminal. First, this study uses a working definition of the term “serial rapist” that is adapted from the FBI’s definition of serial killers, i.e., “...a series of two or more rapes having common characteristics such as to suggest the reasonable possibility the rapes were committed by the same (perpetrator) over a period of at least 30 days with cooling off periods in between. (Accessed on the Internet on 10/16/2016 at <https://www.fbi.gov/stats-services/publications/serial-murder#two>).

Criminal profiler Brent E. Turvey stated Carl Criminal “occasionally wore women’s underwear during a rape and other times stole underwear from the women he was raping” (Woolhouse 1999:2). Turvey correctly concluded that it was a fetish probably rooted in something in Carl Criminal’s “childhood or adolescence” (Woolhouse 1999:2). *Fetishism* (See glossary, p. 173) refers to the association of sexual arousal with nonliving objects. The range of objects that can become associated with sexual arousal is virtually unlimited, but fetishism most often involves women’s underwear, shoes and boots, or products made of rubber or leather” (Junginger 1997; Wiederman 2003).

However, even though Carl Criminal clearly possessed a “fetish” for women’s underwear, it may also be appropriate to include *paraphilia* (see glossary, p. 173) as having equal applicability in defining Carl Criminal’s aberrant behavior. Carl Criminal’s victims were clearly suffering, certainly sustained humiliation, and were obviously non-consenting. Therefore, it can be asserted that Carl Criminal had a paraphilia.

Michaud & Hazelwood brought attention to “the importance of ritual to many sexual offenders, particularly the more intelligent ones. Ritual, sometimes referred to as ‘signature,’ is

any behavior that heightens the offender's psychological pleasure . . . It is not connected to the libido's hardwired component, the procreative urge, or to physiology and hormones. Instead, ritual is a product of the imagination, a matter solely out of the conscious mind, where it is estimated 70 percent of the human sex drive is generated. It is a highly individualized, offender-specific behavior" (Michaud and Hazelwood 1998:15).

Biological/Chemical Imbalance

"Research using samples of prisoners has shown fairly consistently a relationship between increased testosterone, (a blood chemical) and violent offenses. In most of these studies, violent offenders (such as rapists and armed robbers) had higher testosterone levels in their blood than did offenders and/or nonoffenders" (Curran D.J. & Renzetti, C.M. (1994:72).

Prior Abuse

Previous research has indicated that numerous serial rapists have themselves been victims of incest in their childhoods. For example, McCormack et al. found that in a sample of 41 incarcerated serial rapists, 31 reported having been sexually abused during childhood. Of that number, just over half were victims of incest (McCormack, Rokous, Hazelwood, and Burgess 1992:219). "All incestuous experiences occurred before puberty, and the majority of the experiences were protracted in nature. Incest victims were significantly more likely than non-incest victims to re-enact sexually abusive behavior within the family. This finding suggests that clinical discoveries of sibling sexual activity should alert clinicians that other incestuous activities may be occurring or have taken place" (Accessed 10/03/09 at www.springerlink.com/content/ku580020777N0726/fulltext.pdf).

McCormack et al. also noted that “rapists were three times more likely to be victimized by a family member than were child molesters” (McCormack, et al, 1992:220). This would indicate that many of the rapists who manifest their criminal activity in later life had a history of incestuous sexual activity, whereas most pedophiles were perhaps victimized by individuals outside of the family circle.

It was noted that “when asked about their earliest sexual memories, 23 of the 41 rapists indicated that they had one or more, often forced, sexually abusive experiences. An additional eight rapists said the most serious level of abuse was witnessing what they called ‘disturbing sexual activity.’ Such abuse in the witnessing phase may have included siblings, step-parents, and “in one case, a maternal grandmother living in the home at the time of the abuse” (McCormack, et al, 1992:223).

In more recent times, the study of victimology has devoted more attention to the perspective of the victim regarding the crime of rape. Furthermore, Scully added that some studies have even entertained the idea that some victims have a wish to be “professional victims”: that is, they have an inner need to be sexually molested or attacked even though consciously they are totally unaware of their motivation (Scully 1990:43). This is asserted here simply to be all inclusive in the various theories regarding the crime of rape, rapists and their victims.

Research regarding rapists has indicated that a childhood history of physical abuse was most closely associated with subsequent antisocial personality disorder; sexual abuse with a borderline personality disorder; and childhood neglect with antisocial, borderline, narcissistic and avoidant personality disorder. These data support the argument that a person will develop

certain types of personality disorders as maladaptive patterns of parenting and family relationships increase (Oltmanns 2007:303).

Several examples of narcissistic personality disorders among violent criminals have been described. For example, a Supervisory Special Agent (SSA) with the FBI's Behavioral Analysis Unit (BAU) who interviewed serial killer Ted Bundy described an interesting situation. When the interviewing agent sat down in front of Bundy, he held a list of serial killers' names. The list contained the names of infamous serial killers not in a specific order, and included names of serial killers such as Kemper (the co-ed killer), Berkowitz (Son of Sam) and Bianchi and Bruno (the Hill Side Stranglers). According to the agent, Bundy observed his own name inadvertently at the top of the list and commented, "I see you have me right where I belong, at the top of the list." Ted Bundy, who was *not* an attorney, represented himself during his Florida murder trial and obviously enjoyed playing for the camera. All of these would be indications of an individual who is a narcissistic individual.

There are numerous incidents wherein the rapists have been characterized as being narcissistic. Famed FBI profiler John Douglas characterized one such serial murderer and rapist as a person who "exuded a pompous attitude that made it appear as though he possessed a grandiose opinion of himself" (Douglas, et al, 2007:30).

In a conversation at his residence, criminal defense attorney Peter Barbee with the Plaquemine Parish Indigent Defenders Office offered his professional opinion that serial rapists are not the same as serial killers. He added that they are not the same species but perhaps the same phylum. Barbee has defended accused murderers in past criminal proceedings and he is married to a criminal psychologist.

On the other hand, consider the case of a man who raped and seriously beat his victim

when, on their second date, she refused his sexual advances. “I think I was really pissed off at her because it didn’t go as planned. I could have been with someone else. She led me on but wouldn’t deliver....I have a male ego that must be fed” (Scully 1990:144). *Narcissism* (see glossary, p. 171) and its implications are manifested in some sexual assaults in which rapists have expressed “their belief that their victims had enjoyed the rape” (Scully 1990:119). Whether a rapist really believes that to be true or is simply telling himself this as a way to assuage his conscience is a matter of debate for those that have researched rapists.

In view of the various personality disorders evidenced in rape research, this research involved examining Carl Criminal’s upbringing and identifying areas of his early life that may have served as a catalyst for his criminal behavior. Carl Criminal’s family and his relationship with his family members were explored. Especially when viewed in tandem with his animus for females, Carl Criminal displayed the profile of many perpetrators who have committed sexual assaults.

One aspect of psychological explanation for rape can be found in an antisocial personality disorder. Prison psychologist Dr. Susan Tucker opined at the conclusion of testing and multiple interviews with Carl Criminal that he disclosed a high degree of “anti-social personality traits and behaviors that are somewhat more than in the general public, but less than the incarcerated population.” She also reported that such personality traits were consistent with a narcissist’s personality disorder (and included) “lack of empathy, minimal regard for other’s needs or rights. He is in a self-driven hedonistic mode” (See #16, p. 205, of Dr. Tucker’s notes contained herein). (Whether or not Carl Criminal actually had a personality disorder will be addressed in more detail in the discussion of his psychological testing results.)

Various avenues may have led to Carl Criminal's criminal behavior. The wide variety of issues uncovered during this research effort include issues related to head trauma, early conduct disorders, alcohol/drug abuse and toxic relationships within his family structure. Carl Criminal addressed each of these potential triggers during the interviews.

Types of Rapists

FBI profiler Roy Hazelwood classified the rape offender into six types: (1) power reassurance rapist, (2) power assertive rapist, (3) anger retaliatory rapist, (4) anger excitation rapist, (5) opportunistic rapist, and (6) gang rapist. Michaud and Hazelwood (1998:91-98) adapted these classifications from a typology suggested by clinical psychologist Nicholas Groth (1979). These are addressed as general categories of rapists and provide an umbrella definition for each type.

Based upon a review of this classification system, Carl Criminal is classified as a "power reassurance rapist." This designation properly contextualizes Carl Criminal as a rapist and assists in an understanding of his actions and perhaps his psychological makeup.

On April 23, 2009, this researcher interviewed a detective assigned to the rape task force who was the principal investigator after Carl Criminal's arrest. The detective personally confirmed that Carl Criminal is best identified as a "power reassurance rapist." He is also familiar to newspapers as "the "Gentleman Rapist." (Michaud and Hazelwood 1998:91). Such a rapist is defined as one who "assaults to assert his masculinity, about which he deeply doubts. The key to understanding him is his macho self-perception. The most important thing in the world for him is for others to see him as a man's man.

There are few rapists for whom the primary motive is sexual (1998:91). A more definitive and encompassing explanation of this type of rapist indicates that he lacks the self-

confidence and interpersonal skills to develop relationships with women. His fantasy is to express power through sex, not physical harm. He lives or works near his victim and “preselects” her by peeping or stalking. He typically breaks into her home and exercises physical control over his victim in the early hours of the morning. This rapist uses minimal force and will threaten his victim with a weapon or claims to be carrying one (1998:92).

Inasmuch as Carl Criminal is thought to be this type of rapist, I will spend some time on this description. This fantasy which fuels his behavior is that his victim is a willing, even eager, victim, as perceived by the rapist. The rapist generally spends an extended period of time with the victim, especially if he encounters a particularly passive female (1998:92). Afterward-and consistent with “pseudo-unselfish” behavior- he may apologize and even ask for forgiveness. (Note: Following the commission of a rape, Carl Criminal would even conclude with words of advice such as “fix that latch on the back screen” or some such utterance.) A review of Carl Criminal’s historical patterns and previous behavior in his sexual assaults suggests that he was a template for this type of rapist. In fact, as I read the description of a power reassurance rapist, I was amazed at the uncanny resemblance that Carl Criminal had to this template of a power reassurance rapist.

Interestingly, in light of Carl Criminal’s designation as a “power reassurance rapist,” or “gentleman rapist,” (Graney and Arrigo 2002:30), the police chief noted that Carl Criminal would give safety tips to his victims after he raped them, i.e., “you should get a dead-bolt lock on that backdoor,” or “you should fix that latch on your rear window.” Police The police chief added that all of Carl Criminal’s victims with whom he spoke resented Carl Criminal’s counsel to have their locks fixed or screens secured as if he (Carl Criminal) were their father and actually had an interest in their safety.

The second type of rapist, the “power assertive rapist,” appears, by far, to be the most common type. The power assertive rapist tends to be athletic and have a "macho" image of himself. He will attack his victim repeatedly with no concern for her suffering. He is degrading or uses obscene language, brandishes a weapon, slaps or punches his victim, but he does not intend to kill his victim.

The third type of rapist is the “anger retaliatory rapist.” This type feels animosity towards women and wants to punish and degrade them. He is impulsive and has an explosive temper. He attacks and brutalizes the woman with excessive force and his victims often require hospitalization. This rapist will grab his victim from behind and drag her into the bushes. This is also known to be what is called a “blitz” attack. He will often beat his victim to near-unconsciousness before committing the rape. Any level of resistance may enrage him and cause him to be more violent and aggressive. Such a rapist may not intend to kill but the beating could be fatal.

Fourth, the “anger excitation rapist” displays extreme violence with the victim. He is considered the most dangerous of all types of rapists. The anger excitation rapist may or may not choose his victims selectively. This type of rapist frequently will *murder* his victim to prevent her from identifying him, or simply for his own self-gratification. The anger excitation rapist is further described as “a sadist, who derives sexual gratification from inflicting pain on his victims. The crime is premeditated and rehearsed methodically in his mind before it is attempted. He will frequently write-up plans to be pursued over the course of his sexual assaults. He will tie, gag and blindfold them and (may) torture them over a period of days, even (occasionally) recording his crimes in a diary, taking photographs or videotaping them.”

The fifth type of rapist is the “opportunistic rapist.” Michaud and Hazelwood see this type of rapist as usually committing the sexual assault offense in the course of committing some other crime, such as a robbery or kidnapping. As the designation implies, the rapist sees the opportunity and impulsively seizes it. This rapist generally uses minimal force on his victim and does not spend a protracted amount of time with his victim (Michaud and Hazelwood 1998: 98). Research on this type of criminal behavior suggests that such individuals typically have impulse aggression issues. “Such individuals with impulse aggression issues are, on average, largely male, young, and tend to have both lower I.Q.’s and less education than the general population. Cognitively, they have difficulty anticipating the consequences of their actions” (Cohen 2011:443).

The sixth and final type of rapist as designated by Michaud and Hazelwood is the “gang rapist.” As the name implies, there are multiple offenders, but there is always a leader and always a reluctant participant. The researchers note that this type is characterized by “pathological group behavior” and during the commission of the rape “the victim often sustains serious injury.” These rapists “play to one another” (Michaud and Hazelwood 1998:98).

These rapists are, in fact, sexual sadists. The word “sadist” is a derivative of the word “Sade” adopted from the Marquis de Sade, a Frenchman who was an aristocrat and novelist who, in his writings, explored such taboo and controversial subjects as rape, bestiality and necrophilia. He was thought to have personally experienced much about which he wrote. He was once believed to have procured the services of several prostitutes whom he physically and sexually abused and he was accused of having sodomized his male servant. He was incarcerated about 32 years in prison and in an insane asylum (Barthes 2004).

Previous deviant acts attributed to sexual sadists have included “rape by instrument” in which the victim was sodomized with a tree branch; another incident involved a young woman who had her nipples pulled off with a pair of pliers. Both of these incidents would typify the aberrant methodology of a sexual sadist, as related by retired SSA Mary Ellen O’Toole, PhD, with the FBI’s Behavioral Science Unit in Quantico, Virginia (personal communication, December 2, 2003).

Convicted rapist and sexual sadist David Parker Ray is all too familiar in the annals of serial crime. Ray, who died in prison of a heart attack in 2002, faced an uphill battle from the beginning of his childhood, with “an often violent father who drank heavily” (Glatt 2002:7). In interviews conducted by the FBI, Ray admitted to an interest in bondage since the age of thirteen. As an adult, he maintained a soundproof trailer adjacent to his home, which he dubbed “The Toy Box,” which was equipped with an array of torture instruments, including whips, chains and pliers. On the trailer wall were photographs of women being tortured? The FBI would later “find hundreds of videotapes and photographs of scores of victims,” of which nearly all were unidentifiable (Glatt 2002:33).

Non-relationship of Rapist to Victim

In an effort to be all inclusive and to explain certain areas of the rape phenomenon, this section explores a different aspect of sexual assaults: the relationship of the rapist to the rape victim. All of the previously discussed rapist types could be classified into two large categories: acquaintance and non-acquaintance rapists. An acquaintance rapist would be that type of rapist who establishes a relationship with his victim, if only for a few minutes. A non-acquaintance rapist employs the blitz methods of attacking his victim. He typically hides, shields his face, and runs out of hiding, where he then overpowers his victim and then rapes her.

An example of an acquaintance rape is commonly known as a date rape. Etymology of the phrase “date rape” appears to have originated during the period 1965-1970; therefore, its existence is relatively new in our culture (Accessed on 06/15/2015 in article “What does date rape mean? at <http://www.definitions.net/definition/date%20rape> .) This type of rapist typically meets his victim in a bar or nightclub. Some mistakenly classify this type of rapist as a sub-category of the opportunistic rapist. However, an acquaintance rapist is far from merely taking an “opportunity” to perpetrate a rape; rather, he is calculated in his approach and purposeful in his targeting of his victim. Similarly, an acquaintance rapist is quite often erroneously considered to be a power assertive rapist. However, an examination of how the opportunistic rapist and the power assertive rapist prey on their victims readily reveals the differences.

Notably, the opportunistic rapist rapes his victim in the course of committing another crime. This in no way resembles the date rapist, who specifically targets his potential victim. The power assertive rapist is also targeting a specific victim; he looks for an opportunity to get a woman alone, perhaps with an offer of a ride home or an invitation back to his home. On occasion, he may con his victim into trusting him or letting him into her home, perhaps by posing as a policeman or repairman. Again, he does *not* customarily employ the use of drugs as a method of raping.

Definitions of “date rape” appear ubiquitous, precarious, and vague depending on by whom and by what group or groups it is being defined. As an example, it has been called “rape in which the rapist is known to the victim as when they are on a date together.” (Accessed on 06/15/2015 at <http://www.definitions.net/definition/date%20rape>). This page provides copious possible meanings and translations of date rape. This same site suggest that other definitions have included “non-consensual sexual activity between a victim and perpetrator that know one

another.” Perhaps a more comprehensive and encompassing definition might be “date rape refers to rape committed by a person, who could be a friend, acquaintance or stranger, against a victim. Commonly, date rape is referring to a drug facilitated sexual assault or an acquaintance rape. Sexual assault is any sexual act done to someone without their consent...” (Accessed on 06/15/2015 at <http://www.definitions.net/definition/date%20rape>). The rape of an individual with whom the perpetrator is acquainted, typically during a social engagement” (Accessed on 06/15/2015 at <http://law.yourdictionary.com/date-rape>). Still another definition indicates date rape is defined as the “rape of a woman by a man with whom she is acquainted. The rapist is usually the woman’s ‘date’ [escort]” (Accessed on 03/15/11 at <http://www.medterms.com/script/main/art.asp?articlekey=12523>). This source also adds that there might be many scenarios to the rape, i.e., the man may give the woman drugs without her knowledge. On occasion, the victim will have no recollection of the rape due to the combined effects of alcohol and drugs.

The above descriptions seem to suggest that the rapist *had* or *has* some type of previous relationship with his chosen victim; however, that may not be the case. Perhaps it has been popularized by Hollywood, but I believe that a date rapist might view his intended victim as she first walked into the bar. He initially admires her from afar and then approaches her. After introducing himself and exchanging pleasantries, he puts a drug into her drink and, within 20 minutes, escorts his “wobbly” victim to his van in the adjacent parking lot. I believe such a scenario is more common than what is reported as many women have no recollection of the rape. Additionally, I located a definition that posits “forced sexual intercourse that occurs when the victim and perpetrator are dating or on a date” (Accessed on 4/27/11, at <http://www.definitions.net/definition/date%20rape>). Again, further acknowledgement of the

contention that date rape involves two individuals that prior to the rape, had a personal relationship of some sort.

This researcher advocates a more definitive and comprehensive definition of a date rapist: “any male who approaches his intended female victim in a social setting and proceeds to compliment her and may make use of drugs and/or alcohol to subdue his victim with the intent to have forcible sexual intercourse with her.” Such a definition would be more encompassing and inclusive. The rapist and victim need not have previously known one another and certainly need not to have been on a date.

One of the most popular date rape drugs is gamma hydroxybutyric acid (GHB). A few drops of GHB, a colorless and odorless drug, added to a drink are sufficient to make the victim lose consciousness within 20 minutes. GHB has been implicated in more than 5,700 recorded cases of overdose and in at least 57 deaths (Accessed on 03/15/11 at <http://www.medterms.com/script/main/art.asp?articlekey=12523> .) GHB effects can last three or four hours and can cause problems such as the following:

- Drowsiness
- Dizziness
- Loss of consciousness
- Relaxation
- Vision impairment
- Dream-like feeling
- Inability to remember what happened while drugged
- Seizures
- Coma
- Death

The above effects of GHB were obtained from “The Federal Government Source for Women’s Health Information, a branch of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services” (Accessed on 03/15/11 at <http://www.womenshealth.gov/faq/date-rape-drugs.cfm> .)

A potential profile of date rapists could not be found after extensive research. This may be due in part to the fact that the date rapist remains an enigma in our society and does not fit into a particular psychological model. He may be a shy introvert or a gregarious extrovert. He may be physically unattractive or strikingly handsome. He may be arrogant and self-centered or lacking in confidence and have feelings of inferiority. With such a broad spectrum of personality traits, it would be nearly impossible to provide a psychological profile of a “date rapist.” Nevertheless, date rape has become a part of our society, and thus requires attention in any dialogue regarding sexual assaults.

Victim Selection

An example of a non-acquaintance rape would be furnished by any one of the eleven rapes perpetrated by Carl Criminal. In each instance, he had no prior contact with the victim and had never conversed with her prior to the sexual assault. Carl Criminal was completely ignorant of each victim’s biographic data, name, age, and marital status.

A specific area warranting further examination was to learn how Carl Criminal engaged in victim selection. An interesting investigation involved a serial rapist who had plagued a large metropolitan area in which each victim had been approached by the offender in a particular local park. An undercover female officer was then assigned to patrol the area. However, during the time the female officer was in the park (several days for a number of hours each day), the officer was never approached by the assailant. Eventually, the rapist was caught, and the female officer questioned him as to why he never approached her. The rapist responded that he did in fact see

her in the park each day; however, he could tell by the way she carried herself that she was not a “victim” (Graney, et al., 2002:5). A further review of that reference did not reveal any follow-up questions that might have yielded relevant information (e.g., “What do you mean by the way she carried herself that she was not a victim?” “How was she carrying herself?” “Did she have her shoulders back?” “Did you believe that she was armed?”).

Consequently, a critical gap in rape research involves acquiring information to benefit other potential female victims. Interviews with Carl Criminal revealed how he targeted and profiled his victims. Carl Criminal himself offered several suggestions for how a potential victim can “rape-proof” her home.

Rapists’ Justifications of their Crimes

On occasion, victims may partially blame themselves for having been raped and see their flirtatious behavior as contributing to their sexual assault; others may blame their skimpy attire, alcohol consumption or drug usage. They may develop a “blame the victim” mentality. Likewise, many rapists have attempted to justify their criminal behavior by portraying the victim in a light that makes her appear equally culpable.

I have reduced five aspects that run consistently rapists’ attempts to justify their rapes: “(1) women as seductresses; (2) women mean ‘yes’ when they say ‘no’; (3) most women eventually relax and enjoy it; (4) nice girls don’t get raped; and, (5) [they were] guilty of minor wrongdoing” (Adler 2006:286). Diana Scully (1994) reports on this mindset of rapists in book *Understanding Sexual Violence*, “For example, one denier (of having raped) was serving time for rape when he was convicted of attempting to rape a prison nurse.” Scully commented that the rapist, referring to the nurse, said “from her actions, she was enjoying it” (Scully 1994:104).

Rape Underreporting

Research on rape and rapists revealed further information that may prove to confuse students of the rape phenomenon. A group of rape experts reported “that 95% of rapists go ‘undetected’-rarely reported after raping women they know at parties, in dorm rooms, barracks and apartments” (Montgomery, 2009:1). Accessed on 10/15/10 at <http://www.stripes.com/news/sexual-assault-experts-dispel-date-rape-myths-1.89201>.) Also, this article asserted that “women ages 16 to 24 experience rape at rates four times higher than the assault rate of all women making the college and high school years the most vulnerable for women” (Montgomery 2009:2). Rana Sampson, a former police officer, lawyer and consultant for the Center for Problem-oriented Policing said that because so few women (just 5%) aged 16-24 reported having been raped, there is insufficient information to extrapolate how many of their acquaintances are, in fact, serial rapists (Montgomery 2009).

Typical causes for rape underreporting by victims includes embarrassment, fear of retaliation and, occasionally, the rape victim blaming herself or at least believing that she contributed to the crime. Additionally, it has been reported that “a common reaction to the violation of being raped (is) to consider not reporting the crime, to try to act as though it never happened, and to hope the horrible memories, shame, fear, and anger will fade” (Douglas and Olshaker 1998:61). This researcher identified several instances when Carl Criminal raped women who did not report the rapes to the police at all or delayed their reporting.

From all indication, the United States has the highest incidence of rape in the world. This refers only to reported data, however. We know, for example, that in many part of the globe, violence- including violence against women- is underplayed and underreported. Saudi Arabia, Afghanistan, Somalia, Chile, and India are only some countries where sexual abuse of women

and girls may be rampant (United Nations Population Front- UNFPA, 2009). On the other hand, sexual assault is widely underreported in the United States as well... (Bartol & Bartol 2011:354-355).

University of Massachusetts Professor David Lisak opined that serial rapists use “alcohol, drugs and dominance to subdue their victims, usually leaving no visible injuries. Still, they share the same motivational matrix of hostility, anger, dominance, hyper-masculinity, impulsiveness and antisocial attitudes as the ski-mask wearing stranger rapist who jumps out of the bushes” (Montgomery 2009:3). Again, this characteristic would be consistent with Carl Criminal’s potential causation and his motivational matrix.

A study of rape victim pathology following their rapes indicated that “whether they had acknowledged their experience as rape or not, 30% of the women identified as rape victims contemplated suicide after the incident, according to one study, and 82 % said that the experience had permanently changed them” (Montgomery 2009:3). This statement, too, was consistent with Carl Criminal’s victims, who specifically requested that the Police Department cease all press statements regarding their perpetrator’s arrest. It jointly echoed the victims’ philosophy to let them contend with the aftermath of having been raped in peace without being reminded constantly of the crime

Police Officers as Rapists

Given the way the news media sensationalizes certain crimes and their perpetrators, this researcher sought to determine whether there appeared to be a relationship or correlation between police officers and rape. At present, research suggests that there is *no* correlation between police officers and the crime of rape or sexual violence any more so than with any other occupation.

As corroboration of this occasional bias agenda in the news media reporting with regard to incidents of occupation-specific violence, a report published by the US Postal Service (USPS), “Going Postal is a myth, a bad rap. Postal workers are no more likely to physically assault, sexually harass, or verbally abuse their coworkers than employees in the national workforce. Postal workers are only a third as likely as those in the national workforce to be victims of homicide at work ('92 - '98)” (Accessed on 01/07/2011 at http://www.usps.com/communications/news/press/2006/pr06_0131commission.htm .)

Any police officer violating public trust will always be front-page news. However, the literature reports several instances of false accusations of rape by individuals with a vendetta against specific officers. For example, one article reports that an inebriated woman was asked by two police officers who were summoned by bar staff; this woman later accused the officers of rape. Fortunately, evidence (including videotapes and cell phone evidence) proved that she was lying. (Accessed on the Internet on 03/06/11 at <http://sexoffenderresearch.blogspot.com/2009/12/shelby-woman-indicted-for-making-false.html> .) Another example involved a woman who was being transported to jail by a police officer and tried to escape, falsely claiming that the officer had raped her; she later admitted that she had lied.

These two examples illustrate that false accusations occur; nevertheless, vigilance in investigating allegations regarding police officers is warranted in all cases. All such charges against any individuals must be investigated to the fullest extent of the law, especially when charges are made against individuals in positions of power such as judges, military officers, politicians and police officers. Why does there appear to be excessive numbers of police officers accused of rape? Perhaps it is because police officers routinely arrest women who are under the

influence of drugs and alcohol, have mental problems, have poor moral characters or are prostitutes. Thus, the police officer would pose a readily available target of their wrath. They may feel that they can safely make an allegation that may never be proved or disproved.

However, some police officers, just like some men in any profession, are rapists. In fact, Carl Criminal is currently incarcerated with fellow police officers, one of whom was accused of a single rape. A series of rapes was perpetrated by a sergeant with an Illinois police department; significant parallels between this sergeant's crimes and those of Carl Criminal exist, including the use of a handgun and a face mask and the demand that their victims bathe after the rape (in order to wash away evidence (Accessed on the Internet on 08/31/14 at http://www.pantagraph.com/news/local/crime-and-courts/pelo-gets-years-in-prison-for-raping-women-stalking-fifth/article_5b1f14ef-7814-564c-b3f1-4f1b0f427956.html).

Nature verses Nurture

As most criminologists, sociologists and psychologists can attest, there is a plethora of theories regarding the commission of crimes in general and rapes specifically. Many of these theories are related to whether rape behavior stems from nature (e.g., brain abnormalities, frontal lobe or brain stem injuries, hormonal or chemical imbalances, blood chemistry) or nurture (e.g., certain idiosyncratic experiences, trauma undergone during youth) (Curran and Renzetti, 1994; Scully 1994).

Regarding biological theories of criminal activity, previous research has determined that low levels of the neurotransmitter "serotonin" were common in individuals with a history of violence (e.g., serial killers). One report notes that "three recent studies confirm a relationship between impulsive aggression and low level of ...serotonin" (The Harvard Medical School Mental Health Letter, November, 1989:6-7). In another article, Sandra Burkhalter-Chemelir

indicates that “violence has been connected to a variety of serotonin abnormalities...” (Accessed on the Internet on 08/31/14 at <http://www.deathreference.com/Py-Se/Serial-Killers.html>).

According to Groth, other contributing factors could be “an abnormal high testosterone level among some rapists” (1979:2). This opinion is echoed by Curran and Renzetti (1994), who note that “research using samples of prisoners has shown fairly consistently a relationship between increased testosterone and violent offenses” (Curran and Renzetti 1994:72-73). They added, “In most of these studies, violent offenders (such as rapists and armed robbers) had higher testosterone levels in their blood than did nonviolent offenders and/or non- offenders” (1994:72). However, this data must be digested with a cautionary note, as “all subjects’ testosterone levels were within the normal range.” Furthermore, “there is evidence that a male’s testosterone level changes in response to changes in his social situation. Thus, it is possible that elevated testosterone levels may be the *product* rather than the cause of aggression” (Curran and Renzetti 1994:72-73).

The nurture theory of causality is best exemplified by John Wayne Gacy, Jr., the son of an alcoholic tyrant who inflicted brutal beatings for the least offense and, horrifyingly, killed six-year-old John Jr.’s dog to punish his son (True Crime Serial Killers 1992:56). John Wayne Gacy Jr.’s atrocious upbringing would eventually erupt in the form of adult criminal behavior: he was convicted of 33 counts of first-degree murder in 1980 and was executed by lethal injection in 1994.

Another example of the effect of a cruel upbringing on criminal behavior is offered by Edmund Emil Kemper III, the product of a broken and abusive home life; his mother locked him in the basement when he failed to meet her standards of behavior. He grew up nursing a perception of his own inadequacy that gave rise to morbid fantasies of death and mutilation.

“Preoccupied with visions decapitation and dismemberment, he cut the heads and hands off of his sister’s doll-a modus operandi that he would repeat as an adult with human victims” (Newton 2006:143).

Before age 10, Kemper tortured animals and once buried the live family cat. He later revealed that as a child, he daydreamed constantly about love and sex, with violence playing an inevitable role in the fantasies. At age 14, Kemper shot and killed his grandmother and then stabbed her body repeatedly with a kitchen knife; when his grandfather returned home, he shot him and killed him as well. Kemper was later committed to the state’s maximum-security mental hospital but was paroled to his mother’s custody.

In May 1972, Kemper stabbed two young women to death and four months later suffocated a young woman who was hitchhiking and then raped her corpse. Kemper would eventually kill eight coeds at the college where his mother worked. He also killed his mother with a hammer, whose head he bashed in as she slept. After decapitating her, he had sex with her headless corpse. Kemper admitted to slicing flesh from the legs of at least two of his victims and cooking it into a macaroni casserole and eating it as a means of “possessing” his prey (Newton 2006:143-145).

A third example is offered by Henry Lee Lucas Lucas’s mother was a prostitute and was insanely abusive. His mother once sent him to school dressed as a girl, barefooted. If Lucas found a pet, his mother would kill it. One of her live-in lovers introduced Lucas to bestiality, teaching him to rape and torture various animals. By the age of 13, Lucas was engaging in sex with his older half-brother. By age 15, Lucas was eager to try sex with a female. He picked up a girl who resisted his clumsy advances and strangled her. This murder would go unsolved for three decades until Lucas confessed in 1983. Henry Lee Lucas got into a drunken argument with

his 74-year old mother and stabbed her to death. He later confessed to raping her corpse but later retracted that detail of his confession (Newton 2006:161-162).

Carl Criminal's childhood was not remotely similar to that of Gacy, Kemper or Lucas. However, Carl Criminal's perception of his own childhood was that it was suppressed and void of a significant motherly relationship. This appears to be significant in bearing on an individual mental health in later years.

All information presented here regarding Gacy, Kemper and Lucas is done so for the express purpose of depicting how abnormal childhood nurturing can contribute significantly to unstable and eradicate behavior. Especially when that upbringing is tempered with sexual overtures, whether self-generated through thought processes or by others, and may lead to untold future psychiatric problems. However, this does not bear on the countless others that have endured horrific childhoods at the hands of their guardians and yet have grown up quite normal.

Psychological Profiling

The mind of the serial rapist must be studied from a psychological perspective to understand how he perceives his crime and his victims. It is only through a thorough understanding of his perspectives that we gain insight into his reasoning and thought processes. As noted by author Dr. David Canter (2006) in his book entitled *Criminal Shadows*, "Using psychology to improve the effectiveness of detective work is only one side of the story. The answers a suspect gives to a trained detective illuminate some dark corners of criminal psychology. The value exceeds that of simply helping to apprehend the perpetrator. This new psychological perspective will have implications for the judicial procedure as well as for treatment" of such demented individuals" (Canter 2006:279).

Carl Criminal revealed much of himself in a discussion of his methodology and cognition regarding his victims and their targeting. A thorough review of Carl Criminal will provide that his thinking was consistent with the same disorders of the legions of other rapists. Therefore, we are cast in a position to learn much regarding the psychological profiling of future rapists and how they may be preempted from engaging in criminal behavior.

Findings and Summary

From all indication, the United States has the highest incidence of rape in the world. This refers only to reported data, however. We know, for example, that in many part of the globe, violence- including violence against women- is underplayed and underreported. Saudi Arabia, Afghanistan, Somalia, Chile, and India are only some countries where sexual abuse of women and girls may be rampant (United Nations Population Front- UNFPA, 2009). On the other hand, sexual assault is widely underreported in the United States as well...Bartol & Bartol, 2011:354-355.

A recapitulation of Chapter II indicates rapists may be latent as active sexual offenders until aspects of their psyche are triggered to cause them to act on those desires. The rapist may be genetically predisposed to the crime of rape due to biological causation such as blood chemical of serotonin or testosterone. Other research suggest brain abnormalities or injuries to the frontal lobe or brain stem may be responsible for acquiring a personality consistent to that of a rapist.

Other possibilities lie within parental nurturing aspects of the offenders as manifested in the offender's personality disorders in years subsequent to adolescence. As with the numerous theories of criminality, it appears there is a plethora of information, some of which contradicts and others which corroborate their respective theories. As with the case of Edmund Kemper III

who killed his grandmother and grandfather at the age of 14, it would not be until years later before Kemper would explode by killing his mother then raping her headless corpse. Kemper had been judged by prison mental health officials not to be a threat when he was released at the age of twenty-one.

Regarding those issues surfaced by feminists suggesting that the dynamics of rape are governed on a structural level, such issues apparently ignore the specifics of independent thought processes of the individual rapists. It would appear unlikely that a broad-based theory can be generalized to individuals in an entire population; thus, such theories may lose their applicability from individual to individual, especially in the context of motivations involving revenge. However, “the relationship between rape and pornography is shrouded with confusion and surrounded by debate” (Bartol, C., et. al., (2005:394).

As indicated on page 19, Carl Criminal frequently fixed blame for his acts on “uncontrollable impulses” as the principle cause of his rape behavior. He stated that he “had a strong libido” and an “animalistic pull” (Carl Criminal’s interview, 2011:5). However, there is little sympathy for Carl Criminal’s perspective and its assumptions are not empirically supported” (Bartol, et al. 2011:360). Other studies and research have suggested a mixed bag of theories regarding blood chemicals of serotonin and testosterone and their correlation violence, see page 40.

Some research has even disclosed correlations between criminality and I.Q. studies, body typing (endomorph, ectomorph, and mesomorph) and genetics (Curran & Renzetti 1994:39-82). It is obvious that further research is always needed. However, when certain individuals within decision making positions of government ignore tangible and empirical evidence, such individuals must be removed from office.

More research studies, such as brain mapping, may hold the key as to whether or not such individuals can walk amongst us as free and contributing members of society. Corroborated scientific method may hold that key. Over the last 100 years we have made incredible advances in the field of medicine regarding such things as vaccines, and identity of various cancers with their respective course of treatments such as radiation and chemotherapy. The science of Criminology and the criminal mind are still in the embryonic stage of research. Many previous studies have been debunked as being racists and having biases. This paper will contribute to further studies in that arena.

Furthermore, changes in pharmacology with new drugs being introduced on practically a daily basis will have an impact on perpetrators criminal behavior and foster a state of well-being. Hopefully, unstable individuals will no longer necessitate hedonistic sexuality from others unwilling to satisfy their raw emotions for their aggressive sexual appetites.

Chapter III – Methods and Methodology

The method of research used in this study is a well-known and proven sociological and anthropological technique of ethnography referred to as a “case study.” Through a series of comprehensive interviews with Carl Criminal detailing the various facets of his behavior, this study provides the subject’s perspective and contextualizes the subject’s view of life, women and sex. The case study assists in developing a model of this specific subject, a known and convicted rapist, for further examination and discloses his attitude and opinions regarding the crime of rape. This technique of acquiring a case study regarding Carl Criminal permits the development of a microscopic view of how one rapist sees women as sexual objects to be exploited. This will contribute to a larger understanding of why rapists exist in our society. The development of instant study is well accepted as a research method in the annals of anthropological and sociological inquiry.

Additionally, criminologists and sociologists will benefit from information regarding exactly how Carl Criminal targeted his victims. This researcher can readily attest that Carl Criminal’s victimology involved random selection. Much of the information uncovered during this research was new to many in the law enforcement community as I have learned in the subsequent years since I first conducted this research. This researcher uses Carl Criminal’s behavior as a template for criminal behavior as he is a model of a serial rapist who walked a thin line between good, as a sheriff’s deputy and evil, as a rapist. Examining Carl Criminal’s voice and sentence construction in conversational analysis yields insights into his cognition and a partial reasoning/understanding of why Carl Criminal committed sexual assaults. Furthermore, Carl Criminal’s mitigation of, explanations of and excuses for his criminal behavior are scrutinized with links to a relationship.

The professional psychiatric prison staff members at Carl Criminal's place of incarceration were solicited to provide a critical analysis of Carl Criminal's personality and any potential psychopathy personality disorders. From a psychological perspective, Carl Criminal was examined for signs of a cognitive disorder, the origins of such a disorder, and perhaps possible answers as to how and why he risked an otherwise budding law enforcement career and ended as a six-time convicted aggravated rapist. They were also asked to explore Carl Criminal's fetish with women's undergarments and whether such a fetish caused or assisted in causing him to engage in criminal behavior.

Examples of Case Study Research

The case study social research has been used successfully by many researchers. Such studies have elucidated the lives of many individuals, rapists and victims, alike. Researchers have given life to the words, meanings and perspectives of the many subjects they have studied. These subjects' lives have not been in vain; by mediating their stories and life histories, authors have given substance to the value of these lives - even if that value is only internal.

One purpose of this research effort is to mediate Carl Criminal's sentiments and his translation of events as specifically expressed by him – in effect, giving “voice” to Carl Criminal. Such aspects of Carl Criminal's dialogue include those occasions in which Carl Criminal raised or lowered his voice; it also includes instances when Carl Criminal accompanied his dialogue with a vivid facial expression of disgust or expressed a variety of other raw emotions such as happiness, sadness or anger. My goal is to give voice to Carl Criminal as the individual being studied is alive and life as lived in the present is influenced by personal, institutional and social histories (Cole 1994:3-4), ensuring what he said is what he means to say and consistent with his wishes.

This point of such research is evidenced in the work of legendary anthropologist Paul Radin in his book *The Autobiography of a Winnebago Indian* (1963). Radin's book is considered the "gold standard" of case study research books by many anthropology experts. The autobiography was first published in 1913 in the *Journal of American Folk-Lore* (Radin 1913:2). The author, a Winnebago Indian, is referred to throughout the notes as "S.B." S.B. was born in the second half of the 19th Century.

Radin does an exemplary job of translating, mediating and giving "voice" to S.B.'s case study. Radin, who enjoys a rich expertise in Winnebago Indian culture, history, legend and folklore, narrates those occurrences with footnote and comments. Radin breathes life into S.B.'s daily routine with vivid explanation.

Radin reveals a very dark side of S.B.'s case study. Radin indicates S.B.'s older brother, with whom he was exceptionally close, was killed. Following that incident, S.B. began to drink heavily. After a while, he became a confirmed alcoholic. He also got women drunk and would steal from them. S.B. admitted that he fathered four children, each with a different mother. S.B. describes his arrest for hunting-related law violations, thinking such laws were meant only for the "whites" (Radin 1913:30). Radin is able to narrate in an all-encompassing fashion due, in part, to his thorough knowledge of the tribe's true nature not being readily expressed or translated by most individuals.

On one occasion, while he was in prison, S.B.'s wife marries another man. Upon S.B.'s release, he contemplated "disfiguring her" (Radin, 1913:47). Radin notes that the Winnebago would punish adulteresses by cutting off their noses. (Note: Such esoteric knowledge of the culture of Winnebago Indian's can only be disclosed by an individual enjoying the expertise of

Radin.) Radin's entire use of S.B.'s case study as a research tool supports my methodology for this study.

Another anthropologist known for case study and ethnographic research is Robert F. Murphy. In Murphy's book, *The Body Silent* (1987), he expertly details his progressively debilitating paralysis originating from an inoperable spinal cord tumor. One would suspect that such a "subjective" and personal topic could not be written in an "objective" manner; however, Murphy succeeded. It was as if he stepped outside of his body and was a casual observer in the room.

One of the more meaningful anecdotes in the book occurred when a medical professional told Murphy, "Now, let's move the legs over here," or some other dehumanizing statement such as "I'll hold the arms, you hold the legs." Murphy was taken aback by such statements by referring to his legs as "the" legs instead of "your" legs. The medical professional seemed to indicate that they were no longer a part of Murphy but something detached and impersonal (Murphy 1987:100). Murphy had a knack for spotting words being used out of context with reference to proper perspective; this is an excellent example of "statement analysis" used in case study research. The above is the quintessential example for my research methodology. It provides an analysis basis in which I review Carl Criminal's grammar, vocabulary and syntax.

Murphy disclosed the ability to handle hot-button issues in an academic environment. Specifically, he tackles topics which are fairly taboo in many educational arenas such as sexual positions and oral sex between a man and woman when a debilitating physical anomaly is involved (Murphy 1987:95-98). As Carl Criminal gives verbal commands to his victims, he goes from personal usage to an impersonal usage as he disassociates himself with the situation as if to suggest that he is making requests.

The case study of Carl Criminal will be examined in a similar way with an eye on discerning his thought processes relative to women. This research will contribute to a broader understanding of Carl Criminal's thinking patterns, interpretations, viewpoints and perceptions, and will be helpful in explaining why Carl Criminal's behavior manifested itself as it did.

Some ethnographers, such as Barbara Myerhoff, describes in her book, *Number Our Days* (1978), have even emulated the physical hardships of their research subjects. She became a participant-observer. Myerhoff noted she was able to do so and at various times she consciously tried to heighten her awareness of the physical feelings state of the elderly by wearing stiff garden gloves to perform ordinary tasks, taking off her glasses and plugging her ears, slowing down her movements and sometime wearing the heaviest shoes she could find walking to the (Aliyah) Center.

Even a few blocks to the day old bakery in this condition became an unimaginably exhilarating achievement. Once by accident she stumbled slightly (Myerhoff, 1978:18). Obviously, there was no way that I could achieve a participant-observer status in my investigative role with a rapist; however, I believe that I could blend my thinking in line with that of a police officer's which Carl Criminal was for nineteen years.

This technique has been by other social researchers as well. Journalist John Howard Griffin wrote the book entitled *Black Like Me* (1960) was one such author. He took medication prescribed by a dermatologist and used a sunlamp to turn his white skin into that of a Negro in order to experience life as a black man in the Deep South. In essence, he had hoped to see life through the eyes of a black man from an "emic" perspective, i.e., from an insider's point of view. He did not rely on others to describe their experiences; thereby he was facilitated in providing his own interpretations and perspectives to his life's experiences as a black man. Griffin explains

how he handled the stares, insults and threats of everyday life as a black man in the Deep South as only a black man could (Griffin 1960:34, 42).

Additionally, he describes how even alleged impartial juries failed to indict white people for forming a lynch mob after a kidnaping-murder matter of a Black man incident on a readymade case by the FBI (1960:47). Griffin cites a warning by Negroes to not even look in a White woman's direction when he travels to Mississippi for fear of repercussions from bigoted Whites (1960:59).

Limitations of Participatory Research

Obviously, this type of participatory observation is limited in certain circumstances – notably, it is not appropriate for understanding the lives of child pornographers, Mafia hit men, heroin addicts, or rapists. In these cases, researchers must depend on the research subject to be forthright and provide accurate descriptions from an “emic” perspective of their experiences and cognitive reasoning regarding their insights. Although this self-reporting can be an excellent tool for a social researcher, it is also associated with some minor problems. For example, some individuals will lie in an effort to portray themselves in a more favorable setting. As a researcher who cannot undertake participatory observation of any type, I can instead aggressively pursue a dialogue characterized by detailed questions, and can use statement analysis to understand the subject's perspective and thought processes.

Furthermore, even though other ethnographers have come reasonably close to mimicking this participatory-observation technique to better understand the discrimination faced by some individuals such as the morbidly obese or the homeless population of our society. Such techniques are imbued within me as a former law enforcement officer which enhanced my

perspective and ability to see certain things in the same manner as Carl Criminal and to make educated extrapolations, inferences and conclusions.

Examples of Case Study Methodology

This research used a case study research design to report on a single serial rapist. A *case study* is an “in-depth examination of a single instance of some social phenomenon” (Babbie 2007:298). Others define *case study* as “a strategy of inquiry in which the researcher explores in depth a program, event, activity, process, of *one* or more individuals” (Creswell 2009:13). In this social science research dissertation, the social phenomenon analyzed is that of a series of sexual assaults perpetrated by one individual.

The use of a case study format is well established as a social science research methodology. Dr. Robert K. Yin explains in his book, *Case Study Research* (2003), 3rd Edition, “Not surprisingly, the case study has been a common research strategy in psychology, sociology, political science, social work (Gilgun 1994), business (Ghauri & Gronhaug, 2002) and community planning” (Yin 2003:1).

As is explained by the author, Frank W. Hagan, in his book titled *Research Methods in Criminal Justice and Criminology*, 4th Edition, (1997:111), “Life histories and case studies involve in-depth analysis of one or a few cases. These data gathering strategies also represent a commitment to a qualitative or sensitizing strategy when approaching subject matter. Although more quantitative approaches aim to provide a more macrocriminological view or big picture of the subject matter, these methods provide a microcriminological or in-depth close-up of only one of a few subjects. The assumption is that by probing deeply into just one of a few cases, the researcher may gain a greater feel or *verstehen* (Weber, 1949) (See glossary, p. 173) for the subject that might be missed in a more aggregate or group analysis.”

Specifically, this study will be presented in a case study format as related by the rapist himself. “How” and “why” questions are likely to favor the use of case studies, experiments or histories. This case study involves the history and criminal behavior of a specific rapist, Carl Criminal. This research can provide insight into the subculture of all rapists. As part of this case study, Carl Criminal furnished an explanation for his rape behavior and attempted to justify his perceptions as to why he engaged in sexual assaults. Carl Criminal provided his interpretation of the causes of his deviance as he saw them without mitigation.

The case study format is one of several social science research methodologies. Other methodologies include experiments, surveys, histories and the analysis of archival information. Each method has its own advantages. One requirement of the case study methodology is to collect, present and analyze data in a fair manner. A further goal is to bring the study to closure by writing a compelling report which is accomplished via this dissertation. (Yin 2003).

This research design primarily delved into the criminal behavior of Carl Criminal’s views of the crime of rape and women in general. Specifically, this research attempted to contextualize Carl Criminal’s views of his sexual assaults and his justification and/or mitigation for his behavior. Additionally, Carl Criminal described how he targeted his victims and explained why he may have chosen particular victims.

Carl Criminal also provided his interpretation as to why he developed a fetish for women’s undergarments. The research also incorporates the input of the staff at the prison where Carl Criminal is incarcerated, who evaluated and interpreted the results of a battery of psychological questions directed at exposing potential root causes of his criminal behavior.

In addition, this research incorporates a “statement analysis” strategy of reviewing Carl Criminal’s responses to structured and open-ended follow-up questions. This created a prism

through which the possible causation and motivation of Carl Criminal's behavior can be viewed. My research strategy was simply to have Carl Criminal believe that I was there to learn from him, which I actually was.

Regarding Carl Criminal prevaricating to me and the use of a pseudonym in lieu of Carl Criminal actual name for this dissertation, is more fully addressed in Appendix D, pages 192-195. Both of these issues are not posed as rhetorical but were asked of me by academic staff members.

Background and Role of This Researcher

During the course of more than 45-plus years in law enforcement, have investigated sexual assaults at the state and federal levels. I have the esoteric professional knowledge to interrogate a potential perpetrator about the facts of the crime in order to satisfy the components of the offense to prove a "*mens rea*" or "guilty mind." I have taught interview and interrogation techniques to a plethora of law enforcement officers, including how to effectively use "statement analysis" on those occasions when a suspect engages in attempts to deceive or perhaps to assuage his conscience through the use of certain words. Additionally, I do possess the professional knowledge and the expertise to conduct an unbiased investigative research study by virtue of his career and training with various law enforcement academies at the federal and local levels. I attempt to always approach my subjects without bias or prejudice.

The role of this researcher was to gather all facts germane to Carl Criminal's sexual assaults and attempt to contextualize those facts in a manner consistent with Carl Criminal's thinking patterns regarding the "why's" of his behavior. It had been over 10-years since Carl Criminal had rendered his confession to the Police and I embraced the idea of understanding this rapist's mindset as he sought out his victims. Once I had gathered all of the facts pertaining to

Carl Criminal's criminal behavior, I independently verified and corroborated those facts with experts in the respective fields of psychology and sociology for veracity, sincerity and genuineness. I then scrutinized Carl Criminal's statements for inconsistencies and possible attempts to assuage his conscience for his criminal behavior.

I had hoped Carl Criminal would reason, after such a long of time had passed, that in telling his life story "to an outsider who is still connected to (him) emotionally, in a case study format, Carl Criminal would have an opportunity to rethink his life and interpret (it) in the context of society as a whole and to think about lives in terms of experiences that (are) still ongoing" (Angrosino 2007:35-36).

I knew myself to be skilled in the art interview/interrogation. As a police officer, I had previously interviewed perpetrators of sexual assaults and obtained confessions. I had previously taught interview/interrogation subject matter to other law enforcement agencies around Louisiana and elsewhere. After I had conducted one of many public presentation of the art of interviewing and interrogation, I was requested to join the staff of Tulane University and teach the various techniques associated with interviewing. Since that time, in early 2002, I have taught for the past 14-years as an Adjunct Professor at Tulane University This included such topics as developing rapport with the suspect, reading body language, micro-expressions and numerous other measures for detecting deceit.

When an eleven-year old girl was kidnapped in Slidell, Louisiana, and the then Special Agent-in-Charge (SAC) had his choice of Special Agents state wide to choose from to conduct an interview of the suspect that had been developed in the kidnapping, he chose me for the interrogation. I, along with a Slidell detective, conducted an intense interrogation of the suspect that lasted over 5-hours. Although the Slidell detective opined the suspect was guilty, I, on the

other hand, indicated the suspect was innocent as he had not exhibited any of the signs (physical, verbal, etc.,) that suggested guilt. The suspect, who proved to be not guilty, also submitted to a polygraph examination at the persuasion of the interviewers. In fact, the true perpetrator of the child abduction eventually committed suicide when stopped in Texas by law enforcement officers.

Inasmuch as I had substantially developed my expertise in interviewing, I surmised that I could corroborate much of Carl Criminal's statements through police records and victim and witness statements. Accordingly, I then knew that I had to concentrate on my prowess of high-quality analysis. As Robert K. Yin writes in his book *Case Study Research- Design and Methods*, 3rd ed. v. 5., (2003:203), my analysis should show that I attended to all evidence and how it sought as much relevant evidence as was available. Yin noted if this is not done, the analysis may be vulnerable to alternative interpretations. It also should address rival interpretations. Another aspect of analysis should be to address analytic focuses on the most important issue that was defined at the outset of the research. Finally, I should use my own *prior expert knowledge* in my research, which I did.

Urban Studies Degree

Given that the crime of rape is frequently associated with heavily populated urban environments rather than rural areas of the United States (Baron et al., 1987:472), this research appropriately falls within the urban studies academic framework. Such research findings will assist local law enforcement, sociologists, mental health experts and urbanologist in better understanding the mindset of this rapist.

The astute student understands that the advanced Urban Studies degree is a "research" degree. More specifically, it is an "interdisciplinary degree regarding cities and their impact as

historical, social, cultural, economic and political phenomena” and how those cities are impacted in their environment (<http://www.urbanstudies.pitt.edu>). For certain, others in law enforcement (police, sheriff’s deputies, federal agents. etc.) pursuing their education have also chosen Urban Studies curriculum.

Inasmuch as I’ve designed this research well beyond the mere rudimentary elements of a sexual assault, I’ve devoted this research to all aspects of the crime of rape. From everything from the comprehensive interview of one of the most infamous serial rapists in the annals of Louisiana history, to potential causation of his behavior; from his selection process of his victims, to the generic theories of all rape behaviorist. I have encompassed as much information germane to the crime of rape as feasible for this dissertation.

Methods

This research used qualitative research methodology in conducting comprehensive interviews of Carl Criminal and had no formal hypothesis. However, I did explore the following areas with Carl Criminal to determine if any could add to the research literature and had hoped to pry deeper into his personality through a better understanding of these aspects. Such areas to be illuminated via my interview with Carl Criminal, herein referred to as subject, include:

- Subject’s childhood (experiences, perceptions)
- Subject’s relationships with his parents and siblings
- Subject’s sexual history
- The adolescent sexual victimization of subject
- Subject’s personality disorders as defined by the tenets of abnormal psychology
- Subject’s victim selection/targeting process
- Subject’s view/perspective of women

- Subject's use/abuse of alcohol and or drugs
- The results of Carl Criminal's psychiatric testing

Each of the above elements were addressed in interviews with Carl Criminal and discussed later in this dissertation in that section entitled and explained in that section marked "Themes," page 86. Carl Criminal offered his explanations and personal assessments of all of the above and provided a detailed analysis as to how each of these elements impacted his life. For example, he explained that he never raped unless he had been drinking alcohol, and that alcohol "clouded his judgment." He added that he found himself "drunk and horny."

To create this case study, this researcher used research relevant to the collection of Carl Criminal's case study. "The data collection steps include setting the boundaries for the study, collecting information through unstructured or semistructured (sic) observations and interviews, documents, and visual materials, as well as establishing the protocol for recording information" (Creswell 2009:178). This researcher focused on a strategy of inquiry in which Carl Criminal was asked to provide details about incidents and experiences and how they affected him (Clandinin & Connelly 2000). Both structured and open-ended questions along with follow-up questions were used as appropriate.

Interviewing is a method often used in case study and case study research. Interviews can elucidate the lives of individuals whose essence of being is elusive. Observations and psychological testing by the professional prison staff were also included. Carl Criminal was both a law enforcement officer and a rapist; these two positions would ostensibly appear diametrically opposed. Accordingly, Carl Criminal's perspective of criminality was examined as he contextualized and interpreted the various facets of his life, specifically his nurturing, family life style and relationships with others.

Thus, Carl Criminal served as a model of a specific subject in this case study of a known and convicted rapist. This case study represents a case study of a single serial rapist and includes a version of his perceptions and contextualization within his environment as a man, a police officer and a rapist. It provides a model for explanation as to why he interpreted certain events as he did. The case study aids in the translation and understanding of his experiences over his life and provides a better understanding as to why he may have spoken, thought and behaved in a criminal manner.

The interview process consisted of structured and open-ended questions along with follow-up questions when appropriate. Overall, this researcher believes that Carl Criminal was straightforward and candid in his responses. He admitted to masturbation when alone as well as to aspects of deviant behavior and sexual fetishes that would ordinarily bring about ridicule from others. He had no qualms in offering revelations regarding the thefts of women's panties from a laundromat or the hiring of prostitutes. (See the report and analysis from Ms. Kayla Goodwin, Prison Program Specialist, pages 137-142.)

The professional psychological prison staff at Carl Criminal's place of incarceration, the David Wade Correctional Center, provided a critical analysis of his personality and pointed to his potential psychopathy and personality disorders. From a psychological perspective, further information regarding Carl Criminal's fetish with women's undergarments (described by Carl Criminal in his own words) and whether such a fetish caused or assisted in causing Carl Criminal to engage in criminal behavior was analyzed.

In addition, forensic psychologist and long-time friend of the researcher, Dr. Jill Hayes, taught a Forensic Psychology class at the University of New Orleans (UNO). I had previously

interviewed Carl Criminal and thereafter, sought Dr. Hayes' professional expertise in my research.

Subsequently, she suggested types of questions to be used in the interviews with Carl Criminal. As a result of her line of questioning, other aberrant behavior regarding Carl Criminal's abnormal personality was uncovered. (Note: The full text of Dr. Hayes' questions is included later in this dissertation on pages 100-101.) Carl Criminal was interviewed on four separate occasions: August 26 and 27, 2009, August 12, 2010, and July 14, 2011. Each interview formerly lasted more than several hours.

Additionally, this researcher was provided with copies Carl Criminal's early admission documents. Carl Criminal's psychological evaluation and its results were interpreted for this research. Furthermore, professional opinions of the psychiatric prison professionals were provided herein along with analysis.

As part of this research effort, Carl Criminal was asked deep, probing interview questions. Carl Criminal's answers were deemed by this researcher to be forthright and honest, especially since Carl Criminal revealed aspects of his behavior that were embarrassing, awkward and humiliating. Carl Criminal even offered to take a polygraph examination if necessary to corroborate his candor.

This inquiry was primarily focused on gathering information not previously covered in Carl Criminal's confession. This included, but was not limited to, acquisition of information regarding his modus operandi, how he targeted his victims, his motivation for sexual assaults, influence of drugs and alcohol regarding his behavior, any reasoning and self-directed justification for his actions and his fetish for women's undergarments.

Introduction and Initial Approach to Carl Criminal

Upon acquiring academic authority from the UNO's Institutional Review Board (IRB) to meet with Carl Criminal, the researcher carefully crafted a letter to Carl Criminal seeking his permission to meet. The researcher used statement analysis skills to construct a letter that would not be excessively patronizing but still maintained a degree of respect for Carl Criminal, who might now attempt to do "the right thing" regarding a search as to why he had sexually assaulted innocent women.

The researcher was mindful that Carl Criminal, through his training and occupation as a police officer, could readily spot a phony, thus I was required to ensure that I did not come across as one. In the letter, the researcher used phrases such as "If you grant me..." and "should you be willing to cooperate..." and "I seek to learn from you..." This wording was intended not to alienate him. A copy of the letter to Carl Criminal is attached as Appendix E. Carl Criminal subsequently agreed to the interviews and informed Warden Goodwin that he was amenable to meeting with me.

The researcher subsequently contacted Warden Goodwin of the David Wade Correctional Center, Homer, LA. Warden Goodwin explained the protocol for interviewing a prisoner at the state facility. He instructed me that such research would have to include such buzz words as "social research" and that I was to mail a request to Carl Criminal asking him whether he would submit to interviews. As an aside, Warden Goodwin advised that he did not believe that Carl Criminal would participate in the research endeavor.

The David Wade Correctional Center in Homer, Louisiana is a relatively safe institution in that there are no exceptionally violent criminals incarcerated there such as Angola. Carl Criminal is not a part of the general penitentiary inmate population in which other prisoners

would have routine contact with him and assault or kill him. Many inmates in the David Wade Correctional Center have backgrounds in law enforcement or have reputations for having previously enjoyed decent relationships with law enforcement or have been cooperative with the police. There are no outwardly hostile or violent inmates at David Wade. Many at this facility are incarcerated for white collar crimes or crimes of a sexual nature with juvenile victims and similar offenses.

When meeting with Carl Criminal for the first interview, the researcher utilized an abundance of caution so as to not insult or demean Carl Criminal in any manner. The researcher purposely wore conservative clothing in earth colors of blue and gray, avoiding colors such as red and yellow, which would appear festive. He did not wear clothing with iconoclastic emblems or insignias such as a Polo emblem or Izod alligator. He left his Rolex wristwatch, diamond wedding ring, gold neck chain at home, and also left his Mont Blanc pen in his car in order to avoid symbols of wealth or influence. Based on a previous Google search indicating that Carl Criminal had possibly run in with a running club, the researcher wore a drugstore runner's watch. Carl Criminal later revealed that the "Carl Criminal" surfaced in the Internet search must have been Carl Criminal the dentist who also lived in the city. Carl Criminal commented laughingly that he felt sorry for the dentist with his same name. The researcher ensured that he did not violate any of Carl Criminal's rules for meeting with him and immediately offered him courtesy and respect.

Carl Criminal Interview

Warden Goodwin preceded the researcher into the cell and made formal introductions. Carl Criminal, a white male not quite 6' tall, represented the epitome of a good cop turned bad. Carl Criminal's build was not menacing; he did have more of a mesomorphic than endomorphic

physique. Nonetheless, I thought to myself that he would still be an intimidating sight if one were to be awakened by him at 3:00 am, as most of his victims were, especially if he were armed with a gun.

I understood that this research would be unlike most as he was an inmate and I had to ensure that I did not offend Carl Criminal in my questioning. He was a prisoner that had nothing to gain by his cooperation with me. Yet, I was to solicit derogatory information from him regarding his previous activity. Most ethnographers do not labor under such conditions. Additionally, I had been informed by the warden that once before, Carl Criminal had terminated an interview with a psychologist after only fifteen minutes and demanded that the psychologist leave.

For the record, everyone with whom I had previously dealt thought Carl Criminal would not talk with me: the chief of police, my Sociology professor and the prison warden at the David Wade Correctional Center. (So much so, that I maintained a backup interviewee, also a rapist, in the event Carl Criminal no longer wished to not cooperate.) Therefore, I first wished to address his criminal behavior and then move into more mundane aspects of his behavior. I knew the risk associated with such an approach could be awkward.

The researcher first began the interview with Carl Criminal by addressing all of the basics of social research. Then I began by thanking Carl Criminal for meeting and apologized in advance for any faux pas that might accidentally be made during the initial interview. After having heard from the warden that Carl Criminal once terminated an interview with a psychologist after only 15 minutes, the researcher assured Carl Criminal that any offense committed over the course of the interviews would certainly not be intentional; the researcher

requested that, if he did unintentionally cause offense to Carl Criminal, that he please allow the researcher a second chance to rephrase the question or statement.

Carl Criminal and I then executed all appropriate paperwork consistent with a social research project involving a prison inmate. The researcher assured Carl Criminal that he was there to collect data for social research and not to pursue criminal charges of any type. Carl Criminal was told that nothing good would happen to him as a result of his cooperation with the research, and conversely nothing bad would happen should he refuse to cooperate. Carl Criminal was informed that he could stop answering questions at any time he desired and that questions of an additional felonious nature would be avoided. In essence, only questions pertaining to his sexual assaults would be asked. He stated that he understood the protocol for my research and we proceeded from there.

The researcher sought Carl Criminal's permission to tape record the interview, but recognized the potential chilling effect that the mere brandishing of a tape recorder might have. Additionally, Carl Criminal's safety was also a consideration and the researcher did not want the specter of his cooperation with a retired FBI agent to enter any fellow prisoner's mind. Subsequently, Carl Criminal did not hesitate to give the researcher permission to record and document the interview, including the taking of written notes. I was acutely aware that I was speaking with an inmate incarcerated for multiple life sentences and he was surrounded by other inmates when I freely went home. Carl Criminal would not and had to live in a hostile environment. In fact, one of the worse things you can do in prison is to call another inmate "pole cat," which is the equivalent of a "rat" or "stool pigeon." Later and subsequent to his interviews with me, Carl Criminal was called a pole cat by a fellow inmate, which resulted in a shoving

match between the two men. (Carl Criminal was threatened with solitary confinement for that incident.)

This researcher continually stroked Carl Criminal's ego and voiced that he thoroughly appreciated Carl Criminal's cooperation. The researcher also explained that he would be "half nuts" to travel five hours from New Orleans to the David Wade Correctional Center only to insult, demean, and abuse him. Carl Criminal would simply say, "No problem."

Finally, Carl Criminal was informed that the researcher might choose to publish the results of the interviews in academic papers, books, journals, magazines and/or other publications at the researcher's discretion. Carl Criminal freely signed a waiver giving the researcher full authority to write, distribute and publish any information he deemed appropriate.

Initially, Carl Criminal wished to vent about several aspects of his incarceration. Therefore, Carl Criminal was permitted to vent unabated. He spoke about everything from his previous lawsuits against the prison staff to previous philosophical disagreement with individuals in charge of the prison. Additionally, he spoke about his perceived injustices in the Correctional Center and described how he had written a letter of complaint to Eric Holder, the Attorney General of the United States. Carl Criminal expounded on the individual topics of his lawsuits; these included having a dim light bulb in his cell to being forced to work on the Mardi Gras floats that prison officials rode during the festival season.

Although these topics were seemingly nonessential to the overall context of his life, the researcher allowed Carl Criminal to vent about such things, as this was still relevant to him and his more recent personal case study. Such details were specifically germane to the last ten years of Carl Criminal's life (i.e., since his incarceration), which represented one-fifth of his life. After

hearing details of his last few years in prison and expressing genuine concern and interest in his safety and wellbeing, I commenced the interview.

Early in the interview process, Carl Criminal stated that much of the information floating around about him was untrue and based on speculation. He pointed to two examples in particular. First, immediately following his arrest, the daily newspaper had published an article in which a man who resoled shoes indicated that he had performed such a shoe repair for Carl Criminal. The article implied that Carl Criminal had his shoes resoled as he feared the shoe prints in the victims' houses could be traced back to him. Carl Criminal said that he had not been given the opportunity to debunk this man's theory regarding his shoes. Carl Criminal said this shoe repair man had implied to the media that this was the reason for changing the soles of his shoes. Carl Criminal said nothing could be further from the truth, as he would never wear a good pair of dress shoes to burglarize a house any more than he would wear a suit and tie.

Second, during the commission of one of his earlier rapes, there had been a youth in the same room with the rape victim. The rumor had been that the victim was raped in the presence of the youth who endured having to watch the sexual assault. Carl Criminal's version of that event was that he had the youth lied down on the floor on the side of the bed so that he/she saw absolutely nothing. Of course, many people might not perceive this to be an important distinction, but Carl Criminal, who had worked in the juvenile unit as a deputy sheriff wanted to be accurate.

Subsequently, I explained to Carl Criminal that I had collected data from police reports of Carl Criminal's former victims and his intimates including his former wife and others with whom he had associated. Additionally, Carl Criminal was informed that copious Internet articles were located and scrutinized for information regarding him. Furthermore, that law enforcement

officers with whom Carl Criminal was familiar were interviewed regarding his investigation and subsequent arrest for rape charges. (Note: at Carl Criminal's recommendation and with his consent, his father, Joseph Carl Criminal, was later interviewed by this researcher regarding his childhood, nurturing, his other siblings and the family's trials and tribulations.)

Additionally, later in this research effort, Carl Criminal's biological daughter, at Carl Criminal's request, Victoria Criminal, sent this researcher an e-mail on April 15, 2012, which indicated Carl told her to contact me. I subsequently contacted her as a gesture of goodwill to Carl for his cooperation in the research investigation. Victoria advised the researcher that she sought "closure" with the matter involving her father. She stated that she was 15 years old when Carl was initially arrested in 1999; she is now age 28.

The researcher spoke to her in general terms to Mrs. Victoria Criminal and indicated that some men rape due to power and anger issues and that he could not supply further information beyond that point. I did add that Carl Criminal had a certain hatred for many women in his life, including her mother. Attempting to assuage her concerns, the researcher provided her with the pertinent information regarding all rapists in a generic fashion as those individuals who have an animus and are angered and seeking power over their victims. As an aside, Victoria has an Associate Degree in Criminology and is now married with two children. I also suggested that she speak with her mother for additional information.



Figure 1: Carl Criminal's place of incarceration since 1999



Figure 2: Researcher and Warden Jerry Goodwin



Figure 3: Carl Criminal and researcher

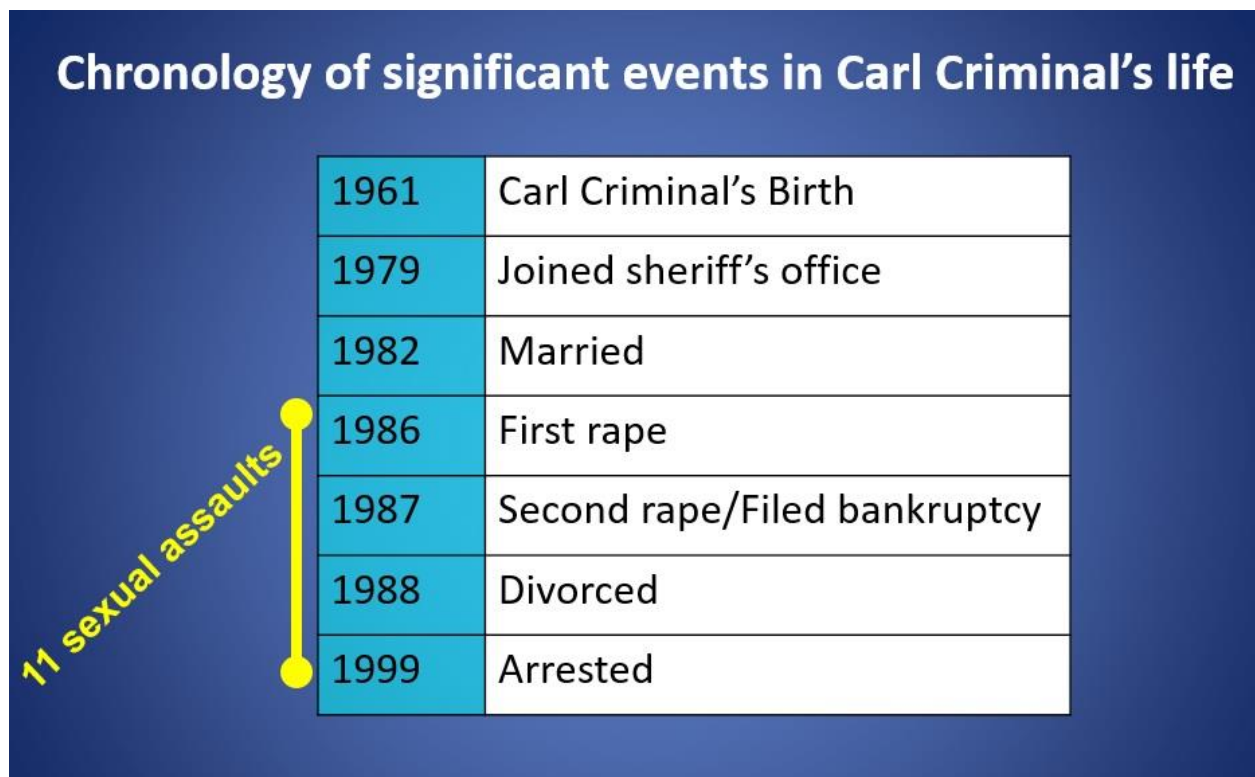


Figure 4

Data

All data collected was correlated and coded into various categories. See the “Themes” section of this dissertation. Certain relevant data includes the following:

- Carl Criminal’s 26-page confession at the time of his arrest in 1999 (Appendix A)
- A copy of the initial document requesting that a rape “task force” be formed after a detective determined similarities in the modus operandi, as well as matching perpetrator DNA evidence retrieved from several of the victims (Appendix B)
- The statute under which Carl Criminal was convicted (aggravated rape) (Appendix C)

Carl Criminal’s exact wording was used where appropriate and necessary in the researcher’s methodology. Such was the case when a “statement analysis” of Carl Criminal’s verbiage was followed by my analysis. If not deemed appropriate, excessively graphic, his sentiments were paraphrased. Carl Criminal shared details about his relationships with his family members, mother, father, wife, siblings, child and girlfriends. Carl Criminal was asked to and subsequently supplied all facts and circumstances of his sexual assaults, including his modus operandi, target/victim selection, and the emotions that he experienced following a rape offense. All four personal interviews of Carl Criminal were conducted in the David Wade Correctional Center and were taped utilizing a Sony microcassette digital recorder with Carl Criminal’s consent. The interview process consisted of structured and open ended questions along with follow-up questions when appropriate (See Appendix F.)

Various police reports regarding Carl Criminal’s sexual assaults were obtained from the Police Department. To protect the privacy of the victims, their names are not included in this dissertation. Additionally, detailed statements from Carl Criminal’s former wife and girlfriend were provided by the police; their true names are not used and alias names are used herein.

Additionally, Carl Criminal's psychological profile was developed by the professional psychiatric prison staff upon administration of the Personality Assessment Inventory™ (PAI®), PAI-CS (Correctional Setting) The prison staff stated that the PAI-CS is the preferred instrument for diagnosing mental disorders for incarcerated individuals and takes into account additional mental trauma of incarcerated individuals. Testing was conducted by the professional psychiatric opinions, and conclusions, are provided in this dissertation.

Data Analysis

The data analysis used in this case study concentrates on Carl Criminal's predisposition for exercising his own anger, power and retaliation issues with certain women in his own life. These are presented in further detail by Groth 1979; and Scully 1999. These attitudes are commonly held by many rapists towards their victims and rape is a method of expressing that anger and their power. Such sentiments on behalf of rapists would be expected. Making such conclusions would be called in research would be deductive reasoning.

On the other hand, statement analysis is governed by inductive reasoning from general observations. This is more akin to speech patterns that show certain inconsistencies. Such might be the case with an individual who is "in denial" and thus may not dispute an allegation but instead will deny a single esoteric part of the allegation. Such may be the case when a youth is accused of running behind a girl, pulling her hair, and taking her purse. He immediately retorts that he didn't do that, i.e., run behind her. Thereby not acknowledging that part about pulling her hair and taking her purse.

This research effort involved statement analysis, which is also referred to as "conversation analysis." By employing this technique, the researcher was able to garner what Carl Criminal meant by a certain response or, occasionally, identify elements of deceit.

Statement analysis was employed when appropriate, i.e., when Carl Criminal's responses were shaky or unsure.

Certain themes emerged from Carl Criminal's interviews that will be expounded upon later in this dissertation. Furthermore, this section focused on an analysis of Carl Criminal's statements and was scrutinized for areas of ambiguity and disclosed attempts to mitigate or even justify his criminal behavior.

The researcher questioned Carl Criminal and learned how he chose his victims. According to Carl Criminal, nine of his eleven victims and his one attempted victim were all randomly selected. In addition, Carl Criminal made a strictly "spur of the moment" decision to sexually assault these women. Much of the information uncovered during this research was new to the law enforcement community. I learned of this through public presentations to police academies and sexual assault investigators. The researcher used Carl Criminal's behavior as a template for criminal behavior, as he is a model of a serial rapist. The researcher identified patterns and themes from the experiences Carl Criminal shared, which provided a better understanding of the data.

Additionally, the data analysis included various known elements of Carl Criminal's true behavior patterns. If the researcher was able to prove or confirm an issue either through Carl Criminal's admission as confirmed by witnesses, police reports or other outsiders, he accepted that version as a known fact. For example, Carl Criminal spoke about drinking excess alcohol when engaged in rape; this was proven as a known fact. In contrast, other material was in doubt, such as an alleged sexual assault of Carl Criminal by a relative, as stated by Carl Criminal's sister (which Carl Criminal denies); such information was uncorroborated and thus not treated as a fact.

An examination of Carl Criminal's voice and sentence construction through conversational analysis revealed his cognition and a partial reasoning or understanding of why he committed sexual assaults. Furthermore, Carl Criminal's mitigation, explanations and excuses for his criminal behavior were examined with links to possible causation and his attempts to justify his aberrance. The "patterns" that arose during this aspect of data analysis disclosed a linkage to other categories (Stake, 1995). Such categories included blaming others for his lack of suitable treatment by professional counselors.

The professional psychological prison staff at the David Wade Correctional Center provided a critical analysis of his personality and pointed to his potential psychopathy and personality disorders. From a psychological perspective, Carl Criminal was examined for signs of a cognitive disorder, the origins of such a disorder and possible answers as to how and why he ended as a six-time convicted aggravated rapist. The researcher received and analyzed further information regarding Carl Criminal's fetish with women's undergarments and whether such a fetish caused or assisted in causing Carl Criminal to engage in criminal behavior.

This researcher first considered using The Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI) in diagnosing Carl Criminal's personality. The following would be consistent with personality disorders of the criminal mind: "MMPI ostensibly enables the test to capture aspects of personality structure and psychopathology. Such psychopathology potentially identified includes, but is not limited to *depression*; *psychopathic deviate* issues relating to conflict, struggle, *anger*, *disrespect for society's rules*; *paranoia* relating to level[s] of trust, anxiety, tension, doubt, obsessiveness; *schizophrenia* relating to issues of *odd thinking* and social alienation. Other issues capable of measurement regarding the MMPI and personality disorders

potentially discernible include asocial or *antisocial*, *impulsive*, pessimism, *irritability* and somatic symptoms” (Oltmanns, 2007:117).

Numerous researchers (Scully, 1990; Groth, 1979; Woolhouse, 1992; Montgomery, 2009) have examined the various personality disorders and motives listed by Oltmanns. The notion of utilizing the MMPI was dismissed by Dr. Susan Tucker who advised that it might be ill advised as Carl Criminal is currently incarcerated. As he is currently in a “Custodial Setting,” she instead elected to test with the Personality Assessment Inventory™ (PAI®)-Custodial Setting (PAI-CS), which would likely have more accurate results and would reflect his heightened uneasiness.

Statement Analysis

“Statement analysis” is defined differently by various authors in the field. McClish (2001) defines statement analysis as “the process of examining a person’s words to determine exactly what the person is saying, determining if the person is being truthful or deceptive, discovering additional information within the statement and seeing if the person is withholding any information.” McClish adds that statement analysis is based on three things:

1. Word definitions
2. Rules of grammar
3. Research and observations

Statement analysis “aims to uncover the implicit assumptions and structures in social life. [It] seeks to pursue that aim through an extremely close scrutiny of the way we converse with one another” (Babbie, 2007:383). Also, as explained in various formats, statement analysis can be defined as the process whereby “investigators examine words, independent of case facts, to detect deception. It may include such explanations as ‘statement *validity*’ (see glossary, p. 173) ‘assessment’, ‘conversation analysis’, ‘investigative discourse analysis,’ as well as ‘scientific

content analysis' is a technique proponents claim can be used to detect concealed information, missing information, and whether the information that person has provided is true or false" (Leo, 2008).

This researcher had previously undergone statement analysis training by two internationally recognized experts, Dr. Susan Adams of the FBI Academy in Quantico, VA, and Avinoam Sapir, M.A., University of Tel-Aviv, Israel, and former member of the Israeli Police Department Polygraph Unit. In an effort to better explain statement analysis, the researcher offers the following definition: a method of detecting deceptions through a speaker's words (oral or written) that were inadvertent, subconscious or conscious in order to avoid detection when delivered by the speaker. Such words may inadvertently reveal hidden thoughts or emotions preferably suppressed by a subject. For example, if a suspected pedophile is asked, "Did you ever have sex with an adolescent before?" The suspect should answer with one word, "no." Instead, the suspect might answer, "I'm a father myself. Do you really think I'd do that?" Notice that the suspect did not answer the question.

Even a straightforward statement such as "she says you knocked her to the ground and then raped her" could be followed by the rapist saying, "That's a lie." The rapist might reason that he did not knock the victim to the ground, so if any part of the statement is not accurate, then he is within his rights to dispute the entire statement. A better way to phrase the question might be, "What happened on that night at the girl's apartment?"

Statement analysis has also been defined as "a meticulous analysis of the details of conversation, based on a complete transcript that includes pauses, hems and also haws" (Babbie, 207:383). In this research, the researcher examines the exact words used by Carl Criminal

during his interview, long pauses prior to answering in which he framed his words in a particular manner, and his use of “uhs” and “errs.”

An example of statement analysis is illustrated by Susan Smith, who reported to police on October 25, 1994, that she had been carjacked by a black man who drove away with her two sons still in the car. Smith made tearful pleas on television for the rescue and return of her children. A review of her recorded plea broadcast on television for the return of her children revealed that during the emotionally charged speech, she cried without tears. Furthermore, Smith referred to her children in the past tense as if they were dead and not merely missing.

She also stated “not a minute goes by that I don’t think about ‘*these*’ boys” (emphasis added) instead of ‘*my*’ boys. Additionally, she stated, “Our lives have been torn apart by this tragic event” (Video reviewed on 4/18/2001, by Dr. David J. Lieberman, PhD., entitled *Never Be Lied to Again!* by Merlin Video, 1999). Such words would undoubtedly be used by journalists in characterizing the event, but certainly not by the grieving victim. An additional note here is provided by former President Bill Clinton who stated when asked about his sexual liaison with Monica Lewinski, “I did not have sexual relations with **that** woman....” Please note a distancing of himself from Ms. Lewinski by use of the word **that**.

Another example of statement analysis is provided by O.J. Simpson’s statement to the police following the double murder of his wife Nicole and Ron Goldman. Simpson was asked about his whereabouts during the time that the couple was murdered. Simpson stated that he was “basically” at home. Such a statement would give Simpson some “wiggle room” in the event that his car was spotted by a traffic camera somewhere that he did not previously mention (Accessed on the Internet in a police statement on May 5, 2011 at <http://law2.umkc.edu/faculty/projects/ftrials/Simpson/OJSstmnt.html>).

A final example of statement analysis is provided to us by Scott Peterson, who was convicted of killing his wife, Laci, and his unborn son, Connor. Like Susan Smith, Peterson spoke about his wife in the past tense although she was merely missing when first questioned. Peterson, when interviewed on television, said that he “loved” his wife. He is noted to have said that when his wife was merely missing at that time.

The researcher examined whether Carl Criminal’s statements distanced himself from his victims and/or his crimes. Additionally, the researcher sought to identify attempts at mitigation of his criminal behavior and his candor regarding his culpability. I accomplished this through a comprehensive assessment of Carl Criminal’s absolute acceptance of his previous criminal nature and acknowledgement of his aberrant behavior through my experience of statement analysis techniques.

Carl Criminal was caught changing his response to the researcher on several occasions; this would not have been detected if only one interview had occurred. Thus, although Carl Criminal was exceptionally honest and forthright in his interviews, he nevertheless sought to shade certain aspects of his crimes in his favor.

The researcher presents the dialogue that occurred during four personal interviews with Carl Criminal in the exact sentence structure as spoken. Since an integral part of this dissertation is statement analysis, it would not be appropriate to substitute a synopsis of Carl Criminal’s words or paraphrase his sentiments. No attempt was made to change sentence syntax or to alter Carl Criminal’s exact verbiage, even if he repeated himself, mispronounced words, or used incorrect syntax. Paraphrasing is only used where appropriate and when an exact transcription of his comments is insignificant to the gist of this research.

Validity

Creswell (2003) endorsed a process testing the validity of research from the collected data during the interview stages of the research. He recommended that this could be accomplished by matching the different sources of the data to determine congruity of the pertinent themes. After comparing transcripts from the interviews conducted with Carl Criminal with various victim and witness statements taken by the police, it was determined that there was obvious validity to Carl Criminal's account of his activity and criminal behavior, as his early interviews and the victim reports included identical descriptions of the circumstances of his entry and methodology of his crimes. Additionally, Carl Criminal wanted to help the researcher understand the nature of his crimes and how he attributes their causation. He admitted embarrassing and humiliating details of his crimes that most individuals would not admit to for research purposes alone.

Reliability

Creswell (2003) indicates that qualitative research offers limited options for testing the consistency of responses in order to check for reliability. Creswell recommends examining the various responses in the coding process for major themes that surface during that phase of research. Interestingly, information pertaining to sex and sexual behavior appeared to dominate Carl Criminal's thought patterns. As the researcher attempted to address different topics such as "Carl Criminal the man," the conversation would always drift back to sex or sexuality.

A further test of Carl Criminal's reliability in answering questions lies in the fact that he had nothing to gain or to lose through his cooperation with the research effort, which he fully understood. Furthermore, Carl Criminal made several offers to take polygraph (lie detector) test in an effort to confirm the reliability of his statements. Over the course of the four interviews

with Carl Criminal, he offered to undergo a polygraph examination on more than several occasions, as he did not even want a hint of him having committed crimes that he did not commit.

Furthermore, during Carl Criminal's interviews, he provided meticulous details of his private life, sensitive and uncomfortable information that would be hard to admit. Additionally, much of Carl Criminal's inculpatory criminal admissions were confirmed through victims' statements obtained from various police reports. Carl Criminal had an additional incentive to be totally honest as his reliability would have disintegrated if he had been caught in even a small or insignificant lie. If he felt a degree of discomfort in addressing any issue, he was always free to simply not answer and tell me to move on.

Summary

A review of Chapter III discloses the methods and methodology of the investigative techniques employed by the researcher proved to be effective and efficient in addressing the protocol of case study as a research method. Chapter III first addresses the successes of others in using case study and other techniques in ethnographic research. It delves into the "case study" of Carl Criminal and utilizes his words to chronicle his escapades regarding his life's experiences as perceived by him. Carl Criminal's personal perceptions are crucial in the overall interpretation of events and may provide insight into how those events impacted him and his life; especially when those events occurred in his early upbringing. By doing so, this will disclose the prism through which Carl Criminal viewed his world.

Next, this writer utilized a tool often used in a criminologist's toolbox referred to as "Statement Analysis." Examples were provided whereby one might understand the effectiveness and gain interpretation into understanding into the art of statement analysis. A presentation was

made into the diction and word choices of various individuals who were later proved to be prevaricators, liars or otherwise engaged in deceit.

Chapter IV – Interviews with Carl Criminal and Associated Findings

The series of structured and semi-structured questions, coupled with an unrestricted and open format of a narrative inquiry, provided Carl Criminal with an open venue for disclosure. Through this technique of acquiring a comprehensive narrative of Carl Criminal's life based on personal interviews, this case study presents a detailed view of how one rapist sees women as sexual objects to be used and exploited.

In my quest to learn the most from Carl Criminal, he also submitted to a new series of psychological tests, including the Personality Assessment Inventory (PAI-CS), in an effort to determine whether certain psychopathic traits are evident. The test was administered by a prison staff psychologist and is detailed and evaluated later in this report. Finally, Carl Criminal was asked to provide a blood sample for analysis of his blood chemistry in an effort to evaluate potential biological contributors (such as high testosterone levels) to his aggressive and violent behavior. Although Carl Criminal agreed to do so, the decision was made not to pursue the study protocols required to conduct a blood analysis. At that time, my Defense Proposal Dissertation Committee, at the suggestion of Dr. Jeffrey Ehrenreich, made a unilateral decision that it would be too a huge of an undertaking and, if I elected to do so, that I should conduct a follow-up study to my dissertation research. The rest of the committee members agreed and the matter was then dropped.

Carl Criminal's sexual assaults occurred between 1986/87 and continued at least through 1997. He was arrested in 1999. Carl Criminal attempted to retrieve distant recollections without use of journals, notes or mnemonic devices. The preponderance of rapes occurred well over a decade ago from the point of my inquiries first beginning in 2009.

This study revealed how this rapist profiled and targeted his intended victims and sought sexual gratification. Learned outcomes of this research give those in a management position or investigation oversight position a more tangible and enlightened understanding of how a rapist might act out his sexual urges, impulses, and fantasies.

Carl Criminal's recollections of his rapes appeared clear, crisp and vivid with details, despite the fact that some of the rapes were committed up to 20 years prior to our interview. Carl Criminal's memory did not have the same degree of acuity for dates (including the years in which particular rapes occurred), but possessed vivid details of the occurrences. However, in some instances, Carl Criminal apparently had a "selective memory" in an apparent effort to avoid conceding to certain acts of repugnance.

At the onset of this research investigation, the researcher was initially surprised by the manner in which Carl Criminal discussed the details of his sexual assaults. The researcher did not anticipate the candor or the nonchalant recounting of his sexual assaults. Over the course of the interviews, this researcher thanked Carl Criminal several times for his truthfulness.

Thanks to Carl Criminal's candor and through the use of statement analysis, this researcher developed a detailed picture of Carl Criminal's mindset and predisposition to commit sexual assaults. Carl Criminal admitted to harboring considerable animosity and resentment against his mother, his former wife, and a woman with whom he had previously cohabitated. These factors may have served as a catalyst to self-justify the motives of anger, power, entitlement and retaliation against all women.

The discussion below separates individual aspects of Carl Criminal's criminal behavior from other more mundane life events so as to not dilute or otherwise obfuscate the significance of Carl Criminal's admissions. Because this research effort is based on Carl Criminal, the rapist,

it is appropriate to separate a discussion of Carl Criminal the rapist from Carl Criminal the man. Many of Carl Criminal's statements provided insight into the behavior of a serial rapist that is not common in other serial offenders and cannot be mitigated or readily explained. He acted in a very deliberate manner; his actions and thought processes were never remote or random. The purpose of this research is to provide an investigative perspective to psychologists, sociologists, urban scientist and criminologists into the criminal life of a law enforcement officer.

Early Rapes

Carl Criminal recalled his first rape as occurring in Vermillion Parish; he said it was "technically a rape." (See Figure 1 for a chronology of significant events in Carl Criminal's life.) He was traveling through country back roads and observed a car parked in a field. Carl Criminal covered his face with a bandanna, approached the car, and observed a man and woman inside. Carl Criminal said that he had been drinking heavily that night celebrating his sergeant's thirtieth birthday. Carl Criminal estimated their ages to be early to mid-twenties. They had just finished having sex and then exited the car in order to get "redressed." Carl Criminal said he had his gun and after taking the male's wallet, he locked the male in the truck. He then instructed the female to put on her panties and had her perform oral sex on him and ejaculated into her mouth. Carl Criminal stole her purse and recalled seeing her name as ----- (name omitted by author) on a bank check inside of her purse. This couple did not report his offenses to the police.

Carl Criminal claimed that he committed a second rape in Vermillion Parish, which, like his first, was unreported to the police. Again, it occurred at a time when Carl Criminal had been drinking alcohol. He was living with his then wife. He indicated that he "changed my 'M.O.' a little bit." (Note: MO is short for "method of operation" in police jargon.) He explained that he observed one car outside of a mobile home. He knew that mobile homes have very flimsy doors.

He kicked the door and said to himself, “If there’s a woman there, I’m going to try to subdue her and then rape her.” Subsequently, he kicked in the door and, after a brief search, determined there was no one home. He checked for signs of a female resident -- such as shoes, purses, blouses, perfumes, etc. -- and saw nothing suggesting that a man could also live there. He then elected to wait and see whether she would return.

He waited for 45-60 minutes and saw a car’s headlights outside at about 4:00 am. Carl Criminal was very nervous because he thought to himself if a man was present, he “would have to stop him at gun point.” Carl Criminal hid in the closet. A woman entered; he later learned from her that she had been out drinking and dancing. She had been with another couple and the man had dropped her off.

Upon entering her trailer, she did not notice that the door was broken. When she entered her bedroom, she screamed. Carl Criminal immediately physically shut her up by cupping his hand over her mouth. He then told her to take off her clothes, and he had her perform oral sex on himself. Carl Criminal then had sex with her but couldn’t ejaculate in the missionary position, so he had her perform oral sex again. Carl Criminal said, “Looking back, I think I might have had some problem because I was pretty well intoxicated.”

Carl Criminal said that he did have remorse about these rapes. He added that at the time of these rapes, he “had been drinking, drinking fairly heavily.” Carl Criminal said that he had a lot of guilt and still has guilt about what he had done -- just because of his victims but also because of his family: he said he had “brought disgrace to my family.”

Coding

I incorporated a “coding” technique in my research. Specifically, I utilized a color coding method. I highlighted in blue marker things pertinent to Carl Criminal’s early years regarding

his parents and siblings. I used a pink marker for aspects of as he wished to be remembered as Carl Criminal “the man.” Also, I highlighted in yellow those aspects of Carl Criminal’s life as a police officer; and, I left as white those things pertaining to his sexual assault behavior. I found this technique permitted me to readily discern relative topics to larger categories in my research.

Themes

I established “themes” to represent broad descriptive categories. According to Creswell (2009), the technique of building themes begins after detailed information is assigned to coding categories. Thereafter, patterns develop into theories or generalization suggesting a key topic by the interviewee. Creswell adds that themes may reflect the evolution of frequency of terms used to illustrate or describe a topic. The reemerging and frequency of use also assists in establishing reliability for data in the research project.

Several themes were surfaced during the interviews; these include: #1) Carl Criminal’s use of alcohol prior to committing the sexual assaults; 2) Negative relationships with significant women in Carl Criminal’s life; 3) His aberrant sexual appetite; 4) Carl Criminal’s perceived professional reputation within the law enforcement community; 5) Carl Criminal’s incarceration (which has consumed nearly a quarter of his life). In my professional opinion, it was more appropriate to identify the context in which Carl Criminal referenced alcohol usage and not merely cite the occasions in which he mentioned “alcohol usage.” For example, Carl Criminal may have stated his unknown cousin drank excessively. To cite that occasion as if to suggest Carl Criminal was referencing an occasion of alcohol consumption on his behalf would be useless and would not further implicate Carl Criminal’s excessive drinking in any manner and contributing a degree of culpability in alcohol consumption. A discussion of each of these themes follows:

1. Carl Criminal's use of alcohol prior to committing the sexual assaults

Carl Criminal maintained that he had an ability to consume much alcohol without a noticeable or severe affect. Additionally, alcohol is known to release inhibitions. Carl Criminal stated that after engaging in "binge" drinking, he frequently found himself "drunk and horny." Also, the consumption of large amounts of alcohol, Carl Criminal said that it "clouded my judgement." Inasmuch as 40% of all rapist reported consuming alcohol prior to engaging in sexual assaults, it would appear that this too was to be a major contributor to his criminal persona. Additionally, Carl Criminal stated "...I was drinking during every sexual assault" (Carl Criminal, 2009:112). Carl Criminal stated that use of alcohol "clouds my judgement." On another occasion, he indicated he found himself "drunk and horny." He also recorded in his notebook that he "stayed drunk for two days." He further indicated that each of his rapes he "committed when (he) had been drinking." He would also sprinkle his prison notebook with references to "drinking" in area lounges with friends and after he had too much to drink, he had sexual thoughts which he knew were not good for him. He concluded by stating that "alcohol lowered my inhibitions to do what I knew was not right." On another occasion, Carl Criminal commented that prior to the rape, he drank "about a keg of beer" (Carl Criminal, 2010:13). With respect to venereal disease, Carl Criminal said "all of those concerns that a person would logically have sober went out of my mind when I had been drinking."

A central female figure in Carl Criminal's life was his former wife, Jane Doe (a pseudonym). Carl Criminal states that Jane Doe, ten years his senior, was controlling. Carl Criminal was married from 1982 until 1988. He committed two rapes during his marriage. He noted that his marriage had degenerated to the stage of no intimacy. Carl Criminal was age 19

and Jane was age 29 when they met. She was bartending and Carl Criminal was working security at the same nightclub. They had sex on the second night they went out and “then the relationship takes off and then it’s more sex” (2009:108).

2. Negative Relationships with Significant Women in Carl Criminal’s life

One of the most significant females in Carl Criminal’s life was his mother, Genevieve Carl Criminal, who died since his incarceration. Carl Criminal would frequently reference his mother, who divorced his father years earlier and remarried another man. Carl Criminal believes she may have been having an illicit affair while still married to his father, Joseph Carl Criminal.

Carl Criminal blamed his “emotionally abusive and mentally ill mother” for not stopping what he was doing (sexual assault behavior). Carl Criminal stated “My mother had been a very controlling person... Carl Criminal maintains that his mother was highly manipulative and very controlling. In fact, Carl Criminal elaborated on his mother’s responsibility in his behavior by stating “I would not have committed these rapes, had my mother not mentally abused me”

He says his mother told mean and hateful lies to Carl Criminal’s younger brother, simply to cause ill will between the two brothers. According to Carl Criminal, his mother was under psychiatric care and would say such things as “Mother Mary wants you to get me a cup of coffee.” Carl Criminal resented his mother for much of his adult life. There were periods where Carl Criminal did not speak with his mother for years at a time.

Carl Criminal stated “My mother had been a very controlling person...From what I understand, when I was a young boy growing up, my mother was under psychiatric treatment.”

A recapitulation of Carl Criminal’s emotions towards his mother, his wife, and his live-in girlfriend will depict his animus and raw feelings for them. As many psychologist’s link sexual assault behavior with negative feelings towards women, Carl Criminal’s previous experiences

with the female gender was vented. In fact, Carl Criminal continually described negative events with several females who played crucial roles in Carl Criminal's life. Carl Criminal deemed that all of these women had been significantly involved in debasing Carl Criminal at some level. According to Carl Criminal, his mother had acquired a venereal disease and passed it on to his father (Carl Criminal, 2010, 58:20).

Carl Criminal's wife, Jane Doe, had a highly-conflicted relationship. They were at one another's throat constantly. Carl Criminal indicates his wife was ten years his senior and in one of her later acts, persuaded him to file for bankruptcy which he later regretted.

3. Sexual Appetite.

Carl Criminal said "...I've always had a strong libido." Carl Criminal's aberrant sexual behavior throughout much of his early childhood contributed to his criminal behavior. His frequent and unabated masturbation appeared as a driving force in his life. If he was unsuccessful while on the prowl for a new victim, he would masturbate instead. This became a theme in much of Carl Criminal's dialogue. Carl Criminal's personality disorders and his affinity for women's panties seemed prevalent in Carl Criminal's considerations.

Carl Criminal stated that one of his ex-girlfriends said that he (Carl Criminal) "was the best lover she ever had..." (Carl Criminal, R. (2010:23-24). Even when I asked Carl Criminal to describe his ideal fantasy with a woman that he would kidnap, Carl Criminal advised that he would have her "perform a strip tease dance in her panties, give him oral sex, and then sexual intercourse...He concluded by adding "I would want to release her after" (Carl Criminal R. 2010:13-17)

Carl Criminal's affinity for women's panties played a large part in his aberrant sexual behavior. As stated earlier, a criminal profiler interviewed for a news article reported on Carl

Criminal's penchant for women's panties and speculated that this fetish had its roots in Carl Criminal's childhood (Woolhouse, 1999:2.) This researcher confirmed through Carl Criminal himself that his attachment to women's underwear did, in fact, have roots in his childhood.

A review of the case history and victims' statements disclosed that Carl Criminal would frequently have his victims point out their lingerie drawer and extract a pair of their panties. He would then further humiliate them by telling them to put one leg into the panties and dance with them. Such behavior dehumanized his victims. On occasion, Carl Criminal would steal a pair of panties and take them with him as a souvenir or trophy of his conquest. All such activity constituted what could be interpreted as aberrant sexual behavior.

Following Carl Criminal's arrest, two of his former intimates were interviewed by Police detectives regarding his sexual activities, habits, proclivities, idiosyncrasies, preferences, likes and dislikes, as well as his fantasies. They indicated that Carl Criminal had a very active imagination and would frequently engaged in fantasy sexual situations with them. Both statements were transcribed by the Police Department and were furnished to the researcher.

In his prison notebook, Carl Criminal frequently referenced masturbating to deviant sexual fantasy. He also would advise that "eventually get to the point where you want to act out that sexual fantasy."

4. His Professional Reputation as a Law Enforcement Officer

Carl Criminal considered himself to be "a hell of a [good] cop" when assigned to the sheriff's office. On several occasions, he was the "deputy of the month" in recognition of various law enforcement or investigative activities. Carl Criminal advised in sheriff's offices around the state, the elected sheriff will appoint his relative (e.g., brother, uncle, cousin) to an elite unit or position such as supervisor of narcotics or commander of internal affairs. Carl

Criminal stated that, in contrast, that was not the case in his circumstance, indicating that he succeeded professionally based on merit. Carl Criminal had been promoted to sergeant and was assigned to the prestigious juvenile unit. In his prison notebook Carl Criminal also referenced his “image as an outstanding law enforcement officer while committing rapes is manipulation.” Carl Criminal did not expound further on “manipulation.” Carl Criminal also indicated that, had he not turned to raping women, he undoubtedly would have been eventually elected sheriff.

5. Incarceration

Inasmuch as Carl Criminal has been in prison for over a third of his life, I had to make a connection between Carl Criminal and his now life as he knows and continues to live it. Carl Criminal spoke about his daughter (Victoria) with whom he apparently has a good and open relationship. Her (Victoria’s) children know that they have a paw-paw who is in prison. He added “...and he is going to be in jail for the rest of his life and they don’t know what I am in jail for...but they’re my hope, they are my hope for the future” (Carl Criminal, R. 2010:8-12). Carl Criminal concluded by advising that he had told his daughter about me speaking with him in 2009 for two days and she was very excited and interested and wanted to speak to (me)...confer with (me). Carl Criminal also added that I might have some of the answers that she is seeking (Carl Criminal, R. 2010:6-19).

At the onset of the interview with Carl Criminal on July 14, 2011, Carl Criminal immediately opened up about getting into a shoving match with a fellow prisoner, and “he called you an informant.” I then inquired who had won the shoving match, to which Carl Criminal stated, “Well, I did.” Carl Criminal added “It wasn’t much of a shoving match. It was just a matter of him staying out of my bed area. Carl Criminal continued “He called me a polecat.”

In continuing dialogue Carl Criminal said “My understanding is that a polecat is an informant or a rat or whatever you call it, a ‘70s terminology, Louisiana State Penitentiary at Angola. I am a former law enforcement officer and he is actually a former witness in a federal prosecution. Well, that’s - - that’s what you call a polecat. “ He continued, “Yeah. You can’t get any more polecat then being a federal polecat” (Carl Criminal, R. 2011:11-23).

Following acquisition of the appropriate statements from key individual females that had impacted on Carl Criminal’s life, I make reference to the following:

Findings of Themes

After a thorough and analytic review of Carl Criminal’s interviews, I determined that I would be provided with a more complete picture of Carl Criminal’s personality and inner thoughts if I were to utilize Carl Criminal’s interview statements as well as his self-assessments statements as provided by his David Wade Correctional Center Social Service Program: Louisiana State-wide prison project notebook. The notebook, first dated by Carl Criminal 5/03/2000, would prove more timely to Carl Criminal’s then thought processes and logic inasmuch as it had been executed by Carl Criminal on 01/18/1999, merely month after he had been arrested. Thus, a legal principle regarding staleness of information would come into play, i.e., if one were previously provided information that there was contraband in a specific location, how long ago did the informant see the contraband in the location? Such might be the case if an informant saw contraband in a location two and a half months ago, then that information may be rendered virtually useless as the informant’s information would be ruled “stale.”

Also of consequence, was the fact that should I choose to merely count the occasions that Carl Criminal utilized a single word, e.g. “drunk,” he may not have used it in the relevant context of referring to himself but instead may have offered that his mom would periodically be “drunk”

in the morning. For that reason, in an effort to capture Carl Criminal's true cognitions, I elected to elicit exact wording and phraseology as used by Carl Criminal in my analysis.

Carl Criminal claims that Jane Doe had him file for bankruptcy in 1987, which completely financially ruined him. He blamed the reasons for the demise of his marriage on several causes.

Fernandez: "Now, you're bringing up some more for the chief causes of rapes. And again, the revenge...Did she try and hurt you physically, financially? Was it a bad marriage?"

Carl Criminal: "Well...oh yeah."

Fernandez: "Tell me about that marriage to your ex-wife. What was so hideous about it?"

Carl Criminal: "Well wait, (first name omitted) was. What's what's...She was in the bankruptcy first of all. We filed bankruptcy in eight-seven" (Carl Criminal interview, 2009:108) (First name) later got a job at the Holidome as a hostess.

Carl Criminal states "Yeah, we had sex, but we never took time for romantic weekends away. There wasn't any romance. I don't think the emotion..." (Carl Criminal interview, 2009:111)

Fernandez: "That's still not a hideous marriage that you are describing."

Carl Criminal: "...And she's handling the finances. Her daughter, who I adopted. I have an adopted daughter. Her daughter that I adopted as a teenager was giving us problems. We had differences on parenting opinions. She drove me into bankruptcy. She was handling the finances. All of a sudden, well we can't, I think we need to file bankruptcy. We went to speak to the bankruptcy attorney. The bankruptcy attorney said ya'll just have ten thousand dollars debt here. I don't think ya'll need to file. I think ya'll just need to have

Continuing dialogue...

Carl Criminal: "Well this is what she said. She said 'no, I want to file and wipe everything out.' So, with following through which was against my better judgment, we filed bankruptcy. And it took me years. At the time that I fell, I had an excellent credit records. I had an excellent credit score" (2009:112).

Carl Criminal: "Eighty-seven. I divorced her in eighty-eight. As I tell people, I should have probably divorced her in eighty-seven." (Laughing)

Fernandez: "Well, that's, if in fact you had a blatant motive [of] revenge, that's pretty weak."

Carl Criminal: "And again, that's why I would like to be hypnotized. And I wonder and I believe that. I wonder. I told you about some of my religious beliefs. I'm not sure that we don't have certain things. I hope that whenever I get to heaven I find out that. No, you were supposed to live this life and you were supposed to commit these crimes; because somebody needed to learn to forgive you. Or no, you were supposed to learn self-control. You know, sometime I think about reincarnation. I wonder if, and I'm not throwing this out there to sound crazy.

Maybe my last life, I was one of the comfort women of World War two that the Japanese soldiers raped. Rape is something that has been going on for multiple years. I just can't understand. Going back to what I was telling you in that...If I had been a police officer or a mechanic or whatever in Nevada, in Amsterdam, and you know. I had not been involved with anyone. If I had been drinking drunk, drinking on a Saturday night. Well it's Saturday night and I'm going in the whorehouse and get me, have sex, okay. I don't think I'd be in prison right now. All of these rapes occurred, but that goes back to I still have fetishes. But then you see, and that goes back to daddy being involved with women. I had a Victoria's Secret credit card. Whenever I felt I had a talk about credit. I mean I enjoy a beautiful woman in lingerie. Men are visual. Women are more sensual and men are visual" (2009:113).

At the end of Carl Criminal's marriage, he subsequently met and had a long-term relationship with an intimate identified here as Judy Doe. Judy Doe was the third female with whom he had a long-term contemptible relationship. His mother being the first and his wife being the second. Judy Doe is the third female with whom he had a tumultuous personal relationship. She was approximately three years older than Carl Criminal. According to Carl Criminal, Judy Doe was a law enforcement officer. She was interviewed by the investigating officers following Carl Criminal's arrest. She indicated that she and Carl Criminal met in August 1988 and subsequently shared an apartment from 1988 until May 1992. Also, they shared a legitimate sexual relationship.

Carl Criminal called her "crazy" and added that she once pulled a gun on him and attempted to have Carl Criminal arrested. Judy Doe described their sex life as somewhat turbulent. She reported that initially he was charming and romantic, providing her with gifts and flowers. Eventually, he began to work late at night and she suspected that he was having an affair. They later sought counseling and Carl Criminal confided that he was a sex addict and vouched to get help.

[CENSORED BY AUTHOR]

These three women all contributed, at some level, to Carl Criminal's disdain, and contempt for females, at least those involved in his inner circle of life and with whom he had long-term and meaningful relationships. Obviously, the extent of their influence on Carl Criminal and its impetus in causing him to commit sexual assaults cannot be determined. Certainly, though, it can be asserted that those experiences were void of good emotional content. Beginning with Carl Criminal's mother, who frequently was perceived as lying to him and

causing deep-rooted emotional pain by divorcing his father and perhaps having a sexual affair prior to that divorce, Carl Criminal had a deep distrust of many women during his early life.

In interviews, on several occasions Carl Criminal indicated that he was like a “cat burglar.” That term – which conjures images of cunning, stealth and agility – seemed appropriate. When he spoke about trespassing into residences, his face beamed as he described his prowess. He did not hesitate to speak of his ability to do so without being caught. The term “cat burglar” produces images of a spy-like individual as he delicately steps between light rays potentially alerting an alarmed system. He stated this with pride as if he could readily mimic the physical behavior of one of the most deviant miscreants known to the police and even assume their persona.

In reminiscing about his former escapades, Carl Criminal recalled an incident in which he entered a residence and, although he had previously determined that the house had a lone female occupant, he discovered a lone man sleeping inside. He immediately ran out of the house. He noted that the occupant was a big guy and perhaps even a body builder. Carl Criminal held his hand six inches adjacent to his shoulder inferring that this unknown man was massive in size.

Dialogue Regarding Carl Criminal’s Panty Fetish (Carl Criminal interview, 2009:32-33)

Carl Criminal: “My mother had, when I was about, my mother had a Polaroid of me whenever I was about four years old. My mother had [pictures of me] three or four years old, my mother had a Polaroid of me dressed up in my older sister’s...I had a little light purple...and my sister’s cotton panties. And I don’t remember that being a traumatic of an experience. Now here’s something, and I don’t know if I put this in my statement, I’ve had a, and I’m not sure what the correct terminology is for a fetish. I really wasn’t a cross dresser, but I had a fetish for women’s panties. And this goes back when I was a young boy. I can’t figure out, I can remember when I

was a young boy about four or five years old, uh sleeping at my mother's younger sister, My Aunt Ella's house."

Carl Criminal: "As a young boy before she even had any, I think before my cousin that was born in sixty-three was born, he might have been a young baby, but I would sleep in the spare bedroom by myself. I remember as a young boy going into this dirty laundry hamper in the bathroom and pulling her panties out and taking them back into the bed. I don't know, I can't remember if I would rub them against my penis or what. I also remember as a young boy being underneath the table one time and she, my mother, was there at her house. My mother might have been babysitting my young nephew and my aunt had some type of was away for some reason, I remember playing under the table and then, and then, my Aunt coming back, she was wearing a dress and me kind of sliding underneath to look underneath her dress as a young boy....You know that I'm not proud of what I've done, but I can't understand why I would have these feeling or these compulsions or whatever at such a young age...."

Fernandez: "I understand, I understand."

Carl Criminal: "And, and, um and even as not so much as a teenager, but as a young adult, I would go to uh, uh you know a laundry mat and such. And sometime I would like in an apartment complex, I'd take, uh, I'd go into the washing space, washateria. You know, where the laundry did and go into the drier and take women's panties and just stand and wait to see what the woman looked like, you know. And I, really one of my, one my rapes, as you know the rape in Church Point, I was wearing a pair [of woman's panties]."

Carl Criminal: "Except for having a fetish, a lot of time I would just masturbate into them (the panties)" (2009:34).

Carl Criminal: "...and I've been certified as a power surge rapist. (Note by researcher: Carl Criminal's description is technically incorrect. He is classified as a Power Reassurance Rapist.) Now it's strange, because I was a police officer, I couldn't be seen, and this confuses me, and this, as a power surge rapists controls. I was not controlling. I was not controlling in my marriage and my relationships you know. I was not, and I'll get to the DNA in a second. I was not controlling in my marriage like you were off thirty minutes ago, why you aren't back home yet. No, I want you to wear this dress, no you can't, I want you to wear this dress. I wasn't like that. I wasn't insecure or jealous in relationships and I am classified as power surge rapist. I can't understand why I wouldn't be controlling in relationships and marriages okay. And, uh, there were times when I had been out drinking. Each one of the rapes I had committed I had been drinking. Oh yeah. Alcohol."

Carl Criminal: "...My libido isn't quite what it used to be but I've always had a strong libido...A lot of time when I was drinking, okay."

Fernandez: "What did you drink?"

Carl Criminal: "A beer."

Fernandez: "Just a beer?"

Carl Criminal: "Oh, no, no."

Fernandez: "Would you drink excessively and then...."

Carl Criminal: "No, here's the deal. I could keep a beer, a six pack of beer in the refrigerator for months and drink two beers in a month, you know, but if I went out. Okay, the first rape I committed, I was working at and we're getting off of, I trying to get to your DNA question."

Fernandez: "Okay, go ahead."

Carl Criminal: “And that’s when the alcohol is, the drinking the alcohol clouds my judgment you know.”

When questioned regarding whether he had rolled the dice and elected to go to trial for the rapes, Carl Criminal expressed a degree of sympathy for his victims. He explained his thinking on the matter as follows:

Carl Criminal: (Had he gone to trial and pled not guilty to the rapes) “....the only thing I could have done by taking all of this to trial, uh, was creating a lot more animosity toward me. The DNA evidence was there. Ultimately, I would have been convicted and gone through with having to make the victim to testify, there would have been a lot more animosity. With that being said, I don’t think the system does enough. You see as an officer, the object of the system, yes the criminal has to pay for what he has done, but the object of the criminal justice system is supposed to rehabilitate and make the person make a whole and productive member of society again. It’s not supposed to be retribution and lock them up and throw away the key forever. I’ve come to understand that I’m going to die in prison. I mean, is, is and I think that’s because I was given; I was not given any consideration for my cooperation and my plea. And you have to look at politics in, Louisiana politics, and of course the District Attorney, he is lock ‘em up, throw away the key. (Laughing) Just like Louisiana politicians, we don’t want to be soft on crime you know.”

Following the first two interviews with Carl Criminal, the researcher asked Jill Hayes, PhD, a clinical, forensic and neuropsychologist, to provide the following list of potential interview topics that might aid in surfacing other issues to be explored with Carl Criminal. This researcher had already raised many of Dr. Hayes’ questions to Carl Criminal. However, in an

attempt to be all encompassing and to capture even obscure facets of his life, Dr. Hayes recommended that I ask the following:

- 1) *Ask about his parents and their relationship.*
- 2) *Ask how he was disciplined.*
- 3) *Ask about sex partners.*
- 4) *Ask about his first sexual experience.*
- 5) *Ask about his wife and whether there was any domestic violence.*
- 6) *Ask how he felt about the dissolution of the marriage. Ask direct questions about sexual proclivities; suggested questions included: How often does he masturbate? What type of fantasies does he have with respect to masturbation? What does he think about prior to reaching orgasm, while he is achieving orgasm, and after he reaches orgasm? What type of pornographic material does he read or subscribe to? Has he been to strip bars? Does he have a collection of videotaped pornographic material and, if so, what is the content? If he does have pornographic material, when, where, and with whom has he used it? Has he ever been to sex shops? Has he ever engaged the services of a prostitute or gigolo? Has he incorporated the use of sex toys in his relationships, bondage materials, oils, lotions, emollients, firearms, dildos, vibrators? Has there ever been an occasion whereby he photographed a sexual partner or videotaped or sexual liaison? Has he ever participated in group sex? Has he ever witnessed his partner engaged in sexual relations with someone else? Does he find the need to use or consume intoxicants or illicit drugs prior to having sexual relationships? If so, what type, when, where, and how? Has he ever been involved in a sexual relationship where he urinated or defecated on his partner? Has the use of animals or other foreign objects or foreign bodies been incorporated into sexual practices? What about peeping? Has he ever had sexual relations with corpses? Does he find he becomes more sexually aroused when he is focused on a specific part of the body? If so, what part and why? Has he incorporated the use of enemas in sexual relations? Does he enjoy inflicting pain on his partner or having pain inflicted on himself? Has he engaged in cross-dressing?*

Dr. Hayes's questions were all encompassing and spared little room for Carl Criminal to harbor secret sexual behaviors if he were to be honest and forthright. As revealed earlier, some questions had previously been addressed by the researcher during the first two interviews in 2009. Prior to asking Dr. Hayes's questions, the researcher told Carl Criminal that his intent was merely to collect data and not to willfully embarrass or humiliate him.

Carl Criminal revealed that, when employed with the sheriff's office, he exposed himself in public about "eight to ten times." He matter-of-factly noted that these instances occurred primarily around a jogging track or near a hospital. Carl Criminal further explained that he would drop his pants to his knees and watch as the victim would run away screaming "Nooooooooo, get out of here. Go away!"

The researcher also studied Carl Criminal's facial expressions accompanying his statements in order to obtain insight regarding Carl Criminal's true feelings and motivations. On occasion, the researcher witnessed Carl Criminal exhibiting a micro-expression of happiness or anger that may have been in contrast to the spoken word or emotion being expressed. For example, as Carl Criminal readily admitted to exposing himself in public, he expressed a micro-expression of happiness/joy that he was able to get away with it without being apprehended. Carl Criminal also admitted to making obscene phone calls. He indicated that he had made between 50 and 75 obscene phone calls and based those calls on the addresses of women that were standing outside their homes or working in their gardens. Carl Criminal would say something such as, "Are you wearing your sexy little panties right now?" After saying that, his victim would usually hang up immediately. However, after the last call he made (around the time that "caller ID" was becoming more prevalent), the victim immediately called him back and said that if he ever did that again, she would call the police. Carl Criminal immediately profusely apologized and said that he had inadvertently called the wrong number. Carl Criminal then ceased making obscene calls thereafter.

Carl Criminal was asked to describe his ideal sexual fantasy with one of the women that he had sexually assaulted – specifically, whether any women Carl Criminal thought perhaps started to

enjoy what he was doing to them. Carl Criminal was also asked whether he fully recognized that all of the rapes were unpleasant acts for the victim.

Dialogue regarding Carl Criminal's perception of victim's experiences

Carl Criminal: "I have no illusions that they would enjoy it. I mean, I felt they enjoyed it. I think at the time I committed these rapes, I think it was a situation where and most of my victims were waking up from a sleep. Waking up and there's a man over you and a man telling you to do this, and I think it was just a matter of them complying with what I was asking them to do and going through to not be hurt or anything. I don't think there was any emotion at the time. I'm sure that probably the emotion and the trauma hit them afterwards, you know."

Fernandez: "And again, I think I've asked you, did you ever have any concern for venereal disease? Instead, you said quite the opposite, that you were almost in a feeding frenzy the equivalent of a...so anxious and eager and..."

Carl Criminal: "And again, all of those concerns that a person would logically have {when} sober went out of my mind what I had been drinking." (Carl Criminal interview, 2009:259-261)

On the occasions wherein I utilized the "statement analysis" technique, I italicized the area and noted the possible explanation therein. For example, in the above instance, it is notable that Carl Criminal said, "...it was just a matter of them complying with what I was asking them to do..." He does not say "what I was making them do" or "what I was forcing them to do." Instead, he *appears to suggest that he was "asking" his victims to participate in dehumanizing and debasing actions, which they, the victims, meekly did.*

Incarceration

In spite of being in prison, Carl Criminal still tends to think of himself as a law enforcement officer. This can be deduced from Carl Criminal's statements such as, "They don't do this properly" and "They really don't do what they should." The warden of the correctional center also noted that Carl Criminal thinks he deserves special consideration for having been a police officer. For example, the prison staff required prisoners to work on trucks and trailers to serve as Mardi Gras vehicles. The "floats" were to be used by staff members as part of the celebration. Carl Criminal said that he filed a lawsuit against the prison in order to stop staff members from using prisoner time and state money for such a ridiculous purpose.

In a later conversation, the researcher told Carl Criminal that he could do "hard time" or "easy time," adding that he should consider doing easy time, not file lawsuits, and take life a little easier. In response, Carl Criminal said that he was out to defend everyone who was mistreated by the system. When he saw wrong, he had to right it. The following discussion provides details gathered during the research about Carl Criminal's childhood and early experiences, the rapes, his modus operandi for targeting victims, non-rape criminal behaviors, and the existence of correlates to serial killers.

Carl Criminal: (Had he gone to trial and pled not guilty to the rapes) "...the only thing I could have done by taking all of this to trial, uh, was creating a lot more animosity toward me. The DNA evidence was there. Ultimately, I would have been convicted and gone through with having to make the victim to testify, there would have been a lot more animosity. With that being said, I don't think the system does enough. You see as an officer, the object of the system, yes the criminal has to pay for what he has done, but the object of the criminal justice system is

supposed to rehabilitate and make the person make a whole and productive member of society again. It's not supposed to be retribution and lock them up and throw away the key forever. I've come to understand that I'm going to die in prison. I mean, is, is and I think that's because I was given; I was not given any consideration for my cooperation and my plea. And you have to look at politics in, Louisiana politics, and of course the District Attorney, he is lock 'em up, throw away the key. (Laughing) Just like Louisiana politicians, we don't want to be soft on crime you know."

Childhood and Early Experiences

In response to an inquiry about Carl Criminal's heritage, he boasted of being "Acadian." He stated that he speaks and understands French "fairly well." He also said that he may have taken a year of French in high school. He added that he loved Cajun French music and Cajun French dancing. Specifically, he missed "waltzing across the Cajun dance floor with a beautiful woman." Carl Criminal said when he was a young boy, he had field trial beagles and he would take care of his father's dogs when his father, a truck driver, was gone for weeks at a time. He concluded by saying his father now feels guilty for being gone for much of Carl Criminal's childhood. Carl Criminal had a paper route at the age of nine or ten. He also had an additional chore of milking the family's cow before and after school. He said that he always had a good work ethic, but he did not have any specific hobbies like building airplane models.

After a review of the data collected from Carl Criminal's experiences over his life, this researcher concluded that Carl Criminal's personal life was heavily marked by sexual affairs. Carl's mother and father may have both had extramarital affairs. Carl's older sister was married and after only a few years, divorced and then remarried. It is important to note that Carl Criminal's family may be similar to many other families in the United States, where one in every

two marriages ends in divorce. However, it is possible that viewing marital infidelity within his family may have affected Carl Criminal in a meaningful way.

Carl Criminal: “Well, sometimes two weeks at a time before he’d [Carl Criminal’s father] come home. You know and uh, the oilfield company he worked for had oilfield rental yards in Lafayette, Houston, Morgan City, Houma, Laredo, Texas and Corpus Christi. And there was one truck drive (route) in Lafayette which was him and one truck drive (route) in Houston and they were always bringing equipment from this yard to that yard or this rig location. This was back in the 70’s and 80’s, before the oil bust and uh he’s worked the oilfield all his life. As a young boy, five or six years old, I took care of his dogs and his beagles. I’d go, I’d go to field trials with him. Running his dogs because he spends so much time away I know he feels guilty now because...”

Fernandez: “Did he tell you that?”

Carl Criminal: “Well yeah, he, he wonders as my father. You know, what he might have done, you know, he was away so much and I told him. My father’s, my father has a sixth grade education. He is functionally illiterate. For a man with as little education as he has, uh, uh, he is-he has done very, very well. He is one of these people with not much education, but a PhD in common sense.”

Fernandez: “I understand.”

Carl Criminal: “....And from there nine, ten years old, I was a paper boy; had a paper route. In Weblos, cub scouts, we moved to the country that’s where I learned to be a country boy. Build a wooden fence...trees we had a big vegetable garden in the back part of the property. Milked the cow every morning before and after school, so I’ve always developed, I have always had a good

work ethic, but specifically hobbies like fishing and hunting, I did not-I did not any other specific hobby that I can think of right off the bat.”

Carl Criminal: “I wasn’t into model air planes or anything like that something like that. You know, stuff like that.”

Fernandez: “Tell me something about your older sister then.” (Carl Criminal’s older sister had previously stated that Carl Criminal had been sexually molested as a youngster.)

Carl Criminal: “Emily is and I’ve got younger siblings also.”

Fernandez: “Oh, ok, so in birth order where are you?”

Carl Criminal: “I’m second.”

Fernandez: “How many below you?”

Carl Criminal: “Uh, they’ll be three....Yeah, total of five children, correct.

Carl Criminal: “My father, my father had, there were eleven brothers and sisters; both sets of my grandparents were sharecroppers.” Carl Criminal also said he was a member of the Webelos Scouts, an arm of the Boy Scouts of America. He indicated that he won several awards for scouting.

Carl Criminal: “Well that’s where I went to high school. But you were asking me about Emily, Emily grew up and went to high school. She was an honor student. She was just graduating about the time that we moved to Cankton when I was fourteen and then Emily left home there after that. Emily and her first husband smoked a little pot and stuff like that. Then Emily and her first husband divorced years back. Emily has been remarried for going on twenty years, has a good husband and two children. Emily right now has a lot of medical problems. She has a condition she calls ____?____ Syndrome that affects your immune system. It makes you very,

very tired. She can't, she stays at home in bed a lot. Because just to go to Wal-Mart. I haven't seen her since 2005. Just to go, just to go to Wal-Mart tires her out."

Carl Criminal: "...I speak to her. On no, I speak to her every Friday night. As a matter of fact, I say in here, I am blessed by the love and support of my family. My mother sends me a hundred dollars every month. My sister, Emily and her husband send me fifty-seventy dollars a month. And my father sends me fifty dollars a month. And I look at inmates and that's why I do what I do is, is... So many of these inmates in the Department of Corrections, you are not supposed to judge a book by their cover. But whenever I go through that main prison yard to go the Education Building or to go to the chapel for mass or religious service, you can tell a lot of these inmates appear that they come from poor families and/or meaning that their demeanor and their appearance appear that. You can tell they've not come from well-educated families. A lot of inmates in the Department of Corrections have come from homes where they were physically abused or psychologically abused, you know. And it's like what do you expect? Sometimes people in life don't have a chance to prevent the way they were raised. I told my father and mother, they did not, they did not raise me to end up where I'm at."

Fernandez: "Did you have any military service?"

Carl Criminal: "No."

Fernandez: "You were not in the military."

Carl Criminal: "I started...I turned eighteen in April of seventy-nine and started with the Sheriff's Department in October of seventy-nine."

Fernandez: "As early employment..."

Carl Criminal: "...And when we moved to Cankton, the year of uh some of my either grade, between eight grade and ninth grade. I was on the JPTA program back then. Where they hired

kids during the summer it's a federal program. They hired kids during the summer. I painted Cankton Elementary. We repainted the elementary school with the program. And then the summer of my tenth grade year, the summer of tenth grade I worked for Acadiana Bottling on a Dr. Pepper truck. And so I got, I worked at a um...grocery store in Scott. Scott is a little community in the west. Called Birdies. . . Well, I worked in the butcher department, but I didn't like it. I didn't stay there very long, about eight months. Uh ... but I've always had a good work ethic and again that goes back to my father."

Fernandez: "Did you have any awards, commendations in high school for like, you said before about something about your sister was a grade A student and...?"

Carl Criminal: "No, my grades, my grades in high school and my grades in high school were, were, uh, I didn't apply myself in high school ..."

Fernandez: "Did you go to college there?"

Carl Criminal: "No, a lot of people ask me that."

Fernandez: "Did you date much in high school?"

Carl Criminal: "No, I didn't have any steady girlfriends in high school. No, I was a late bloomer as a Romeo. I took a Cajun dance class in 1992. I wasn't much of a dancer, but I took this Cajun dance class and I became fairly prolific dancer. I love to dance. And women love a man who can dance. I love to dance. I've never considered, uh, I guess in high school, well in high school, I tell you that probably XXXX [Lieutenant XXXX of the Police Department] and all of them would be surprised. In high school I was a hit. I smoked a little marijuana, but I never let..."

Carl Criminal: "And in 1992, 93 for a while I, uh, belonged to Our Lady of Lourdes Regional Medical Center and Wellness Center. I was working out there at the wellness center. I've

always had a lot, when it comes to...I've always had a lot of stamina and physical endurance, a lot of stamina and physical endurance.

Chapter V - Interview with Joseph Carl Criminal's Father

With Carl Criminal's permission and encouragement, the researcher interviewed his father, Joseph Carl Criminal, at his residence on October 29, 2010, Joseph Carl Criminal provided the following information. Carl Criminal was the second oldest sibling of five children in his family. He had an older sister, Emily, then followed by his three younger siblings (Arthur, Carline, and Mona). His older sister, Emily, was older than by about two years. Joseph stated that he raised five children and his son was "less trouble" than all the rest of his children (Interview with Joseph Carl Criminal, Interview with Joseph Carl Criminal, 2010, p. 4). Joseph Carl Criminal explained that his youngest daughter, Mona, died during childbirth at the age of 22.

Joseph Carl Criminal stated that's younger brother, Arthur, used marijuana and coke and added he still has a drug problem. Joseph Carl Criminal stated that his family was fairly close-knit. When they lived in the same house, he insisted that they live under his rules; for that reason, there were a minimum of rivalries and skirmishes in the house. He indicated, for the most part, that and the other siblings had a fairly routine, mostly unremarkable home life.

Some psychologists have put a heavy psychological emphasis on birth order issues. Some have maintained that a rivalry can be formed between the first child and the second child with the introduction of the second child into the family unit. This could potentially account for a competitive and jealous relationship, not merely based on birth order but on gender. If, for example, Carl Criminal's older sister had been the focus of all attention from birth and was the sole recipient of adoration from parents and other relatives, she might feel resentment towards a new little brother, who would be viewed as an interloper in the family. This resentment could

translate into an intense rivalry and disdain between the two siblings. The more attention that the new baby in the family received, the more resentment the older sibling would feel.

Notably, Carl Criminal's sister told the news media that Carl Criminal had been sexually abused as a youth, a comment that Carl Criminal categorically denies. His father had no first-hand knowledge of ever being sexually abused by anyone. He adds that one of Carl's younger sisters, Carline, was, in fact, sexually molested by her maternal grandfather (who is now deceased). He said that his first wife's father, who is now deceased, would make his grandchild "fondle his genitals" (Interview with Joseph Carl Criminal, 2010, p.13). Joseph Carl Criminal states that upon learning of the molestation, he wanted to sue the grandfather; however, Joseph Carl Criminal's then-wife was opposed to this course of action and indicated she would leave Joseph if he pursued it.

Joseph Carl Criminal also described Carl's mother as being "very smart and she was very sneaky" (Interview with Joseph Carl Criminal, 2010, p. 14). When Joseph Carl Criminal's first wife got married for the second time to "Deacon Paul," Emily was adopted by the Deacon and (Emily) telephoned Joseph Carl Criminal advising Joseph that the Deacon was "a better daddy" than he (Joseph) ever was. Joseph Carl Criminal noted to me that Carl Criminal did not begin sexually assaulting women until he, Joseph, had separated from 's mother, which was circa the late 1982/1983 time frame. (Note: For the record, Carl Criminal's first rape reportedly occurred in 1986.)

Dialogue regarding Joseph Carl Criminal's marriage

(Joseph Carl Criminal Interview, 2010:21-22)

Fernandez: "I understand from that at some point, your wife developed a sexually-transmitted disease while you two were married and doesn't know whether or not she got it from the other

man (she was seeing when you were away on business) or from you during all of your travels when you came back, and she apparently went to the doctor back then and he, the doctor, said, ‘Mrs. Carl Criminal, you have clap, you have gonorrhea’ ...”.

Carl Criminal: “Oh, yeah, she would tell a lot...okay. I might have had, but I don’t know. I went to the doctor and he gave me some, but he didn’t tell me I had the claps.”

Fernandez: “But he gave you some medicine?”

Carl Criminal: Uh-huh (in the affirmative).

Carl Criminal: “...I did it because I was discharging.”

Carl Criminal: “....I wasn’t all that true to my first wife.”

Fernandez: “....I understand.”

Carl Criminal: “But like the doctor said that you can pick that up on a toilet and everything....”

Carl Criminal: “She...they even...well, that’s why we got separated because she was, to me, having an affair with the deacon.”

When asked who explained to about sex, Joseph Carl Criminal responded “it wasn’t me for sure, because I...my dad never did explain to me. I figured they is going to learn it” (Joseph Carl Criminal Interview, 2010:10).

Absence of physical trauma as a cause for rape behavior

The interview process revealed the psychological aspects of Carl Criminal’s personality and their implications for sexual assaults. Any physical trauma experienced by Carl Criminal as an adolescent might also have revealed initial causation for his criminal behavior. For example, injuries sustained to the brain, i.e., frontal and temporal regions of the brain, such as that of a youth in an automobile accident, could also provide a nexus to violent crime (Siegel 1995:146).

Carl Criminal denied ever experiencing such trauma. An interview with Carl Criminal's father confirmed that Carl Criminal had not experienced substantial head trauma as a child.

Synopsis of Carl Criminal's Sexual Assaults

Below is a synopsis of the various rape incident reports provided by police chief. These synopses summarize the victims' experiences. Unless otherwise identified, all occurred within the city limits. For the record, exact locations, dates and certain factual information has been altered to protect victims' identities. Carl Criminal described an additional six rapes for which he was not prosecuted, along with one attempted rape; these are also described below.

Sexual Assault #1. 1986; after midnight. Victim was awakened by Carl Criminal, who promptly placed his hand over the victim's mouth so that she was unable to scream. He then displayed a handgun. He selected a pair of her panties from her lingerie drawer and directed her to put them on. Carl Criminal then took her into the living room where he made her twice perform fellatio on him. He then made her bathe and raped her. [Other details omitted by the researcher.]

Sexual assault #2. Winter 1992; after 3:00 AM. Carl Criminal entered her home and woke her up by striking her in the head with what she later believed to be the barrel of a handgun. Once she was awake, Carl Criminal demanded money. He then made the victim go through her lingerie drawer and remove a pair of panties. She was instructed to place one leg into the panties. Carl Criminal then raped her.

Sexual assault #3. Summer 1994; after midnight. Carl Criminal entered the victim's residence and woke her up at gunpoint. [Other details omitted by the researcher.] Once in the living room, Carl Criminal went through the lingerie and forced the victim to model some of the panties for him. He then forced her to perform fellatio on him. He then raped her. After

completing the rape, Carl Criminal demanded that she clean the area where the sexual assault had occurred. [Other details omitted by the researcher.]

Sexual assault #4. Summer 1995; after 2:00 AM. Carl Criminal entered the home of a young woman whereupon he woke her by placing a hand over her mouth to prevent her from screaming. He displayed a handgun and demanded money from her. After she went through the contents of her purse, he forced her to disrobe and left her clad in only her bra. He then forced her to perform fellatio on him and vaginally raped her. [Other details omitted by the researcher.]

Sexual assault #5. Winter 1997; after midnight. Carl Criminal entered the victim's house and woke her up by shining a flashlight in her face. She later described the flashlight as being black and metal, "the kind used by law enforcement." Carl Criminal displayed a handgun and demanded money from her. He then struck her in the face with his hand. He then forced the victim to model some of her panties. He subsequently raped her. [Other details omitted by the researcher.]

Sexual assault #6. The District Attorney's Office charged Carl Criminal with a sixth rape, which occurred in an adjoining parish. This rape is alleged to involve anal penetration of the victim; Carl Criminal disputes this account, but pled guilty. (This researcher has censored the graphic details of the offense.) Carl Criminal explains the circumstances as following:

The victim told Carl Criminal she had cancer. Carl Criminal initially stated he was going to masturbate into the opening of her rectum but Carl Criminal insists that he did not do so. He stressed that there was no penetration; however, Carl Criminal added that the law requires "penetration no matter how slight" and even though he had no penetration, he pled guilty to the charge regardless.

Dialogue related to details of the rapes (Carl Criminal, 2009, pp. 82-85)

Carl Criminal: "I never, I never, I think I hit...I only remember hitting one victim."

Fernandez: "I can recall more than that" [based on a previous read of victims' statements].

Carl Criminal: "Okay."

Carl Criminal: "...I woke her up and I made her, she was wearing like an all in one night gown, and I had her take off and I started fondling her breasts and she pushed my hand away and that's oh, that's when I uh, when I slapped her."

Carl Criminal: "The one with the key, the one with the key might have resisted to a certain extent, and I again, the slapping was and, and I think she made it, maybe I did slap her harder than I thought, but it was mainly to gain compliance with what I was telling her."

A statement analysis suggests that Carl Criminal slapped his victim merely and primarily to "gain compliance" and not out of anger. He also states that his victims may have embellished his violence. Specifically, he indicated, "I think some of my victims...might have exaggerated the extent of my violence...To say, well you know, I had no choice but to comply..." On another occasion, Carl Criminal stated, "I didn't come in there angry. I didn't come there beating the hell out of them...Just a slap across the face, the hand across the mouth...to make sure there were no screams." This would be an attempt to minimize his violence perpetrated against his victims.)

Over the course of the interviews, Carl Criminal had difficulty reconstructing the timeframe of the various rapes. Carl Criminal said his first rape occurred in 1987, when in fact that sexual assault is documented in police records as having occurred in 1986. Carl Criminal did not appear to have an intent to deceive in making this misstatement.

Carl Criminal: "Okay. Well, that was chronologically, chronologically, I am not sure exactly where it fit in toward the beginning of the rapes that I committed rather than towards the end. I

think after that rape, after that rape...was it before or after? It might have been before, the rape with the woman who said she had cancer, it might have been in like '92, and this rape was in '93, this rape."

Fernandez: "'92. Do you recall which one you either saw or she told you that she was having her...which told you or you saw she was having her menstrual period?"

Carl Criminal: "That was the one."

Fernandez: "In the city."

Carl Criminal: "She told me she was having her menstrual period, menstrual cycle."

Fernandez: "And so after that point..."

Carl Criminal: "I had her perform oral sex on me."

Fernandez: "Which one...he was going to have anal sex with her but she said 'please, don't do that'?"

Carl Criminal: "Right. Right."

Fernandez: "Okay. Did you ever come up with figure of 12 or 11? I have come up with 11 victims?"

Carl Criminal: "Eleven."

Fernandez: "You think it was 11?"

Carl Criminal: "Eleven. I am pretty sure, counting up."

Fernandez: "After you completed the rape, the first time, the very first rape, the very first rape that was in 1986 [details omitted by writer] where he made her twice perform fellatio. He then made her bathe and vaginally raped her [details omitted by writer] When you got home, if you can recall, think back then, how did you feel about that? That's your very first rape. Did you feel that's one down, I was successful! Did you feel kind of good?"

Carl Criminal: “No. No. No. Kind of scared.”

Fernandez: “Kind of scared?”

A statement analysis suggests that a reader should not put much credibility into the words “kind of scared.” There is a serious credibility gap in such word usage. People stating that they were “kind of scared” lack complete sincerity. In fact, Carl Criminal was not so scared that he was compelled to discontinue his sexual assaults.

Carl Criminal: “Scared.”

Fernandez: “Like what the hell did I do?”

Carl Criminal: “Right. Right.”

Fernandez: “Did you really?”

Carl Criminal: “Yea. Well, yeah, I felt that way after all of them. I felt that way after all of them.”

Carl Criminal: “You go on with your life and then I guess it’s ...I understand it is the cycle starts over again, you know. At the time, at the time I committed the first rape and actually the second rape, I was still married, but my marriage wasn’t...”

Fernandez: “I read that.”

Carl Criminal: “But my marriage wasn’t ...there wasn’t good intimacy in the marriage. There wasn’t good...there was not real good intimacy in my marriage.”

(Note: On several occasions, the researcher referred to Carl Criminal in the third person. This is a technique that was successfully used in interviewing Ted Bundy, a serial killer. In sensitive areas of an interview it permits that subject to subconsciously distance himself from the matter under discussion. It allows the individual to feel as if he is speaking of someone else and not himself.)

Fernandez: “And again, I am reading this (description and definition) of a power reassurance rapist, and I... ‘son of a bitch,’ ...this is!”

Carl Criminal: “Right.”

Fernandez: “Selects his victims through voyeurism and intends to attack in the victim’s home while she is alone or sleeping. During the assault, may exhibit pseudo unselfish behavior, apologizing to the victim and therefore, has also been called a ‘gentleman rapist’.” That’s you.

That’s... That’s... yeah, I was reading this and going ‘son of a bitch, this is...

Carl Criminal: “Well, yeah. I think that’s what I have been classified as...”

Fernandez: “Yeah. I mean selected and through this and that’s power reassurance. I don’t know regarding his virility. Now, you told one of your girlfriends at some point, I saw this, I read this, that men with large penises having troubling ejaculating. You recall telling one of... maybe it was...”

Carl Criminal: “Maybe so because sometimes ...”

Fernandez: “That’s what you told her...”

Carl Criminal: “Right. Sometimes... sometimes I did have trouble ejaculating, you know.”

Fernandez: “And maybe that had to do with virility issues, so...”

Carl Criminal: “Yeah. It might have heard that. I might have heard that somewhere. Words gotten back to me, I think not bragging, ex-girlfriends through other girls that I knew that I think that... as far as far... and of course, I don’t know what they say. I guess ex-girlfriends have all these questions now, but I think back some of these girlfriends said before I got arrested, girlfriend that I dated and broke up with.”

Fernandez: “Okay.”

Carl Criminal: “And I had one of them tell me (person’s name deleted) said that you were the best lover she ever had, you know. And...and so I don’t...and...and....what is it?”

Dialogue continuing...

Fernandez: “... is from a forensic psychologist, very specifically, the media coverage on your rape. Did you, the next morning, did you look for a little story on the media coverage?”

Carl Criminal: “And that’s...that’s another thing that’s not fair to me, and I think I have asked you about maybe being able to see the forensic file, the dateline piece, all this stuff. I did not...”

Fernandez: “You still haven’t...?”

Carl Criminal: “I still haven’t seen any of that, all these years later, you know. And that’s, all this stuff that was put...”

Fernandez: “Yeah, but that was after you were popped. Before you were popped, like the next morning in your newspaper, would you look for that item, whether it be three columns or five columns, and it would say claimed to be, an unknown perpetrator entered to the...would you look for the story?”

Carl Criminal: “I wouldn’t necessarily look for the story, but if I had happened...I didn’t have a subscription to like that Daily Advertiser. I think I told you at one point when the task force ...my ex-fiancé was lying in bed one night and the ...I think that was the second time they had redid the task force and they showed the composite. And one of the...one of the victims, the youngest victim had been a [rape] counselor at the sexual abuse, sexual rape crisis center, and my fiancé, at that time, had actually went out and...went out and on a call with her in training earlier that night before I had committed the rape, and ...but I didn’t commit a rape and then watched the papers and all that.”

Carl Criminal: "I did come across...as a matter of fact, I had a ...I had a...I had a newspaper article 'Trail on Serial Rapist Cools Off' and I think it just happened to be ...I don't remember where I read. It was a copy of the Advertiser that was maybe lying around the Sheriff's office or something. I didn't go out and buy a paper. I didn't have a subscription to the paper, but that was one article that I happened to keep. And I think I might have had, and I don't know if it was still in my...and I might have gotten rid of it, I think for a while, I had a copy of the composite that had been in the newspaper but then I got...I got rid of it. And I don't know if I told you, I had a woman who was cleaning my apartment, she would come in every two weeks or once a month, and I had that composite in one of my top dresser drawers, and she, she just quit abruptly while I had the composite. And I am not sure, I was never able to find out from her, and I am not sure if that might not have been the anonymous call if she saw that, that composite or something. I don't know."

Carl Criminal: "My 'mother' has been a very controlling person. From what I understand when I was a young boy growing up, my mother was under psychiatric treatment."

Carl Criminal: "I brought disgrace to my family."

Fernandez: "Do you think you did now?"

Carl Criminal: "Oh yeah, oh yeah. Yeah, my 'daddy' told me, my poor 'daddy.' I would like for you to meet my 'daddy.' I would like for you to meet with him. And, and, he's coming up here Saturday. I could tell him that's okay for you to talk to him."

A statement analysis readily reveals that Carl Criminal had a much greater respect for his father than his mother. For example, "mother" is a somewhat impersonal reference; "mother" is not as endearing of a term as "mom." This is in contrast to the usage of the word "daddy." The term daddy reflects certain closeness and is much more personal in nature.

Dialogue regarding the rape behavior

(Carl Criminal interview, 2011:16-18)

Fernandez: “That brings up the other question. One of these 11 rapes either you had or came close to having anal sex, one of these rapes, or I recall...”

Carl Criminal: “Well, that was the one with woman on the menstrual cycle, and actually, actually I was not going to have anal sex. Okay. I have never had anal sexual intercourse.

Fernandez: “Really?”

Carl Criminal: “No. Well actually, what I was going to do is one of my...one of my last victims, what I did was she told me she had cancer, and I just...I masturbated, okay, into the...just against her, against the opening of her anus.

Fernandez: “Her behind?”

Carl Criminal: “Right. But I have never...”

Fernandez: “But did you plead to that one?”

Carl Criminal: “No. No. As a matter of fact, as a matter of fact, when I went back on the post-conviction relief, the charge of aggravated rape that I pled guilty to, technically, okay, and that’s what’s so bad about the criminal justice system, especially in the State of Louisiana, you know, you know, don’t think...I use to not think, but I firmly believe that around this, in this country, that there are inmates at times...of course, DNA has released rapists from jail who were convicted back in the ‘80s before DNA and the ‘70s and all that, but here in this state, this situation right her, the woman from the city, I...I placed my penis against her anus, okay my penis against the opening of her anus, okay, but I did not penetrate. Not even...not even...not even slight. I did not penetrate.

And actually, in the whole cloud of me being arrested and my attorney telling me I think we should plead, this is the best we can do in 53 days, I technically pled guilty to a rape that I didn't commit. I did not penetrate. And that was one of the things that I testified to and brought up while I was on the stand for my post-conviction relief hearing, you know which it is all neither here nor there now. You know. But I never have...I never have had anal intercourse, you know."

Fernandez: "Well, that shoots down my next question was, did you and a girlfriend or you and your wife ever have anal sex?"

Carl Criminal: "No."

Fernandez: "Were you scared you might hurt them too much?"

Carl Criminal: "I just never thought of it as something that...just didn't try to..."

Fernandez: "Not a turn on. I understand."

Carl Criminal: "As a matter of fact, my fiancée at the time, we were...I think it might have been the first time we were having intercourse, she reached over and went to stick her finger in my anus, you know, and I just...it's something that was a turnoff, you know. I mean I am not ...I am not a homophobic, I had...I had a gay man that I became...I am not what you call gay friendly. I am not homosexual but I understand that both male and female and as Mike and Bob told me, we don't choose to be this way, we're born this way, and I firmly, I firmly believe that. But it is just something that any...anal intercourse is just something that's just never floated my boat."

*A statement analysis notes that Carl Criminal states "... I masturbated, okay, **into** the...just against the opening of her anus." This may be what is customarily referred to as a*

“Freudian slip,” an inadvertent disclosure of truth. Another possibility is that Carl Criminal really did not consider penetration to actually have occurred.

Dialogue regarding rape behavior

(Carl Criminal interview, 2011:19-23)

Fernandez: “Have you found for the most part that...would you have stopped had you not been caught or do you think it was an ongoing thing?”

Carl Criminal: “No. No. I stopped, I stopped before...before I was arrested. The last rape that I committed, the last rape that I committed was before the task force started.

Fernandez: “Okay.”

Carl Criminal: “Yeah. I didn’t quit before...I didn’t quit because of the task force. I had quit before the task force, but the task force started...when the task force started, because the last rape that I committed, I said to myself, you have got to stop this because you’re going to get caught and you are going to spend the rest of your life in prison. Well, little did I know that my future had already been written, you know. The task force started after that, and of course, I mean at times, I tried to live as normal of a life as possible, you know. At the time I was arrested, I was engaged to be married and stuff like that. And my ex finance, I know she was devastated. She was a good woman. She would have made a good wife and I would have...I think I would have went on and had a normal, a normal life and never committed another rape.

I might be ... I might be wrong about that. I can’t say what the future would have held. I think what aggravated me the most is that if the counselor that I spoke to in 1991 had gotten me the proper help that I needed, those victims from 19... You know, and no one...no one has held him accountable and I think he has since passed away, God rest his soul.

I know that he had become a Catholic priest. The last I heard, he was in Kaplan, in

Vermillion Parish, and this was before he came...became a priest where he was...he was working for this Freedom Recovery Center. If he had gotten me the help that I needed, it is like I think I have told you in the past...”

Fernandez: “Oh, yeah.”

Carl Criminal: “A lot of the women who worked with sexual assault victims want to say that well, we don’t want to know anything Carl Criminal has to say, The hell with him, leave him in prison, let him die, that’s where he needs to be, but what they lose is that if we can find from the offenders how to get them the treatment that he need and how to identify, you know, so that if we had no offenders, we would have no victims, you know.

The thing about with the offenders, to hell with the rapist or the child...we don’t want to know anything that they have to say, to me, maybe I am missing the boat somewhere, it is counter-productive, but I just I could have gotten the help that I needed in 1990, ’91 and hadn’t went on to commit those other rapes, those women hadn’t ...those women wouldn’t have been hurt and, you know, I firmly don’t think I would be in prison right now.

The first couple of rapes would have never been solved. At the time that I...at the time that I spoke to him, I had just committed the first two rapes. I had committed the first two rapes.”

Fernandez: “Now just to reiterate that part of it, you went to the counselor and he initially turned you down citing the fact that you were in law enforcement and you reported sexual addiction back then, you said I think I need help in sexual addiction?”

Carl Criminal: “No. I told him about the first two rapes I committed and cried in his office. No. I told him about the first two rapes I committed (repeated). That woman I was living with at the time was a St. Martinville police officer that I met...that I met as I was going through my

divorce and we were living together. She was in counseling for asserted bipolar disorder and she was going to AA and she had quit drinking. She had some drinking problems. And I had some session with her and then ended up having a session with him. I guess he saw some...we had a few sessions together, then he saw me. Whenever he saw me privately, I admitted to him the first two rapes that I committed and told him I needed some help.

He tried to get me into a sexual addiction group in Baton Rouge. He told me because, because of your profession and because you are so well respected in the community, I really can't get you...it is hard to get you inpatient treatment without explaining all of a sudden why is Carl Criminal going to the mental institution."

Additional rapes admitted to by Carl Criminal.

During the interviews, Carl Criminal admitted to an additional five sexual assaults and one aggravated burglary not mentioned in his confession to the police at the time of his arrest. Carl Criminal methodically expounded on various aggravated rapes he committed; for various reasons, he was not charged with their commission (e.g., no DNA/fingerprints connected Carl Criminal to the rape; the rape was never reported by the victim). The following rapes were detailed by Carl Criminal and are not listed in chronological order:

Sexual assaults #7 and #8. The two victims were roommates. Carl Criminal broke into their apartment while both victims were out for the night and hid in the closet. Both victims returned with their respective dates and Carl Criminal remained in the closet until the dates subsequently departed. Carl Criminal then got the two victims into a room, forced them to remove their clothes, and began to fondle them. He then demanded that both get on their knees and perform oral sex on him. He forced one into a closet and had sex with the second one. He then removed the one that he had forced into the closet originally and forced her to perform oral sex upon him.

(Note: There was a degree of confusion involved with this rape incident. Neither of the two victims immediately reported the rapes to the police and neither proceeded to the hospital for the processing of potential evidence. Consequently, there two victims were not part of the six rapes charged against Carl Criminal.)

Sexual assault #9. (Circa 1986/1987). Carl Criminal came upon an automobile parked in a country field. The couple, in their mid to early twenties, had apparently just finished having intercourse. Carl Criminal got the couple out of the car, brandished a gun, stole the man's wallet, and then locked the man in the trunk of the car. He then forced the female victim to walk around the car, put on her panties, and dance for him. He then forced her to perform oral sex on him and he ejaculated in her mouth. This rape and armed robbery was never reported to the police.

Sexual assault #10. Circa 1990. Carl Criminal broke into a mobile home by kicking in the flimsy door. The victim was not home. After seeing signs that a woman lived there alone, Carl Criminal hid in the back space until he saw a car pull up outside and drop the victim off at about 4:00 AM. She did not notice signs of the break-in and entered the mobile home. The victim would later reveal to Carl Criminal she had been out dancing and drinking. Carl Criminal made her take off her clothes and forced her to perform oral sex. He then attempted to have vaginal sex with her but reverted back to oral sex and ejaculated in her mouth. This incident was never reported to law enforcement.

Sexual assault #11. (Note: The police chief believes that this is one of two victims who was who was not randomly selected. The second victim who was not randomly targeted by Carl Criminal was a rape counselor.) Carl Criminal lived several blocks from her house and observed her as she worked in her garden on several occasions as he passed by her residence. Carl

Criminal made her disrobe and began fondling her breasts when she pushed his hand away. He then slapped her. He forced her to remove a pair of panties from her lingerie drawer and told her to put one leg into her panties and model her panties for him. He then vaginally raped her.

Attempted sexual assault #12: An unsuccessful sexual assault involved a black female in Carencro, LA. Because the victim escaped, Carl Criminal was only guilty of aggravated burglary. Carl Criminal explained in his first confession to the police that perhaps in the mid-eighties, “it may have been in ’87 or ’88, on a street coming out of Carencro, he had, is it Michot Street possibly...I was going down the, the last trailer, it was like a trailer next to a house near a field...Kicked the door in, ran to the back bedroom, she got up screaming, hollering and fighting. I kind of ran and she kind of got past me and ran out the back door near the bedroom and I took off.” This offense occurred in the morning. (Carl Criminal, copy of confession to PD (1999:26).

Ending of Rape Behavior

Carl Criminal maintains that he had actually stopped committing rapes before he was arrested. Carl Criminal states that he actually quit when the rape task force was being formed in 1996. A check of police records confirms that the formation of the task force may have been within a year or so of Carl Criminal’s last rape, which occurred in the winter of 1997. The task force formation may have had a chilling effect on Carl Criminal.

There is a degree of confusion regarding Carl Criminal’s last rape, as he insists, “My recollection is the last rape that I committed was August of ’95, so...but I remember there was once more. So the second to last one might have been before that, you know.” Regardless, this discrepancy in dates does not seem to be due to an intent to deceive on Carl Criminal’s part.

This was the only African-American victim. Attempted sexual assault #12 was the lone African-American female. All of his eleven victims were white females, raising the question of

whether Carl Criminal purposely did not target black females. He would later state in his personal interviews that in no way was he a racist. He explained that at one point he dated a black female who worked in a bank; however, due to the culture in the city, they broke up.

Carl Criminal “The Man”

Dialogue about Carl Criminal as a person:

Fernandez: “Tell me about Carl Criminal the man, nothing to do with police work, no rape...Talk to me about Carl Criminal the man” (Carl Criminal interview, 2011:38)

Carl Criminal: “I don’t know. Except for the rapes, try to treat people the way I want to be treated and that’s what’s so mind...it is mind boggling to me, you know, Try and treat someone...try and ...try and be appreciative of what I have. Just like in prison, I am blessed. God has blessed me. I have a strong faith. I believe that, like my mother told me, God rest her soul, on more than one occasion she told me that she was proud of the way I have accepted my sentence. And it is like I told her, being a Christian and a Catholic, I told her, I said, one of these days...one of these days, we have to understand, that we’re all going to have....I believe you had a cancer scare a few years back....”

Fernandez: “It wasn’t a scare. I had prostate cancer.”

Carl Criminal: “We all have...we’re all going to have some type of crosses and problems to carry in this life. And one of the things, except for the rapes, is to try and treat people the way I want to be treated. If I see someone that has, has...needs help, to try and help them. I am known having a good...of course my father is responsible for that, having a good work ethic, you know, that if I am assigned to do that job and I am on that job, it is done. It is done right. It is done well, you know.”

Dialogue regarding Carl Criminal's mother's possible affair with a friend

Carl Criminal: (A preacher visiting Carl Criminal's mother at home when her husband wasn't there...) "Him drinking coffee and leaving. Now, I might just not remember, of course. If they were doing anything, they weren't doing it in front of me. They might have been doing it while I was back outside playing or taking a nap or something, but looking back on that now, my older sister and I talked, back in '66, around there, give or take a year, a man did not go to another man's house and drink coffee with his wife during the day while that man was at work. Now, that was something that was odd. I mean correct me if I am wrong, I think that was something that was socially unacceptable at that time."

Fernandez: "I agree."

Carl Criminal: "And we have suspected and I think my father may have suspected, too, that my...I don't know if I mentioned it to you that my younger sister Carline may be this man's child. Had I mentioned that to you?"

Fernandez: "Your dad told me some very intimate...he thinks that possibly your mom gave him the VD. He doesn't think he gave it to her. The mom may have given it to him. And he said he went to a doctor back then and said you can even get that kind of shit off a toilet seat and he said, 'I wasn't fooling around,' but he said she wind up having some infection down there, so. Carl

Criminal: "Well, and I don't know...I don't know...I think...I think actually what might have happened is that at one point, another, both of them might have been unfaithful is what I kind of suspect."

Fernandez: "Sure."

Carl Criminal: "It is really what I would..."

Fernandez: "A man is going to be a man, you know."

Carl Criminal: "Well, a man doesn't necessarily have to be quote 'unfaithful' and

Fernandez: "I agree."

Carl Criminal: "...men are dogs, men are dogs, you know, and...and I think being unfaithful, there is so many things come into play, but I think the ultimate thing is if a person, a person has to take their marriage vows serious, is a person of morals, et cetera, et cetera. I mean I was definitely being unfaithful. I wasn't unfaithful to my wife, but I was definitely being unfaithful...I wasn't unfaithful to my wife in the respect that I wasn't having an extra-marital affair, but I sure was unfaithful; whenever I committed two rapes. That's what...that's what hurts me. And then besides that, I had never been unfaithful, I never had extra-marital affairs."

Fernandez: "You notice we have gone back..."

Carl Criminal: "Maybe I should have [had extra-marital affairs] instead of committing rapes."

Fernandez: "...a whole lot of sex. You're a sexually...I asked you about Carl Criminal the man, not the rapist, not the policeman."

Carl Criminal: "Right."

Fernandez: "And yet we wound up taking about sex, predominately about sex, and I wanted to know about Carl Criminal the man."

Carl Criminal: "Right."

Fernandez: "Do you think sex is a huge or was a huge, enormous part of your life? You're a very sexually-oriented person?"

Carl Criminal: "I think that...well I think I am. Well, I think I have had a strong sex drive."

Fernandez: "You said that already. You said a 'strong libido' were your words."

Carl Criminal: "Right. Right. And I was not one with a lot of hobbies. At the time that I turned 18 and started with the sheriff's office, our pay was so ...our pay was so low that a lot of times

we spent a lot of parts of my career working overtime, extra duty on weekends and weekends and nights and stuff like that. So there is not a lot of room for fishing and some guys do. I just never got into a situation where I played a lot of sports.

I was playing football in high school and got injured, and that kind of ...in junior high school and got injured and that kind of stopped my, my sporting career and different things like that. And once I became an adult, I never really took up golf or hunting or fishing or anything like that” (Carl Criminal Interview, 2011:38-43).

It would appear as if the majority of Carl Criminal’s personal life was preoccupied with sex, sexuality and sexual issues. From Carl Criminal’s youth, sex was perpetually paramount in his mind with not much else. He had no hobbies and played no sports during adolescents. Even his limited outside interest was related to attracting females, i.e., Cajun dancing, working police details at nightclubs, etc.

Carl Criminal’s Modus Operandi for Targeting Victims and Props to Ward off a Rapist

Carl Criminal explained that his initial method of targeting a residence would be to “park and walk.” After locating a house that appeared to be satisfactory, he would then position himself outside a window that had the blinds open, shades pulled up, or curtains drawn. Carl Criminal would peer inside and see what he could regarding the domicile and its occupants. He would execute this in the middle of the night (usually around 3:00 AM) so he would have plenty time with his victims and not worry about a spouse or significant other coming home.

Carl Criminal detailed several key aspects of his methodology for his criminal activity. He indicated that he would assess a potential victim’s house in an effort to determine whether

she lived with a man. He noted that it was more likely that a man lived with her if her residence met the following criteria:

- There were two cars in the driveway
- There was a boat in the driveway
- There was a truck in the driveway.
- There was a large pair of men's boots on the back porch.
- There was camouflage clothing on the back porch or clothes line.

Carl Criminal fully understood that a residence without these markers could still have a man living there, but he simply played the odds. For example, it was less likely that statistically a woman would buy a boat or a truck. If he concluded that it was more likely that a man lived in the targeted residence, he would simply avoid this target. He also commented that "a dog is phenomenal for stopping burglars or rapists." Furthermore, "voyeurism" was noted as a manner through which to select victims, and several rapists reported entering the victim's home during absence to learn the layout of the dwelling, etc. (Hazelwood & Warren, (1989). This factor is related to Swindle's (1997) description of the serial rapist who would enter his victim's unoccupied home to search for indicators of her being married, having a roommate or children, and also to determine her access to possible weapons (Graney, et al, (2002:63).

This researcher reasoned that the above indicators are "regional indicators." This same set of indicators could not be applied to an urban environment (i.e., Detroit, Chicago, New York City). They were particularly useful for Carl Criminal in a large city, and could also be applied to rural areas surrounding Jackson, Mississippi, Montgomery, Alabama, Birmingham, Alabama, and New Orleans.

This technique was not always successful. Carl Criminal explained that on one occasion, “I snuck into one house one night and there was a man sleeping. And you talk about take-off out of the house. (Laughing) I snuck in, inside the house and I mean...I can’t remember if the door was unlocked, I got in through the window, and I, that’s what I’d do. If I got in through a window, I would go to a door and make sure that it was unlocked and unbolted in case I needed to make a quick getaway. I got inside of the house and it was towards the end, I got in that house. I went in through the window, opened the door, and went in and there were two young children sleeping...sleeping in an uh, it was young children, nine and ten years old. Looks like a boy and a girl sleeping in separate beds.”

“Well I said I went in and I went into another bedroom with the door closed, so I just opened up the door very slowly and turned on the light; there’s a big guy sleeping in bed. Looked like a big body-builder. I turned off the light, closed the door, swap, out that house. As I’m running around the corner of the house, I see the porch light come on. I got the hell out that neighborhood. And that was back in the same area off of Johnson Street. It was kind of like being, like I said, a cat burglar. Now, there were two girls and I don’t know if they, what they, if they were a couple. XXXX had some reports that weren’t prosecuted. Because they was two girls in an apartment that I had raped (sic). They only gave you the reports that I was charged with, [Detective] XXXX” (Carl Criminal interview, 2009:122).

Dialogue regarding targeting victims

Carl Criminal: “Okay, there were two girls. My understanding is that because I remember, see I remember XXXX talking about this with Debbie okay. Once they realized there was a serial rapist, what happened was again, I was driving down the road, apartment complexes. Parked facing the road, kind of warm, cool, kind of cool part of night. Okay, I crack in the, I

crack in the living room window. And just driving, looking, spotted that, spotted that. Went around, found that, that, I say driving: it might be one o'clock in the morning, one thirty in the morning...the window opened."

Fernandez: "Were you drinking that night?"

Carl Criminal: "Yes, I was drinking during every sexual assault. (Emphasis added by researcher). And, and I parked in the apartment complex, went around, took the screen off. Okay, took the screen off the window, got in, went through the door, got in and saw that nobody was in the apartment. It was a one bedroom apartment. They had a little covered patio area, door, living room kitchen area a one bedroom apartment with a restroom. Took the screen off, got in, saw no one was there, opened the, opened the door, went to put the screen back on. Went back in the apartment, looked around saw that two, it looked like two young college girls lived there."

Fernandez: "Because of the pictures?"

Carl Criminal: "From pictures, clothing, you see. And just like the one that was unreported in Vermillion Parish, whenever I kicked the door in, I went through and saw that no man was living there."

Fernandez: "Did you rape both of these girls, these college girls?"

Carl Criminal: "No, no. I waited for them and raped them."

Fernandez: "You raped both?"

Carl Criminal: "Yeah, okay."

Fernandez: "In addition to these six, we have two more that you weren't convicted of."

Carl Criminal: “Well there was, there was like. During, from eighty-seven to ninety-five and these were two girls in once incident. From eighty-seven to ninety-five there were like eleven women” (Carl Criminal Interview, 2009:124).

Carl Criminal noted that if police had ever mounted surveillance in a neighborhood where Carl Criminal was stalking a particular house and confronted Carl Criminal as to why he was there at an unusual hour, he could have easily addressed their questions. He said would simply tell the officers, “I’m watching that house over there” and nod toward any random house. Most officers would typically not interfere with another officer’s surveillance, nor would they inquire into the nature of surveillance, especially when a ranking officer (a sergeant) was involved.

Dialogue regarding whether the victims could have said anything to prevent the rape:
Fernandez: “...in rape prevention seminars...say before the rape occurs, please don’t do this, I have a venereal disease right now. In your mind’s eye, had any of your victims said anything like that, please don’t do this; I have a venereal disease you don’t want to...”

Carl Criminal: “One of my victims, one of my last victims again that were unreported. The last victim as a matter of fact, told me that she had cancer.”

Fernandez: “Ahh, okay. And that’s another thing that they counsel women. I have uterine cancer. I have cervix cancer, did that have a chilling effect, or you went through with it anyway.”

Carl Criminal: “I didn’t have sex with her, I had her perform oral.” (Carl Criminal interview, 2009:115).

Statement analysis suggests that in some illogical manner, Carl Criminal does not consider oral sex to be sex at all, or at least on the same level as vaginal sex. However, it may be that Carl Criminal was simply speaking without deliberating and taking shortcuts with his grammar. Common sense would indicate that he meant to say that he did not have “vaginal sexual intercourse” once she made her announcement. Had this investigator challenged Carl Criminal upon his declaration, he may have clarified his response.

Fernandez: “...How about had any of them say further counseling suggested, say, I’m pregnant, would that have stopped you?”

Carl Criminal: “I don’t think so, unless, unless, I mean she was showing. I don’t think that would have stopped me.”

Fernandez: “How about a menstrual cycle or ‘I have AIDS?’”

Carl Criminal: “One of my, one of my, one of my victims was on her menstrual cycle, and I had her, that the one in Church point. That’s the one in the country, the day one...I had her perform oral sex on me.”

Fernandez: “Did she tell you that though? She told you or you just saw?”

Carl Criminal: “Well no, she told me and she had a tampon string hanging out and I had her dispose it.”

Carl Criminal’s strategy for targeting victims can be observed in his detailed description of his first rape. He and his ex-wife were still married, and the marriage was not going well. Carl Criminal had been out drinking and he was “horny.” He was driving through a neighborhood at

3:00 AM and he observed a bedroom window light on. Carl Criminal noticed only one car under the carport. Carl Criminal parked his car around the block and got out “kind of like a cat burglar, sneaking around without being detected.” Carl Criminal then “snuck into the back yard and was pretty well loaded” at the time. Peering into the window, Carl Criminal saw a woman lying there with a young girl. The next thing that Carl Criminal did was to check the doors and windows to see if any of them were open. Carl Criminal added, “I guess my M.O. was to gain control access to my victim and no yelling, screaming or making attention.” He found the back window opened. Carl Criminal stated “...they found an um, partial palm print on that window. It was one of the prints that they found; they couldn’t match it because it was a palm print.”

Carl Criminal was wearing blue dress pants and a bandana around his face; he had taken off his shirt. Carl Criminal said there was something said at one point and the “little woman; the little girl woke up.” Carl Criminal made the little girl get down on the other side of the bed where she could not see what was going on. Carl Criminal then stated, “I don’t know if you know, I made the woman, I think perform oral sex.” (Note: The researcher believes that Carl Criminal knew exactly what he forced the victim to do. However, Carl Criminal made this admission early in the interview process. As time passed and the dialogue between Carl Criminal and the researcher continued, Carl Criminal would find it easier to make inculpatory admissions.) Carl Criminal continued “I made her perform oral sex on me and maybe masturbate me and I ejaculated into, on the carpet. Then I made her go through her lingerie drawer and get a pair of blue uh bikini panties and put them on. I took her to the kitchen, made her get some orange juice to pour. I was thinking about forensics, but not, that’s like I said before DNA. And, and then, and then, and then, then, I brought her back into the bedroom. I even made her take a bath, I made, and, and um, I guess that goes back to forensics law

enforcement training. [Note: This is an example of Carl Criminal's hubris, one symptom of his diagnosis of narcissistic personality disorder.] I just, and, and, and what happened was...In the nineties, the last rape I committed in ninety-five and, and, after I committed these rapes" (Carl Criminal Interview, 2009:51-56.)

Non-Rape Criminal Behavior

Carl Criminal said that he had smoked marijuana in high school but he did not stay stoned all the time. Carl Criminal added that he never liked it. Carl Criminal's older sister and his brother-in-law smoked marijuana. He explained he would "go out behind the barn and smoke like half a joint and just enjoy the green in the pasture." While a deputy sheriff with the sheriff's office, Carl Criminal continued to smoke marijuana during employment. Upon employment with the sheriff's office, Carl Criminal stated he did *not* have to take a polygraph examination such as that provided by most police departments. Carl Criminal noted that the sheriff's office did not use the polygraph as a routine instrument of internal investigations but that they did conduct routine drug screening through urination testing.

Carl Criminal stated he was not a routine or frequent user of marijuana and did not have a fear of being caught. However, subsequent to joining the sheriff's department, he wished to switch over to the Police Department circa 1982. At that time, he was given a pre-employment polygraph. He was informed by someone whose name he could not recall that he failed the polygraph specifically regarding drug usage issue. A phone call placed by the researcher to the police chief revealed that the records regarding Carl Criminal's polygraph were old and had been deleted from the police records.

Existence of Correlates to Serial Killers

In his book, *Profiling: the Psychology of Catching Killers*, David Owen asserts “Serial rapists rank second only to serial killers as a target for criminal profilers, since both crimes involve extreme violence and are driven by the most uncontrollable psychological impulses. In fact, at the highest levels of violence the boundaries can vanish, and serial rapists switch to killing their victims as a matter of course” (Owen 2010:157). It should be noted that virtually any and all of the rapes committed by Carl Criminal could easily have culminated in a murder of the victim, especially had one of the victims had a weapon or had vigorously fought with Carl Criminal. In all of the sexual assaults, Carl Criminal was armed with deadly force and was ready to take action if warranted by virtue of his training.

An historic concept regarding many serial killers long accepted by psychologists and criminologists is a phenomenon known as the “homicidal triad.” Accordingly, I wished to assure myself that Carl Criminal didn’t possess any of the same correlates as a serial killer. Although it is (virtually) impossible to predict whether a young person will grow up to be a serial killer, there are three childhood symptoms that experts regard as major danger signals.

They are: 1. Enuresis (more commonly known as bed-wetting). When this behavior is observed in a child beyond the age of twelve, it is a sign of deep pathology. (More than 60% of serial killers were still wetting their beds as adolescents.) 2. Fire-starting (pyromania). A fascination with fire is an early manifestation for a child’s fondness for spectacular destruction. (Henry Lee Lucas burned down a neighborhood house at the age of six.) (Schechter, 1996:283). (The diary of the Son of Sam serial killer recorded almost 2,000 incidents of non-consequential fires [e.g., trash bins, abandoned cars or houses] in which he would set the fire, masturbate, and masturbate a second time as the fire authorities would come to put out the fire.)

3. Cruelty to animals.

Most serial killers have histories of at least two of the three elements of the above homicidal triad in their backgrounds. In an effort to cover all of the bases of Carl Criminal's background, I questioned regarding him having possessed any of the traits of the homicidal triad. When Carl Criminal was specifically asked about the above behaviors, he denied ever having any of them. Additionally, many rapists will carry their rapes one step further and conclude their offense by murdering their rape victim.

Additionally, many serial killers have been known to have sustained brain injuries of some type during childhood and prepubescent years. Other potential factors causing a propensity for violence include brainstem injuries and frontal lobe injuries. "The frontal lobe of the brain is important for regulating and inhibiting behavior. Damage to this region could cause impulsivity and a lack of self-control, an inability to evaluate the consequences of one's actions, and a loss of normal feeling of guilt and remorse" (Curran 1994:67). Carl Criminal was asked about whether he ever sustained any serious head injuries from automobile accidents, football injuries, or high-level falls such as from a tree, roof top or high platform Carl Criminal denied ever receiving any such injury.

Discussion

The subject's interviews, in conjunction with police records and other news accounts revealed issues not previously made transparent to the public. This research exceeded previous literature regarding Carl Criminal, which simply painted him as a good cop gone bad. It is intended to provide a "peek behind the curtain" into his aberrant personality development, his childhood, his criminal behavior, and his relationships with women that may have been contributed, at least in part, to the causation of his criminal behavior.

The importance of this research in establishing a blueprint for understanding other rapists cannot be overemphasized. This research identifies certain “markers” in the case study of an individual who may be traumatized at an early age and whether such an individual should be considered to be a candidate for psychiatric intervention. This research will assist in defining the methodology of rapists that have law enforcement backgrounds and will be of assistance in profiling them prior to apprehension.

Although many research studies regarding serial killers and sexual sadists have been conducted in the past, this study specifically focuses on a career law enforcement officer. The study of a police officer who rapes is fertile ground for further research regarding motivation that can be generalized to apply to other populations of our culture. That would include such individuals holding or seeking positions of power such as military personnel, security guards, and professional athletes.

In general, this research could be applicable to individuals who might possess an embellished masculine self-perception. Conversely, it could be applicable to individuals with an undeveloped self-perception who may seek to prove their masculinity. Mental health specialists may also benefit from this research when a similar pathology is manifested in the personality of patients.

The most significant part of this research methodology is the personal interviews with Carl Criminal. This provided an understanding of his behavioral motivation, and his relationships with others were contextualized. The researcher observed the act of rape through the lens of the rapist himself and obtained a better understanding of his hostilities toward women.

Specific issues addressed with Carl Criminal included his profiling of victims, the extent of his alcohol use or abuse prior to seeking a rape victim, whether or not Carl Criminal himself

was ever sexually abused as a child, his development of a fetish/paraphilia for women's underwear, and his relationships with various women in his life including his first wife and his mother. Furthermore, with Carl Criminal's permission, his early prison records including an assessment of his personality and intelligence were reviewed.

Summary

A review of Chapter IV disclosed what this researcher considered to be mostly candor on behalf of Carl Criminal. This case study presents Carl Criminal's perceptions and contextualizes them within his environment as a man, a police officer, and a rapist. This provides a model for explaining why certain events might have been interpreted by him as they were. It aids in the translation and understanding of his experiences over his life and provides a better understanding as to why he, as an individual, may have said, did, thought and behaved in a certain criminal manner.

Despite the narrow focus of a case study of a single rapist and its inherent limitations, the analytical research technique utilized is well established and allows the findings to be generalized to other law enforcement organizations in pursuit of serial rapists. Carl Criminal revealed himself to be an individual operating on the fringe of what some might call a thinking disorder, but others might call irrational behavior. Carl Criminal states that he stayed scared...constantly. He knew exactly what he was doing. According to Carl Criminal, as mentioned earlier in this dissertation, there was this "animalistic pull" on him regarding wanting to have sexual relations with women.

I should add that two of the worst serial killers that I studied in the FBI Academy were Edmund Emil Kemper III and Henry Lee Lucas. Both led storied and horrific lives as serial killers and both killed their mothers. In the 2003 book, "Profile of a Criminal Mind, How

Psychological Profiling Helps Solve True Crimes,” Kemper, after killing his mother, expressed his complete animus towards her by cutting off her head and having sex with her headless corpse (Innes, B. (2003:62-63). Lucas had killed his mother by stabbing her to death (Innes, B. 2003:88). Thus, it becomes painfully obvious that many serial killers as well as rapists are plagued by “mother issues.”

While involved in my interviews of Carl Criminal, I explored his relationship with his mother as best as was reasonable. I did utilize statement analysis when I thought Carl Criminal was attempting to assuage his conscience or ameliorate his nefarious deeds. In the overall scheme of this dissertation, I did this relatively infrequently. Carl Criminal has apparently developed a consciousness and now, having spent years in prison, he is in acceptance. He is fully aware that he will never be a free man for the rest of his life.

Chapter VI – Psychological Evaluation by Prison Staff

Glueck stated that “psychiatry has dominated the literature on rapists since ‘irresistible impulse’ and ‘disease of the mind’ were introduced as causes of rape” (Glueck, 1925: 243).

Thus, this study includes psychological inferences regarding Carl Criminal. The professional staff of the Louisiana Department of Corrections has contributed substantially to this analysis.

Counseling Report and Handwritten Letter

On October 2, 2010, Ms. Kayla Sherman Goodwin, MA Prison Psychological Counselor of the David Wade Correctional Center provided the researcher with a copy of an archival “Clinical Screening Report” regarding Carl Criminal, dated March 22, 1999. The report was produced early during Carl Criminal’s incarceration in the state’s correctional system by the psychology department of the Louisiana Department of Corrections. Ms. Goodwin has a Bachelor of Science degree in Psychology and a Master of Arts degree in Counseling.

The report notes comments by Carl Criminal indicating that he and an unidentified girlfriend had attended ten counseling sessions in 1990 regarding “relationship problems.” Furthermore, the report indicates the following under the “Testing Results” category. “Intelligence is estimated to be within the 92 to 104 range based on performance on the Culture Fair Intelligence Test- Form A and Form B. Reading standard score is 96, Reading grade equivalent is 12th, Spelling standard is 91, spelling grade equivalent is 9th, Arithmetic standard score is 77, and Arithmetic grade is equivalent to 5th on the WRAT-3.”

The following information is detailed in the “Personality Screening” section: “Personality screening, which is based on norms established on inmates within the Louisiana Department of Corrections, reflects a profile with a valid response set. The response set seems to be directed towards presenting the self as psychologically healthy. Assessment of personality data offers

descriptive hypotheses of an individual whose basic disposition is narcissistic, egotistical, rigid, stubborn, somber and tense. Behaviorally, he is described as conforming, perfectionistic (sic), deferential to authority and task-oriented.” It is further noted during the early stage of Carl Criminal’s incarceration that he reported being “nervous over anticipation of what to expect” and concerns for his safety; otherwise, his mental status was essentially unremarkable. A final comment in the “Screening Impression” category indicates “Interpretation of screening information suggests Compulsive and Narcissistic Personality Features.”

On August 8, 2011, Ms. Goodwin stated that while she was worked as a program specialist approximately ten or eleven years ago (1999-2000) as a member of the Sex Offender Assessment Program, Carl Criminal was a member of her group. Upon entering a room where the various inmates had assembled, other inmates began telling Carl Criminal to “tell her [Sherman] or we’ll [the other inmates] tell her.” Carl Criminal hesitantly revealed that a comical commercial had appeared on television wherein various people dressed as vegetables were inside of a refrigerator and were in the process of “inching” closer to a salad dressing while the light was off. Upon the refrigerator opening and the light inside coming on, one of the vegetables, perhaps a piece of celery, had a visibly startled facial expression and Carl Criminal had informed the other inmates that one of his victims had that same expression upon looking into her closet and seeing Carl Criminal inside with his mask on. (Actually, Carl Criminal wore a bandana.)

Obviously, Carl Criminal did not possess guilt, remorse or empathy for his victims if he was able to ridicule them in that manner. Notably, Carl Criminal had not undergone all of his victim awareness and sensitivity training at that point in his incarceration. Carl Criminal has argued that since that point in time, he has become more sensitive to the plight of his victims. According to Carl Criminal, he now has greater empathy for the trauma that rape victims suffer.

On February 22, 2012, Ms. Goodwin contacted this researcher and said that while reviewing paperwork in a file cabinet, she found “something [she] thought that [I] might find interesting.” She included a photocopy of a personal handwritten letter from Carl Criminal that he had forwarded to her while enrolled in her 2000 sex offender treatment group. The letter, which was dated September 16, 2000, read as follows:

Dear Ms. Sherman,

I have been meaning to write you this letter for some time but have been extremely busy.

I have questions concerning my mother’s mental illness and am trying to identify what it might be. I know that she saw a Psychiatrist in the 1970’s for 4 or 5 years. In 1982, she and my father separated and divorced, when she started The Knotted Cord of Love Rosary Mission, which is dedicated to spreading divotion (sic) to the Rosary. At the same time, The Blessed Virgin Mary began speaking to my mother and giving her messages. Since that time, my mother and stepfather have developed quite a following. My Mother through “Mother Mary,” has counseled people to divorce, change jobs, etc. The property where my mother now lives is fenced like a compound. I have an older sister, younger brother, two step-sisters and a step brother, who all live their lives according to when and how “Mother Mary” says they should. My mother has thrown people off of “Mission Property,” who were living there, and other followers out of the mission, who were not doing as “Mother Mary asked.” My mother has had a pattern of being extremely controlling and emotionally abusive with me over the past 20 years since I left home. (Emphasis added by researcher.) For example, one time in the mid-1980’s she got upset with me because I would not do something. She called my younger brother, who has had problems with drugs, and told him that I had narcotics officers watching him. It was a complete lie. Her pattern is that, if she cannot control you, she will tell you mean, ugly, and hurtful things. Then she will start calling family and friends, telling them vicious made up lies, in an attempt to get them upset with you. (Now don’t forget this is a holy woman who speaks directly to Jesus’ mother.) She and I have gone for years at a time without speaking, in the past 20 years, because of this pattern. Each time I resumed building a relationship again, it started out good at first, then bang, out of nowhere you did something or did not do something that Mother Mary wanted. She is the center of attention at the mission and is wait on hand and foot. I remember several years back after one Thanksgiving dinner she told my stepbrother. “John, Mother Mary said to get us some coffee.” It has gotten to the point that I can not that I can not have a relationship with her, because to do so I am subjecting myself to certain emotional abuse. I also at this point only have a relationship with my brother, because the others are convinced she speaks to and receives counsel from the Virgin Mary. (She speaks to Jesus now also.) It is sad when your mother is so mentally ill and emotionally abusive that you cannot have contact with her to protect your own sanity. Yet if you met her initially you would find that she is very articulate and well versed. She writes beautiful poetry.

Is she using the Virgin Mary's counsel through her to control people, or is she delusional, and actually thinks the Virgin Mary is speaking to her? My father told me recently that in 1982, when all this Virgin Mary stuff started, and they were about to split up, they had a session with her psychiatrist from the 1970's. The psychiatrist told her, "Genevieve you are not receiving messages from the Virgin Mary," and she responded, "Yes, I hear her voice." The psychiatrist continued, "If you get back on your medicine the voices will all go away." Do you have any idea what her mental illness might be. Could her emotional abuse be a contributing factor to the rapes I committed? Secondly, I just finished reading Journey into Darkness, by John Douglas. (Note by researcher: Douglas is a former Supervisory Special Agent with the FBI and was assigned to the Behavioral Science Unit.) It was fairly interesting. However, I am trying to find other material on sexual offenders. In his book John Douglas refers (sic) to other books such as, Inside the Criminal Mind, and The Crime Classification Manual and the Diagnostical (sic) and Statistical Manual. Would you have copies of any of these that you may be able to loan me? I am serious about my rehabilitation. I want to learn how sexual offenders work and what cause me and others to do the things that they did. If I remember correctly, did you say some time back that you had a copy of the Sexual Offender, Vol III, which is in the law library. Might I be able to borrow it. I could only check it out of the law library for 3 days at a time. It would definitely take me longer than 3 days to read it. Any other material along these lines that you may be able to loan me to read would be greatly appreciated.

I know that you are extremely busy. However, I would truly appreciate if you might be able to come and talk to me about these two subjects at some other time besides group. I work in the prison laundry. If you were able to stop in there we should be able to use the office or the art room for a few minutes without any problem.

Thank you for your time.

Carl Criminal

A review of the above letter reveals that Carl Criminal possessed a decent vocabulary and had adequate/medium proficiency in spelling. It is clear that Carl Criminal harbored much animosity towards his mother. To render this opinion does not require a degree of expertise in statement analysis, but instead requires merely accepting Carl Criminal at his word. It is apparent that he considered her to be manipulative as well as mentally and emotionally abusive. Carl Criminal may have considered his mother to be the decisive cause in breakup of his parents' marriage. In fact, Carl Criminal carried a certain amount of disdain for his mother that seemed ever-present when she was a topic of conversation.

Ms. Goodwin also provided the researcher with a copy of a personal workbook utilized by Carl Criminal entitled, “David Wade Correctional Center Social Service Program.” The book includes a handwritten note indicating that it was received by Carl Criminal on “Wed, May 3, 2000,” along with the following inscription:

*I was told that I had to give a personal example, of how each risk factor applied to me. Not every risk factor applied to me in my honest opinion. The risk factor exercises with an * astrik (sic), are made up, and in my opinion do not fit my personal circumstances.*

This fill-in-the-blank personal workbook was utilized by Carl Criminal and other inmates in a treatment plan for prison sex offenders. Ms. Goodwin noted that this specific treatment plan was designed to assist convicted sex offenders in exploring their inner thoughts, emotions, attitudinal deference to sex laws, and their defense mechanisms. Carl Criminal received and completed this book shortly after his arrest.

Some of the entries by Carl Criminal expressed his raw emotions as well as his faulty logic when he was a sheriff’s deputy engaged in sexual assaults. Whether Carl Criminal engaged in this workbook exercise in an attempt to tell the prison staff what he wanted them to know or whether he shared his true feelings is debatable.

Ms. Goodwin recalled that among the Correctional Center’s approximately 25 sex offenders, perhaps only eight inmates signed up for the course. She thought that all who committed to the course had a motive of being viewed as the ideal prisoner engaged in a real rehabilitative effort. She indicated most prisoners wished to be documented as having sought therapy with a view toward potential release from prison. Ms. Sherman opined that as in the case with most inmates, Carl Criminal tends to be manipulative. She could only guess at whether he was being forthright or “telling the audience what they wanted to hear.” She did add that, like other prisoners, Carl Criminal is the consummate “confidence man.” A confidence man, aka “con-man” is an

individual who garners the trust and confidence of the duped victim who unwittingly puts his faith and trust into another.

This researcher believes that one of the many reliable techniques for discerning the truth of a statement might be what is known in the federal criminal law rules as a “statement against self-interest” and in state criminal law as a “declaration against penal interest.” A reliable indicator for discerning the truth is enshrined in Federal Rules of Evidence, Rule 801, Rule 803 and Rule 804. Specifically, these rules deem statements by defendants as *not* to be hearsay, if made in an environment that is not coerced and even if made against the declarant’s interest. The thrust of this rule is that the statement is deemed *not* to be hearsay because of its intrinsic reliability and, therefore, courts will admit such a statement into evidence and allow the jury to give it the evidentiary weight they deem appropriate. For example, when an individual admits he has five pounds of uncut heroin in his home, courts and juries should have the province of accepting or rejecting this type of evidence.

An alternate legal theory for admitting these types of statements is annunciated in Rule 804 (b) (3), which states: "A statement against interest: [is] A statement which was at the time of its making so far contrary to the declarant’s pecuniary or proprietary interest, or so far tended to subject the declarant to civil or criminal liability, or to render invalid a claim by the declarant against another, that a reasonable person in the declarant’s position would not have made the statement unless believing it to be true. A statement tending to expose the declarant to criminal liability and offered to exculpate the accused is not admissible unless corroborating circumstances clearly indicate the trustworthiness of the statement” (Federal Criminal Code and Rules, 1999, 300).

Furthermore, the intrinsic reliability bestowed upon this type of evidence is that one would have to be mentally deficient to admit to a crime that he had not committed. This rule creates an exception to the long-standing legal precept originating in English common law proscribing hearsay testimony, unless the statement is intrinsically reliable. For example, Carl Criminal wrote in his workbook, ““During the time span that I committed my rapes, I *was* (emphasis by writer) in denial by ignoring the facts, concerning the severe psychological pain and trauma, that I was causing my victims, and their loved ones.” *(Note: A statement analysis suggests that Carl Criminal wishes the reader to believe that he now understands the pain and trauma that he previously caused his victims and their loved ones. This would cause a reader to believe that he is now undergoing rehabilitative metamorphosis and rectifying his criminal personality. A statement such as that may or may not be sincere.)*

In comparison, while referring to “masturbation to a deviant fantasy,” Carl Criminal enters the following comment: “Touch time; maintaining a deviant sexual thought while fondling your genital area to a point that usually ends in you having an orgasm.” He continues, “Many times I would masturbate to a deviant sexual fantasy, about sexually assaulting a woman, prior to going to bed at night when I was alone.” The first part of this statement is clearly against his self-interest, as he reflects on masturbating to deviant sexual fantasies; thus, it is probably accurate and reflects Carl Criminal’s sentiment at that time. The second part of his statement reflects a distancing from the essence of his statement, i.e., “These types of fantasies, in my opinion, (sic) is what helps lead a person to committing a sex crime against another person.” *(Note: A statement analysis suggests that this statement is undoubtedly accurate but that Carl Criminal does not share his culpability in the offense. He states “helps lead a person.” What person? A statement analysis indicates that Carl Criminal still attempts to distance himself from*

the act himself. He suggests that masturbating to a lurid fantasy “helps lead a person to committing sex crimes....” Suddenly, his statement becomes a tad impersonal. He stated “helps lead a person” instead of “helped lead me to commit a sex crime.”)

A statement analysis of the written notations in Carl Criminal’s workbook follows.

(Note: Several spelling errors were corrected by the researcher for the purposes of reproducing the quotations below.)

”I blame my emotionally abusive, mentally ill mother, my highly stressful job, and Mr. L , the counselor that I spoke to in 1991 for not getting me the proper psychological help that I needed to stop what I was doing” (p. 23). (Note: “Mr. L.” refers to Bill Leach, who at that time was a counselor with “Freedom Recovery,” a mental health agency for alcoholism, drug addiction, and other behavioral health issues; Mr. Leach eventually joined the priesthood.)

Carl Criminal drew a picture of a face with a frown (☹) along with the words, “I would not have committed these rapes, had my mother not mentally abused me, the stress of my job and Mr. L not getting me help in 1991 “ (p. 24).

“During the time span that I committed my rapes, I was in denial by ignoring the facts, concerning the severe psychological pain and trauma, that I was causing my victims and their loved ones” (p. 25).

“I ignored the fact of all the psychological pain I was causing my victims” (p. 26).

“Yes, I am a sex offender. I think most of the group members fail to admit to their sex crimes. I feel most sex offenders do not want to admit to their crime because of the social stigma of being labeled, a rapist, a child molester or a pedophile. I also feel that sex offenders many times do not want to deal with the hurt that caused them to be sexual offenders. There are no benefits to a sexual offender being in denial. I was sad to see the anger, denial, stupidity and side

skirting of the issues that some people displayed when given an opportunity to participate in this program. A sexual offender not in a state of denial, and admitting to their offense, can hopefully begin the road to their recover, so they would never hurt another human being again” (p. 27).

“My going out drinking at area lounges with Jim and Robert, knowing that after I have had too much to drink I have sexual deviant thoughts, which are not good for me” (p.28). Carl Criminal then drew a picture of Jim and Robert with happy faces (☺) and of himself with a frown (☹). Jim states “Let’s go have a few beers.” Robert states “Yea and check out the women.” Carl Criminal states “You guys know I am not supposed to be drinking” (p. 29).

Now, Carl Criminal has introduced a new defense mechanism to his repertoire of denials of blame for his sexual assaults: “negative peer group” influence. In hours of personal interviews with Carl Criminal, this researcher never heard Carl Criminal attribute his peer group as contributing to his sexual assaults. Perhaps Carl Criminal is not only in denial, but he also evokes “repression” as a way to escape full responsibility. Repression is best described as “the automatic ejection of anxiety-evoking ideas from awareness. Repression protects us from identifying impulses we would consider inappropriate in light of our moral values” (Rathus, 1991:382). This may have been a technique utilized by Carl Criminal to assuage his criminal personality.

Although a certain degree of Carl Criminal’s writing in his workbook may have been to influence the reader and prison staff, it nonetheless provided a glimpse into Carl Criminal’s personality. For example, he writes, “In riding through a residential neighborhood, I see Ms. T, a younger attractive woman working in her yard during the summer time. She is a younger attractive woman wearing a tank top and short shorts. I think about trying to sneak into her house and wait for her to come inside” (p. 32). Interviews of Carl Criminal indicate that the vast

majority of his victims were chosen at random. Only one did he choose after having observed her working in her garden; that victim was the oldest of all of his victims. The above would suggest this notation has credibility and was fact-based.

Accordingly, Carl Criminal's next notation is no doubt truthful: "Some time (sic) late at night if I were out alone, and crossed a female, who was alone, I would follow her at a distance in my car to see if I could see where she lived and if she might go home alone" (p. 35). This statement also provides additional insight into his methodology for choosing his potential victims, although none that he followed home culminated in a sexual assault.

They are all incidents wherein Carl Criminal had followed his intended victims ended in a setting with Carl Criminal seeing too many vehicles parked outside of their residences or other factors indicating that they were not good targets. Thus, police officers might logically entertain a women's complaint that a vehicle appeared to be following her and give more credence to such a complaint. They should always consider such a complaint as a real possibility and not chalk up a complaint of an individual being followed as coincidental matter of circumstance.

Notably, on the front of Carl Criminal's workbook, he states that all of the questions and answers are not entirely appropriate for him. For example, regarding a section of Cognitive Distortions, Carl Criminal writes: "The two women that did not report the rapes that I committed against them did not do so because they enjoyed the sex that we had together" (p. 39). Although Carl Criminal clearly does not believe this, he indicates such does not apply to him. He refers the reader back to his front cover in which he indicates that all questions/answers may not be properly addressed by him. Carl Criminal also indicates that his risk factor was exaggerated by "not having an adequate support system." He explains, "When I told Mr. L, a counselor my girlfriend was seeing about my problem. He checked into getting me into a sexual

addiction group in a nearby city. He got back with me and told me he could not get me into the group, because I was a police officer. He offered no other help with my problem” (p. 42).

Other significant scores in the testing related to social detachment and having a persecution complex, both of which reflect his previous criminal conduct. This is amplified now that Carl Criminal is incarcerated: he has been involved in shoving matches with other inmates and has sued Warden Goodwin on several occasions. Some of the legal issues raised by Carl Criminal have been miniscule (e.g., the light bulb in his cell is not bright enough).

Typically, rapists disavow their complicity in the crime of rape. In doing so, they deny full responsibility for their actions. They often minimize their culpability or ameliorate their criminal behavior. Many rapists are “deniers” and will attempt to justify their behavior by presenting the victim in a light that made her appear culpable, regardless of their own actions.

Dialogue regarding victim culpability:

Carl Criminal: “... (Referring to a victim) I can’t remember if I slapped her. But any of that was done, and to me and of course, now you have to take into context too now, of course a victim is going to have trauma with being raped. And also probably might have concerns about whether or not this was actual rape or you know, you still have a stigma sometimes of course about being rape victim” (Carl Criminal (2009:86).

Fernandez: “In what sense would anybody question whether or not this was actually rape? In what sense, even as far removed as you can put it.”

Carl Criminal: “Yeah and what I’m saying is that I think, I think, some of my victims, just like the older woman, might have exaggerated the extent of my violence, okay. To say that well you know, I had no choice but to comply is what. I did not find that, like I said, I didn’t come in. I read that same book about anger rapists. I didn’t come in there angry. I didn’t come in beating

the hell out them; just a slap across the face, the hand across mouth was to make sure there were no screams. The slap across the face was I told you to take off your nightgown, you know...”

(Carl Criminal, (2009:87).

Despite Carl Criminal being questioned about his sexual assaults and his victim sensitivity and empathy training, he still maintains that his victims’ trauma was not excessively horrendous. Once again, even more than 10 years after his final deviant acts of behavior, Carl Criminal has an explanation and an excuse that ameliorates his crimes - at least in his own mind. Fernandez: “You just brought up a very good point though. Going back to the fetishes with these women’s drawers, their underwear.”

Carl Criminal: “And I can’t figure out why it started so young.”

Fernandez: “Yeah, I know...Even it’s called a paraphilia, you understand.”

Carl Criminal: “Right, right.”

Fernandez: “Even to the extent of wanting to ejaculate inside their drawers?”

Carl Criminal: “Not really, just ejaculate into them bundled up in my hand.”

Desirable Experiences with Females

[CENSORED BY AUTHOR]

Summary

A review of Chapter VI presents an analysis of the professional prison staff with regard to Carl Criminal. It begins by first presenting his mental state via a workbook. It reveals his sentiments above his life of crime and his criminal behavior. The workbook asks Carl Criminal to discuss his fantasies and realism. Carl Criminal readily participated in the written prison exercise and apparently was candid, although many of his assertions were clearly deviant. The

four primary causes to which he attributed his criminal sexual behavior are his resentment and absolute disdain for his mother whom he described as emotionally abusive and mentally ill, having a highly stressful job and failure to receive psychiatric care when he sought it, page 23 of his prison workbook. Furthermore, he lays blame to his criminal behavior to his abuse of alcohol, writing such things as “I stayed drunk for two days” (Carl Criminal’s workbook, Section E, page 14).

Carl Criminal exhibited certain personality traits that revealed personality disorders associated with rapists (i.e., impulsivity, antisocial personality disorder, odd thinking). Carl Criminal’s test analysis concluded with the administration of the Personality Assessment Inventory™ (PAI®) test as given by Dr. Tucker along with her interpreted results (Appendix H). It revealed that Carl Criminal was remarkable in an indication of anti-social traits. Coincidentally, he also scored highly in the antisocial behaviors category.

In view of all of the above, this would cement the fact that Carl Criminal possessed strong elements of an “Antisocial Personality Disorder.” By making this affirmative statement, I am assuring Carl Criminal that he has been diagnosed as being designated by the professional prison psychiatric staff of having this personality disorder. Carl Criminal had a deep yearning to know what was wrong with him. Although never formally informed of such, I am here to let Carl Criminal know that he had an Antisocial Personality Disorder. Of course, not being a licensed psychologist, I am not the final authority on that matter.

We must recall that he had been engaging in sexual behavior since the age of fourteen or fifteen with an adult woman, according to him. He had been suspended from high school three (3) times for fighting, and had smoked marijuana during high school years, and was engaged in sexual intercourse prior to age sixteen, all occurring prior to his adulthood.

Chapter VII – Discussion

Research suggests that both women and men would have a strong interest in learning about Carl Criminal and his method of sexual assault as well as his manner for targeting his victims. An article published in the Science Daily on January 12, 2010 notes that the “true crime” genre of nonfiction books is based on gruesome topics such as rape and murder. In an article entitled “Captured by true crime: Why women are drawn to tales of rape. Murder and serial killers” the author(s) maintain many people might assume that men, being the more aggressive sex, would be most likely to find such gory topics interesting.

Researchers found that what makes such books appealing to women are relevant in terms of preventing or surviving a crime. For example, by understanding why an individual decides to kill, a woman can learn the warning signs to watch for in a jealous lover or stranger. By learning escape tips women learn survival strategies they can use if actually kidnapped or held captive. The above would explain why I have a broad array of individuals with an interest in my subject. A woman fears becoming the victim of a crime so she turns to true crime books in a possible effort to learn strategies and techniques to prevent becoming murdered” (Accessed on the Internet on 7/26/2016 at <http://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2010/01/100112123650.htm> .)

Readers of this case study of Carl Criminal should not be taken aback by Carl Criminal’s inability to fully understand the nature of his criminal behavior. Sigmund Freud opined that “one’s personality is established by the age of six and undergoes little change thereafter” (Curran, 1994: 102). Freud’s theory suggests that Carl Criminal’s criminal personality will never change and had roots in his childhood. However, “today the influence of psychoanalytic thought continues to be felt, although it no longer dominates psychology and its influence has apparently subsided in the humanities as well. Psychologists who follow Freud today are likely

to consider themselves to be *Neoanalysts*. Neoanalysts such as Karen Horney, Erich Fromm, and Erik Erikson tend to focus less on the roles of unconscious sexual and aggressive impulses in human behavior and more on deliberate choice and self-direction” (Rathus, 1991:17).

Several decades ago, this researcher worked with a police officer who was regarded by other officers as a “weenie wagger.” Upon inquiry into exactly how this officer had received his moniker, the other officers explained that he had been standing at his front screen door and a towel that he had draped around himself had inadvertently fallen to the ground, leaving him standing there fully exposed. It was unknown whether or not the officer had purposely exposed himself. Hypothetically, neighborhood children could have witnessed this incident. Such incidents should be a warning to law enforcement personnel everywhere; police officers – even those with positive professional reputations -- should not be assumed to be above reproach.

Carl Criminal should have been caught earlier in his criminal career. However, even if he had come under suspicion, law enforcement officials likely would have given Carl Criminal the benefit of the doubt. Speaking from my personal knowledge and experience, I once worked with a fellow officer that was later exposed as a heroin addict. He was shooting up heroin in the back of his leg. I stood up next to him in court and he would constantly sniffle and clear his nasal passages. Of course, I assumed that he had allergies and it was that time of the season for ragweed and pollen. Never would I have assumed that he was shooting heroin. After all, he was a fellow officer!!!

This research effort provides a rich description of a convicted rapist and reconstructs aspects of Carl Criminal’s case study from childhood through today. Specifically, it explores the events, activities, and thought processes of one individual. It focuses on culture of rapist in general, and more specifically on Carl Criminal as one of many men who rape. The case study

case study analyzes Carl Criminal's interpretation of his life's activities and his relationships with those around him. In sum, this research captures the crime of rape from an insider's point of view.

Areas of analysis consisted of Carl Criminal's childhood (experiences and perceptions); his relationships with his parents and siblings; his sexual history; his diagnosed personality disorders; his potential victimization by others; his view of women; his understanding of his sexual assaults; his use and/or abuse of alcohol/drugs; and the results of the personality inventory test and the interpretation of same.

Recommendations

This research will have broad applicability in law enforcement arenas and beyond. This researcher often makes public presentations in the state of Louisiana and across the region. Consequently, this research will likely be presented to law enforcement personnel working in Internal Affairs, Inspector General's Offices and Recruiting Units, all of whom play crucial roles in monitoring law enforcement officers.

This research investigation offers an important lesson for law enforcement personnel: do not regard explanations for suspicious behavior as questionable, especially when dealing with police officers. For example, if an officer offers a reasonable explanation for an obscene phone call (e.g., "I thought I had dialed my girlfriend"), ask for her phone number and compare it to the number called, determine if he even has a girlfriend, etc. Had Carl Criminal been stopped in an area, he states that he would have shown his police credentials and commented that he was "watching a house over there," giving a nod to any house in the general area.

Consistent with the submission of this dissertation, I am going to recommend that all officers submit a sample of their DNA for future evidentiary value. It can be asserted that such

is required for potential identification of the officer's remains if killed in an explosion or other catastrophic occurrence. After all, military recruits submit DNA samples for similar reasons. Furthermore, if an officer inadvertently coughs, sneezes, or spits on or near a homicide scene, the Homicide Unit could rule out the bodily fluid as coming from another. This same thing might also apply to an extinguished cigarette butt containing DNA mistakenly found near a scene. Such may save criminal investigators hundreds of hours of labor otherwise spent on more useful work.

Finally, this research offers important information for women regarding simple steps they can take to avoid being victims of rape. All women are particularly vulnerable as victims of rape. This researcher is personally aware of a female officer who was specifically targeted for a rape. The rapist perhaps did not know she was a police officer at the time of entering her unoccupied apartment. After entering he certainly became acutely aware due in part to all of her police furnishings which were photographs, law enforcement equipment and police uniforms. Subsequently, he waited for her to come home. Thereafter, he brutally raped her.

I assert that had she had some elements in her apartment that might offer even a hint that a male resided in the apartment with her, such as a man's shoes or shirt, it may have caused the rapist to consider not staying there and vacating the premises prior to the female arriving home. I am basing this on the fact that I do not know whether the rapist had first staked out her house and knew for a fact that she lived alone. Soon thereafter, the police woman left the police department for less risky employment. This is very sad indeed as she had been a cop for a mere year and had graduated number one in her class from the academy.

Such items that she may have strategically placed in her home include neck ties, men's attire, boots, and trousers. I may also have a bottle of man's cologne such as Old Spice or British

Sterling. Even if the female occupant of the house puts colored water in the empty cologne bottle

Carl Criminal advised that he always took inventory of the contents of a residence upon entering. He would also scan the contents of the dwelling in an attempt to determine if there were any obvious guns or other weapons that could be used against him.

It is this researcher's personal opinion that this project has severe implications for the many readers and consumers of this document. Its implications have significant ramifications for police officers involved in sex crimes investigations. It may also influence police involved in profiling rapists. Finally, potential women victims can benefit from esoteric knowledge of knowing how a rapist may think and ward off rape situations before they occur.

Being mindful of this research and heeding the recommendations of this study, police departments have the opportunity to increase their knowledge in the arena of sex crimes investigations. Simultaneously, they can enhance their department's reputation for thoroughness and where warranted, arresting bad cops. Those departments enjoying good reputations with the public can also utilize community relations and neighborhood watch programs to enrich the public's knowledge of techniques and tactics that will provide an additional layer of protection. A predominate thought has always been that we should help (the police) to help us.

In this research, I have been questioned in the past regarding whether or not I would recommend that a victim put up a fight and resist the potential rapists. After completion of this research, I have concluded that I would not make a recommendation as to what degree of resistance the victim should engage or whether they should resist at all. The one African-American woman that Carl Criminal had broken into her trailer, attempted to bite, scratch, punch and kick Carl Criminal and was able to get passed him and ran out of the door. Other victims of

Carl Criminal offered only mild resistance such as removing his hand from their breasts and immediately were slapped in the face with a very hard slap.

In the case of some of Carl Criminal's other victims, even verbal, any degree of resistance was met with Carl Criminal insisting that she give him oral sex. To iterate, one of Carl Criminal's victims handed Carl Criminal a pair of Rosary beads which were promptly rebuffed by Carl Criminal who added, "I'm not Catholic." When involved in the pursuit of one of his victims, it appears that Carl Criminal was not going to take no as an answer.

It is interesting to note that in a study reported in the 9th Edition of Criminal Behavior, a Psychological Approach, (Bartol. C.R., et al) (2011) by two researches identified as "Sarah Ullman and Raymond Knight (1993) examined the police report and court testimonies of 274 women who were either raped or avoided rape by violence stranger rapists. They found that forced resistance (fighting, screaming, fleeing or pushing the offender) was more effective for avoiding rape than nonresistance. This strategy was especially effective in dangerous situation in which the offender had a weapon. However, although the victim avoided being raped or sexually assaulted, she often received more physical injury when the offender had a weapon even if the weapon was not used. On the other hand, nonresistant strategies were largely ineffective in avoiding rape or physical injury. In fact, victims who used nonresistant strategies-such as pleading, crying, or trying to reason with the offender-were more likely to be sexually and physically assaulted than women who strongly resisted. Pleading, crying, or attempting to reason seem to encourage the offender even further" (Ullman, S.E. & Knight, R.A. (1993), *Psychology of Women Quarterly*, 17, 23-38.).

Chapter VIII – Conclusion of interviews with Carl Criminal

This final chapter will detail the culmination of Carl Criminal's interviews with me. Additionally, it will provide a logical conclusion to Carl Criminal's perspective of his crimes and on his incarceration. Finally, it will provide the logical conclusion to the "Life History of Carl Criminal."

On this occasion, July 14th, 2011, I interviewed Carl Criminal for what turned out to be the fourth and final occasion. Upon executing the necessary paperwork, I had previously been informed by prison staff officials that Carl Criminal had some minor problems regarding another inmate. The problem arose from an issue wherein the other inmate had called Carl Criminal an informant or something similar which led to a shoving match. Carl Criminal said the other inmate had called him a "polecat." Carl Criminal advised that a polecat is an "informant or rat" and indicated the terminology dated back to the '70s in the Louisiana State Penitentiary at Angola.

Carl Criminal then explained that the inmate calling him a "polecat" was actually involved in a case where he was a former witness in a federal prosecution. Carl Criminal then clarified that this other inmate was a "federal polecat." Carl Criminal added that he, the other inmate, would have worked for me when I was employed with the FBI.

In proceeding with the interview, I asked Carl Criminal about his actual arrest. He indicated that "they" (the arrest team) had picked him up at 5:30 AM. "They" had learned of his implication in the rapes which he presumed to be through DNA on Thursday afternoon and arrested him the following Monday morning. He later understood that he was under surveillance the whole time.

I then asked Carl Criminal if he had known that they were coming to arrest him, what he thought that he would have done differently. Would he have run? Carl Criminal first stated that he now thinks he would have run and went to try and hide somewhere. Carl Criminal then spoke about a guy who actually escaped from federal custody in the past. This same “guy” asked Carl Criminal would he ever escape and Carl Criminal replied “no.” He added that he has brought enough disgrace on his family’s name. He added “My father and mother did not raise me to end up in prison. I have accepted the fact that I am going to pass from life in the custody of the Louisiana Department of Corrections.” Carl Criminal continued “I believe in God. I believe whenever I pass from this life, I am going to go to Heaven a lot faster than the Christian who are never going to forgive me. Society, I understand, is never going to forgive me. But anyway, escape and go where? Into the woods around here in the middle of nowhere? America’s Most Wanted? And then that’s just there is nowhere to go these days when you escape” (Carl Criminal interview 2011: 2-7).

Carl Criminal added that upon his arrest, he threw himself on the mercy of the court. He then rhetorically asked, “I mean, what did I gain?” He added, “I threw away all my rights by trying to be as honest as I could on the day that I was arrested concerning the hurt that I caused. And like I said, one of the things that I did not think about, of course the cycle, you know, I didn’t think it at the time the severe trauma I was causing my victims.”

I then inquired if he, Carl Criminal, were on the rape task force back then, what would he have done differently in the investigation of the rapes? Carl Criminal’s opinion was that there was nothing different that they could have done. Carl Criminal then brought up the manpower situation of the police. Carl Criminal then said “...the rapes I were committing were like once

every year, once every year and a half.” I then reminded Carl Criminal that he was still looking, that he was still parking and walking as a voyeur. Ultimately, Carl Criminal said if the police had stopped him for simply walking in a neighborhood, he would simply identified himself as a police officer and would have said that he “was watching that house over there.”

Truthfulness is apparently tremendously important to Carl Criminal. Carl Criminal stated that he had more respect for a suspect that would come into his office and the interview room and admit to the offense and advised that he needed help because he had molested that little boy or little girl than the one who came in and lied through his teeth. Carl Criminal added that doesn’t necessarily mean that he would condone what the suspect did. He concluded by saying that he doesn’t condone what he did. But, according to Carl Criminal, his time as a police officer was to get to the truth.

Carl Criminal then launched into dialogue about a detective on the police department and voiced how he was aggravated with two (unresolved) rape cases. Carl Criminal said that he has been asking for a polygraph examination for 12 years. Well, if you think I did it, but you still won’t give me a polygraph examination to see if I pass a competent polygraph test, then you don’t want to know the truth. “You are just trying to clear your books” (Carl Criminal interview 2011:51-52). And, so actually, what happens is that the real rapist is still out there because you have got the case closed because we think Carl Criminal did it. Carl Criminal continued “...my rapes, I committed were completely separate from my duties as a law enforcement officer. I never used...if I saw an attractive...I never ran her license plate number.”

Carl Criminal began by discussing how some people are destined to go to prison due to their upbringing. He cited “a young man from Broussard, the poor thing, he didn’t have a chance.” Carl Criminal said that his parents didn’t raise him to end up in prison.” Then,

speaking of the man from Broussard, Carl Criminal said "...his mother had been in the women's state penitentiary for second degree murder, manslaughter. She killed one or two of her husband and did a couple of...he...never had a chance." Carl Criminal considered himself "just a knucklehead."

Carl Criminal then thanked me for "working with him." He added we might never be able to answer the questions for me as to "why" he perpetrated the rapes. Carl Criminal then said "besides what he did," he had always considered himself to be a fairly decent, normal person.

I attempted to explore sexual proclivities with Carl Criminal. When asked whether or not he ever used sex toys in any of his lovemaking partners, girlfriends or wives, Carl Criminal stated that one or two of his girlfriends had a vibrator that "we" used. When asked did Carl Criminal ever had a threesome, Carl Criminal said that he always wanted to, but never did. He indicated he never engaged in anything involving urination or defecation or animals or foreign objects or any type. Carl Criminal thought that his sex education came off the streets.

During the one occasion in which the bandana that he was wearing while in the commission of a rape, the bandana slipped and exposed his face. (Carl Criminal indicated that he always wore a dark colored bandana, perhaps Navy, which he purchased at a store, maybe a Wal-Mart.) A female in his office drew a composite of him based on the victim's description which Carl Criminal commented looked "real close."

Carl Criminal advised that he wanted to ask me questions about Dr. Susan Tucker's assessment of the psychological test that she had administered to him. Carl Criminal began by asking me what my definition of obsessive compulsive was. I then provided him with a rudimentary definition regarding hand washing and/or turning off a burner on a stove.

Carl Criminal advised that Dr. Tucker had characterized him as such as he maintained a highly-organized foot locker beneath his bed. He stated he has been meticulous in his packing of his footlocker and that he has always been like that. He believes that his socks are kept together and tee-shirts are placed one over one.

It did not appear that any of Dr. Tucker's controversial diagnoses regarding her opinions were discussed with Carl Criminal. He did not question this investigator regarding his identification as having elevated scores in an anti-social personality or other such disorders. He did question me with regard to Dr. Tucker opining that he possessed a narcissistic personality disorder. I then explained that is someone who has an exaggerated opinion of themselves. Upon hearing that, Carl Criminal said that she (Dr. Tucker) also said something about someone who isn't necessarily empathetic.

Again, I explained in simple terms that a psychologist would be an individual who has empathy for victims.... "Sympathy and empathy are two different things. The sympathy comes in where you feel sorry for them (victims), and then the lack of empathy would come in where you don't understand how they feel" (Carl Criminal interview 2011:125-6). In continuing dialogue, that sympathy is from an outsider's view as in 'I don't feel sorry for her. Empathy is if you were them and you still feel that you don't understand how they feel.' Carl Criminal then added "Well, I think I definitely did not understand the hurt that I was causing" (2011:126).

As we were nearing the end of the interview, Carl Criminal stated that a fellow inmate with whom had associated with and felt fairly close was about to leave prison. Upon my further inquiring, Carl Criminal stated that the guy was leaving the prison. When I asked where is he going, Carl Criminal responded that he was getting out...he added the "guy was a former Shreveport police officer."

In conclusion, Carl Criminal stated “And I do want to iterate the part about hypnosis (Carl Criminal had offered to undergo hypnosis in further of his candor), brain imaging, or any type of other testing that I can go through to help put this picture together...” (2011:127). I did have one follow-up question for Carl Criminal, “and you still would like to take a polygraph” to which Carl Criminal responded that he would love to take a polygraph. Carl Criminal said that he thought it is not fair that the police chief and arresting officer continued to try and imply and implicate that we think he did two rapes right here (in the city). Carl Criminal added “You still have a rapist that’s running around, that’s not Carl Criminal” (Carl Criminal, 2011:127).

At the conclusion of this research endeavor, I strongly believe that I have significantly contributed to the research literature and investigative matter; especially insofar as law enforcement officers who sexually assault. Law enforcement officers deserve a special place in the annals of sexual assaults. Carl Criminal’s method of targeting his prospective victims proved to be highly efficient and effective. Using his methodology, he only once entered a male dwelling and immediately exited. All of his tactics proved successful even when searching for a house key and utilizing a bandana.

On a personal level, Carl Criminal clearly expressed animus for all of the significant women in his life. He possessed deep-rooted contempt for his mother, whom he thought may have had an affair behind his dad’s back and given a venereal disease to his father; and his wife, whom he blames for filing personal bankruptcy prematurely. (Note: His attorney told him to hold off filing for bankruptcy.) Also, Carl Criminal was married in 1986, and it was during that year that he committed his fist rape. Shortly thereafter, he committed another rape. He asserted there was no “intimacy” in his marriage. The third woman in his life was the woman with whom he cohabitated who once pulled a gun during a violent argument. It would appear that if “anger”

and “power” issues are the chief motivations for men who rape then there was plenty of impetus to go around.

Because the environs in which Carl Criminal chose to “hunt” for his victims was in the city he well knew about the highly restrictive use of manpower on the police force. Thus, he chose not to establish regularity in his rape behavior and did not reveal any type of pattern in his criminal behavior. When I had asked Carl Criminal how the police may have caught him, he indicated it would have been next to impossible to have roving patrols during the time that he was looking for victims which may have been once every ten to twelve months.

Carl Criminal proved to be very loquacious and verbose. I apparently caught him at a good time when he felt braggadocio and wanted to speak of his years long escapades. In discussion with me, Carl Criminal often referred to himself as a “cat burglar,” which brings up images of stealth. His narcissistic personality disorder often dominated the conversation.

Carl Criminal also admitted to drinking far too excessively. Carl Criminal proved to be loquacious and verbose. Not wishing to offend Carl Criminal, I frequently let him ramble on about topics that I did not have any interest in exploring. Such would be his opinions on how he felt that correction facility should be run. Overall, I felt relieved that Carl Criminal and I had accomplished what I had set out to accomplish, i.e. to determine the causation for Carl Criminal’s deviant and criminal behavior.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

1. Fetishism: The association of sexual arousal with nonliving objects. Fetishism most often involves women's underwear, shoes and boots, etc. People who fit the description of fetishism typically masturbate while holding, rubbing or smelling the fetish object. In addition to holding or rubbing the object, the person may wear or ask his sexual partner to wear, the object during sexual activity (Oltmanns, et al. p. 404).
2. *Modus Operandi* (Latin) (MO): method of operation. The actions and procedures an offender uses to commit a crime successfully (Bartol, CA et al. p. 561).
3. Narcissism: The essential feature of "narcissistic personality disorder" is a pervasive pattern of grandiosity, need for admiration, and inability to empathize with other people. Narcissistic people have a greatly exaggerated sense of their own importance (Oltmanns, et al, p. 289).
4. Paraphilia (Latin): "*love*" (philia) "*beyond the usual*" (para). Central features include persistent sexual urges and fantasies associated with (1) nonhuman objects, (2) suffering or humiliation of oneself or one's partner, or (3) children or nonconsenting persons (Oltmanns, et al. p. 404). This term typically applies to such conditions formerly identified as perversions or sexual deviations. This is according to the Diagnostic Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders-IV-TR, (DSM-IV-TR) (Oltmanns and Emery 2007:403).
5. Validity: a concept describing whether a measure accurately reflects the concept it is intended to measure. (Babbie, Earl (2007) 11th Edition. Belmont, CA; Thompson Wadsworth.
6. Victimology: The scientific study of the causes, circumstances, individual characteristics and social contexts of becoming a victim of a crime (Bartol, C.R., et al., p 567).
7. Verstehen: Weber's notion that the purpose of research is to gain a qualitative understanding of phenomena from the perspective of subjects.

APPENDIX A

1

Investigative Report of Detective [REDACTED]

Case Number [REDACTED]

On August 31, 1995, at approximately 0245 hrs., [REDACTED] was sexually assaulted while babysitting for her friend, [REDACTED]. The attack occurred at [REDACTED] home, located at [REDACTED] (see case number [REDACTED]). Detective [REDACTED] was the assigned investigator in this case. While listening to him describe the events that occurred during the assault, I recognized similarities with this case. The similarities included the way the victim was approached, the use of the flashlight, the concern by the suspect with the victim's undergarments, the victim's conversation, and the actual sexual assault. Because of these similarities, I decided to ask Detective [REDACTED] to have DNA testing conducted on the semen evidence left by the suspect so that the results could later be compared to the results obtained from this case.

As a patrol officer, took a police report concerning a sexual assault that occurred on November 15, 1987 (see case number [REDACTED]). This assault took place at [REDACTED] L.A. The victim in this case was listed as [REDACTED]. After reviewing the two above-mentioned cases, I remembered similarities in the 1987 case, also. I requested that DNA testing be conducted on the semen evidence in this case also.

I then went to the records section of the [REDACTED] Police Department and researched cases that I felt were similar to the ones mentioned earlier. During my research, I found other cases with a similar modus operandi. The cases included a sexual assault that occurred on October 2, 1992 (case number [REDACTED]) and another that occurred on November 16, 1992 (case number [REDACTED]).

I then questioned officers with the [REDACTED] Police Department that had conducted investigations into sexual assault cases. Sgt. [REDACTED] provided me with information concerning a sexual assault case that he investigated in 1992 (see case number [REDACTED]). This attack occurred on 11-16-92 [REDACTED] located at [REDACTED] L.A. Sgt. [REDACTED] had DNA testing conducted on the semen evidence at the time of his investigation to be compared with that of a suspect he developed during his investigation. After comparing the suspect's DNA results with the unknown suspect, it was determined that he was not the contributor of the semen evidence. There were also similarities with this case and the others mentioned. I requested that the results from the DNA testing in this case be compared with the results of the other mentioned cases.

While speaking with Sgt. [REDACTED] I learned of another sexual assault that took place in Acadia Parish near Church Point. Sgt. [REDACTED] told me that while he was conducting his investigation concerning [REDACTED] he learned of the case in Acadia Parish. He told me that the investigator in this case is [REDACTED]. After speaking with Detective [REDACTED], I learned that

Case Number [REDACTED]

their case occurred on September 30, 1993 at approximately 1300 hrs. Although this case occurred during daytime hours, there were other similarities that made me suspect that the suspect was the same as in the other cases. I contacted the [REDACTED] Criminalistic Laboratory and requested that this case also be compared with the other cases that had DNA results.

I later spoke with Sergeant [REDACTED] of the [REDACTED] Police Department. Sergeant [REDACTED] was once an investigator for crimes against persons with the [REDACTED] Police Department. He told me of a sexual assault that had occurred on October 2, 1992. In this case, two victims were attacked (see case number [REDACTED]). The victims were identified as [REDACTED]. After reviewing the reports from this case, I found similarities with this case and the others mentioned. I also learned that there was no evidence that could be tested for DNA.

I was later contacted by [REDACTED], a serologist employed with [REDACTED] Criminalistics Laboratory. He sent the above-mentioned evidence to ReliaGene Technologies. ReliaGene Technologies is the company that conducts DNA testing for [REDACTED] Criminalistics Laboratory. [REDACTED] told me that the results of the testing indicated that one person committed all of the above-mentioned cases. For further concerning the DNA test results, see attached reports from [REDACTED] Criminalistics Laboratory.

After learning of the connection of all of the cases with one suspect, I obtained copies of the reports from each case. I then completed charts indicating specific information concerning each of the six cases. This information was put together so that it could be presented to other law enforcement officers in hopes of receiving information from them that could help in the apprehension of the suspect.

I also contacted Detective [REDACTED] of the [REDACTED] Police Department concerning this case. Detective [REDACTED] is trained in psychological profiling and he was asked to review the above-mentioned cases and complete a profile that may help in identifying the suspect. On October 3, 1995, Detective [REDACTED] completed the profile and forwarded a copy to me (see attached copy).

On November 16, 1995, another sexual assault was committed at [REDACTED]. Upon hearing of this assault, I obtained a copy of the report (see case number [REDACTED]). The victim of this incident was [REDACTED]. After reading the report, I determined that there were similarities in this case, also. I also found that DNA evidence could not be located.

Information concerning the assaults was passed on to various law enforcement agencies through criminal exchange, teletypes, and presentations conducted by me. I also conducted a presentation for the office of probation and parole. As time passed, I continued to monitor all sexual assaults that occurred in the area for similar cases. On July 25, 1996, I wrote a memo to [REDACTED] regarding the information that I had discovered (see attached copy).

APPENDIX B

Case Number:[OMITTED] Date: 01-1999

Time: 1133 hours

Location of interview: [OMITTED], Louisiana

Conducting interview: Detective MG (MG)

Also present: Attorney PM (PM)

Being interviewed: Carl Criminal (CC), address: [OMITTED], home phone number:[OMITTED], work number: [OMITTED], place of employment: [OMITTED] Sheriff's Office Juvenile Section, [OMITTED], age 37, date of birth:04-1961, social security number: [OMITTED], driver's license number: [OMITTED], state: [OMITTED], highest grade completed in school: twelfth

Reference: Suspect in reference to sexual assaults

MG: Carl, you're aware that I'm taping your statement?

CC: Yes, sir.

MG: And it's okay if I tape you?

CC: Yes, sir.

MG: And Mr. Marx, you're aware correct?

PM: Yes, sir.

MG: Earlier, , I read this interrogation advice of rights form to you; is that correct?

CC: That's correct.

MG: And you, you had the opportunity to read over it also?

CC: That's correct.

MG: And did you sign it indicating that you understood your rights?

CC: Yes, sir. I understand my rights.

MG: All right. What I want to do is question you about some sexual assaults that you had spoken to me earlier about. And you had been given permission by Mr. Marx, who is your attorney, correct?

CC: That's correct.

MG: That's correct, Mr. Marx?

PM: That's right.

MG: Okay. , let's start off with the first one that you remember. The first rape that occurred.

CC: Okay. I thought it was the one on Dulles that occurred first. And speaking to you, you were telling me the one on Harold.

MG: Right, on Harold. Do you remember what the house looked like or where it was located on the street?

CC: Well it was at the corner of Harold and I don't know what the side street was. But it was at the end, the end of the street.

MG: Now how did you come across this victim?

CC: Riding through the neighborhood at whatever time it occurred in the morning, 3:00 o'clock in the morning or whatever. Seeing a bedroom light on, I saw a bedroom light on, I parked, went up to the house and I looked in and that's whenever I saw the woman and a young girl sleeping, sleeping in the bedroom there.

MG: (Inaudible) Go ahead.

CC: That's whenever I started checking, to try and get into the house, and I found a window open. I think they I had a cap and a bandana, and a gun. And walked into the bedroom, woke the woman and the little girl up. Had the, had the woman take off her robe. She had a pair of underwear on. I had her, I think, perform oral sex on me right there. And ejaculated me, I think. And then she, then I looked through her lingerie drawer and got a pair of little bikini panties. Had her put those on. We went to the kitchen, had her get something to, orange juice or something to pour into the semen stain. And then I had her get on the sofa and I attempted, and I had intercourse with her from the rear on all fours. And then she had her go take a bath. And that's what happened.

MG: Okay, you don't know what she looks like?

CC: Slender brunette.

MG: Do you know her name?

CC: Never, never met her. And never spotted that house driving through that neighborhood at 3:00 in the morning, seeing that light on, that's what attracted me to that house. And seeing them sleeping with that bedroom light on, looking funny (inaudible). I think, in, in most of these rapes that I committed, at this time of the morning, from windows or doors, I think the one on, what's the one on Dulles, there was a spare key that I kept.

MG: We'll get to that one in a little while. You had a handgun with you?

CC: Yeah, I think I did.

MG: What kind of handgun do you remember?

CC: At the time, I think I had a, I think I had, at some point up in there I got a Ruger P85, I'm not sure how long I had the Ruger P85. I also had a Colt Python. At one point I had a Smith and Wesson model 60 that I got rid of. So it could be either one of them. I do not remember.

MG: Did you take anything from that house?

CC: I don't think so. I had, I had her put on a pair of blue bikini panties, but I don't think I took any (Inaudible). I'm almost positive.

MG: All right. After that incident there was another one. The one on Dulles, you remember we spoke of that one earlier?

CC: I had thought the one on Dulles was first. But the one on Dulles. Saw the car there...

MG: What time?

CC: This was, all of this was like 1, 2, 3 o'clock in the morning.

MG: Why, why that time of the night? Where were you coming from?

CC: At that time, at that time I was still married. And I don't know, don't remember, don't remember why I was out at that time. I don't think I'd be working security. Maybe I had, I don't think so.

MG: The first one you were, huh?

CC: The first one I was. MG: At?

CC: Marcello's. The second one, I don't know.

MG: So tell me...

CC: Well seeing the carport, the carport, seeing the carport light on, with just one car parked in the driveway. And went parked my car at, oh, it's not Steeplechase, Bocage Apartments is where I parked my car. And just walked through the neighborhood up to the house. I went onto the back patio and the door was locked and I looked around, looked around, sometimes people keep a spare key around their residence. And I found the spare key, and I opened the door and walked in. And I was looking and she was sleeping in the back bedroom, master bedroom.

MG: Okay.

CC: I had her get up, brought her out into the center, center restroom, center bathroom, down the hall. Had her take off her nightgown. I ripped off her panties. I made her get on her knees, and perform oral sex on me. I then brought her back into her bedroom, went through her lingerie drawer. Had her put on a pair of panties that I wanted her to wear. Kind of went through, looked through the house a little bit with her. And then came back to her bedroom and had her lay across the bed and got on top of her and raped her.

MG: What were you wearing? You don't remember?

CC: I'd be lying if I told you.

MG: What about the first one, I'm sorry I didn't...

CC: The first one was, I had been working Marcello's, and had taken my shirt off I remember correctly. I think all I had on were a pair of navy blue dress pants.

MG: Did you get her to model her underwear or dance?

CC: Uh...huh. I think the second.

MG: This is the second one. The one on (X X X) Dulles.

CC: I don't remember the address on Dulles.

MG: On Dulles, yeah. I'm sorry. Did you get any money from any of the places? From her in particular? Or ask her for money or ...

CC: I think that, I think that's what I did in each one of them. I'm not sure that, I think some of them I did get money, some of them I didn't.

MG: What about a camera, do you remember anything concerning a camera on the second one on Dulles?

CC: I was at, I asked her if she had a camera in the house. I was going to photograph her if she would have had a camera.

MG: Anything else you remember about that case? And you told her to ...Let me ask you, do you remember if you struck her in any kind of way?

CC: I think there were one or two woman that were kind of, and I think, I mean not, not banged, but just kind of you know, you're going to do what I tell you.

MG: Kind of tap in the face?

CC: Yeah. Yeah. I didn't, I didn't beat the... you know.

MG: I understand where you're going. All right, the next one then, that I want to talk about is another one, again, that happened in the city. I think you said that the next one that happened in city that you remembered in the earlier interview was the one concerning the two girls; am I correct?

CC: Canterbury Square Apartments.

MG: Right. Can you tell me about that particular incident?

CC: I was riding down Foreman Drive. And I saw the living room window of the apartment open. The windows, the blinds were open, and the blinds were open, and I went around and looked. I went, I went to, I took the screen off, went in, opened the apartment door,

put the screen back, went into the apartment, locked the door, went and looked around the apartment. Saw that there were two, apparently, young girls lived there. Went hide in the closet to wait for them to come home. They came home. They came home with some boys that they had apparently been out with or something like that. I was hiding in the closet the whole time. They left and then they came back. And I was still hiding in the closet. And they had, they had let, one of them was, they were getting ready for bed, I think. One of them was in the bedroom, and whenever I came out, one of them was at the door and she screamed. And I got her, I got her to, I got both of them in the room...

MG: Do you...stop you. Do you remember basically what they looked like? Size wise or anything like that?

CC: One was heavy set, and one was, one was heavy set, I don't remember the color of the hair, but (inaudible) and the other one was petite, brunette.

MG: Which one was getting ready for bed?

CC: I think they both were. Both of them, if I remember, had tee shirts on. I think I made them take off their tee shirts. I fondled them; I had both of them get on their knees and perform oral sex on me. I had the petite one go into the closet. I had the big one, heavier one, lay on her bed, I got on top of her and had intercourse with her. And then, then I had her go in and I had the petite one come out. I had the petite one attempt to get on top of me, but my penis was too big for her. And then I had her get on her knees and perform oral sex on me. And I ejaculated into her mouth.

MG: You remember getting into like a confrontation with one of them? One of them...

CC: I think the, yeah, I think I got the heavier set one thought it was a joke or something.

MG: What did you have to do to get her convinced that you weren't joking?

CC: I think I pointed my gun at her and said, I'm going to kill you if you don't do what I'm telling you or something. This is not a joke or something. I remember telling that to the heavier woman. Thought that this was a joke or something like that. I remember there was some type of resistance.

MG: Where were you coming from, you were just riding, or you were coming from Security?

CC: No, I wasn't coming from security that I remember. I mean maybe, periodically I would go out. Maybe I had been out, I don't, I don't remember where was coming from that night. But it wasn't, I had either been out riding or I was coming from somewhere.

MG: And you said you had picked these girls how, again?

CC: The window was open.

MG: The window, front window?

CC: Passing down Foreman Street saw the, the living room window was up, and the blinds were opened. I mean the blinds were open where you could see into the living room and see that it didn't look like anybody was home. So like I said I went and took the screen off, got in, unlocked the door, went back, and put the screen on, locked the door back, and I went look through the apartment, that's whenever I realized that apparently two girls were living here. I just waited.

MG: Where did you park your car?

CC: In the parking (inaudible).

MG: In the parking lot. Do you remember if you took anything from them?

CC: I thought I had taken some underwear, but I'm not sure. Some, a pair of their panties, but I'm, maybe not. On a couple of these occasions, I had taken women's underwear. I don't, I can't remember for sure.

MG: Anything else? You remember anything concerning a cup?

CC: What kind of cup? Do you know?

MG: Just a drinking cup. Do you remember doing anything? Did you go to get something to drink while you were waiting in there or no?

CC: I might have. I might have, I think I did. I think I did, and then took the cup with me when I left. I think I remember getting something to eat in there. I don't remember taking a cup with me.

MG: Okay. Anything else that you can remember about that case?

CC: Uh...huh. Like I said earlier, I think that from ya'll investigation, ya'll were under the impression that these women had been stalked. With the exception of the one on Knollwood, who had seen in her yard passing that way, I had never seen any of these girls before. This was strictly opportunity. I'd be willing to take a polygraph test to that effect with Mr. Marx's okay. What I'm telling you is the truth.

MG: All right, well getting to the one on Knollwood. You said that you had seen her from driving through the neighborhood?

CC: Cutting across to get to my apartment. Cutting across to get to my apartment.

MG: Where was she at when you saw her?

CC: In, in her yard.

MG: And where was your apartment?

CC: On Guilbeau Road.

MG: You're staying right there on Guilbeau, okay.

CC: Been there since '92.

MG: And before that you stayed here?

CC: At Canterbury.

MG: At Canterbury from what year till when?

CC: '90 to '92.

MG: And before that where did you stay?

CC: At the end of Simcoe.

MG: Simcoe.

CC: And then French Colony whenever my ex-wife and I divorced.

MG: All right, getting back to the one on Knollwood. Can you describe where at on the street?

CC: The house is at the corner of Knollwood and I'm not sure what the cross street is, but off of Guilbeau. One end back to back with Plaza Village.

MG: How did you get in there?

CC: The window was unlocked. That, the, where the carport is, there was a window going into a utility room and the window was unlocked. (Inaudible) I did not. I had seen this woman, you know, I didn't realize, like I said, not what I did to any woman at any age was, I didn't realize her age. I think she was, I think in her, I realized later that she was, you know, older.

MG: When did you realize that?

CC: Afterwards.

MG: Afterwards?

CC: After I had seen her again. After I had seen her again.

MG: Where did you see her at the second time?

CC: I think in her yard again. I lived in that, I lived in that neighborhood. And what happened was, is I went through, went in through that utility window that was unlocked.

That is the, that is the only of the three rapes that we've talked about. That is the only woman that I had seen before, in her yard, while passing. And so I went into the house there, the back bedroom door was closed, I opened it. She was sleeping, she had a blindfold, these black things that you put over your eyes to sleep with. I woke her up, she was wearing an all-in-one type pajama. I made her, made her take that off. At one point she did not cooperate and I hit her in the face, you know, kind of slapped her. I made her go through her lingerie drawer and I found a pair of panties that I wanted her to put on. She was showing me something, I had glanced through her purse and it had cancer, and after that I made her lay across the bed and I raped her.

MG: How many times?

CC: Once.

MG: Once.

CC: All of these, it's all of these women I only, you know...

MG: Did you make her dance or model any underwear?

CC: Yeah, well I made her put underwear on, you know, a pair of panties out of her, now. Maybe I did. I don't know if I made her dance or model or not.

MG: What about oral sex?

CC: I don't think I made her perform oral sex on me. I'm pretty sure, the first one, the second one, but I don't think I made her perform oral sex.

MG: Do you remember which gun you had with you?

CC: Probably my Ruger P85, semi-automatic. I'm pretty sure.

MG: Did you drink anything there?

CC: The first one I definitely drank...

MG: No, I mean did you ask her for anything to drink while you were there?

CC: Oh, yes, I did. My mouth was very dry. Yes, I did.

MG: She gave you something?

CC: I made her come to the kitchen to get me something to eat.

MG: Do you remember what she got?

CC: Water.

MG: Water?

CC: I'm not sure.

MG: All right. You take anything from that house that you remember?

CC: I don't think, I don't think, I can't remember. I can't remember. I know on some of these cases I took a pair of panties or so, but I don't, I don't think on this one, I don't think, I don't remember.

MG: And then after the assault, what did you have her do?

CC: I think I had her go into the middle bathroom.

MG: Did you tell her to bathe or anything?

CC: I don't remember. Uh, maybe I did. Maybe I did. I think that was the same thing as what I had done on Harold. I guess what I did with all of them was make them go into a middle bathroom so that I could leave. I think that's what I did on Harold, that's what I did on, on the second one, the girl's, I think I made the two girls get back into the closet. And maybe I did make her go in and bathe.

MG: What were you wearing?

CC: Don't remember.

MG: You remember if you covered your face any?

CC: Yeah, I did.

MG: With what?

CC: Cap, maybe a bandana.

MG: What color bandana?

CC: I think a blue bandana I had gotten from Walmart, a big bandana, blue bandana I had gotten from Walmart.

MG: Anything else you remember?

CC: No.

MG: This one too was about what time?

CC: In the morning.

MG: Early?

CC: 3 o'clock maybe. I mean I'm thinking back years.

MG: Yeah, I understand. Where were you coming from on that particular incident? Was it security or something?

CC: No. No. Don't know if it's I couldn't sleep or what.

MG: Anything else on that case? (Inaudible). When we spoke earlier, you were about to say something?

CC: Well on all of them it's like I think I've asked you and you told me you would do, I'm very sorry for what I've done. I hope that, I hope that my getting caught can help these women. I know that what I've done to them is never ever going to be erased, but I hope that it can give them some consolation and maybe help them to sleep better at night. I know that they've been tormented by this. I, I, you know, it's no excuse and I'm not trying to minimize what, I've been tormented by this. I'm not trying to minimize what I've done, but I've been tormented by this. Anyway.

MG: Then we'll go to the next one that you'd spoken about earlier. The next one was, do you remember which one came after that?

CC: It must have been the one on Doucet Road.

MG: It was one before that, the one that happened out in the parish, the other parish.

CC: Was that, that was before Doucet Road?

MG: Yeah, in the day time.

CC: Oh, in the parish. Okay, I thought you were talking about on Pillette. Pillette, the parish. I had been suspended from work that week and I think it was Friday. I was in my dad's truck.

MG: What kind of truck is it?

CC: Ford, brown, Ford pickup truck with a brown camper. I was using that to get around in. And I was riding around...

MG: About what time of the day?

CC: I think at that time it was like 2 o'clock in the afternoon, 2:30 in the afternoon. I was riding around, I had, I saw the door open. And I came back and I just drove up into the yard real fast, got out. Got, she closed the door, the wooden door was open and the keys were still in it. I opened it and I had my gun.

MG: Which gun?

CC: I think, I want to say my automatic. And I had her in the, there was a dog, there was a dog that was barking that was in the house.

MG: What did the dog look like? What kind of dog. .. (Tape cut off)

End of Side A, tape one.

Begin Side B, tape one.

MG: Okay, I turned the tape around. I have about 1205 hours, right now. All right, you said there was a dog in the house?

CC: Little small mutt (Inaudible) barking, carrying on.

MG: What did you have on? Did you disguise yourself or anything?

CC: I had a cap and a bandana. And I had her put the dog up, take off her clothes.

MG: Did you ask for any money or anything or...

CC: Yeah, yeah, I did.

MG: Was that first or after you had her take off her clothes?

CC: I don't remember which order. I took her into the bedroom and she told me she had some quarters and stuff I had her disrobe. I went through her lingerie drawer. And I had, had her lay on the bed, I was going to have intercourse with her, whenever I saw that she was menstruating. I had her, I was going to have her bend over and have anal intercourse with her, which she said, no, please don't, and I had her get on her knees and perform oral sex on me I was wearing a pair of women 's panties at the time. I had a fetish, I have a fetish for women's, I'm not, I'm not a big cross dresser. Like I said, I think on one or two of these rapes I might have taken a pair of panties as a souvenir. I'm not, but I don't remember which ones if any.

MG: Do you remember the color of the panties that you had on?

CC: I think they were white.

MG: Where did you get them from, do you know?

CC: Found them from a laundromat, from one of the apartment complexes. I got them from a laundromat in one of the apartment complexes, in the dryer. I had her perform oral sex on me. She had some change and stuff and I got that and I took off.

MG: Did you ejaculate?

CC: Yeah, yeah.

MG: When you left from there where did you go?

CC: I went towards Sunset and cut down back road and went back towards Ossun and Scott and I think I went the back way towards, the back way like behind Mier and back towards 93, south of Cankton, and went to Ossun and Vatican and Scott and went home.

MG: Did you make her take a bathe or anything?

CC: I made her get in the bath, I remember making her go to the middle, and I think I did tell her to take a bath.

MG: Anything else?

CC: I can't remember.

MG: Did you take her purse when she got change?

CC: I don't think so.

MG: You remember seeing anybody working on, in fields or anything?

CC: No, I remember crossing a man on a tractor

MG: You remember seeing a guy on a tractor?

CC: I remember crossing a man on a tractor whenever I left the woman's house. Didn't see anybody working in the fields around there

MG: Yeah. Now describe that truck again, the best you can?

CC: Brown, not a dark brown, but a medium brown Ford pickup truck. And like I said, I think my father and mother, my father bought that in '82, I think that's the same year that my father and mother divorced. Had a brown camper on it.

MG: Was it two tone, one tone?

CC: I don't think it was a two tone. I think that, I don't think it was a two tone. I think it was, the camper was a different color. And then my father has since sold the truck to my brother. He, my father wasn't using it, he was using his truck, he's got another truck. He's a truck driver. And I think my brother's van blew out, and he, he told, he told my, he sold it to my brother.

MG: You remember if they had Ford written on the front and chrome letters and that?

CC: I think it did.

MG: He bought it new you said?

CC: He bought it new.

MG: He did?

CC: Yeah.

MG: What's your father's name?

CC: [NAME OMITTED]

MG: [NAME OMITTED]?

CC: Uh...huh.

MG: And your brother now, you said had it. Do you know if he changed the title?

CC: Yeah, I'm sure he did. MG: And what's his name?

CC: Arthur Todd.

MG: Carl Criminal, okay. Is there anything else you remember about that case? No. What's the next, did you, had you ever met her before? Just drove up on her?

CC: Drove out, I was driving up and down the road and saw the door open.

MG: Okay. You weren't afraid of any anybody, any men being in the house? You ever confronted a victim where the men were at?

CC: No.

MG: The next one after that, excuse me...

CC: It's got to either be . . . Doucet Road. I think it's...

MG: Tell me about that particular, about what time of the day was that and where were you coming from?

CC: Well what happened is that I was riding around that evening, 9 or 10 o'clock, I saw the, I saw the door open. I saw, I don't know if it was the patio door upstairs and I, I don't know if it was the patio door or whatever, and I don't know what brought me to that apartment. Oh, wait, wait, wait. Okay. I think what happened was I was passing and I think I saw, if I remember correctly, I might have seen when that girl got home.

MG: Do you remember what kind of car she had?

CC: Yeah, a black, black Ford Probe. I think it was a Ford Probe. Black Ford Probe, she had a black car. I think what, I think I saw whenever she got home and I saw wood that she, and I think I was passing through the complex, it might have been a situation where I was coming and I was coming to pass through the complex or something. I remember her getting, pulling up into the apartment complex. And I remember her walking up the stairs in to the back apartment. Well I don't know if it's right then or 45 minutes later, an hour later, I came back and I just checked the door on the apartment and it was unlocked. That's whenever I opened up the, I went to open up the door and I could hear girls talking

in the back bedroom. There was a purse on the sofa, I went and I got the keys, and got the keys and left. And it was later that morning, I even went home and went to bed, and it was later that morning that I, I woke up, I set my alarm clock actually to get up.

MG: About what time?

CC: 3 o'clock.

MG: Continue with what happened.

CC: I went back and I checked a couple of keys and I found the key to get in the door and I got in the apartment and the door was, I mean the apartment was dark. And I walked down the hall and the first bedroom on the right, the door at the end of the hall, that bedroom door was closed. And the girl that I raped was sleeping. Was sleeping, I woke her up.

MG: How did you wake her up?

CC: I think with my hand over her mouth so that she couldn't scream.

MG: Was there anyone else in there, in the apartment?

CC: Well she told me that there was someone in the back. She told me that her roommate was in the back bedroom with the door closed. I never saw her. I mean I didn't go into the back bedroom.

MG: Yeah, something that I forgot to ask you, did you have your flashlight on any of these (Inaudible)?

CC: I think on most of them I had a flashlight.

MG: What kind?

CC: The first one, the first one was a big flashlight.

MG: (Inaudible) Light?

CC: Not (inaudible) Light but...

MG: Magnum.

CC: Stream Light.

MG: Stream Light

CC: Some of the others I think I had, some of them I had gotten just like little plastic flash lights just good enough to be able to see going through the door. And...

MG: On this particular one, do you remember which one, what type of lights you had? This is the one on Doucet Road, I'm talking about?

CC: I think I had went to, I think I had went, I think I had went to the new K & B Drugs on Johnston Street and purchased that night, maybe, temporary, little small flash light.

MG: Like somebody's talking in the hall. Let me see if I can get them to kind of quiet down so it won't be on the tape. Sorry, excuse me. Okay. So you woke her up in that room and then what happened after that?

CC: Woke her up, I made her go through her lingerie. I took her into the living room. I think I had her perform oral sex on me first. And I think I was shorts.

MG: What kind of shorts, do you remember what they looked like?

CC: Probably, I don't remember if it's blue jean shorts or what kind of shorts they were. Shorts.

MG: What about your shirt, do you remember what you had on? And did you cover your face? With what?

CC: Cap, bandana, some type of covering. I had...

MG: What color were they?

CC: (Inaudible) I think it was all in blue. I think I had her perform oral sex on me and then I had her dance for me in the pair of panties that I had her (inaudible).

MG: You remember the color? Okay.

CC: Then I had her lay on the floor. I got on top of her and raped her.

MG: After that, what happened?

CC: I think I made her go into the center bathroom so I could leave.

MG: Did you leave then?

CC: Uh ...huh, yeah. I think I always, like I think I always told them, and what f told her, I'm going to be looking around here for a while, (inaudible) come out

MG: Did you have her perform oral sex on you maybe a second time? Or you don't remember?

CC: Don't remember now.

MG: What about anything, did you take anything from her? Other than the keys, you had gotten the keys, huh? Do you remember...?

CC: I had taken that before.

MG: Right.

CC: Before.

MG: What about a wallet?

CC: Yeah, yeah, I think I did. Took a wallet with some I.D. I remember her I.D. and stuff.

MG: Whatever happened to that?

CC: Threw, I believe, threw it in a dumpster somewhere in my apartment complex. I got rid of all of that. I remember, I remember her giving me that rosary and I told her, I remember telling her that I wasn't Catholic.

MG: What about gun, what kind of gun did you have?

CC: Probably my P85 (inaudible).

MG: Anything else you remember about that case?

CC: She's (inaudible).

MG: What does she look like? You remember what she looks like?

CC: I remember she was blonde, kind of heavy set. I remember whenever ya'll came to the office and did the composite.

MG: Where were you, did you see it?

CC: I passed by. I was trying to stay out of that area. Because I didn't want her to see me and recognize me. You and I don't know if you realize this, well you might not realize his. It's like I said, I've been fighting these compulsions for years. I've tried to get help in 1990, I saw Bill Leach, who is a program director at Freedom Recovery, and he was going to try and get me into a sexual addiction group. But it's kind of hard, what I did was kind of a double edge sword. Maybe if I would have been a mechanic or whatever, but being a Police Officer, he said, it's going to be kind of hard to get you in this type of group you being a Police Officer. And after, after '95, I didn't do anymore after ya'll started up the Task Force and all this stuff. And it's like, I said to myself, if you keep doing this you're going to end up in prison one day. But after 1995, I did not commit another rape or anything like that. I mean that's no, that's no consolation, but I, and like I said, ya'll have done a search warrant. I know that you've found, I got it awhile back Men Who Rape Psychology of the Defender by, I think it was Doctor Nicholas (Inaudible), I think it is, wrote the book to try and figure out what has made me like this.

MG: Anything else you remember about that case on Doucet Road?

CC: No, you had told me earlier that her boyfriend or something was a Deputy Sheriff. At the time, I don't know if that was still the case or what. I had no idea.

MG: Nothing else that you can remember on that case. All right, the next one after that that you remember. Which one would that be?

CC: I think it was the one on Rose down.

MG: Rose lawn?

CC: Or Roselawn.

MG: Yeah. Tell me about that case. Again, about what time of the night was that?

CC: Well I had passed by the house earlier and I had passed through that neighborhood and seen that no vehicle was there. And seen that no vehicle was there. And I had went by about 10 o'clock that night and parked my car and went around the back of the house and went, saw that she was laying on the sofa, talking on the phone, and no car was there. So I came back, I don't know, I guess about 3 o'clock in the morning and found a window open and this window was the back side of the house into a bathroom in the master bedroom. The two children were sleeping in this bedroom, and that's whenever I woke up the victim.

MG: Was it the same woman that you had seen earlier?

CC: Yeah, it was. And I think I asked her, I think I asked her where was the woman that lived her (sic) or something like that.

MG: Why would you ask her something like that?

CC: I don't know, I don't know. I, I, maybe because seeing the two younger children and her age. Seeing the two younger children, because I went to the bedroom, the children were younger, younger, 10 and 11, 8 and 10, maybe. She didn't look old enough to be their mother, so I assumed she was a babysitter. And there was something about, I think we were talking earlier about me, me asking for about Becky, the woman who lived at the house or something. Never, and I'm a hundred and ten percent positive that I didn't ask for Becky by name. I think that maybe the victim might have assumed that I asked for the woman, you're not the woman that lives here. And I think I would have assumed that, like I said, because of the children, because of the children's age, I would have assumed that she was the babysitter. Had her, I think she was wearing some type of tank top and some shorts. She wasn't wearing any panties or any, I don't think she was wearing a bra. I had her strip and dance nude and perform oral sex on me. Then she told me she, she told me she went to U.S.L. and, with some of the victims we talked. And then she said, you know, she said, let's get this over with and we laid on the bed. She laid on the bed, I got on top of her and we had intercourse. I raped her, not really what you'd call intercourse. And after that I made her get into the middle bathroom while, I had parked my car way off on a side street and walked down. But no, last couple of months back, United Way was at the Sheriff's Office and one of these women speaking for United Way was saying that she had gotten a call a couple of years back from a babysitter getting raped. And that, I remember her saying that the Police felt that this person knew her. You know, and was still out there. I did not, I did not know who this woman was. If I would have crossed her, I would not have been able to tell who she was.

MG: Where did you park at?

CC: Back, like coming from her house, there's a side street that curves around and curves around and down the side street, about a block and a half away.

MG: Okay, on the side of the road?

CC: Yeah.

MG: Your unit?

CC: I'm not sure if I had a subsidy car at the time.

MG: You, you remember if you took anything from that house?

CC: I don't think so.

MG: You remember what she looked like?

CC: Blonde, attractive. My, my, I guess ex-fiancé now, Cathy Daigle, had told me that, she told me this story about she was an escort with the Sex Abuse Response Center whenever she was training (Inaudible). The girl that was training her then went out on a call, later that morning she had been raped in the house where she was babysitting. And this is something, like I said, I've been fighting for a long time. There is nothing I can do to change what I've done. There is nothing that I can do to make it better. The only thing I ask of the State of Louisiana is to be able to get some psychological help so that I can figure out what's made me have these incidents. If you, if you want to do anything for me that is the only thing that you can do for me. Because I know that, if ever I get out of prison for these crimes I've committed, I'll be a lucky man. And if I do get out of prison, I won't have much of a life. So maybe I can, learn the lessons that I need to learn, guess.

MG: I want to ask you about another one. Is there anything else you remember about the one off of, by Roselawn? Anything else?

CC: No.

MG: Nothing else? What about the other one, the one that Allen had investigated?

CC: The one, like the one on Pillette?

MG: Right.

CC: Again, I pulled up looking around, looked in the window, saw the woman sleeping on the, I wasn't even sure, I think from the, I could see through the living room window someone sleeping, so I went around the back and the way the apartment was set up, there was another one, it looked like two apartments. And there was a young girl in the back apartment that was talking on the phone and this and that. I remember her going into the bedroom and changing and then some lights came up in the driveway and I hid down. I remember there was a box or a pole or something, maybe a utility pole right at the corner, right at the corner of this old apartment. And I hid behind it and a guy came in, came through, came through the back, and went into that second apartment. I had, I had, left, I stayed there. And then I tried the door on the other apartment and the door handle was unlocked. I went in saw the woman and the child, a little infant sleeping. I went, I went, I found the Domino's cap and a dishtowel, something to put over my face. Then I went back, went back and she woke up. The baby, the baby woke up, took him into the bedroom, had the woman, the woman was wearing a tee shirt and a pair of panties. I, I took them into the bedroom. Had the woman take off her shirt, had her get on her knees, I did have her perform oral sex on me for a second. She was telling me something about she had cancer or something in the uterus or something like that. I had her turn towards the bed and bend over and I masturbated, you know. I kind of stuck my penis inside of her anus and masturbated. And then I did take her, I took the panties that she was wearing.

MG: Anything else you took from there?

CC: Well the Domino's cap and the scarf . . .

MG: You remember a lighter or anything like that? Cigarette lighter?

CC: Maybe so. Yeah, now that you mentioned it.

MG: Do you know where those things are now?

CC: I threw the cap and the dishrag like up the road. Up, literally up Pillette Road. And the lighter, I don't remember if I kept that for a while. The pair of panties I threw away a couple of weeks later.

MG: Anything else with that case that you can remember?

CC: No, that's about it.

MG: You remember any other cases after that particular one?

CC: The one Pillette Road was after the one on, the one on Pillette Road was after the one on Roselawn. I thought the one on Roselawn was last.

MG: You remember the one on Grand Avenue? Did you have anything to do with the one on Grand Avenue?

CC: No. Nothing else on that Pillette Road area.

MG: Those rapes I had asked you about that happened earlier. Got some more in the 15th Judicial District Area. There's a couple of them in...

CC: Two in...

MG: Is it the parish?

CC: Near Maurice. One when I broke into a woman's trailer going down 92, going down 167, you take a right on 92.

MG: You remember about what year that was?

CC: '89, '90. I'd be lying if I told you.

MG: Do you remember what she looked like and how did you pick her?

CC: Short, going down there's a carwash, there's a little street that goes back to the post office and it was like a trailer, a couple of houses down. And going back, she, she, I saw the car there. It was early in the morning, she didn't have, I kicked the door down and I ran into the back bedroom and no one was home. And so I just waited and sometime later I saw car lights drive up in the driveway and I just hunched down in the corner and she ...
(tape cut off)

End of side b, tape one.

Begin side a, tape two.

MG: Okay, you were saying that she didn't notice.

CC: She apparently.

MG: It's 12:37. Go ahead.

CC: She apparently didn't notice that the car was broken, that the door was broken. She screamed, you know, I made her quiet down. Had her take off her clothing. Had her get on her knees and perform oral sex on me. I did, then had intercourse with her on all fours from behind. While she was across the bed, I then got on top of her and raped her that way. Then I had her perform oral sex on me. And another thing in Maurice. I don't know, I know I was still married. I don't remember what day it was Kerry McGovern's 30th birthday. Cause I had been to an 8:30 birthday party for him. And he and I together had drank like a keg of beer. And my ex-wife went home and whenever I left I went riding and I saw this couple going down 167 South, where they have that truck stop just past Maurice. Instead of taking a right, you take a left, and I saw this car parked there. So I went parked like the next road over and I just walked, and whenever I got there, they

had just had sex and they were both nude. I had the guy get into the trunk, had the girl perform oral sex on me. I then had her, put on just her panties, and I had her, maybe I had her put on her panties first. I had dance for me, and then I had her perform oral sex on me. I think I took his wallet. I took her, I took her, I think I took her panties. And had her, then I got him out, and I took her car. I took the car and I just left them there. And my car was parked, like I said, the next road over, and just left their car there. And I got in my car and left.

MG: Anything else you remember about that particular case? The one on Grand, you think, you don't remember doing one on Grand?

CC: No, sir. No, I did not do one on Grand.

MG: What about on Johnston Street? Any of them on Johnston Street? Any of those complexes on Johnston Street?

CC: I lived in Beau Chenes back in the early 80s. As a matter of fact, let me see here, early 80s think that I moved out of Beau Chenes. I lived in Beau Chenes like 80, 81. Probably whenever I got on with the Sheriff's Office. But I moved in with my ex-wife in '90, in '80, I moved in with my ex-wife in '80, like December of '81. We got married in August of '82. Any, any rapes you have in any apartment complexes along Johnston Street, I did not do that

MG: (Inaudible)

CC: It's, I was, again, I felt ashamed about what I was doing. I was trying to fight the impulses that I was having.

MG: On that thought, did you tell any of them that you wanted to commit suicide?

CC: I don't remember. I was not, I've never been "suicidal" to where I really thought about taking my life. And I'm not going to here. And that I know that I'm going to be spending the rest of what's of my life paying for what I've done. And again the only thing task of you is, you know, and, and the, you know, the victims, the victims need help and the victims need their rights. They do. But, you know, and again this is a double edge sword. There are going to be so many people that are going to be astounded and devastated knowing me and all the good I've done over the years and you said earlier, yeah, but that's not going to wipe away the good that you've done. And it won't. In a sense, but I've been doing good by day and evil by night But like I committed a rape and I would go for a long time, you know, without any urges or fighting, and it was not like I was out every night of the week. Like I can remember ya'll saying in one of the press releases, in the Task Force and stuff that ya'll found it happened every, every autumn I think it was. And I don't know.

MG: It basically fell that way.

CC: It just, it just fell that way. I was not out every night of the week looking for a woman to rape. A lot of these incidents, and I don't, again, I don't (inaudible), some of the incidents I had been drinking. And all of this is no excuse, there's no, there's nothing that I will be ever able to say or do to give these women back what I've taken. Their peace of mind.

MG: Now the guns, where are your guns at now?

CC: One of my guns, my, my P85, my Ruger P85 is in my car, in the console. My other gun is, got a Colt Python 6 inch nickel plated that is with a friend of mine, Art Rabalais.

MG: You ever used it on any of these cases?

CC: I don't remember ever using the Python. I think the little model 60, I might have used, which is with Antoine Webb, who is, who is a barber. I think like back in the early 90s, I

had a beard and Antoine is a barber. And his house had gotten broken into and he was scared in his apartment. So I gave him my little model 60 that he could have something to use. I think he had a little gun in his house and they broke into it and took it.

MG: The case, the last one you said you had done in '95, what did you have a gun, a knife, or do you remember?

CC: I think the one on Pillette Road was a knife and I think the one on Roselawn was a knife.

MG: Did you ever physically hurt any of the victims?

CC: I think the only thing that I did is I just kind of slapped in the face.

MG: Hit them with the barrel of the gun to wake them up or anything like that or get their attention?

CC: I, I want to say maybe I hit one with the gun. But I don't, I don't remember if I hit any of them to wake them up. I don't remember that. I don't remember that I was violent with them other than trying to get them to cooperate with me. You know forcing them to have sex against their will.

MG: Did you ever read any of the reports on any of these cases?

CC: I think, I think the lady on, I think the lady on, the lady on Knollwood.

MG: Knollwood, you read that report?

CC: I think so, because after it happened. My, I think my Lieutenant, Pete Hebert, mentioned something to Kerry and I think had him pull up a copy of the report. And that's who I, that's how I found out, he was talking about it, that's how I found out the woman's name, I think she was a Courville if I remember correctly. And I looked it up and I read the, I read the narrative and stuff.

MG: You had him pull it up so you could read it?

CC: Huh?

MG: You had him pull it up you said?

CC: No, no. I didn't have him pull it up. I pulled it up later. He, heard them talking about it. And that's, he was talking about he knew the, he knew the person.

MG: You can pull up reports? You have a code to pull up reports or you have to use someone else's code?

CC: No, I have my own code now. At the time, at the time I didn't, at the time I had, I used Pete's code at the time.

MG: Any other code you used before then? Any other, oh, you had mentioned something about a lady in Carencro, a black female?

CC: Back in the mid-eighties. Again, it might have been '87, '88, a street coming out of Carencro. I had, is it Michot Street possibly. I was going down the, the last trailer, it was like a trailer next to a house near n field. Kicked the door in, ran to the back bedroom, she got up screaming and hollering and fighting. I kind of ran and she kind of got past me and ran out the back door near the bedroom and I took off.

MG: What time of night was that?

CC: In the morning.

MG: You had seen her before? You remember what she looked like?

CC: No, I mean it was dark. It was dark and I don't think (Inaudible).

MG: Anything else you can remember? Okay. Mr. Marx, you have anything? Okay. We'll go ahead and conclude the statement. The time now 1251 hours.

APPENDIX C

§ 42. Aggravated rape.

A. Aggravated rape is a rape committed upon a person sixty-five years of age or older or where the anal, oral, or vaginal sexual intercourse is deemed to be without lawful consent of the victim because it is committed under any one or more of the following circumstances:

(1) When the victim resists the act to the utmost, but whose resistance is overcome by force.

(2) When the victim is prevented from resisting the act by threats of great and immediate bodily harm, accompanied by apparent power of execution.

(3) When the victim is prevented from resisting the act because the offender is armed with a dangerous weapon.

(4) When the victim is under the age of thirteen years. Lack of knowledge of the victim's age shall not be a defense.

(5) When two or more offenders participated in the act.

(6) When the victim is prevented from resisting the act because the victim suffers from a physical or mental infirmity preventing such resistance.

B. For purposes of Paragraph (5), "participate" shall mean:

(1) Commit the act of rape.

(2) Physically assist in the commission of such act.

C. For purposes of this Section, the following words have the following meanings:

(1) "Physical infirmity" means a person who is a quadriplegic or paraplegic.

(2) "Mental infirmity" means a person with an intelligence quotient of seventy or lower.

D. (1) Whoever commits the crime of aggravated rape shall be punished by life imprisonment at hard labor without benefit of parole, probation, or suspension of sentence.

(2) However, if the victim was under the age of thirteen years, as provided by Paragraph (A)(4) of this Section:

(a) And if the district attorney seeks a capital verdict, the offender shall be punished by death or life imprisonment at hard labor without

(5) The costs attributable to the electronic monitoring of an offender who has been determined unable to pay shall be borne by the department if, and only to the degree that sufficient funds are made available for such purpose whether by appropriation of state funds or from any other source.

(6) The Department of Public Safety and Corrections shall develop, adopt, and promulgate rules in the manner provided in the Administrative Procedure Act, that provide for the payment of such costs. Such rules shall contain specific guidelines which shall be used to determine the ability of the offender to pay the required costs and shall establish the reasonable costs to be charged. Such rules may provide for a sliding scale of payment so that an offender who is able to pay a portion, but not all, of such costs may be required to pay such portion. (Added by Acts 1978, No. 239, § 1; Amended by Acts 1981, No. 624, § 1, eff. July 20, 1981; Acts 1984, No. 924, § 1; Acts 1991, No. 654, § 1; Acts 1995, No. 946, § 2; Acts 2003, No. 232, § 1, eff. Aug. 15, 2003; Acts 2006, No. 103, § 1, eff. Aug. 15, 2006; Acts 2008, No. 33, § 1, eff. Aug. 15, 2008.)

APPENDIX D

Did Carl Criminal Lie To Me?

I have previously been asked how I knew whether or not Carl Criminal had been lying to me. Well, the truth is that **no** ethnographer could possibly know whether his subject was lying. I could argue that in Paul Radin's classical book "*The Autobiography of a Winnebago Indian: Life, Ways, Acculturation, and Peyote Cult*" that S.B. lied throughout his story. After all, Radin had no formal training in lie detection. (I, on the other hand, have had hundreds of hours of formal interview and interrogation training- sponsored by the FBI, private contractors and academics.) Also, I noted in my review of Radin's book, that S.B. continually engaged in self-aggrandizement and wanted to present a "muy macho" appearance and simply may have been a drug infused blowhard. We do not know what Radin had promised S.B. in exchange for his cooperation, but we do know that I promised Carl Criminal nothing.

Also, I would argue that Carl Criminal confessed to having committed a rape in which the victim did not report to the police. He supplied me with the victim's name and I have no doubt that I could easily locate her now. Inasmuch as she didn't choose to report the sexual assault for whatever her reasons were, I have made no attempt to locate her now years later. This fact alone, to identify another victim that remained unknown until this report, would virtually guarantee to me that Carl Criminal had been absolutely honest.

Finally, I stressed to Carl Criminal that, in a remote sense but only to a small degree, he was atoning for the wrong and criminal behavior that he had done to his victims; and, by now helping law enforcement, social workers and criminologists in his openness and candor with me, he was assisting his victims. I also asserted that Carl Criminal might give a degree of closure and solace to some of his victims that may have been questioning whether they contributed to the

fact that they were targeted for rape due, in part, to the way they had acted, dressed or behaved. To my assertions, Carl Criminal would knowingly smile and indicated that his cooperation was “no problem.”

Finally, I wish to stress that Carl Criminal had admitted to a couple of sexual assaults which were not previously reported to the police. One of the more heinous and reprehensible rapes occurred and the victim did not report it to the authorities. Carl Criminal actually recalled the victim’s name in the incident as he had stolen her blank check book. During that assault, Carl Criminal actually forced her to perform oral copulation upon himself and ejaculated in her mouth. (See page 119 of this dissertation.) Inasmuch as the victim did not report the offense, the writer elected not to pursue that matter any further.

Use of a Pseudonym in Lieu of Carl Criminal’s True Name

Other academic individuals have inquired into whether I had considered use of a pseudonym vice Carl Criminal’s true name. I previously learned from the police chief that early in Carl Criminal’s arrest process some of Carl Criminal’s victims had requested that the police department abate the degree of publicity surrounding his arrest. The police chief informed me that they had felt that too much publicity surrounded the matter and they wished it to simply go away and let them live their lives. That was approximately fourteen years ago. When I first considered writing about Carl Criminal, I asked Chief Carl Criminal to again contact the victims to learn whether they still maintained that same sentiment with regard to lack of publicity. Subsequently, the chief informed me that many of the victims had moved from away and were no longer available.

Furthermore, in August, 2013, I was contacted by the Channel 3 television news director in the city, who informed me that she had been informed by Carl Criminal to contact me as he

had spent considerable time with her telling me his “story.” She related that she was doing an updated news story regarding the city’s serial rapist that had been arrested some 15-years ago and inquired as to what I had done with the information that I had obtained from Carl Criminal. Consequently, Carl Criminal provided her with my name and E-mail address. She had intended on interviewing Carl Criminal where he was being incarcerated. Warden Goodwin had denied her request citing the fact that Carl Criminal was in “protective custody.” Thus, she was going through with a story regarding Carl Criminal’s sexual assaults without contacting any of his victims. Had the warden provided access to Carl Criminal, Walker would have pursued the interview without reference to his many victims.

Additionally, beyond Radin’s use of two initials in which he speaks of “S.B.,” I’m not aware of other ethnographers’ use of pseudonyms to identify the central character of their research. Personally, I believe it is entirely up to the author. Inasmuch as there has been at least three television programs regarding Carl Criminal and his sexual assaults, I didn’t feel it necessary to further contemplate a use of a pseudonym for Carl Criminal.

So, the media was going to do a story on Carl Criminal which would necessarily reach his victims regardless of their desires to not publicize Carl Criminal’s sexual assaults. Upon Walker being informed that her cameras could not visit the state penitentiary to interview Carl Criminal, she abandoned the idea for an update story on Carl Criminal. Therefore, Carl Criminal, even from his prison cell, had the ability to spread his escapades regardless of his victims’ concerns.

I wished to circulate information to his victims indicating, for the first time, that it was nothing that they had done that had precipitated their sexual assaults. Their assaults had nothing to do with their behavior, their attire or the amount of alcohol that they had consumed. Carl

Criminal had targeted them due to their housing décor which suggested that they were a lone woman who lived there. Not a single morsel of their attire or behavior contributed to their assaults. I knew that a number of victims typically and rhetorically question whether their behavior contributed to them being sexually assaulted and I felt that it was necessary to let them know that Carl Criminal had randomly targeted them completely unrelated to their behavior or attire.

Additionally, of the perhaps 35 to 40 or so ethnographies that I have read, none have used pseudonyms vice the true names of their subjects. Furthermore, Carl Criminal's biological daughter, Victoria Criminal contacted me on April 15, 2012, and requested that I supply further information to her regarding Carl Criminal's escapades with his sexual assaults. She sought closure in the matter. Thus, anytime Carl Criminal himself decided to talk about his previous crimes he would have been free to do so, therefore I would not have had the opportunity to censor or otherwise enforce a degree of silence on Carl Criminal with regard to his victims.

Subsequently, I learned that Carl Criminal had provided my name to his inquiring daughter. Therefore proving that Carl Criminal would continue to discuss his biographic history of sexual assaults with whom he wanted.

APPENDIX E

“Letter to Carl Criminal”

Carl Criminal
Wade Correctional Center
670 Bell Hill Road
Homer, Louisiana 71040

August 3, 2009

Dear Mr. Carl Criminal,

I am writing you this letter to request that you let me talk with you about your life. I am hoping that you will give me your permission to interview you regarding both your life and the charges for which you are presently incarcerated at the Wade Correctional Center.

Please let me introduce myself. By way of background, I am a former sergeant with the New Orleans Police Department and I am now retired as a Special Agent with the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). I am currently a PhD graduate student at the University of New Orleans (UNO) where I am majoring in the Urban Studies curriculum. I seek to interview you solely within my capacity as a social scientist and not as a part of my previous law enforcement experience.

If you should grant me permission to speak with you, I would like to explore your background and other aspects of your life which ultimately culminated in your arrest, conviction and current incarceration. It is not my intent, in any manner, to embarrass, humiliate, demean or otherwise harass you. I merely seek to learn from you of any previous trauma, or adverse experiences in your early life or case study. In short, I wish to obtain information in the interest of “social research” that might assist myself and others in academia.

I have already conducted a limited investigation into your background and I have learned about some aspects of your personal life that are not widely known. For example, according to the police chief, after raping a woman, you would furnish her with a safety tip of sorts. Such might include something such as “You should fix that latch on your rear window,” or “You should get a dead-bolt lock on your backdoor.” The police chief also revealed that you exclaimed in open court words to the effect that you wished “someone could tell you what was wrong with you.”

Furthermore, Lt. XXXX said that you had been reading a book entitled “Why Men Rape,” possibly attempting to learn more about yourself. Additionally, I learned that you were once regarded as fairly religious and routinely said grace before meals and even attended religious retreats during the month of August accompanied by your father and uncle. Also, you previously acknowledged having a sexual addiction problem and sought counseling and purportedly took medication, lithium, in an attempt to abate your high sex drive. I wish to explore these issues and other issues with you at an academic level.

Should you be willing to cooperate in this research effort, you will be free to answer whatever questions you choose and free to dismiss any questions that you might choose not to discuss.

You may terminate the interview at any time. For research purposes, I would like to record the interview, but will take notes if you would prefer. There will not be any personal advantage or privileges granted to you in exchange for your cooperation. Conversely, there will be no punishment, adverse actions or negative treatment take against you for your refusal to be interviewed. Therefore, the choice to be interviewed or not is completely at your discretion.

I feel compelled to submit to you that I will not intentionally ask questions regarding unresolved crimes for which you were not charged. However, in the unlikely event that you do make any admissions to such unsolved criminal offenses, I may be required, pursuant to a subpoena, to reveal such information. I should add that my interview process will be coordinated through and with the approval of the professional faculty and staff of UNO.

Mr. Carl Criminal, I request that if you are willing to let me interview you, that you please inform Warden Jerry Goodwin who will contact me at the University of New Orleans.

Sincerely,

Ricardo E. Fernandez

APPENDIX F

QUESTIONING BY RICARDO E. FERNANDEZ-

Structured and semi-structured questions to ask Carl Criminal:

I began by establishing a relationship and have him comfortable with simply talking to me. As such, we began by establishing his ethnicity and how he wanted to identify himself and his heritage and his language capability.

I slowly moved the questioning into his family structure and aspects of his childhood. I learned early in this line of questioning that Carl Criminal had considerable venting to do so he was permitted to vent about his unpleasant conditions at the correctional center and the amount of occasions that he had sued the State of Louisiana. Consequently, Carl Criminal was permitted to talk unabated for perhaps 15-20 minutes.

(Note: I openly discussed with Carl Criminal my law enforcement career and my family structure. I reasoned that in order to have him understand the type of information that I was seeking I would have to share with him some of the details of my own life.

I also solicited information from Carl Criminal regarding his performance in grammar school and high school, his hobbies, sports, drug usage, minor jobs in high school, extent of sexuality and early sexual experiences, etc. I questioned Carl Criminal about early episodes of masturbation, the origins of his paraphilia for female panties, the poor relationship that existed between Carl Criminal and his mother and certain aspects of his life that he misses the most about being a free man.

I also attempted to chronologically discuss all the rapes perpetrated by Carl Criminal including those that were not documented or reported to law enforcement. I also asked about criminal behavior during his employment with the sheriff's officer. During his career for various crimes for which Carl Criminal was not arrested nor charged including patronizing prostitutes, his use of marijuana, exposing himself and obscene telephone calls. We also discussed his methodology for entering the victim's residence, modus operandi for targeting his victims and other details of his crimes that corroborated aspects to ensure that Carl Criminal did not embellish or lie regarding his crimes. I discussed his state of mind after committing a sexual assault.

On several occasions, Carl Criminal would begin to wonder in various directions from the main point of my inquiry and I would attempt to get him back to my line of questioning. His relationships with all women were explored. Many of my questions were generated by Carl Criminal's answers to me after the early stages of questioning. Such as "What differently would you do if you were assigned to the rape squad investigating your rapes? Would you have stopped sexual assaults had you not been caught? If you had known the police were coming to arrest you when they did, would you have run prior to the arrest?"

APPENDIX G

University Committee for the Protection of Human Subjects in Research University of New Orleans

Campus Correspondence

Principal Investigator: Pamela Jenkins

Co-Investigator: Ricardo E. Fernandez

Date: July 28, 2009

Protocol Title: "Researching the life history of [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]"

IRB#: 05May09

Your proposal was reviewed by the full IRB. The group voted to approve your proposal pending that you adequately address several issues. Your responses to those issues have been received and you have adequately addressed all of the issues raised by the committee. Your project is now in compliance with UNO and Federal regulations and you may begin conducting your research.

Please remember that approval is only valid for one year from the approval date. Any changes to the procedures or protocols must be reviewed and approved by the IRB prior to implementation. Use the IRB number listed on this letter in all future correspondence regarding this proposal.

If an adverse, unforeseen event occurs (e.g., physical, social, or emotional harm), you are required to inform the IRB as soon as possible after the event.

Best of luck with your project!
Sincerely,

Robert Laird, Ph.D., Chair
Committee for the Protection of Human Subjects in Research

APPENDIX H

Susan Tucker, PhD: Personality Assessment Inventory (PAI) – Custodial Setting (CS) results and her personal comments. All comments contained herein are those of Dr. Tucker unless otherwise annotated therein.

Dr. Susan Tucker, Psychologist and Assistant Warden at the Forcht Wade Correctional Center, Keithville, LA, provided the researcher with a copy of Carl Criminal's PAI Interpretive Report for Correctional Settings (PAI-CS). She administered the test on October 14, 2010. Dr. Tucker indicated that the test is used in lieu of an MMPI on incarcerated subjects. (See the report from Dr. Susan Tucker beginning on page 129). She further noted that Carl Criminal's test results had a high degree of validity regarding his truthfulness in responding to the self-reporting of all potential personality disorders.

A caveat is provided by the PAI-CS assessors that states, in part, "The content contained in this report represents a computer-generated interpretation of this inmate's Personality Assessment Inventory™ (PAI®) performance. Use of this report requires an adequate understanding of psychological assessment, assessment with the PAI, and the strengths and limitations of computer-generated reports. Specifically, use of this report requires graduate training in forensic psychology or psychiatry, clinical psychology, counseling psychology, or a closely related field, as well as the appropriate training and coursework in statistics, assessment, and interpretation of psychological measures from an accredited college or university. The content in this report is based solely on PAI responses and does not constitute a comprehensive psychological evaluation. Clinicians should obtain additional information from criminal, medical, and/or psychosocial records in order to confirm the statements made in this report"

(Accessed on the Internet on 7/29/11 at

http://www.psychassessments.com.au/products/252/prod252_report1.pdf).

In a supplemental report, Dr. Tucker opined that the results disclosed the following:

- 1) Carl Criminal, in a personal interview with Dr. Tucker following the test, was determined to be presenting himself in a favorable light and minimizing his acknowledgement or awareness of any potential psychological problems. Therefore, he was essentially faking good behavior.
- 2) On the clinical scales of the PAI-CS, Carl Criminal's results did not suggest significant current psychological distress to include suicide.
- 3) Carl Criminal's profile indicated that he is likely to have a significant anxiety disorder, specifically an obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD) including a tendency towards perfectionism, rumination of thoughts and possible behavioral rituals. He also exhibited a high degree of anti-social personality traits and behaviors at a somewhat higher level than that found in the general public, but at a lower level than in the incarcerated population. (This finding should be interpreted with caution, as Carl Criminal perhaps underestimated these traits as he had an elevated "Positive Impression" scale and likely minimizes such traits.)
- 4) Carl Criminal's interpersonal style is likely to be controlling, with minimal interpersonal warmth. He is probably seen by others as tough and strong-minded with minimal empathic responses. This is based on an algorithm. (Note: Dr. Tucker stated perhaps this statement, concluded by the PAI administrators, and is undoubtedly based on previous research utilizing follow-up questions. She opined it is based upon like responses by other individuals similar to Carl Criminal who have similar traits and are seen by others as having little empathy and being controlling.)

5) Carl Criminal views himself as requiring no need for rehabilitation and would likely gain little from a treatment program. He considers himself to be psychologically sound and having minimal need for change.

6) Carl Criminal does not appear to endorse a risk of reactive anger, but may have some unresolved anger that may be of a more chronic nature and unlikely to result in aggressive outbursts. (Note: This researcher, Fernandez, believes such unresolved anger could relate to his mother, who died within the past year.) When discussing her findings with Carl Criminal, Dr. Tucker noted that he denied any symptoms of anxiety, OCD, ruminating thoughts/ritual behaviors. He did admit to being a “neat-nick” and liked his belongings in order. He denied having psychological distress in these areas. Carl Criminal indicated he was raised with a “strong work ethic and also to be meticulous.”

7) Dr. Tucker reported that the two of them discussed his level of empathy or lack of warmth toward others. He stated that during his crimes, he did “not stop to think about the psychological damage” he was causing his victims. (He did not mention the “physical injury” aspect of his victim’s injuries.) He stated that when he would later “read the paper about his victim’s (psychological) pain, it would bother him.” He noted that when he was reading the story of a victim he had raped a few days prior, the parents commented that the victim “was so traumatized they hardly recognized her.” He indicated that “that bothered me” and added that “I feel guilty about not having empathy for the victims.”

8) Carl Criminal informed Dr. Tucker that his crimes were “crimes of opportunity.” (Carl Criminal displayed ignorance (Note by Fernandez: if not arrogance) in saying that his crimes were that of opportunity in that he entered the dwellings specifically for the purpose of committing rapes. He was not committing a crime, i.e., robbery, etc., and took the opportunity to

rape a victim while she was locked in a company safe. In such an incident, that would be a crime of opportunity.

9) Carl Criminal also portrayed himself as an “excellent officer.” He laid claim to Fernandez to being elected to “Deputy of the month” on several occasions. Having previously worked on the sex abuse task force and having “investigated sex crimes of children,” Carl Criminal stated that he was “troubled by what he had to see.” When Dr. Tucker asked about the conflicting nature and ironic factors of his position in law enforcement and committing rape, Carl Criminal said that “if prostitution were legal, I would be free.”

(Note: Carl Criminal previously stated this same sentiment to Fernandez. Carl Criminal commented that inasmuch as he could have been fired and/or arrested for aiding and abetting prostitution, and Carl Criminal did not consider that to be an outlet for his potent sex drive. Fernandez then informed Carl Criminal “you can’t be serious.” Fernandez added “So you would have been fired and perhaps charged with an offense with a penalty serving 90 days or 6 months and now, instead, you’re serving six life sentences for rape.” When confronted with illogical consequences of his statement, Carl Criminal discontinued his contention.)

10) Carl Criminal reflected on his “strong sex drive” and it having an “animalistic pull” that prompted him to rape women. (Note: In previous conversations with Fernandez, Carl Criminal more often referred to his sex drive as a “strong libido.”) Dr. Tucker inquired about sex with his rape victims and Carl Criminal indicated that he always “had an orgasm” with all of his victims. (Note by Fernandez: Carl Criminal had previously admitted to multiple orgasms within a relatively short period of time with some of his victims.) Carl Criminal stated that he sought out the assistance of a (sex) counselor for his sexual addiction but he did not comply with further treatment. Carl Criminal was asked about his controlling nature; he stated that he is classified as

a “power assertive rapist but he denies ever being controlling with his wife, girlfriends or prostitutes, only (rape) victims. (Note by Fernandez: Actually, Carl Criminal misquoted the type of classification of himself as a power assertive rapist. He is a “power re-assurance rapist.” A power re-assurance rapist is a type of rapist who reassures himself of his masculinity which he deeply doubts Carl Criminal called himself a “power assertive rapist” not because he was classifying himself with any degree of knowledge but rather was misquoting words that he had previously heard attributed to him by psychologists, investigators and/or counselors.

11) Carl Criminal denied alcohol or drug abuse. He stated that he would drink with “women” but did not drink when he was sexually assaulting his victims. (In contrast, Carl Criminal very distinctly admitted during the interviews that “alcohol clouded his judgment” and on all occasions, Carl Criminal found himself “drunk and horny.” Subsequently, Fernandez discussed this area of contradiction with Dr. Tucker who advised she would again discuss further with Carl Criminal in an attempt to clarify the issue. On September 30, 2011, Dr. Tucker e-mailed the researcher to report that she re-addressed this issue with Carl Criminal, who stated that he had, in fact, been drinking when he raped, but that he had a very high tolerance and he did not appear drunk. He stated that he could drink two or three six-packs and still appear “normal.” Once again, Carl Criminal waived responsibility for his criminal actions and emphasized his “high testosterone level and his animalistic sex drive was to blame for his victimizing women (sic).” Dr. Tucker then asked Carl Criminal if he ever thought his sexual assaults were out of his control, to which Carl Criminal stated, “No,” he could control his behavior but he had “no empathy” and did it anyway.)

12) Carl Criminal shared with Dr. Tucker that he thought “the roots of (his) crime” had three causes: “psychological anger, sexual perversion, substance abuse.” (It is noted that in #11 above,

Carl Criminal denied alcohol and drug abuse.) When asked which he thought applied to him, he stated, “My sex drive was at such a high level.” Dr. Tucker also inquired whether Carl Criminal considered himself to have a sexual perversion or anger problems; he said that Tucker was the “doctor” and he (Carl Criminal) may just be “nuts” and then laughed.

13) Dr. Tucker opined that Carl Criminal has a narcissistic personality disorder with antisocial traits. “His current attempts at maintaining a positive sense of self (stemming from his employment as an officer) is evident.” The difficulty in his ability to resolve the conflict between his criminal activity (bad self) and occupation as a police officer (good self) increases his fragmented sense of self and consequently increases his anxiety and depressive symptoms. He appears to be trying to “find” an identity and a persona to “be” in order to avoid the lack of a sense of self or feelings of emptiness and worthlessness.

14) Dr. Tucker felt that Carl Criminal will continue to try to find a “mean” in attempt to be unique, special and grandiose, as these external “props” become his identity, replacing a real sense of self. He will also try to explain his criminal activity as something outside of his control (i.e., “animalist pull, strong libido, etc.), explaining his inability to reconcile this “bad” part of self within him.

15) In a structured environment (prison), Carl Criminal is unlikely to have access to as many victims that he can dominate and control sexually. He is capable of this during increases in stress; however, his victimization of others is more likely to be revealed in interpersonal relations (e.g., he will befriend weaker individuals who he can manipulate and control).

16) It is not unusual for a narcissist to have traits of a sociopath, i.e., lack of empathy, minimal regard for the needs or rights of others. He is in a self-driven hedonistic mode. A true sociopath does not care what others might think of them. A narcissist’s central theme is the need for others

to validate and approve of him or his “ideal self that he presents to them. When a narcissist becomes a criminal, he likely feels that he will not get caught because he is smarter, and somehow the same rules will not apply to him.

Carl Criminal scored significantly higher in the areas of grandiosity and egocentricity, both of which are consistent with having a narcissistic personality disorder. This is underscored by Carl Criminal’s question to the researcher: “Rickey, can someone write a book about me?” Perhaps Carl Criminal would like the word spread that he is now assisting law enforcement in catching rapists. Another possibility would be that Carl Criminal merely wishes to see his name in print as a way to stroke his egocentric personality. Either way, Carl Criminal might be viewed as desiring to have a publicity spotlight shined upon him.

Carl Criminal, upon his arrest and own admission, clearly satisfied several of the criteria, including # 1, #2, #3, #4, #5 and #7. Specifically, regarding #1, rape is illegal. Regarding #2, his crime was one of hedonism. Regarding #3, all of Carl Criminal’s victims were chosen at random and contemporaneous with his impulsivity. Regarding #4, Carl Criminal had been suspended from high school for fighting on three separate occasions. Regarding #5, in all sexual assaults, he was armed with a handgun upon entering the dwelling. Regarding #6, Carl Criminal filed for bankruptcy. Regarding #7, Carl Criminal in his confession states that he had no remorse or empathy for his victims (prior to counseling treatment at the prison).

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Vita

Ricardo “Rickey” Fernandez was born and raised in New Orleans. He has devoted his entire adult life to law enforcement beginning at age 21, when he joined the New Orleans Police Department (NOPD). While employed with the NOPD, he attended Loyola University and graduated *cum laude* with a degree in Criminal Justice. After getting married and having twins, he left the police department and became employed by the Naval Criminal Investigate Service (NCIS) in California. He later joined the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and served in Tampa, FL and New York, NY; he eventually transferred to the New Orleans office. He currently holds Master of Science degrees in Urban Studies and Criminal Justice from the University of New Orleans and the University of Alabama, respectively.

Rickey has always had an intense interest in criminal behavior and interview and interrogation techniques. He teaches interview and interrogation classes to a broad array of audiences, including police officers and law enforcement and business students. He is currently an adjunct professor at Tulane University. He has been married to his wife, Melanie, for 19 years. They currently reside in Metairie, Louisiana, with his two cats.