

DISSEMINATING OBSCENE MATERIAL TO MINORS UNDER THE AGE OF THIRTEEN. G.S. 14-190.8. FELONY.

The defendant has been charged with disseminating obscene material to a minor under the age of thirteen.

For you to find the defendant guilty of this offense, the State must prove three things beyond a reasonable doubt:

First, that the defendant was eighteen years of age or older at the time of the acts alleged.

Second, that the defendant knowingly disseminated material which he [knew] [reasonably should have known] to be obscene, by (*describe act of dissemination involved*). Material is obscene when judged with reference to ordinary adults:

^aThe average person applying contemporary community standards would find that the material depicts or describes sexual conduct in a patently offensive way (*define sexual conduct pertinent to the case as set out by the statute*).¹ Material is patently offensive when, taken as a whole, it affronts contemporary community standards relating to the description or representation of sexual matters.

^bAnd, the average person applying contemporary community standards relating to the depiction or description of sexual matters would find that the material taken as a whole appeals to the prurient interest in sex. A prurient interest is an

¹G.S. 14-190.1(c) defines "sexual conduct" as "(1) vaginal, anal or oral intercourse, whether actual or simulated, normal or perverted; or (2) masturbation, excretory functions, or lewd exhibition of uncovered genitals; or (3) an act or condition that depicts torture, physical restraint by being fettered or bound, or flagellation of or by a nude person or a person clad in undergarments or in revealing or bizarre costume."

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unhealthy, abnormal, lascivious, shameful or morbid sexual interest.

Contemporary community standards must be interpreted as the current standards here in your community.² Both of these tests of obscenity that I have related to you must be considered and judged with reference to the average adult in this community, rather than the most tolerant or the most prudish.

The obscene character of the materials, if any, may be determined by you, based on the viewing of the alleged obscene material. In addition to considering all of the evidence presented, you are entitled to draw on your understanding and knowledge of the views of the average adult person in this community and of the tolerance of the average adult person in this community in making the required determinations which are necessary for the resolution of this case.

In determining whether certain material is obscene, you should consider the entire (*describe material, e.g., "film"*) as a whole and not part by part. You may also consider whether the predominant theme and purpose of the material, when viewed as a whole and not part by part, is an appeal to the prurient interest of the average adult person in your community.

²See *S. v. Mayes*, 323 N.C. 159 (1988), holding that the trial judge need not specify the geographic limits of the community, nor must the jury reach a consensus as to the community's boundaries.

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°And, applying the reasonable person standard, you would find that the material taken as a whole lacks serious literary, artistic, political or scientific value.³

And Third, that the material was disseminated to a minor who had not yet reached his thirteenth birthday.

If you find from the evidence beyond a reasonable doubt that on or about the alleged date the defendant was eighteen years of age or older, and that the defendant knowingly disseminated material which he [knew] [reasonably should have known] to be obscene, and which was in fact obscene, to a minor under the age of thirteen, it would be your duty to return a verdict of guilty. If you do not so find or have a reasonable doubt as to one or more of these things, it would be your duty to return a verdict of not guilty.

³Sections a, b, and c of the second element conform with the three-prong test for obscenity in Miller v. California, 413 U.S. 15 (1973), as modified by Smith v. U.S., 431 U.S. 291 (1977) and Pope v. Illinois, 107 S.Ct. 1918 (1987).

