

DISSEMINATING OBSCENE MATERIAL TO MINORS UNDER THE AGE OF SIXTEEN. G.S. 14-190.7. FELONY.

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

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 or reasonably should have known to be obscene, by (*describe act of dissemination*). Material is obscene when judged with reference to ordinary adults:

<sup>a</sup>The 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*).<sup>1</sup> Material is patently offensive when, taken as a whole, it affronts contemporary community standards relating to the description or representation of sexual matters.

<sup>b</sup>And, 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

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<sup>1</sup>G.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.<sup>2</sup> 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 the material is obscene, you should  
consider the material 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.

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<sup>2</sup>See 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 find that the material taken as a whole lacks serious literary, artistic, political or scientific value.<sup>3</sup>

And Third, that the material was disseminated to a person who had not yet reached his sixteenth 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 or reasonably should have known to be obscene, and which was in fact obscene, to a minor under the age of sixteen, 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.

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<sup>3</sup>Sections 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).

