

Predictive Value of the Card/Farrall Stimuli in Discriminating Between Gynephilic and Pedophilic Sexual Offenders

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The predictive value of the Card/Farrall Penile Plethysmograph Audio-Visual Stimulus Materials (Card/Farrall Stimuli)³ was tested against three variables derived from a study by Freund of historical differences between gynephiles and pedophiles. Fifty-two sexual offender records were chosen at random from the files of a community-based clinic. Subjects were divided into gynephile and pedophile classifications on both the historical and the plethysmographic measures. A chi-square statistical evaluation of the correspondence between the historical and the plethysmographic measures discriminating between gynephiles and pedophiles demonstrated a level of correspondence between the two at the 0.01 level of confidence. Some theoretical issues in the development and use of plethysmographic stimulus materials are discussed.

KEY WORDS: plethysmography; sexual offender stimuli; incest; pedophilia.

INTRODUCTION

Historical Note: In 1986, the senior author, Card, and William Farrall met for 2 days to discuss critical issues related to penile plethysmography. At that time, Card was using 8-mm visual stimuli obtained from films confiscated by law enforcement officials. Card also had two types of auditory stimuli: one set passed down through several hands from Dr. Gene Abel and another developed independently by the Utah Department of Corrections. The Corrections tapes were rejected for clinical use because there

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³The Card/Farrall Stimuli employ auditory and visual stimuli using adult and child models for the visual stimuli. The Association for the Treatment of Sexual Offenders (ATSA) has advised against any use of child models in visual stimuli.

were no studies validating their usefulness; their pornographic content was considered to be objectionable, especially in a strongly religious community; and it was argued that one would never know if the client was aroused by the pornographic content itself or to sexual references involving a specific age and gender. The Abel tapes appeared to suffer from most of the same problems. It was felt that for consistency across research and/or treatment programs, standardized stimulus materials should be available to any accredited plethysmograph (PPG) professional from a central source, as represented by Farrall's organization.

Studies of stimulus conditions prior to 1986 noted the potency of auditory-visual stimuli which, as pornography, may override other discriminant stimulus cues such as age and gender (Abel, Blanchard, & Barlow, 1981; Abel, Blanchard, Becker, & Djenderedjian, 1978). Both auditory and slide-projected visual stimuli were found to produce significant arousal in child molesters, with pedophilic molesters generally showing the greatest arousal to pedophilic stimuli in both categories (Marshall, Barbaree, & Christophe, 1986; Quinsey, Steinman, Bergerson, & Holmes, 1975).

Most recent reviews of the literature on penile plethysmography, when discussing stimulus conditions, generally refer to the studies cited above (Launay, 1994; Murphy & Barbaree, 1994; O'Donohue & Letourneau, 1992). No one appears to have developed or tested stimulus conditions in which the high arousal potential of an auditory-visual presentation is utilized using sequential auditory, followed by visual, still images. Most studies report using auditory and visual elements presented as separate and distinct parts of the evaluation (e.g., Marshall *et al.*, 1986), although McAnulty and Adams (1990) presented audio tapes accompanied by a color slide of a relevant nude subject. No studies were found where sequentially presented auditory and visual stimuli were employed.

The question of ethics related to forcing uninformed clients to see or hear pornographic stimuli was discussed by Launay (1994). A recent civil court case was decided against a PPG evaluator-professional based in part on the client being required to listen to pornographic auditory stimuli for which, it was alleged, he did not give his informed consent. The use of the plethysmograph in prison treatment programs in Utah was terminated due, in part, to moral issues related to the pornographic auditory stimuli being used in the criminal system. One of many complaints filed by prisoners in a class action suit in Vermont in 1993 complained of prisoners being subjected to "slide shows and sound tracks portraying diverse sex acts, 'acceptable' and 'deviant' . . ." (Civil Action Suit, 1993, p. 22). No studies were found involving the use of nonpornographic PPG stimuli. The present study, which involves the use of nonpornographic stimuli, is particularly timely today in view of the litigious atmosphere in which sexual offenders are required to participate in treatment programs.

The authors are not aware of any written standards for the development of PPG stimuli, auditory or visual. This lack of standardization in the development and use of stimulus materials is not conducive to the development of public confidence that the PPG is a scientific device for studying and treating sexual offenders (O'Donohue & Geer, 1992).

The Card/Farrall PPG Audio-Visual Stimulus Materials (Card/Farrall Stimuli) were first developed in 1987 in an effort to bridge some of the problems mentioned in the preceding paragraphs (Card, 1993; Card & Farrall, 1988; Card, Farrall, Dorsey, & Fedora, 1987; Farrall, 1991) by focusing on the following criteria: to produce a discriminant rather than a maximal response; to utilize auditory and visual stimuli presented discretely for each selected age, gender, and coercive/noncoercive segment; to develop projective rather than descriptive story lines; to produce visual stimuli standardized to developmental age, pose, and background; and to present these stimuli in an easily usable format available to qualified professionals from a commercial source.

It has been argued that the minimum discriminable tumescent response is 20% of maximum possible tumescence (Murphy & Barbaree, 1994). Most story lines are posed in explicit and graphic terms in an attempt to avoid borderline responses, and visual stimuli using child pornography may be used for the same reason. Intense pornographic stimuli, auditory or visual, may have serious problems: They may produce false-positive diagnoses (Abel *et al.*, 1978) and/or they may elicit strong resistance on alleged grounds of moral and civil rights issues. In addition, intense pornographic stimuli with highly reactive individuals (e.g., adolescents) may blur discriminant responses. While low-level or insignificant responses to PPG stimuli may cloud research studies, such responses may be consistent with "normalcy" in the absence of a history of deviant sexual behavior (Hall, Hirschman, & Oliver, 1994). Nonparaphilic sexual offenders (also referred to as incest sexual offenders or gynephilic sexual offenders) may also tend to produce low level responses (Fruend & Watson, 1991; O'Donohue & Letourneau, 1992).

The Card/Farrall Auditory Stimuli (CAS) were written to be projective rather than descriptive. They were written as offender "self talk," which assumed no need to describe the exact nature of the sexual activities because they were already programmed in the offender and needed but a self-reminder to trigger the entire set of responses. It was hypothesized by Card and Farrall that pedophiles would respond readily to suggestive stimuli, while the nonpedophile, having no preprogrammed internalized response pattern, would respond minimally, if at all, to such suggestions. Additionally, exposure to the CAS stimuli, which lack pornographic descriptions and language, has resulted in no legal challenges on alleged moral or civil rights grounds.

In the Card/Farrall Stimuli, the CAS presentation is immediately followed by four different frontal, nude, still photographs, each changed after 10 sec of exposure. It was expected that if the projective auditory stimuli triggered a response, the visual stimuli would maximize the discrimination by enhancing the response (Farrall, 1991). Without the auditory trigger, the mild, nonpornographic visual stimuli alone, with a short exposure time, would be unlikely to produce a significant response. With nonpornographic auditory and visual stimuli, low-level responses, or responses not associated with offense history, not only are expected in the case of gynephilia, but are hypothesized to be diagnostic and useful.

The term "gynephilic sexual offender" was first applied by Kurt Freund to a group of male individuals who molest children but whose sexual drives are usually activated by, and directed toward, adult females (Freund & Watson, 1991). Use of the term "nonparaphilic sexual offender" predates and parallels Freund's use of the term "gynephilic sexual offender." In this study we use Freund's terminology.

In a study of predictors related to gynephilic sexual preference of offenders against female children, Freund *et al.* (1991) compared in-home and outside-the-home, and single- and multiple-victim, offenders. The differential diagnoses of gynephile and pedophile were made using the most recent version of phallometric tests of erotic gender and age preferences (Freund & Blanchard, 1989). In the Freund *et al.* (1991) study exploring the response of men who offend against females, but who are not pedophiles, there were 95 incestuous offenders and 54 nonincestuous offenders included in the study. Incestuous offenders were included in the study only if they denied sexual fantasies related to children *and* claimed sexual fantasies related to adult females. Nonincestuous, multivictim offenders were most often diagnosed as pedophiles; incestuous offenders having only one victim were most often diagnosed as gynephiles. The strongest predictor of a gynephilic diagnosis was the in-family offense variable.

METHOD

Introduction

Initially, for this study, six historical and three PPG variables were considered.

Historical

1. Molested as child
2. Deviant fantasies
3. Deviant preference
4. Repetitive behavior
5. Molested own children
6. More than one victim

PPG

1. PPG classification
2. PPG age match to victim
3. PPG gender match to victim

Following a correlational analysis of data available within client files, "molested as child" was dropped because consistent data were not available. "Deviant fantasies, deviant preference, and repetitive behavior" were collapsed into one variable, "denial vs. admission of deviant sexual fantasies," because all three were highly correlated. PPG variables 2 and 3 (PPG age and gender match to victim) were dropped as separate variables because age match and gender match data were inconsistent in many cases due to the occurrence of multiple victims of varying ages and gender. In the case of pedophilia, PPG data were broadened to encompass all three variables *if* the victim age *and* gender were found to be significantly elevated within the three highest categories, while a gynephilic classification required PPG responses unrelated to the age and gender of the victim(s).

For a differential diagnosis between gynephilia and pedophilia, the discriminant properties of the Card/Farrall Stimuli were tested using three variables similar to those from the Freund *et al.* (1991) study — (1) denial vs. admission of deviant sexual fantasies; (2) incestuous vs. nonincestuous offenses; and (3) single vs. multiple victim offenses — as well as one compound PPG variable chosen for this study involving the three most significant responses.

Data Collection

Sexual offender clients ($N = 52$) who had been given a complete psychosexual evaluation were selected in alphabetical sequence from the files of a community-based clinic treating offenders. Every sequential evaluation, which included a PPG test conducted on a Farrall Instruments CAT-400UL, was considered to be part of the database. In every case the original hard copy of the PPG printout generated from the Farrall Instruments software was available for analysis. PPG data were collected using a Barlow stain gauge amplified by 1000, data retrieval was at a rate of 2 \times /sec, and the plot speed was 2.12 mm/sec. Special PPG testing conditions involved simultaneous collection and recording of respiration (RESP) and galvanic skin response (GSR) traces, as well as event markers indicating attention to auditory and visual stimuli to control for faking (Card & Farrall, 1990). A visual segment depicting nude adult females was added at the end of the standard Card/Farrall stimulus materials as a "normal" heterosexual stimulus.

Subjects

The subject pool was drawn from the current and storage files of a community-based sexual offender treatment clinic. Every alphabetically arranged sequential file involving a complete psychosexual evaluation provided a potential subject for the study. A complete psychosexual evaluation usually included, at a minimum, a clinical interview, review of arrest records, a Multiphasic Sex Inventory, including an MMPI and intelligence test, projective tests, and a PPG. Excluded from this pool were 10 nonadmitters, 1 Native American, and 5 developmentally disabled individuals. The majority of the 10 nonadmitters were excluded because they were accused as part of divorce proceedings; none of the 10 had criminal charges pending. The Native American was excluded because of abuse definition differences between his culture and the predominant culture. The five developmentally disabled individuals were excluded because it was felt that they would add too much diversity to an already heterogeneous subject pool.

Subjects admitted sexually molesting one or more victims, male or female. The age of victim(s) ranged from infancy to teenager, males or females. Types of offenses included fondling, sodomy, intercourse, and/or exhibitionism. The age of subjects ranged from 15 to 79 years. Education ranged from ninth grade to the sixth year of graduate studies, and occupational status ranged from unemployed to employed, with the majority being employed. Occupations were categorized as labor, technical, service, student, retired, professional, and business (see Table I). Subjects used in the study are a decidedly heterogeneous group with regard to demographics and with regard to gender and age of victims and types of offenses. This study is intended to reflect the clientele generally seen in a small outpatient clinic where heterogeneous referrals are the norm.

Design and Procedure

Historical Variables. Three historical variables derived from Freund, Watson, and Dickey (1991) were used as the independent variables: (1) incestuous vs. nonincestuous offending, (2) single victim vs. multiple victims (two or more, male or female), and (3) admitted deviant arousal patterns vs. denied deviant arousal history (see Table II). Variables 1 and 2 are self explanatory; variable 3 is scored positive for arousal if either *one* of the following two conditions is met: (a) Deviant urges and fantasies are openly admitted; (b) the deviant behavior is repetitive, as revealed by history or as shown by multiple arrests for the same type of crime.

Table I. Subject Demographics ($N = 52$)

Age range	Marital status	Education range	Employed/unemployed	Employment
15-20: 5	Single: 18	9-12: 27	Employed: 38	Labor: 11
21-30: 11	Married: 21	13-16: 20	Unemployed: 14	Technical: 11
31-40: 18	Divorced: 3	17-18: 5		Service: 15
41-50: 12				Student: 3
51-60: 5				Retired: 2
61-70: 0				Professional: 6
70-79: 1				Business: 4
Total 52	52	52	52	52

Victim count is only a minimal tally of known victims. The numbers of victims exceed the tally in Table II because some offenders abused children across several age categories and some abused both males and females. It is important to note that offenders against females predominated in the sample and that they offended primarily against teenagers and grammar-school-aged children.

Pedophilia is assumed if any two or all three of the following are satisfied: nonrelation to the victim, multiple victims, and/or history of deviant arousal. If only one or none of these historical variables is satisfied, the subject was classified as gynephilic.

Plethysmographic Response. The three most significant PPG responses were rank ordered from highest to lowest by visual inspection of the entire PPG computer printout. A response was considered to be significant if it deviated at least 15/100 scaled units from the beginning of the stimulus detumesced level. Barbaree and Murphy (1987) argue that a minimum level of significance be 20%. Experimental subjects' PPG calibration and projected full-scale responding was set at 4 cm to try to capture maximum responses inside this range. CAT-400UL documentation suggests maximum calibration at 2.5 cm for full-scale responding. Because of reduced sensitivity due to the larger calibration range used in this study, it was felt that 15/100 units would fall easily within the suggested 20% minimum for significant responding. Comparative responses were based on maximum response as related to the 0-100 scale printed on the PPG computer printout. If the three most significant responses went off scale, rank order was determined by, first, the shortest response latency; second, the longest maintenance of tumescence during the 45-sec recorded detumescent period; and, third, the longest total detumescent period needed before the next stimulus segment could be introduced.

Table II. Offense History of Experimental Subjects ($N = 52$)

Abuse occurred in the home as a parent or stepparent or outside the home		
In home		19
Outside home		33
Total		52
One victim only or two or more victims		
One only		24
Two or more		28
Total		52
Deviant sexual urges by self-admission or by verified repeated offenses		
Denied		26
Admitted		26
Total		52
Age/gender/number of victims	Females	Males
0-5 yr	14	5
6-10 yr	22	3
11-15 yr	23	10
16-20 yr	3	2

Pedophilia was tabulated if the following conditions were met: (1) The first significant response was to a deviant stimulus segment, *and* (2) the age and gender of the victim(s) were found within the three most significant responses.

Gynephilia was tabulated if (1) the most significant response was to an adult heterosexual segment, *and* (2) the lower-order significant responses did *not* match the gender and age of the victim(s), *or* (3) no significant responses were found to *any* of the test segments. For a nonresponse to have been considered diagnostic, faking detection measures must have indicated the absence of suppressive attempts (Card & Farrall, 1990).

All records were tabulated according to the above rules. Based on historical variables alone, 28 subjects were classified as pedophiles and 24 as gynephiles. The PPG testing resulted in a distribution of 30 subjects into the pedophile, and 22 into the gynephile categories.

Table III. Chi-Square for Gynephile and Pedophile Match on Historical vs. Plethysmograph Data*

	Pedophile	Gynephile	Total
Match	26	4	30
No match	2	20	22
Total	28	24	52

$$*\chi^2(1, N = 52) = 27.69, p < .01.$$

Statistical Analyses

The frequency data were analyzed using a two-way chi-square measure. Each subject was assessed on the historical factors and classified as a gynephile or pedophile. These categories formed the independent variables. The plethysmograph responses formed the dependent variables and were classified as "match" and "no match." Thus, the two-way table includes gynephile match and no match and pedophile match and no match. Alpha was chosen as 0.01. The null hypothesis was as follows: (1) In the population being sampled, the probability that an individual's identification on the plethysmograph as gynephile is independent of his identification on the historical factors as gynephile; and (2) in the population being sampled, the probability that an individual's identification on the plethysmograph as pedophile is independent of his identification on the historical factors as pedophile.

RESULTS

Chi-square was 27.69 with 1 df. The table value was 6.64 at the 0.01 level of significance; therefore, the null hypothesis was rejected. It is therefore concluded that there was a significant match between the historical factors and the measured PPG responses using the Card/Farrall stimulus materials (see Table III).

There was a total of six mismatches between the historical and the PPG measures. Four of the six were classified as pedophiles on the PPG but gynephiles on the historical measures. Two were classified as gynephiles on the PPG but pedophiles on the historical measures.

Table IV. Degree of Match of Historical Variables to PPG Measures

Deviant fantasies	$\chi^2 = 28.44, df = 1, \alpha = .01$
Two or more victims	$\chi^2 = 22.08, df = 1, \alpha = .01$
Incest vs. nonincest offenders	$\chi^2 = <1, NS$

The three historical variables used in this study contributed in different degrees to the match with the PPG measures. A two-way chi-square analysis with the PPG results was calculated separately for deviant fantasies, two or more victims, and incestuous/nonincestuous offenses (see Table IV). In this analysis, deviant fantasies (which includes a history of previously verified offenses) and having more than one victim contributed significantly to the predictability of the PPG measure, while the variable incest vs nonincest offenders did not contribute significantly.

DISCUSSION

In the present study, Freund's research was used as the standard by which to compare the Card/Farrall Stimuli in discriminating between gynephilic and pedophilic sexual offenders. The statistical results suggest that the Card/Farrall Stimuli, interpreted as described above, have some criterion validity in common with Freund's historical variables, which identify and differentiate between pedophiles and gynephiles.

Looking at those subjects classified as gynephiles by the PPG, 10 (or ~36%) produced no significant responses across any of the stimulus segments. Nine of those ten were also classified as gynephiles by the historical variables. Low responding on the PPG using the Card/Farrall stimuli, in the absence of faking, may be a characteristic of gynephilia. None of the 13 subjects classified as gynephiles by the PPG, but who responded significantly, produced a significant response corresponding to their victim(s)' age and gender as defined in the study. Significant PPG responding which misses the age and gender of the victim(s) may suggest gynephilia.

In the Freund *et al.* (1991) study, from which the historical variables for this study were derived, the strongest predictor of gynephilia was incest or in-family offense, followed by victimization of only one child. Deviant fantasies, as indicated by admission of a history of child abuse, was not studied as an historical variable. In the present study, individuals denying deviant fantasies, or those not having a previous arrest history for a similar charge, were likely to be classified as gynephiles by the PPG measures. Having only one victim, as in the Freund *et al.* (1991) study, was also related positively to a gynephile diagnosis in this study. The failure of this study to find a positive relationship between incest and a gynephile classification on the PPG may be due to the extreme heterogeneity of the subjects included.

Ten individuals were excluded from the study because they completely denied any sexual improprieties with children. For the most part, they were tested as part of divorce and child custody proceedings. Because of their denial, they would be classified as gynephiles by the historical measures. On the PPG, eight were classified as gynephiles and two as pedophiles. The two classified as pedophiles produced significant responses to the age and gender of the purported victim. This information may be helpful in teasing out false accusations in divorce and child custody cases.

The consistency of the Card/Farrall projective and nonpornographic stimulus materials in eliciting a diagnostically significant response in pedophiles should be noted. Of additional significance is the fact that the response was consistently produced with a diverse group of subjects having a variety of abuse patterns. Even when historical data became weak, the PPG appeared to raise significant questions, thus providing a basis for closer examination of the clients who denied culpability.

Can we use low or nonsignificant responses on the PPG as diagnostically useful if they match gynephilic historical variables? Are significant PPG responses which are not victim-related diagnostically significant? These questions raise important theoretical issues involving what is actually being measured on the PPG using any type of stimulus materials. The term "gynephilia" by definition means that the offender has arousal patterns directed primarily toward adult females, and the abuse is an event involving something other than a deviant sexual orientation. If we follow this reasoning, we should not expect to "force" gynephiles to respond to the age and gender of their victims. By "force" it is suggested that pornographic stimulus materials may "force" a response beyond, or outside of the most usual or customary response patterns in gynephiles. We would want our stimulus materials to challenge, but not overwhelm, those patterns or defenses. The Hall *et al.* (1994) study appears to confirm the existence of

“erotophilic” males who have not, or may not, ever molest children. Pornographic auditory or visual stimuli probably produce false-positive responses in “normal” males, underscoring the need for nonpornographic stimulus materials which produce a discriminate response.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on this study, it appears that the response patterns of pedophiles can be detected with reliability. We may thus be able to avoid pornographic stimuli which might prove immoral and illegal to some and, at least, offensive to many. This study raises theoretical and methodological issues involving the use of PPG stimulus materials. More studies involving the use of the Card/Farrall stimulus materials, and other types of stimuli at other test sites, are needed. It would also be helpful to compare these results, using a similar research methodology, but differing stimulus materials.

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