

I p c e

NEWSLETTER

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In this context, these relationships are intended to be viewed from an unbiased, non-judgmental perspective and in relation to the human rights of both the young and adult partners.

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Introduction

Here is Ipce's Newsletter number E(lectronic) 24. The Newsletter is made on line and in a paper version for those who have no access to the Internet or who want to download and print the Word version. But note that the Newsletter gives only some interesting files, but that the updates of the website and Ipce Magazine give far more information. The updates of the website are the real Newsletters and Documentation lists.

Here you will find the report of the Ipce Meeting 2007, hold in October. As usual, intern matters and policy are discussed, among which are new rules for the admission of new members. This is because we have had infiltrators with bad intentions.

The main theme of the meeting was: research. I have presented there some German research reports in English. This is because not too many Germans write English, even often not a *Summary* in English, and because only a few English-speaking people understand the German language. During the meeting, I presented those reports by word of mouth, giving a bird's view on the reports by some quotes and in my own

words. However, for the report of the meeting in this Newsletter, I wanted to give more quotes and precise translations.

This was more or less a pitfall, because this has cost lots of time, far more than I had realized myself. This is the reason that this report and Newsletter is quite late: March 2008, about a meeting in October 2007. I could read the German texts easily, but as soon I wanted to translate them, I could not remember any English word. Clearly, I had to activate another part of my brain where my English dictionary is. Then, I had to de-activate the English section of my brain and to re-activate the German one - and so again and again. I had not foreseen this, and it was unexpectedly fatiguing and thus time consuming.

The thread in the chosen research reports is that the researchers (Baurmann, Lautmann, Vogt & Naudé) *listen* to their respondents and took what they have told - their narrative - *for serious and true* - their truth. Much research in this field is flawed by prejudices, prejudicing definitions (if any definition is given) and prejudicing assumptions and hypotheses, thus conclusions. Griesemer describes the point of return in the way of thinking and acting (research, assessment, diagnostics & therapy) in Germany, which he locates in 1987. He also sketches the bad consequences of this change.

There was still room for four articles, also about research and interpretation of specific data.

Let's go on - being critical on prejudices.

Your Secretary,

Frans

Report of the Ipce Meeting 2007

Introduction

A few members and some guests were present in the centre of Athens in the first days of October 2007.

Athens' centre is nearly overcrowded by lots of people from Afghanistan, Pakistan, Egypt, among whom many fugitives, asylum seekers or illegal staying people. Being scarcely housed, they meet on the streets. They survive by managing small shops or stands with food, spices and other articles. Posters and other texts in Arabic, Farsi, Pashtu, Urdu and Dari languages refer to the cultures they came from. The city is also crowded with cats.

The Acropolis and Agora were crowded by tourists and the traditional dogs who live there. By the way, the Acropolis is also crowded by hired guards, hired to prevent that a tourist might have the inclination to look for a moment at the classes of kids there instead of to the pillars and

statues, let alone to take a photo of anything else than the pillars and the statues.

No guards were at the antique prison of Socrates we visited, a hole in a rock with bars and a nice old guide. You remember? Socrates was convicted because of spoiling youth, just because he asked questions that might awaken their consciousness and so might question their belief in the old values preached by the then state.

Preliminary stories

Greece

In Greece, there is no witch hunt like in the Anglo-Saxon countries. There is a small gay movement, but not politically active. Everyone lives his own life and as long as one does not say too much, this is possible.

The United Kingdom

During our meeting in Hamburg in 2004, an infiltrated was present. Later, he appeared to be a paid British police officer. As later became clear, he wrote a report, not about what we have said, but about the members' behavior. There before and thereafter, he established a 'friendship' with one of the British members. He revealed no address, only a cell phone number and a story. According to that story, he had had a caution for photographing girls in a park. Asked for his address, his family and that caution, he got very angry and paused his actions. A bit later, he showed a caution - clearly made in the meantime - and a flat, also clearly made in the meantime. The police officer asked the member for child pornography. When the member handed him some old videos, the act was secretly filmed by other policemen and the fingerprints on the videos were carefully kept.

The man was arrested and several house raids kept place. The newspapers said "all at Ipce members' homes" - no: not true. Was there found illegal material? No. That was all that resulted from a three or more years paid police officer.

Research done

A researcher in the UK has finished his report about intimate intergenerational relationships. Then, the university blocked its publication for five years and said "Goodbye, good luck" to the researcher, who searches for a job now.

The USA

The witch hunt is part of the culture there, absorbed by the culture so to say, and institutionalized in laws. Shows like that of Ophra Winfrey have great influence. NAMBLA has stopped its Bulletin, but continues the service for prisoners: a booklet, letters, visits. NAMBLA has had computer attacks. 'NAMBLA is dangerous' - everybody knows that, thus it is true ...

Art

An artist present is busy with making a film. The script is ready. He showed us some drawings and the story in short, used to find a producer.

The Netherlands

The country (and the world) was shocked by the founding of a political party, the PNVD (Party for Neighborly love, Diversity & Freedom) which has a quite liberal vision on topics like intergenerational relationships. The founders were connected to the Association Martijn. A reaction was the founding of an anti-workgroup with a website that gives names, addresses etcetera about convicted pedophiles. Also the very right wing tried to attack both organizations. And people attacked the founding persons. Both organizations still exist because the Freedom of Speech.

The Paul's Church had to close its doors and to move because plans of the city to build a high modern building on the same place. The reverend Hans Visser has reached his emeritus status. Later, there will reincarnate 'another Paul's Church'.

Some self-help groups also still exist and do their work in a relative silence. The half-yearly International Boy Love Days attract many people from several countries. Mostly young people.

The government, dominated by Christian politicians now, has the opinion that youth has too much freedom in the NLs and causes too much problems. Thus, there will come more and more rules.

On the personal and societal level, the speaker gathers that "we are tolerated under conditions, not accepted". A consequence might be, in his opinion, not to 'shout in the public room', but instead to work more silently in the private room.

Germany

In Germany, the national AHS (Arbeitsgruppe Humane Sexualität - national Workgroup for Humane Sexuality) and still some local groups do the same - except one other group that provokes resistance and works more or less alone.

In Germany, it is now, after a recent court decision, not forbidden to read Brongersma's book as long you are an adult, but to promote, this is also: even mentioning his books if a minor might be able to see it, because the book is declared to be dangerous for youth.

No, car traffic and air pollution are not dangerous to youth, thus allowed.

Denmark

The group DPA does not exist anymore, only its website still exist. Action is done on individual (and political) level - in a state that has become quite right-wing conservative.

Finland

From Finland no news: a web-based discussion group is still starting.

Ipce decides on Ipce - Internal matters

The reports

The reports of the secretary and the webmaster and the financial report (published in Newsletter # 23) are accepted by the meeting - and thus the policy behind those reports. The secretary, the webmaster and the treasurer will be the same next year.

The Conflict & Emergency Team is reinstalled for the next year.

The Membership Team has been changed by the meeting because the team had 'not too much' done in the last year.

New rules for membership

The infiltration in Hamburg 2004, and earlier in Berlin 2001, presses us to review the membership rules. The start of the discussion about this topic is written in the next text, made and spread during the meeting.

Precautions

We have safety rules in traffic, we protect ourselves against computer viruses; precautions have become a natural thing to us. But we have learned to do so; it was not part of our natural behaviour right from the start. The mind says "Oh, it will be all right", and the more we feel at ease the more we tend to loosen up. The experience tells us that's not what we should do. Accidents have happened and are sure to happen again. Why not try and protect ourselves the best we can? Learn from the past; make it a habit, just like we do with computer viruses and traffic.

And yes indeed, you can never make it 100% fail-safe, but that's no reason to lower the shields. On the contrary, it means you cannot be precautionous enough. It means it's better to have a multi-layer protection so that when one safety lock is broken, another one may hold.

Think like a pilot. It's not the amount of risk you are prepared to accept for yourself that counts. Your estimation of the risk at hand may be completely wrong, and you have a responsibility to protect your passengers and others, both in the air and on the ground.

Here are some basic rules I suggest we make ourselves a habit. Newcomers

Be extra careful when someone new comes to the group or attends the annual meeting. Don't trust him or her with all detailed information at once; he or she may not be capable (or intending) to handle it properly. Signals for raising the protection level are, amongst others:

- a) Someone popping up out of nowhere without known history or a network of his own.
- b) Newcomers trying to impress the others by taking the lead in discussions and proposing all sorts of new activities, volunteering to take a leading role in it. Although it may be natural behaviour for that specific person, it's not what newcomers normally do. I think our reaction in such a case should be: test it out by giving him a relatively simple task he or she can do no harm with and see what happens.
- c) Newcomers that don't really participate in the discussion don't want to tell their names, provide minimal information about themselves and act insulted (in stead of timid) when asked directly to be more specific. Again, this may be natural behaviour for that particular person, but since you cannot get a proper grip on him it's wise to be at watch.
- d) Someone else in the group giving signals about not feeling comfortable. This should be a signal to all to raise the attention level. As I said in the first section, the mind says "Oh, it will be all right", and the more we feel at ease the more we tend to loosen up. The experience tells us that's not what we should do. So your first reaction should not be to start convincing the other not to worry because you feel all right about it. Your first reaction should be to mentally register the signal and become extra alert yourself.

Respect for privacy

When someone uses a nickname in an internet discussion group, he or she has chosen to do so and that decision should be respected. It's against normal etiquette to show off your network knowledge by telling everyone what his or her real name is. Just use the nickname as a habit, unless there is a reason not to.

The meeting has accepted this paper as its policy, be it with the next positive criteria:

- A long term relationship with an existing member (or better two members) for, say, five years or so.
- Having done research, having published articles or books, having made an artistic contribution or having done high profile activism.

In general: ask for verifiable information, take time for a test or a period of candidate membership. Use Google. Try to meet in person, preferably with two existing members.

The meeting installed a new Membership Team. This team will decide about the acceptance of new members, preferably with consensus.

Ipce thinks and discusses about Ipce

1. What is Ipce?

The Mission Statement says:

"Ipce is a forum for people who are engaged in scholarly discussion about the understanding and emancipation of mutual relationships between children or adolescents and adults.

In this context, these relationships are intended to be viewed from an unbiased, non-judgmental perspective and in relation to the human rights of both the young and adult partners.

Ipce meets once every one or two years in a different country, publishes a newsletter and a web site, co-ordinates the (electronic) exchange of texts and keeps an archive of specific written publications."

The Meeting decides to maintain this text.

2. Scholarly texts

In practice, Ipce spreads scholarly texts, unbiased, non-judgmental, unbiased; in short: good science, gathered and sometimes translated by the members and placed by the webmaster. Members gather texts and discuss on a closed forum IMO: Ipce Meets Online.

Which texts? Which are the criteria?

Criteria are: by preference an academic level and of high quality. Accuracy is a criterion. Texts, and the website as a whole, should be balanced and more or less of a broad range of interest and open for cross-cultural differences. Some texts should be critically evaluated. Facts can be given, but also important is the interpretation of the facts and figures. This can be discussed on the IMO Forum.

3. Is Ipce open for young people, e.g. students?

Yes. 'Scholarly' and 'academic' does not mean 'old people who have read and written lots of articles and books'. It can also mean 'young and open to learn'. For young people the same criteria for membership will be used - see the section here above about the new rules for membership and the procedure of the New membership Team.

4. How broad is Ipce's interest?

Some people whisper or mean that Ipce has only interest in pedophilic matters and has always a 'pro' position, the antipode of people and websites that have only interest in hunting 'pedophiles'. Some ask Ipce to hunt those hunters. But Ipce's interest is far broader, not one-sided, rather balanced. It is the interest of critical humans, critical on society, critical on the way societies handle with youth in abroad sense.

5. Ipce aims for a high level

Ipce's texts are not easy to read. Many are long files with notes, tables and references. The few images on our website are mostly statistical schemes. Supposedly, young people are not eager to read such texts. Thus, make summaries where possible. We also suppose that the ped-hunters think in simple categories and do not want to read such long texts with lots of nuances. Let it be so. Let it be difficult, we want to maintain our level: 'intellectual', 'academic', 'scholarly' - and broad.

6. Sometimes, Ipce is an intermediary

Some people do not want to be a member (because of the whispers mentioned here above), but do allow, or ask us, to place their publications on our website. Some of them are a kind of 'associates', no members, but interested in our publications, and able and willing to send us their articles. We accept that some don't want to be a member, and that we sometimes are an intermediary.

7. Ipce does not seek much publicity

Nuancing thinkers about mutual youth-adult relationships, trying to understand and emancipate them, trying to be unbiased and non-judgmental (see our mission statement) are not popular in the public room. They are not accepted by everyone, only tolerated in a corner of society. Let it, for the time being, be so. Much publicity may result in much resistance or maybe hate-mails. Now Ipce receives less than one such a mail per year. Let it be so. Ipce is available and it is possible to find our texts via Google and a serious seeking person will find and read our texts.

Ipce does not 'shout', does not claim its rights, only very seldom protests. In this respect, we differ a bit from Krumme 13, a German kind of action group. On request of our German members, Ipce has in the past decided nor to be associated with this group, neither to combat it. Let is be as it is, the Meeting decided again, again after askinf advise from our German members.

8. Ipce is not an action group

Ipce as such does not undertake any action, except what is mentioned in our mission statement: being a forum to discuss things, and publishing "specific written publications" - thus nor pictures at all, neither any other kind of action. If members, or other groups, want to undertake action, they do this on their own responsibility. The meeting decided to maintain this policy.

9. A list of FAQs or a condensed brochure

Let us take one year or so to make a good list of FAQs or a short brochure with condensed information about Ipce (history, scientific data, interpretations, quotes, views, policy).

3. Theme: Research

3.1 Reflection, Research and Reaction

Problems for the researcher

One of our guests has told us about the problems he had faced by doing research about intimate relationships between adults and minors. Lots of problems
Regrettably, his written report is still not ready. It may follow in a next Newsletter.

3.2 Some reports presented and summarized

By Frans Gieles PhD

3.2.1 Michael C. Baurmann

Sexualität, Gewalt und psychische Folgen: Ein Längsschnittuntersuchung bei Opfern sexueller Gewalt und sexuellen Norm-verletzungen anhand von angezeigten Sexualkontakten (Wiesbaden, Bundeskriminalamt Forschungsreihe Nr. 15, 1983)

A few translated quotes are given here below, more translated quotes are given [here] on Ipce's website, a summary in English is given [here] on Ipce's website.

[P. 15]

Persons who become known as victims of non-violent criminal sexual acts often find that the world around them attributes more significance to the situation than they themselves do, and that subsequently, they have scarcely any say in how the indecent sexual contacts are assessed. When the statements of persons who have become known as sexual victims are taken seriously, and psycho-diagnostic studies of victim harm are examined carefully, one comes to the inevitable conclusion that only a portion may be characterized as 'victims'; frequently, they do not personally feel they have been harmed.

[P. 27] For better differentiation, a distinction could be made between a person who declares him/herself to be a victim and a person [28] who is declared to be a victim:

[Or]

a self- or intrinsically-declared victim and an assumed or extrinsically-declared victim.

[...] Especially in other-declared victims, it can happen that, following the actual criminal act, an improper response from one's surroundings can cause initial or additional - harm. (secondary victimization).

[P. 39]

Secondary victimization is generally understood to mean those influences that are in some way connected to or alongside the primary victimization, which in and of themselves cause harm to the victim. These influences are only indirectly related to the actual criminal act. Secondary victimization is frequently caused by the victim's close acquaintances and relatives, as well as representatives of formal control authorities such as police officers, judges, and attorneys.

Strictly speaking, secondary victimization occurs when people or institutional agents acts in such a way -- following the primary victimization -- that they inflict additional harm upon the victim; this secondary victimization is generally unintentional, frequently unconscious, and sometimes negligent.

[P. 85]

The present study will empirically investigate what serious cases really look like, and where the actual dangers to sexual victims lie.

[P. 107]

For those who have only been declared by others to be victims, hardly any methods have been developed for asking questions and eliciting answers concerning either the sexual victimization itself, or the overall circumstances they face.

Although the penal code declares these persons to be victims, their own subjective feelings are not in accord with this view; therefore, convenience samples may be the only possible way of reaching them.

[P. 155]

Up until now [...] only two outcomes -- "harmed" versus "unharmed" -- have ever been considered; this ignores the possibility of sexual contacts being beneficial. Obviously, those interactions that result in "no harm" also comprise sexual contacts in which there were advantageous effects for the so-called 'victim.' This is quite conceivable in cases where the 'victim' him/herself felt respected, accepted, embraced, loved, supported and so on.

[P 188]

As a whole, the results of the various studies on harm to sexual victims may be summarized as follows: Only about one-third to a maximum of

two-thirds of all sexual victims appear to have been harmed in a primary way by the punishable sexual act itself. Many studies have shown substantially smaller proportions of harmed victims. And yet, again and again, authors have claimed these percentages are higher, without any empirical basis for making that claim.

[P. 299]

Many studies no longer even pose the question as to whether the perpetrator might have had a neutral, non-violent, or even friendly contact with the "victim." When negative answer options are the only ones provided, negative descriptions of perpetrator behavior are, naturally, the only ones that will be given.

[P. 409]

When one examines the literature, it is striking how frequently authors who are untrained in psychodiagnostic evaluation make layman's assumptions and declarations regarding harm to sexual victims. It is also striking that "experts" in this field frequently express a great deal of skepticism regarding victims' ability to personally describe the nature and causality of their own injuries. Instead, many "experts" uncritically ascribe certain symptomatology to victims.

[...] One gets the impression that many authors fail to clearly distinguish between symptoms that already existed prior to the offense, and those that have some causal connection with the victimization.

[P. 424]

Child witnesses [victims] of punishable sexual contacts are generally not harmed by the contact itself; therefore, care must be taken that they are not initially harmed by the behavior of adults subsequent to the sexual contact being disclosed.

[P. 469]

Looking at the effects of criminal sexual acts on the declared victim, it turned out that many reported sexual contacts did not cause any harm at all. From this, it follows that the uncritical use of terms like "victim" and "harmed" is, for a large portion of those who are registered as sexual victims, inappropriate [...]

Obviously, the words "victim" and "harmed" strongly imply that the person in question has been injured. But for many of the persons interviewed here who became known as victims, these terms just do not apply.

[P. 470]

If one takes seriously the subjective assessments of those most directly effected, one finds that, among reported sexual contacts, based on primary harmful effects to declared victims, there is actually a very large proportion of criminal acts for which there is no victim.

3.2.2 Highlights from Rudiger Lautmann: Attracted to Children

Quotes, translated from *Die Lust am Kind, Portrait des Pädofielen*, Rüdiger Lautmann, Ingrid Klein Verlag, Hamburg 1994

Here, in the Newsletter, which also appears in a (paper) Word version, only some quotes are given. [More quotes are here on Ipce's website.]

[8] My question is: How do pedophiles see children? The present-day literature keeps silence about this not discussable or forbidden theme.

[10] [Raymund Knight *] distinguishes three types [...]:

- The real pedophile is generally interested in contact with children, including a sexual aspect;
- the substitute-object offender uses a child as a substitution for a blocked contact with adults; and
- the aggressive-sadistic offender uses violence because of his pathology.

In this book, I exclusively present the first type, in my estimation a five percent of the pedosexually active men.

[12] We have hold interviews with sixty men. Other men have informed us in informal interviews or have sent us letters. [...] Our respondents were for two-third boylovers, for one-third girl-lovers, while some loved boys and girls.

[13, 14 - summarized:] Our sample is not taken from a prison or clinic population, but is as broad as possible taken from the national German population.

[...] The author disagrees with Finkelhor, who condemns sexual contacts between adults and children per se.

[Quotes:] In my view, the moral exceeding does not lay in the pedosexual act itself, but in unwished contacts, in exploitation and use of another person, in influencing the personality development. Where the disrespect of the autonomy begins, can content-related and empirically be explained, but in a relationship between an adult and a child this limit cannot rationally be determined. For me it is is very clear that there do exist relationships that do not require any intervention. The children are attached to their lovers and can leave them any moment they want.

Erotic attraction to a child

[15] If one in anticipation speaks about 'fixation' or 'psychiatric perversion', one has no access to the phenomenon at all. There do exist stable and adult pedophiles, as Kurt Freund already has said. [...] The question must be: what is the meaning of this preference for people with this orientation?

[17] It is not a sexual contact that attracts, but a natural contact, a living in the neighborhood of the boy. [...] In my impression, pedophiles view children just as others do, but with more precision.

[17, 18 - summarized] The boylovers in the sample are not so much attracted to the beauty of the boy, as well by the pleasure of communicating with them; the girl-lovers mentioned more an esthetic motive.

The childish body

[19, 20 - Summarized] A wide range of bodily characteristics was mentioned by the respondents.

[21] None of these characteristics is specific for pedophiles. The same attractiveness can be seen in other kinds of sexuality, except the typical childish ones. The respondents have only seldom spoken about the genitalia of the child, although the interviews were in-depth. Penis and vagina were only scarcely mentioned.

The erotization of puberty

[23] Puberty is attractive. This is not as liking young green vegetables. It is not the situation, but the changing and its dynamics that attract.

[25] To see someone's development, and to guide and care for it, these are fundamental motives in human relationships, and also in loving relationships. In the case of pedophilia, this characteristic is remarkably prominent and an important value.

The dimensions age and gender

[26-27 - summarized] The usual explanation is that pedophiles avoid contact with adults, especially those of the other gender because their heterosexuality is not developed. In this view, one cannot believe that children can be erotized because of themselves, not because of a missed development.

The several ages of childhood

[28-29] Important is not the age, but how boyish the child is. [...] Mostly, the beloved phase is the start and the development of puberty, at least for boylovers. They are fascinated by the changeover. [...] Before puberty, these men feel attraction and slight erotic feelings, but no sexual desires.

The child has a gender

[31] What the pedophiles have told us, does not support the hypothesis that the child is seen as androgyny or gender-neutral. It is just the opposite. [...] The desired child has a gender, male or female. A pedophile is a girl-lover or a boylover.

[32] Thus, the child is for a pedophile not without a gender.

Sharing the bed with an adult?

[40 ... - summarized] For ethical and legal reasons, sharing the bed with a child has to be avoided. [...] [47] The question: 'is the pedophile orientation stable and real?' has for many men to be answered with 'Yes'. [57] [They know that the child's] pleasure is not identical with the adult's sexuality.

The child and the adult speak different 'languages' and they differ broadly. This leads to the fact that many, supposedly most of the pedophile friendships are idolized but not sexual. Explicit sexuality is avoided.

Sexual scripts of children [67 ev]

- Curiosity
- Discovery
- Trying out
- Cuddling - which is not sexual
- Self-stimulation by touching the other's body
- Playing with the genitals
- Masturbation in the presence of others
- 'Playing with the fire'- lots of sexual signals reach the child already far before puberty and feed their fantasy and actions
- Provoking the adult - seducing the adult
- Being together with a strong friend
- Having the adult friend for myself only
- Wishing to be stimulated by another
- Enjoying in peace
- Playing the macho
- Refusing sexual acts
- Stopping the relationship - mostly by simply staying away

Sexual treaties between the generations?

[78] Our respondents are clearly conscious of the difference between childish and adult sexuality; this consciousness is the core of the pedo-erotic form of sexuality. Every pedophile searches for a kind of natural consent with the child [...]. This happens in different ways.

[80] The pedophile approaches the child as a subject, not as an object of a sexual act. At least he wants this, and so can be seen in the cases told to us.

[89-90-91] It is my impression that the antennas of pedophile men react with high sensitivity. [...and, summarized:] with quite narrow limits. Many respondents said that the body pleasure of the child is more important than their own body pleasure. They know and accept that the pleasure scarcely can be mutual.

[91] So, a specific kind of relationship comes into being, based on the exchange of different feelings. [...] Respondents said that the relationship is not of a sexual nature, but of an erotic nature.

[92] I see the pedophiles - note: the real ones we have spoken intensively - as credible in their taking in trouble to reach the consent of the child, as well in the seriousness with which they consider a "No".

Borderline cases

[95] There are men with limited capability of acting. But I might add: this kind of limitations can be found in all kinds of sexuality.

'Nothing happens unless we both agree'

[101] Many pedophiles are scarcely or not active in the genital area.

[...]

The Swiss Beat Meier pleads in a text from 1990 for a clear distinction between 'loving children' and 'sexuality with children'. Sexual feelings did not always arise and did not always lead to sexual acts.

The child's body

[103-104 Summarized:] Much is possible in the genital area, but only a few happens, far below what is generally expected, especially by those who has a strong view on 'the nature of the real man'. One should not generalize; there are many different forms of relationships. [105 ...]

Sexual play

- Seeing each other, kissing, sportive play
- Manual
- Stroking, sometimes masturbating a boy
- Oral - A part of the children says here "No"
- Anal - Only scarcely mentioned, never extorted, mostly ruled out, mostly not desired
- [Coital] [109] Girl lovers generally refuse coitus [...] One should nearly be astonished by the intensity and self-evidentness of this refusal. [110] This refusal was mostly spontaneous and sincere.

The satisfaction of the adult lovers

[114] In a pedophile relationship, the adult reaches satisfaction in a clearly different way, compared with adult-adult relationships.

[117] Gravitating oneself to the willingness of the child and accepting of the unwillingness to do such things is part of the know-how of the pedophile style of living.

[118] The analysis of the facts confirms the conclusions of the former chapter: The children meet in a pedophile a sexual reserved adult. If he

does not abandon genital acts at all, he is far more reserved in comparison with other sexual subjects.

To conclude an analogy with the well-known gay and hetero sexuality is empirically false.

A greater mistake, nearly a heterosexist one, would be to view the difference between pedophile and adult sexuality as a failing or as a defect. It concerns not a defect, but another form of sexuality.

The historical-social construction of 'the pedophile'

[119] What is cases of incest and sexual exploitation of a child [...] must be seen as a derailment, is in the case of the [real] pedophile the structure and the center of his sexual personality. Just because that, he does not want - and may not - be included in the category child abusers.

Pedophilia as 'belief'

[122 - summarized:] My impression is that the self-acknowledged pedophiles I have met were thoughtful people with an open self-consciousness. This made me doubt the concept of a sex criminal, and opened the way for a not-prejudged research.

[123-124] The quotes in this chapter come from boy lovers. This is not by chance: the girl lovers did not develop such an identity. More precisely, the sexual identity of the latter is more fragmentized. [...] Most of them have spoken of 'pedophile experiences', but not of a 'pedophile identity'. [125] The self-acknowledging pedophiles teach us that we may not mark or understand loving children with words as vice, abuse or crime, but rather as a sexual self-definition.

Ethics

[126] For some it might be strange, but it is true: being attracted to children as a specific kind of sexuality bond itself to ethics. We have not explicitly asked for it, but nearly every respondent has told us which considerations should taken into account concerning the wishes and feelings of the child, which affection, control and care has to be given, which kind of education would be given, and how sparing one should be with money and gifts.

[...] The pedophiles factually perform - without any help - a kind of codex. [127] This codex seems to be the result of discussions among themselves [...] in their self-organizations.

3.2.3 Michael M. Griesemer - translated, quoted and summarized

Ausmass und Auswirkungen massenmedialer Desinformation zum Stand der Wissenschaften über sexuellen Kindesmissbrauch - am Beispiel einer tragischen klinischen Entwicklungsabweichung; Arbeitsgemeinschaft Humane Sexualität e.V., Gießen, 2004

[Here, in the Newsletter, a few quotes and summaries are given. On Ipce's website [here] is a file with more quotes, summaries and data.]

Preface

This essay discusses the nowadays mostly hated phenomenon with which a psychologist can be engaged in, in a nowadays rare perspective: pedophilia.

[...]

Should we as society in this period of prosecution deal with people with a psychical development disorder in the same way? [... summarized:] As social scientists? As psychologists? What has happened in society and research, that we need to ask this ethical question? What has happened since we as psychologists have 'forgotten' this crucial question, since we as psychologists about people with a psychical disorder speak as a physician about patients and as criminologists about social outsiders?

1. Changing the way of speaking in two periods

If I want to distinguish two periods [...], I mark 1987 as the dividing line. [Summarized:] Since that year, the media weekly mentioned sexual abuse of children and pedophilia, before scarcely known by society and psychologists, presented as a monstrosity.

The other period I distinguish starts in 1950 with Kinsey's report, goes via the permissive year 1968 to the early eighties with its welfare. And than, [after 1987], the period of the fall of the communists in the East [of Germany] until 2003.

There are significant differences in the way of speaking in both periods, a difference that has had consequences for our work as psychologists [...]. Also psychologists felt a pressure to prosecute in our work, and had to adapt their way of speaking.

[... Examples from both periods ...]

I may label the generation between 1950 and 1978 and the culture of their discussion on this knotty problem as humanistic, and the same after 1987 as characterized by a concentration on sexuality and punishment.

[...]

The present-day speech in professional circles is not different from the speech in the media.

2. Results of the new trend in the research area

About political abuse of social-scientific data
How can we explain the great contrast concerning pedophilia in the two periods in Germany and its discussion culture?

2.1 Society's dynamics and converging of interests

A converging of interests has dramatically quick come over the scientific field, and has used it in a sensational way.

Summary [of the author]

Every group in society had its own interests to cook their own brew - research, publicity, popularity, politics - of the psychological phenomenon 'pedophilia'. This resulted in an unprecedented converging of interests, pressing on a factually tragic phenomenon. This all inflicted itself on a de-individualizing demonization of a social minority. Or, psychologically spoken, it resulted in a criminal hunt on people with a specific psychic disorder.

2.2 Effects on terminology

Even a seemingly neutral scientific term is not neutral and also not free of implications - which already linguistically hinder any reflection: sexual abuse.

[...]

It is a tricky concept that, in combination with child, suggests a violent act on a passive and static asexual person. The concept leads astray to mistake the phenomenon as reality. [...]

2.3. A Methodology of the Fall

[...] Suddenly, dramatic symptoms were mentioned, not based on continue research, but as an axiom that neglects the methodological standards of research. Suddenly, there was a breach in the research process, a change [of paradigm] without any comment [... and] without any room for relativizing data.

[...]

In 92% of the studies of abuse symptoms by children, are the notorious Rosental and Pygmalion effects not controlled. [...] Strikingly often the blunder is made to interpret correlations as causal connections - in only one selective direction.

[Summarized:] Several symptoms might be caused by the intervention after sexual acts are discovered and thus be seen together and correlating, but not caused by the sexual act itself.

[...]

Factually, all conclusions about causality ('Abuse causes symptom X') are scientifically not correct and empirically impossible, because the only method is not allowed here: the experiment.

[Summarized:] Another critical issue is that the central concept, seen as the causing factor, abuse, is often not or quite careless defined.

Moreover, age groups are not defined: every victim is "a child". Also, types of (sexual) acts are often not defined or even mentioned. Thus, rape of a five-year old girl by a neighbor is put in the same category as homo-erotic play between a boy of fifteen and a man. Also, the kind of

relationship is often not mentioned and taken into consideration. Thus, murders and pedophiles, incest fathers and relationships between runaways and an adult - are all put in the same category.

[...]

What has happened, is always told by someone - [summarized:] and often in quite dramatic wording. Those narratives might be not objective. We don't know what really has happened. The type of information is 'someone has told me that someone has told me his subjective experience'.

[...]

In the recent victimology, one concludes to inevitable and incurable harm, independent of what really has happened. The basis are not the data, but interpretation of the data.

[...]

Another effect of the methodological errors, there is a lot of literature that, without any critical thinking, emphasis that children are unripe and easily to manipulate by adults - if even 16-year-olds are asexual beings. This style of literature [...] gives an emotive bipartition Little child and monster. To make the monster, one broadens the concept 'violence'. [...]

3. Effects of the change on diagnosis and therapy

[Summarized:] The social stigmatizing since 1987 has ethical effects and also practical effects in three ways.

3.1 The assessment of such people

Step by step - by a gulf of more severe laws since 1993 - more and more possibilities are added to prove individual guilt, especially for pedophiles.

- [...] A general 'expectation of harm' can lead to conviction of a person, without any need to prove the harm in an individual case. [...]
- The grade of maturity if the minor and consent do no longer play a role. [...]
- If we have to report a diagnosis of a pedophile, there is a problem with the prognosis of recidivism. We are obliged to view even cordial and consensual contacts with adolescents as recidivism. So, we are forced to label people with a born-in love orientation with an unavoidable recidivism prognosis. Often enough, those contacts are cordial and consensual. Most pedophiles or homosexual ephrophiles are only peacefully searching for love contacts. But now we actually raise the chance for lifelong imprisonment - together with real psychopaths, rapists and hypersexual people.
- [Summarized:] In cases of secondary pedophiles, we observe, since several recent years, more and more distortions of the brains. [The author gives a list. ...] In earlier years, this has not be seen at all, but now is is seen, those distortions do not lead to questioning the

individual guilt, but give the label "mentally distorted sex offender"
- with all the consequences for the suspect.

3.2 Therapy for pedophiles

- For settled therapist, therapy for pedophiles has become a hot item. One of the bogeys is here the fear for recidivism, for which the therapist might be hold responsible [...] by the local press.
- Fear and generalized distrust [...] evoke therapists to abandon active help. [...]
- Most unprofessional therapies create counter effects if they follow the punitive way of thinking and use the abuse jargon.
- Mistakes of therapists often break the motivation for therapy [... amongst others,]
 - by following the image of the media, and so disqualifying their client's feelings of love
 - as false, or
 - as denial, or
 - as smoothing over, or
 - as a typical fantasy of a pedophilic, thus perfidious character.
- One of the working variables of e therapy is, according to research, authenticity [of the therapist]. However, a therapist becomes incredible if he or she follows the obligated but unscientific model of speaking and thinking, that any body contact with a pedophile causes enduring harm to any child. [...]
- [Summarized:] Frequently, justice inflicts a therapy as a condition to avoid prison. Justice believes that a therapy for primary pedophiles does exist, and we have not told them that this is a false belief. [...] The therapy, if started, must fail. [...] Thus the prosecutor will later on declare that the accused has broken the condition.
- [Summarized:] There is no scientific knowledge of the origins of primary pedophilia. Thus, there is no therapy, only for secondary pedophilia. As a real therapy does not exist, only a 'common sense approach' is possible - with its side effects as counter effects as
 - damage, or at best
 - pretending or playing a double game, induced by the therapists themselves - thus a Pygmalion effect - or in the worst case
 - the label 'untreatable', leading to civil commitment.

3.3 Contact with young victims as witnesses

- In the meantime forgotten, denied and in psychological writings made a juridical issue, are the problems of "de declared victims" (Baurmann) - with all its effects on their situation as involuntary 'victim witness' in court [... list ...]
- [Summarized:] There is a risk on pseudo-memories of afterwards and by suggestion declared traumatic 'events'.
- Stories of others and the court process detach negative experiences from the natural process of coming to terms, and conserve them to a fixed inner picture. The original experience is by suggestion changed and so enlarged unto a negative and traumatic experience.
- A secondary profit is that 'the trauma' is hold responsible for all normal problems in puberty; even if these problems existed before [the sexual experience], they are now falsely seen as symptoms of abuse.
- A socially enforced role as 'the victim', thus always helpless.
- Viewing youth (14-16 years of age) still as 'children' - neglecting the fact that 20% of the girls and of the gay boys actively search for an adult partner.
- For parents, it is nearly impossible to prevent secondary harm (harm by intervention) by choosing for a responsible but not juridical solution of the conflict. The jurisdiction seems only to know the 'victim and (punishable) predator' way of thinking.
- Reactions to the accusation and interrogation during the process are now part of the accusation. Especially in cases of 'declared victims' and loving relationships, this is quite dramatic. [...]
- [Summarized:] 60% of the court trials against pedophiles concern homosexual relationships. Young gay teens have to witness against their adult fellow gays, their possible friends and models, in order to hide their own sexual orientation and so to prevent a coming out in public and family.
- For the young partner, such processes create feelings of de-individualization and loose of self control.
- Especially in cases of fathers and beloved adults, feelings of guilt accompany the telling of a victim narrative under social pressure.
- [Summarized:] In panic, the young person has to keep aloof from the stigmatized accused person - and their own original feelings. A

positive testimony would make them 'a friend of a pervert' or an active partner in dirty acts.

- Every declared victim will stigmatize her- or himself from then on as abused, incurable, dirty, dishonored and multiple distorted.

4. Effects of the change on prevention of child sexual abuse

Some effects are already mentioned: [Summarized:]

- First, the problems with and the counter effects of therapy are mentioned. One of them is that we, psychologists, have got the role of the extended arm of justice. This hinders a therapy before the law is broken. [...] Only therapists who offer a standard recidivism prevention therapy deny these conflicts.
- Secondly, with 'prevention of sexual experiences of children', we mean essentially 'prevention of possible harm'. But just the actual punitive practice changes negative experiences into a trauma. Declared victims and victims without a trauma get a secondary trauma by the juridical intervention itself. Possible nuances are disappeared from the laws, the juridical practice and from the psychological knowledge.

There is a third kind of hinder for prevention of harm. [Summarized:] because of the draconic and public way if handling such cases, the real victims with real harm do not dare to be open. So, the real bad predator is not seen. People with fear for their own pedophile feelings do not dare to ask for help, fearing to be open, fearing to be prosecuted.

Primary pedophilia is a tragic and irreversible sexual orientation that develops itself in childhood. There is only one way of prevention [...]: early openness of parents, teachers and others who see the early signs of pedophilia before the child's puberty, and then real help by a caring psychological intervention. However, the actual trend of demonizing makes this a taboo that hinders such an openness. Because of that stigma, parents keep silence, shut their eyes, or suppress what they see under social pressure.

[...]

If my view on primary pedophilia and the child's development is correct, we should help those children before their development will be irreversible. To do this, the phenomenon has to be freed of its mystification and demonization. What they read, hear and see in the media creates fear and shame, which on turn creates suppression and later on leads to hide themselves. Then, it is too late to help them.

[...]

[Summarized:] 'Pedophile men' are underrepresented in aggressive crimes. Most of them are not aggressive but shy. [...]

[Summarized:] With a look on history, we may conclude that stopping a taboo can save lives. During eight centuries, most children are murdered

by young woman who tried to avoid the shame, or who lived in extreme poverty. As soon as the taboos around shame (sexual intercourse) and poverty were broken, those murders stopped and became very seldom.

The author adds [summarized] the question if some later murderers had become a murderer if they as a twelve-year old boy had been able to openly speak about their feelings with their father, a pastor or a psychologist. Regrettably, pedophile feelings and behavior on that age is still a great taboo.

This had been, he adds [summarized] far more cheaper than all processes, imprisonment, clinics and therapies (for predator and victim) later on.

[The author continues with:]

[Great clinics and prisons are built now for] what in the media are called "psychically distorted sexual offenders". Nowadays, these terms do not longer refer to serial murders or violent predators, but for lots of quite peaceful pedophiles because of their deviant love orientation. Under the feministic and conservative banners - and with political abuse of my profession - this orientation has got the label violence. So, we now have crimes without victims, false laws that create criminals. And we have love affairs that absurdly are labeled as violence. [...] Since 1987, crimes are created by abandoning the differentiation between artificial created and real, objective and clear sexual crimes against children. The costs of this nonsense are absurd.

5. Nautilus - [Research project]

Nautilus is a research project aimed to reconstruct the psychosexual development of the child. It addresses men and women with any sexual orientation and age between 16 and 70 years. [...]

One of the questions was the first feelings of bodily attraction in the biography, the first sexual activation, the age of the start of puberty, and many in this context relevant data of childhood. The sample exists now of about 150 men and women, among which 50 primary or secondary pedophiles. Except two women, all persons in the sample are men. I want to offer you two results of the project, which will go on.

5.1. First feelings of bodily attraction

[A graphic with explanation is given in the file on the Ipce website with more quotes]

The result [...] took me by surprise. My original hypothesis was that pedophiles simply start earlier in their lives to be fascinated by other children of the same age, so that the period until puberty was longer. Thus, there might be a chance that in that longer period something might happen that the change to attraction to a more adult body might

influence, so that they , by behavioral learning processes, keep fixated on children.

This hypothesis was not confirmed [...]. By both groups, the age of the first feelings of bodily attraction was about nine years of age. Rather, we see another astonishing fact: on the same age in pre-puberty, on which the attraction to boys or girls was reported, already the nine years olds of both groups differ. The later pedophiles distinguish themselves from the control group because their objects of attraction are dramatically younger than themselves - on the average two years younger, while the later non-pedophiles tend to be felt attracted to older children - on average 10,8 years of age.

Given the data, as now gathered, one might conclude that pedophilia develops itself already on a pre-pubertal age -although we don't know how. My own explanation is that at first an emotional attraction comes into life, based on visual attraction, while later on the attraction gets of a sexual nature.

[...]

A nine-year-old may for a six-year-old fulfill the role of an admired and protecting figure, almost like a substitute father with it authority, and feel himself as competent to protect the affectionate younger friend. I may note that the pedophile respondents described their feelings of attraction to the first younger person not as sexual. What they described was protecting, embracing, fondling. In many clinical self-descriptions of pedophiles, we find an erotic tense as well as (sometimes maybe exaggerated) feelings of attraction and the desire to protect the younger one. This desire to protect comes into life in pre-puberty, thus before puberty adds an erotic or sexual color to it. Thus, it is not correct to label the feelings of those people - of any people - as exclusively sexual.

[Examples from the research project follow]

3.2.4 Horst Vogt, Pedophilia The Leipziger Study of the Social and Psychological Situation of Pedophilic Men

Pabst Science Publishers, Lengerich, 2006

This is a translation of

Pädophilie; Leipziger Studie zur gesellschaftlichen und psychischen Situation pädophiler Männer - ISBN-10: 3-89967-323-9; ISBN-13: 978-3-89967-323-4.

The translation will gradually be given [here] on the Ipce website.

8. Summary

8.1 Summary of Main Findings

8.1.1 Self-Concept Characteristics, Feelings of Being Under Stress, and Sense of Well-being of Pedophilic Men in General

As a whole, the pedophilic men studied exhibit a more saluto-genetically [*] unfavorable sexual self-concept than the heterosexual control group. This negative manifestation in the sexual self-concept sphere is, in the first place, an expression and a result of the serious social situation facing this extremely stigmatized sexual minority.

[* 'saluto-genetic', a neologism for 'health benefiting', versus (later in the text) 'patho-genetic', a neologism for 'illness stimulating' - Ipce.]

As for the self-image of functional social potency, the only differences vis-à-vis the heterosexual control group were unimportant ones. Among pedophilic men, there is a diminished need to establish and form social contacts. This finding can be explained primarily in terms of self-chosen isolation and a self-protective posture. *There are no indications of either a lack of empathy or de-centering ability or a general lack of social competence.*

The peculiarity of this socially marginal group lies only in the direction of its sexuality and its social status, which is associated with a permanently heightened demand structure and requires competent act-regulation.

About half of the respondents exhibited functional act-regulation with reference to heightened external and internal demand-structures.

- Approximately 25% of the research participants had slight health-related impairments, and
- strongly pronounced clinical symptomatology was detectable in a further 25%.

The clinical symptomatology existed essentially of serious depressive feelings, anxiety disorders, and traumatizations. One may proceed based on the assumption that there exists a clearly heightened suicide rate among the total 'dark number' population, given that one out of every four research participants was at risk of suicide at the time of the data collection. There was a trend towards younger pedophilic men -- i.e., those between 25 and 38 years of age -- being more likely to be affected.

The acceptance of the underlying operational psychology conceptual framework -- that self-referencing capability concepts represent decisive act-guiding moderators for sense of well-being and feelings of being under stress -- was confirmed by the results of the study. Consciousness of one's control over the environment has a decisive degree of saluto-genetic significance. First in patho-genetic significance, on the other hand, is consciousness of self-control. There is a medium degree of correlation between pedophilic men's sexual self-concepts and

their feelings of being under stress and sense of well-being. For the self-concept characteristic of self-attention, a substantial relationship to pedophilic men's feelings of being under stress and sense of well-being was only partially detectable.

There was a trend in the direction of low "public self-attention" being associated with unexceptional feelings of being under stress and sense of well-being. Due to a markedly low intrapersonal and a very highly pronounced interpersonal potential for conflict, looking at this social group globally, the "private self-attention" component has negligible patho- and saluto-genetic importance. What is critical for the psychological health of pedophilic men is, first of all, the ability to find an individual lifestyle that makes it possible to deal with existing social demand-structures in competent ways.

8.1.2 - Self-Concept Characteristics, Feelings of Being Under Stress; and Sense of Well-being of Pedophilic Men on a Differential Level

The overall sample was divided into sub-groups based on demographic characteristics as well as general and social influence factors. These sub-groups were then compared with one another with regard to self-concept characteristics, feelings of being under stress, and sense of well-being.

The demographic characteristics of "age group" and "occupational status" had clear moderating effects. Among pedophilic men, higher age and being a retiree are associated with unexceptional manifestations in the spheres of the self-concept, feelings of being under stress, and sense of well-being. Being unemployed is associated with a clearly diminished degree of consciousness of control over the environment and sense of meaning. The high number of unemployed among this marginal group is substantially tied to problems re-integrating into working life following criminal conviction for sexual offences. Among pedophilic men, the demonstrable consequences of criminal conviction include a heightened degree of feeling sexually controlled by society and increased paranoid ideation.

The presence of social support is particularly important for pedophiles. Participants with sufficiently present social support evince clearly more favorable manifestations of self-referencing capability conceptions, feelings of being under stress, and sense of well-being than participants for whom social support is lacking. This is assumed to be an interactive process.

- On the one hand a relatively stable act-regulatory foundation is a good prerequisite for strong social ties;
- on the other hand, the presence of a social support network is presumed to have positive feedback effects.

A consideration of the characteristic "therapy experience" leads one to the conclusion that, as a rule, pedophilic men require counseling and psychotherapy only during acute crises.

- Those research participants currently in psychotherapy exhibited serious impairments in the self-concept, feelings of being under stress, and sense of well-being areas.
- Participants with no psychotherapy or counseling experience were, on the other hand, absolutely unexceptional psychologically.
- Among those pedophilic men who had required psychotherapy and counseling in the past, there were slightly more favorable manifestations of the self-concept, feelings of being under stress, and sense of well-being spheres compared with participants who were in therapy currently.
- However, in relation to pedophilic men with no counseling or therapeutic needs, the expressed characteristics were less favorable.

It would appear that the provision of adequate counseling or therapy has a saluto-genetically favorable but limited effect.

The sexual influence factors that are significantly associated with self-concept characteristics, feelings of being under stress, and sense of well-being include

- "pedosexual experience" and
- the "presence of pedosexual contacts during one's own childhood".

Among pedophiles, the characteristic of "pedosexual experience" is, in part, tied to mental health status and the extent of social competency. Many participants who were successful in mastering external and internal demand-structures had more pedosexual contacts and relationships than participants who had great life-problems with themselves and with the world.

It is also clear that positive feedback processes flow from the presence of pedosexual relationships, especially in the sexual self-concept sphere. Using sub-samples of pedophilic men, it was shown -- on a small-scale empirical basis -- that "sexual abuse" is not only an observable but also increasingly as subjective phenomenon as well.

The characteristic "presence of pedosexual contacts during one's own childhood" is only partially related to feelings of being under stress and sense of well-being. What is decisive is not the existence of pedophilic contacts during their own childhoods per se, but rather their moderation via evaluation processes as a large and important influence. A retrospectively negative or neutral evaluation was associated with clearly increased clinical symptomatology among affected pedophilic men. Participants who are retrospectively positive assessments do not differ, in terms of their sense of well-being and feelings of being under stress, from participants with no pedosexual contacts during their own childhoods, who are characterizable essentially as psychologically unexceptional.

No or only very small relationships between self-concept characteristics, feelings of being under stress, and sense of well-being and the characteristics "direction of pedophilic orientation," "recruitment source," and "use of child pornography" were able to be ascertained. With reference to the "mental health" characteristic, pedophilic men differ from one another only partially in terms of the importance ascribed to more general life-spheres. For pedophilic men as a whole, the "friends" and "sexuality/partnership" life-spheres are of greater importance. Participants with more competent act-regulation significantly and nearly equally emphasize the two life-spheres of work and leisure time. Participants with deficient act-regulatory capabilities ascribe a one-sided and strong importance to the leisure time sphere, reflecting the life-sphere of work.

A large number of men are unable to work due to mental health-related impairments (secondary disorder-conditioned effects debilitating to the conduct of one's life). This finding must also be viewed in terms of the problems associated with re-integration.

No differential distinctions were able to be made with regard to potential sexual conflict areas. Due to the high risk of being reported, pedophilic men's primary conflict area is the relationship with the child's parents. The areas of work colleagues and one's own family involve intermediate conflict-potentials. The relationship with the child and in reference to one's own sexuality are perceived as having low conflict-potential. Because of the high heterogeneity of this population, it is absolutely essential that studies in the area of pedosexuality take a strongly differential perspective: There is no such thing as "the pedophile"!

In the selected two-cluster solution, however, a globally comprehensible picture of **two types of pedophilic men** is in fact able to be sketched out, from which one might call suggestions for preventive work.

- In pedophilic men who fall into **the first category**, there is an *extremely negative sexual self-concept*. He is communicatively shut off and socially isolated, has little self-awareness, and exhibits higher intra- and inter-personal conflict potential. Considerable impairments are present vis-à-vis feelings of being under stress and sense of well-being.
- In the pedophilic men who constitute **the second type**, there is a *clearly more positive sexual self-concept*. Compared with the heterosexual control group and normative values for the general population, he portrays himself, in terms of self-concept characteristics, feelings of being under stress, and the sense of well-being, as having act-regulatory competence. He evinces lower intrapersonal and higher interpersonal conflict: He has a problem not with his sexuality but rather with his environment.

There is no single influence factor separating the two types; instead a series of various factors play a role, which still need to be examined more precisely. The two types do not differ substantially from one another in terms of the presence of pedosexual contacts.

Existing act-regulatory competency is not inevitably associated with increased pedosexual practice. There is a whole series of pedophilic men who have found ways of living in pedosexual abstinence and who exhibit average and -- in two cases -- even above-average senses of well-being.

8.2 Summary of Secondary Findings

8.2.1 Participants' Conceptions of Pedophilia

Lautmann's (1994) results regarding pedophilic attraction to the child's nature and outward appearance were able to be replicated herein. For the pedophilic man, the numerical erotic/sexual age-span is to be understood only as a rough orientation. Here it is the existing pre- and early pubertal childlike nature and outward appearance that constitute primary pedophilic attraction. Phenomenologically speaking, pedophiles are adults who fall in love with and at the same time erotically and sexually desire boys or girls.

In its homosexual, heterosexual, and bisexual manifestations the pedophilic sexual form is a phenomenon in its own right, clearly distinguishable from the hetero-, homo-, and bisexual forms that relate to teenagers or adults. The terms 'pedophile' and 'pedosexuality' are only imperfect representations of this complex phenomenon.

Participants' implicit causal theories reflect, in part, scientific models. Ultimately, all that can be said is that pedophilic men do not know the cause of their sexual orientation. From the respondents' point of view, the pedophilic orientation initially manifests itself in childhood, and is not amenable to therapy. A genetic cause may play a large role. From the point of view of pedophilic men, there is no deficient or pathological function regarding their own sexuality.

8.2.2 Sexual Influence Factors

The overwhelming majority of the respondents had verified their sexual orientation via experiences with men and women. The sexual socialization findings suggest, rather, that *what we have here is a primary sexual orientation, not a pathological fear of the female gender.*

The sexual abuse hypothesis essentially cannot be generalized to the population of primarily pedophilic men. At most, the postulated mechanism has the rank of a low-order influence factor. The majority of pedophilic men have pedosexual contacts at some point during the course of their lives.

The probability of pedosexual practice is partly a function of age. Initial pedosexual contacts take place primarily in the 25 - 38 age-range. The existence of current pedosexual relationships, however, is independent of age-group membership. Hard sexual practices are not a basic component of the primary form of pedosexuality.

Pedosexual practices essentially involve playfully-oriented petting or "sexual cuddling". Overall, the image that emerges is one of genitally reticent adults.

As a rule, the use of child pornography is associated with the presence of a pedophilic orientation, and has a general psychologically compensatory function for un-lived sexuality. No statement is able to be made as to whether its use leads to diminished or heightened pedosexual practice. There was a slight trend toward non-use by older participants, which can presumably be explained in terms of a lack of facility with the Internet.

8.2.3 Mastery Strategies Among Pedophilic Men

In the past, a large portion of the pedophilic men had attempted to lead alternative sexual lifestyles, and had found that their sexuality could not be changed. Significant sources of help were conversations with friends, self-help groups, Internet forums, and an anonymous counseling center in Switzerland (the Arcados team). Psychotherapy was often experienced as helpful, especially when it was not compulsory. Four primary goals which pedophilic men hoped to attain through counseling and therapy were:

- improving general life-capabilities,
- finding meaning and satisfaction,
- overcoming or managing affective disorders, and
- dealing with their own sexuality.

9. Conclusions and Recommendations

The stated goal of this pilot study was to capture the self-concept characteristics, sense of well-being, and feelings of being under stress of pedophilic men from general as well as differential perspectives using quantitative and qualitative methodologies.

The results make it clear that the social status of primarily pedophilic men is, in the long run, an untenable situation, which is presumably even more brutal than that which faced homosexuals in the 1970s. Although sexual science's theoretical viewpoint on and assessment of the phenomenon are quite different matters, many authors have called for a more constructive social approach with this marginal group. In the final analysis, with any change in approach the highest priority would be given to the presumed well-being of the child, which would be the decisive factor.

(Stöckl, 1998; Seikowski, 1999; Bundschuh, 2001; Dieth, 2004)

The conceptual framework underlying this study, that of operational psychology, suggests that pursuing an exclusively interventionist approach -- moving away from making improvements in act-regulatory capabilities and general well-being -- is inadequate. If they are to be taken more seriously, it would of course be a good idea to provide locally-based and anonymous offers of therapy to pedophilic men. Albeit slowly, the first steps toward this have already been taken (Berlia's pilot project at Charité).

A more effective and constructive approach with this marginal group would, however, only be possible if the social circumstances were also addressed, and the conditions of isolation were overcome. Both pedophilic persons as well as -- indirectly -- the effected children would thereby be helped. Implicit in the operational psychology conceptual framework is an assumption that because it is too much for him or her, a child can potentially be primarily or secondarily harmed by a sexual advance as well as the circumstances surrounding it (the child becomes the bearer of secrets).

Under current conditions, the risk of secondary harm to children is presumably such higher that it would be if the phenomenon were dealt with in a more objective and intercessory manner (e.g., extra-judicial resolution, mediation). This point of view is also increasingly present in the English speaking realm. The argument is typically along the lines that because there would thereby be greater controllability, the best prevention would be the social integration of this minority. (Silverman & Wilson, 2002).

In the author's opinion, it is incumbent upon a humanistic-oriented sexual science to contribute to the de-demonization of persons with this sexual orientation. Important starting points for this endeavor lay in the areas of teaching, research, and politics.

In the several years of a psychologist's training, university curricula should devote at least a few hours to considering the phenomenon and its attendant social problems from various perspectives. Insofar as it is possible, it would be a good idea to invite those concerned to be interview partners in these sessions, so that each student can also get a personal impression of these individuals. To the extent that it actually has been addressed, chiefly by psychology faculties in Germany, there has not been one word as to the differentiability of this sexual science topic.

It would be helpful to have additional empirical research whose stated aim is to provide discernible benefits to effected children as well as pedophilic men. The finding of the present work suggest that it would be interesting to classify a larger number of pedophilic men who are living abstinely in terms of their sense of well-being and feelings of being under stress and then compare them, via interview, with reference to individual mastery-styles. Such a research plan would encompass ideas relating to prevention, while simultaneously supplying important

suggestions for counseling or therapy directed towards the population of pedophilic men. This could provide an answer to the question of which abstinent, individual lifestyles, under what conditions, are more likely to be saluto-genetically favorable or unfavorable.

A clear improvement in the life-situation of pedophilic persons can be attained chiefly through a de-pathologization of the phenomenon on the sexual-political level. (APA, WHO) When the point of reference is the norm of compulsory heterosexuality and the psychoanalytic paradigm, there are among pedophiles -- just as with gays and lesbians -- real psychodynamic peculiarities in the sexual sphere, with important psychical functions. In the sexual sphere they are simply differently and immutably oriented.

As Rauchfleisch (1996) makes clear, a pathologizing approach leads to exclusion and stigmatization. This should not be the psychologist's job. For purely pragmatic reasons, the deletion or de-listing of the primary form of pedophilia (the same applies to transsexuals) in the international diagnosis system ICD-10 and DSM-IV-TR is to be demanded (See Green 2002).

Whether it is a form of pathology or not cannot, in the final analysis, be answered by supposedly 'objective science'; rather, it is, as in the analogy to homosexuality, a morally and ethically influenced values question which is socially constructed. It has simply become politically correct to not declare homosexuals disordered on the basis of their sexual orientation. The same should apply to persons with a pedophilic orientation.

Furthermore, given the fact that most of those effected find them helpful, the question arises as to what extent pedophile self-help groups are worthy of social support (e.g. making space available, club memberships, etc.). In the media, pedophile self-help groups are sometimes categorically characterized as criminal rings. Based on the author's experience, there are some serious pedophile self-help groups which incorporate expert psychological care (e.g. in Frankfurt) that certainly do not constitute criminal organizations, and which are worthy of support. This is also Dieth's (2004) impression.

Partly due to the pedophile emancipation movement, the demand for sex with children has been brought out into the open with a vengeance. Such demands are counterproductive and are likely to foster prejudice against the pedophile minority, making the former even stronger. There is no doubt that the inner views of a major portion of pedophiles are simply not comparable to those of the average citizen.

It should be emphasized that there is no general perceptual disorder among those affected. In personal conversations, respondents were clearly in a position to recognize potentially harmful aspects for the

children; among 'dark number' pedophilic men, there is no lack of reflective ability per se. The SSF results also speak to this.

However, when criminally convicted pedophiles are considered part of this 'clear number' -- which is normally the case -- additional aspects such as the 'perpetrator-responsibility defense-system' (Deegener, 1995) and 'self-exchange actions' (Berner, 1985) must also be considered when assessing perception. Under these conditions, a pedophile would not behave any differently from any other sexual delinquent ('of course they wanted it'), which has to do with justification pressures.

Pedophilic men's inner view -- that sexual contacts with children do not automatically lead to detectable harm to the boy or girl -- is in fact anchored in reality.

(See. e.g., Sandfort, 1986; Rind, Tromovitch and Bausermann, 1998)

A different approach to this subject will strike many people as provocative, and will obviously arouse strong fears about the decline of moral values. (Jenkins, 1998*) Due to the high degree of downright hatred directed towards this minority, great significance must be attributed to projective mechanisms.

[* For Jenkins, go to <
http://www.ipce.info/ipceweb/Library/reg_j.htm > and scroll to "Jenkins".]
(Hauptmann, 1975; Bornemann, 1985; Griesemer, 2004c)

Phallometric studies show that there is a large number of men with secondary pedophilic tendencies. (Berner, 2002) Moreover, a large number of female victims exist. Both influence factors bolster this assumption.

What in more recent times has become a classic example of the manifestation of a panic over the decline of traditional values are the reactions in the United States to the large meta-analysis by Rind, Tromovitch & Bauserman (1998). This study, adjudged by peer reviews to be scientifically correct, which was published in the American Psychological Association's (APA) respected technical journal *Psychological Bulletin*, was demonized by the American Congress, on the basis of moralistic value judgments, as untrustworthy. In the United States, Republican politics combined with moralistic judgments arrogate to themselves the right to decide which research is scientifically proper and which is not. Obviously the only scientific results approved by politics are those which are in accord with its own particular image of the world.

Those reactions can be explained in terms of mechanisms and assumptions which Jenkins (1998) and -- above all -- Jost et al. (cited in Stöcker, 2003), describe, 'particularly in a strongly Christian-imprinted

country with a real and palpable tendency towards encroaching religious fanaticism (Chomsky, 2004).

On July 3rd, 2003 in the German parliament, a proposed law to strengthen reporting requirements, which would have criminalized scientific studies in the area of pedosexuality, was rejected.

It is the view of Grandt & Jamin (2002) that the nature and ways in which sexual offenses are dealt with governmentally, in research in this area, and in media reports represents a great challenge for every social community. Constructiveness in dealing with this difficult subject would, in the final analysis, be a good indicator of how well a society grasps the notion of democracy.

Differences in the understanding of democracy between the U.S. (see, e. g. , "Megan's Law") and 'Old Europe' are still discernible. However, there is, in our country [Germany], also the following problem: Researchers who do not condemn this phenomenon from the very beginning make themselves targets and have in the past sometimes been slandered by colleagues, which has not contributed to a constructive discussion of the topic. Perhaps it might be necessary and sensible to establish definite rules for dealing with one another via the [German] Professional Association of Psychologists (RDP).

At present, as far as the subject of pedophilia is concerned, it would appear that sexual science has been turned into the "whore of politics." (see *Gigi* 1/2006.) A discussion aimed at improving the social situation of pedophilic men and the children effected can, moreover, only be conducted constructively if the demand by representatives of pedophilic interests for the legalization of pedosexual contacts is tamped down. In the current Zeitgeist this has shown itself to be fruitless, leading to a dead end.

Even if harm is not always empirically detectable, it will, with great certainty, remain a utopian dream to believe that pedosexual contacts would ever be legalized at such-and-such time or place. The pedophile minority really has scarcely any chance of crawling out of the air completely. Clinging to this Utopia is, however, obviously important to many pedophiles, while at the same time also constituting -- looking at it in a different way -- a kind of tragedy.

A more humane and constructive approach to this marginal group should be developed. The author concurs with the option of Schmidt (1999), who writes of the tragedy of pedophilic men:

"Pedophilia is exactly like the love that homosexuals or heterosexuals have for others of the same or the other gender, with the difference that whereas one is permitted, the other -- pedophilia -- is fundamentally prohibited, its realization scarcely even possible. Because of this burden, and the imposition of not

being able to live out their love and sexuality, they deserve respect, not contempt; solidarity, not discrimination." (pg. 139)

3.2.5 Jonelle Naudé, Reconstructing Paedophilia - an analysis of current discourses and the construct of close relationships

Thesis submitted in fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Masters of Science at the University of Stellenbosch - Supervisor: Mr C. Petty - December 2005

Abstract

[Page 3] There is a growing need for research to facilitate a better understanding of paedophilia. This study aims to make a contribution in this regard by providing an analysis of current discourses in paedophilia research as well as a phenomenological exploration of how the male paedophile constructs his close relationships with children.

Analysis reveals how the dominant positivist approach to paedophilia research embeds and perpetuates moral and often prejudicial positions that in turn influence the validity of empirical findings and theory, and tend to marginalise contradictory evidence.

In an attempt to circumvent these obstacles, it is argued that the psychological need to form close relationships is a universal one. On this basis the central components of close relationships are presented as a conceptual framework. These components are then applied to an exploratory phenomenological investigation and analysis of the ways in which three paedophilic men interpret, understand and construct their relationships with children.

Tentative conclusions include the suggestion that, since there was strong evidence that the participants constructed their relationships with children in terms of the constructs of close relationships, the framework of close relationships is useful for separating the psychological needs of paedophiles from 'deviant sexual behaviour'.

Furthermore, it appears that the framework opens a discursive space in which the psychological dimensions of paedophilia may be problematised in ways that are less susceptible to implicit prejudice and bias, and therefore empirically more sound. The implications hereof for research, theory and psychotherapeutic intervention in the area of paedophilia are discussed briefly.

9. Conclusion

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This study attempted to answer the call of researchers such as Gieles (2001), Kear-Colwell and Boer (2000), Levett (2004), Moser (2001), Rind et al. (2002) [* No: the References refer to Rind et al. 2000] and Schmidt

(2002) for more research to facilitate a better understanding of paedophilia.

It aimed to do so by

- identifying and analyzing some of the problems inherent in current research discourses that are informed largely by underlying positivist assumptions and
- (b) by providing the psychological dimensions of close relationships as an alternative conceptual framework for constructing paedophilic sexuality.

This study began by outlining and analyzing current theories and approaches to paedophilia both in terms of their paradigmatic underpinnings and their specific content.

The analysis suggested that, due to their implicit moral and deterministic nature, underlying positivist assumptions might partially be to blame for the apparent impasse in generating theory on paedophilia.

In an attempt to address these issues, the alternative framework of the close relationship was presented. In applying it to the qualitative data gathered from three convicted paedophiles, it emerged that the forming of paedo-relationships is informed and motivated by expectations that their psychological needs for close relationship could be met with a child.

There was strong evidence to suggest that paedophiles experience the same universal psychological needs for forming close relationships as anyone else and that, from the paedophile's perspective, these needs are more likely to be met in a relationship with a child, than with an adult.

As pointed out, the participants' experiences of paedo-relationships could be viewed as unstoried knowledges [not told knowledge] as they evidently experienced an acute lack of legitimate social narrative by which they could express their experience. This then manifests in the attempt to draw on fundamentally incompatible social discourses and resulting confused and often cognitively convoluted personal narratives such as marriage and family or criminality and pathology. It appears that the framework of the close relationship might serve as a tool to assist in the narrating and understanding of these stories.

This study did not attempt to provide etiological explanations or to answer why a paedophile prefers a child in close relationships. The question "why?" evokes the need to search for an answer, cause, or an excuse (Jenkins, 1990). Instead, the study is an attempt to ask how and what it is to be in a close relationship with a child, thereby minimizing the need for self-justificatory explanation on the
[page 108]

part of the participants while creating a space in which to explore the question of how a paedophile experiences and creates meaning in his close relationships.

This fundamental position could also be extended to the area of psychotherapeutic intervention with paedophiles. Acknowledging wrongdoing and taking full responsibility have been central to therapeutic interventions for sexual offenders (Jenkins, 1990). However, taking responsibility in an authentic manner is a slow and painful process (Van Greunen, Kotze, & Kotze, 2001).

As demonstrated in this study, the positivist underpinnings of most current therapeutic interventions for paedophilia contain moral, social, legal and pathological assumptions. These assumptions reinforce splitting (McLean, 1996), psychological conflict and tension, and the psyche-fragmentation noted during treatment. As the paedophile has no other cognitive framework for processing his experience, he cannot feel heard or understood, and his psychological needs remain unmet. This, consequently, may decrease the chance of effective, lasting behavioural change.

The themes and interpretations offered in this study might contribute to supportive therapeutic strategies. I would like to draw attention to the nonnative nature of the identified themes (such as close relationships, courtship, sexual desire, closeness, love, self-disclosure, power, masculinity, secrecy and relationship scripts).

As such, these themes may enable the paedophile to relate to normative ideas and concepts. This could aid his process of creating a personal narrative from his experiences.

Key to the issue of normative concepts would be the creation of a platform where the paedophile can approach and acknowledge his psychological needs as well as his ego-systonic and ego-dystonic behaviour. Once acceptance, acknowledgement and integration have occurred, the freedom of choice and change becomes more possible. Constructive strategies may then be developed and employed to create different scripts and mechanisms for meeting his psychological needs.

In summary,

the discourse of close relationship and themes provided in this study might contribute to less dualistic and more supportive therapeutic approaches. This will enable the therapist to explore with the paedophile how he experiences his paedo-relationships and to support him in acknowledging possible psychological conflict before, during and after the relationship.

Consequently, the therapist and paedophile can work together to integrate the simultaneously arousing and distressing needs and emotions he previously has had to manage with limited cognitive and

interpersonal resources. Ultimately, these approaches could contribute to the way in which we communicate with and treat any perceived 'deviant' phenomenon in our society.

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Future research could entail incorporating female participants and participants who have not been involved with the criminal justice system. A limitation of the current study was that all three participants were convicted and incarcerated male child sexual offenders, and were thus unrepresentative of the general population of paedophiles (Cossins, 2000; Howitt, 1995).

As a qualitative study, no attempt was made to generalize to a population. However, the participants had all been subjected to therapeutic programmes such as the "sexual offenders group", which could have influenced their authentic perceptions and account of their experiences.

In addition, a larger sample could enhance the validity of themes from the data. The emergent need for additional data to test the usefulness of close relationship as a framework allows me to conclude in support of Levett's (2004) request for more stories of paedophiles' experiences, as they will give us access to

"new ideas ... and perhaps new and different links and inferences"
(p. 430).

4. Indigo children

This is a new word for children who are clairvoyant. Indigo is one of the colors in their aura, the prevailing one. They were already born back in the sixties, but not many people listened to them, or understood them, so they were quite unlucky.

The next phase of the birth of such children was in the eighties, especially in April 1983. They are in their twenties now and living quite successfully. They are very sensitive and intelligent and they have some powers.

In the nineties, again such children were born, but with even more powers, especially the ability to remember their former lives. They are wise children, who 'teach their parents well', to quote a famous song. According to research and tests, their extrasensory perception is 100 percent correct. They are also able to talk with guiding spirits. The children themselves say that they are guides and that they will be the leaders of the future.

The children with such gifts, born after 2000, are also able to cure themselves and other people without even touching them - they can even cure HIV. They are called crystalline, again according to their auras.

It turned out that they have a different DNA pattern than other people; instead of 20 open codons, theirs consists of 24. Moreover, their brains produce gamma rays, which have a higher frequency than alpha and beta rays. It gives them more compassion. Indigo children's eighth chakra, the crystalline or divine one, is highly developed. Their bodies' chemistry is different from other people's. They are able to communicate telepathically with each other through a network or grid. They foresee a gradual change of humanity in the coming twenty or thirty years, and it has already started. December 21, 2012 will be the actual time of 'The Shift' as it is called and has been predicted by the Mayan calendar. It seems that humanity is going through a mutation.

Regrettably, not all of these children are able to live with their gifts. They have to manage all those spiritual powers, and some fail. They undergo a crisis, become ill, use drugs or commit suicide. It seems that the intensive use of electronics might be problematic for them.

Estimated is that they form one percent of the population, and that their number will grow and ultimately cover the whole population. It appears that in the West there are more curers, whereas in the East there are more clairvoyants. Some researchers believe they have found hidden codes in the Bible, that refer to "AIDS", "HIV", or "the end of disease". Others have the opinion that extraterrestrial forces are working here or that extraterrestrial genes are added already at the conception in order to help humanity evolve.

Characteristic for these children is their authenticity. They maintain their feelings and opinions intact and it is not possible to manipulate them. This might change society. It has been predicted that pedophilia will as a consequence be accepted within some decades.

Articles

1. Paedophiles' brains 'different'

Scientists say distinct differences in the brain activity of paedophiles have been found using scanning technology - BBC News 24 September 2007

A Yale University team found activity in parts of paedophiles' brains were lower than in other volunteers when shown adult, erotic material. The journal *Biological Psychiatry* said this was the first real-time evidence of differences in thought patterns. A forensic psychologist from the UK said drug treatments for paedophilia might be possible. This deficit may predispose individuals who are vulnerable to paedophilia to seek other forms of stimulation

There is increasing evidence that problems in certain areas of the brain may contribute to feelings of sexual attraction towards children. In a few cases, patients with a brain tumour in a particular part of the brain have

developed such feelings, only for them to go away when the tumour was removed. The Yale study used functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging (fMRI), a technique which allows the activity within the brain to be recorded as the patient is thinking.

They found that when known patients with paedophilic feelings were asked to look at adult pornography, a part of the brain called the hypothalamus, which is known to be involved in arousal and hormone release, was less active than in other volunteers. More generally, the more extreme the paedophilic behaviour was rated, the lower the activation in a part of the brain called the "frontal cortex".

However, Dr John Krystal, the journal's editor, said he didn't know whether this particular pattern of brain activity could be used to predict someone's risk of paedophilia.

But he said:

"The findings provide clues to the complexity of this disorder, and this deficit may predispose individuals who are vulnerable to paedophilia to seek other forms of stimulation."

Drug treatment

Lead researcher Dr Georg Northoff added:

"Our results may thus be seen as the first step towards establishing a neurobiology of paedophilia which ultimately may contribute to the development of new and effective means of therapies for this debilitating disorder."

In the UK, many experts are looking to the biology of the brain to explain not just paedophilia, but other types of compulsive criminality.

Dr Keith Ashcroft, a forensic psychologist at the Centre for Forensic Neuroscience, in Lancashire, said that other evidence pointed to problems in the pre-frontal cortex of the brain being linked to paedophilic thoughts.

He said:

"Sexual behaviour is very complex, especially as some people are not aroused by visual stimuli, but by touch instead.

"I am campaigning for the use of anti-schizophrenia drugs in paedophilia, as these act on a similar part of the brain and may be useful."

2. Flawed Research, Misinterpretations and 'Paedophile Neurology'

ANU Blog, 26 September 2007

'Paedophiles' brains 'different'

"A Yale University team found activity in parts of paedophiles' brains were lower than in other volunteers when shown adult, erotic material."

The research shows that, when paedophiles viewed erotic images of women, there was a low level of activity in the hypothalamus, the area of the brain which is involved in arousal and hormone release. So, paedophiles' brains have a lesser reaction when erotic images of women are viewed (which is also the case with homosexuals).

It is evident that the brains of paedophiles and homosexuals are different to "normal heterosexuals" in a very similar way; despite this fact, homosexuality was removed from the DSM many years ago, whereas paedophilia is still considered a "psychosexual disorder." Although we now accept that homosexuality is not an illness and can't be "cured," people connected to this study are claiming that they may now be able to "cure" paedophiles. Do people not learn anything?

The researchers also found that the frontal cortex, the part of the brain involved in cognition and reasoning, was less active in patients with "extreme paedophilic behaviour."

This says nothing about paedophiles in general, rather it rehashes an obvious fact mentioned in another flawed study reported here; that serial child molesters are incapable of rational cognition.

Of course, using atypical paedophiles (such as actual child molesters) in a study investigating the brain functioning of an entire demographic will reveal an unrepresentative level of criminal neurology in said demographic. Criminal samples can't be used in any respectable non-criminal study. Unfortunately, this rather basic flaw leads to the incorrect description of paedophilia as "compulsive criminality."

Dr John Krystal, the editor of the journal which published the study, claims that,

"The findings provide clues to the complexity of this disorder, and this deficit may predispose individuals who are vulnerable to paedophilia to seek other forms of stimulation."

This statement is somewhat unclear, but Dr Krystal appears to be suggesting that paedophilia is somehow a choice. Anyone who can infer that paedophiles have chosen to be aroused by children (or are predisposed to choosing to be aroused by children) should not be working in this field.

Such a claim demonstrates a serious misunderstanding of sexuality, not to mention a misinterpretation of the results of the study. As I have

already stated, the results of studies into the neurology of homosexuals found similar results to this study, however claims that people choose to be attracted to others of the same gender were shot down by other researchers.

Sexual orientation simply is not mutually exclusive; one does not have a certain sexual orientation merely because they don't have another sexual orientation, nor do they "seek other forms of stimulation" simply because they are not aroused by "normal" stimuli, hence the occurrence of asexuality within some individuals.

Lead Researcher Dr Georg Northoff states that,

"[The] results may thus be seen as the first step towards establishing a neurobiology of paedophilia which ultimately may contribute to the development of new and effective means of therapies for this debilitating disorder."

Like Dr Krystal, Dr Northoff has misinterpreted the implications of the study. No neurobiology of paedophilia has been established; rather a neurobiology of someone who is not sexually attracted to women has been established. This study does not, in fact, provide researchers with any more insight into paedophilia, which effectively renders this study the first step towards nothing.

The author of the (BBC) article believes that,

"In the UK, many experts are looking to the biology of the brain to explain not just paedophilia, but other types of compulsive criminality."

This is despite the fact that paedophilia is not an area of criminology; rather it is a sexual attraction to pre-pubescent children. A sexual attraction to children is not indicative of a criminal psychology, nor is it relevant to the study of criminal behaviour.

Finally, Dr Keith Ashcroft submits his opinion. He informs us that he is,

"campaigning for the use of anti-schizophrenia drugs in paedophilia, as these act on a similar part of the brain and may be useful."

The same claims have been made about SSRIs, which I have taken for clinical depression. They do not change a paedophile's sexual feelings about children, they merely make it more difficult for the paedophile to reach orgasm during masturbation, which is reportedly a side-effect also experienced by many adult-attracted males.

Paedophilia, like homosexuality, will never be cured, regardless of how much research is conducted. It is not the case that a lack of arousal to

adult women is a “deficiency” or a “flaw,” despite the subjective insistence of these researchers.

If people do want to learn more about paedophilia, they should stop making it impossible for paedophiles to be “out” in society. Until they stop treating paedophiles as sub-human, they will not be able to study us, and they will continue to know nothing.

3. The drive for sexual equality

Gert Hekma, in: *Sexualities*, August 2007

The great enigmatic change, according to me, is the transformation from theories and practices of sexual desire that stress the absolute necessity of inequality to those that reject such ideas and put an emphasis on egalitarian, even pure erotic relations.

Inequality

For most of human history, sexual bonds were inherently unequal. Those between men and women depended on a gender difference in power, men being superior and women inferior and both genders taking the bodily positions that belonged to their social status. There existed rare exceptions but the situation was, and remains so in large parts of the contemporary world, that men set the sexual agenda and women have to concede to their desires. In many Western countries, part of the marriage vow was that the wife had to pledge obedience to her husband. Laws did not forbid rape in marriage because it was the right of the man to have sex with his wife.

Even gay and lesbian relations that could have been expected to be equal, were to the contrary most often based in social inequalities. In the past, almost all homosexual bonds were age- or gendered structured, meaning that there existed a difference in age between both partners what would be seen as pedophile in modern times, or in gender attribution – so a masculine man or woman had sex with a feminine person of the same sex

(Trade and queen, macho and maricone in Spanish, or butch and femme; see Greenberg 1988, Herdt 1997 and Hekma 2000).

Especially the age-structured relations were common in many cultures and historical periods, well-known examples being the pederasty of Ancient Greece (Verstraete & Provencal 2005), the male initiations of many Melanesian tribes (Herdt 1984) and the boy love of the Arabs in classical and contemporary times (El-Rouayheb 2005; Baldauf 1988; Serhane 2000).

Female examples are, to the contrary, rare, and often concerned girls of a more advanced age than the boys and male adolescents who were the sexual ideal of men.

With the gender-structured homosexual relations, female examples are more common. Butch-femme relations exist under various names in different cultures of the world (Blackwood & Wieringa 1999). At the male side exists an abundance of names and meanings: Indian hijra's, Indonesian waria's, American double-spirited, Brazilian travesti, Omani xanith to give some examples (Herdt 1994).

Most times, partners with the inferior status (the boy, the feminine person) took the passive role while "real" man and butch lesbian occupied the active position. Sexual role reversal was rare.

Even the first theories of homosexual desires of Karl Heinrich Ulrichs in the 1860s were based in ideas of social inequality, his uranians with their female souls in male bodies lusting after "normal" men with male souls and bodies or, more rarely, pederasts after boys (Sigusch 2000).

The few examples of equality between homoerotic partners, as in the classical case of Achilles and Patroklos, often made the observers discuss what could be their social difference. Michel de Montaigne could only describe his egalitarian love for Émile de La Boétie as friendship because the existing terminology of sodomy and pederasty implied an inequality that was unacceptable to him (Schachter 2001)..

A gap between love and sex

Between love and sex existed a gap because love, like friendship, was most often based in some equality and belonged to the higher, spiritual realms, while sex was inherently unequal and belonged to the lower, more animal urges of humans.

Sexuality with the aim of reproduction was central to the traditional ideal of marriage as an economic arrangement between families while love was at most an incidental consequence. Intimacy was rather to be found in homo-social worlds, between friends, colleagues, students (Bray 2002). Most pre-modern erotic ideals excluded sexual practices as in courtly, spiritual or Platonic loves. In this constellation marriage and sex belonged together and more egalitarian intimate relations mainly existed in other arrangements.

An ideology of sexual equality

Since Romanticism an ideology of sexual equality has come into play. It started with ideals of a still asexual romantic love and continued with comradely relations in marriage or in free love. Relations should be based on love as precondition for sexual practices. Marriage and sex became closely bound to love.

Friedrich Engels suggested that after women also men would become monogamous (Hekma 1995:112). Such ideals have come close to realization a century later.

The combined forces of democratization and feminism since the 1960s have created a strong push towards equal sexual relations - not meaning of equal value in their variety, but all similar, rejecting social difference in erotic preferences. The inequality that was the norm in the recent past was replaced by a new norm of erotic egalitarianism.

In homosexual worlds, the "normal" messenger boys, sailors, soldiers and working-class young men of the past changed from objects of desire to homophobic queer bashers. Gay men now started to prefer equal relations with each other while exchanging sexual roles. Lipstick lesbians have taken the place of butches and femmes. Pedophilia, prostitution and bestiality get always more demonized and are now generally seen as exploitative and abusive practices because of their inherent inequality.

The drive towards equality favours gay and lesbian relations because they are more equal than heterosexual ones can ever become. So it is not surprising that same-sex marriages get accepted so broadly and quickly. Heterosexuals face a problem because equality is pursued even into the bedroom where the bodily differences between men and women impede its full completion (Braun, Gavey, McPhillips 2003).

The new homogeneity suggests narcissism as the beloved has to become a mirror image of the lover. This drive for erotic equality is a major revolution that receives little critical attention. The few authors who discuss this radical transformation, generally and uncritically applaud it (feminist Badinter; and Blairite Giddens who speaks of "pure relations").

Equality in sexual relations also implies the problematic liberal concept of consent. This makes the sex act an object of negotiations that often hinder the excitement. Badinter recognizes this development but does not regret the loss of lust; Giddens does not care because his ethics have precedence over pleasure.

The main long-term development is the continuing spread of egalitarian relations. It is amazing to witness the radical change of a theory and practice of desire that is founded in social inequalities of gender, age and class to a new ideology in which love mainly arises between equal partners. This development continues with always growing force, parallel to a transformation from a homo-social to a hetero-social organization of society.

Don Kulick (2005) described the "good sexuality" of the country where this new system is most developed, Sweden, as monogamous and largely heterosexual with strict sex laws and no prostitution, promiscuity or public sex while children continue to remain "innocent".

This new perspective is limiting and normalizing as was the old ideology, also because it excludes all sexual interests that are based in power differences. It is nice and ethically fine to strive for relations with

equalized partners, but how to deal with social difference and sexual variation?

Alan Sinfield (2004) has argued that most sexual relations are based in some inequality, be it class, race, gender or age, and that such inequalities contribute to the experience of sexual pleasure. The utopian socialist Charles Fourier would have argued that such relations between persons of different backgrounds could only contribute to social cohesion because it brings people out of their own social group (Scherer 2003). But such perspectives are on the way out.

Unrealistic ideology

This new ideology is based in an unrealistic expectation that relations, love and lust can and should be combined. But lust and love are different things. They also have different dynamics in the sense that lust depends on novelty and the moment while love is about confidence and the long term. Love is general as it is about sharing a life together while sexual desire is more specific and fetishist.

The obligation to combine sex and intimacy forces people to divorce when sexual desire has gone - as happens in most enduring love relations after some years. Monogamy makes the beloved into a jealously guarded possession instead of a precious gift.

The drive for equality also is a remarkable development and an unrealistic expectation because in a society that always more differentiates, relation, sex and love become undifferentiated while they should even be long term and include the education of children.

For good reasons Patrick Moore (2004) has suggested that it is better to revive the lively gay sexual culture of the seventies: separating the various emotions of love, friendship, passion and sex. This would be good for love, lust, relations and social cohesion. He adds the arts, as Fourier would have done, because culture is closely bound to the dynamics of sexual expression (and not to repression or sublimation).

What does this development mean for research?

The most surprising part of this revolution is its radicalism. We often think that historical changes in sexual practices and ideas are slow, as with women's and gay and lesbian emancipation, but here is a major example of a sexual revolution that is rather quick and radical, quite remarkable but unperceived except for its spectacular elements like the demonization of pedophilia.

This transformation leads to a set of cultural-historical questions, and also on the nature of desire that apparently is not so essential.

More research could be done on recent history and the socio-sexual changes that took place around the sixties and the so-called sexual revolution: in erotic practices, in relational models, in debates on love and lust. From a sociological viewpoint it would be interesting to study how people now manage the combination, or separation, of loves, lusts and relations.

A specific focus could be on the developments in those erotic preferences that are based in some social or power difference such as age, gender, class, ethnicity, including straight couples and sadomasochism.

Another topic is an analysis of discourses on pedophilia, child sexuality, prostitution, sex tourism and bestiality, or at the other, winning hand, same-sex marriage to see how "good" and "bad" sex get re-divided. The spectacular growth of people incarcerated for sex crimes could be discussed in terms of the many people who have not been able to internalize the new rules and laws that have come with the demand for equality.

As scholars and humans we are witnessing a major shift in sexual perspectives. We should grab the chance to understand what is happening in us and our societies.

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4. Lolita love affair scandalizes Italy

Malcolm Moore, UK Telegraph, February 9, 2008

A 34-year-old Italian man who had sex with a 13-year-old girl has had his sentence cut by a two-thirds because a court decided there was "real love" between the pair.

Antonio de Pascale, a butcher from Vicenza, admitted that he had a four-month long relationship with the girl, who sent him a stream of torrid text messages on his mobile phone.

His lawyers argued, however, that there was a "deep tenderness" between him and the girl and that he had "fallen head over heels in love" after a sexual encounter in his car. They said the girl had consented to every action.

The court in Vicenza accepted their opinion and sentenced de Pascale to only one year and four months in jail out of a possible 12-year term.

Because of a general amnesty for anyone who receives a sentence of less than three years, de Pascale is unlikely to serve any prison time for his Lolita-esque romance.

Antonio Marziale, the president of the Association for the Protection of the Rights of Minors, said the decision was "execrable".

He said:

"It is not right to judge whether or not a 13-year-old girl is willing. The law should safeguard young girls who are too immature to make these decisions against adults without scruples."

However, Simonetta Matone, a judge in Rome, said the law must

"always look to be reasonable in these cases".

She added:

"Every relationship is a relationship and the real maturity, whether physical or psychological, of the minor must be weighed, with the help of experts."

The court decision has unleashed a wave of condemnation in Italy, and even authors of teen novels stepped forward to caution their readers against early sexual encounters.

Federico Moccia, the author of *Excuse Me But I Love You*, said:

"This seems a very strange situation to me. Obviously in a relationship between a child and an adult, the adult has to stop himself. A girl has to be able to value the situation, and a girl this young is certainly not capable. My appeal to 13-year-olds is to wait for your time."

Documentation List # E 24: March 2008

An @ means that the document is electronically available
at webmaster@ipce.info

08-001 @ 5 kb	David Doege, Deviant fantasies alleged; Offender should be committed for sex <i>thoughts</i> about children, jury told; jsonline.com / Sentinel, Aug. 21, 2007
08-002 @ 3 kb	Chetan Chauhan, Women trafficked for baby boys: UN; Hindustan Times, November 4, 2006 Punjab and Haryana continue to exploit the girl child. A new United Nations report released on Wednesday reveals that girls and women are not only trafficked to these two states to improve the skewed sex ratio but also, and mainly, to bear male children. Once they give birth to a boy, they are usually sexually exploited and either abandoned or passed on to another man.
08-003 @ 4 kb	Kirstin Cole, Background Checks For The General Public; CBS / wcbstv.com , August 27, 2007 Your child's soccer coach, your landscaper, the handyman? Do you know who these people are?
08-004 @ 5kb	Boy Scouts' secret "degenerate" files revealed; planetout.com , August 29, 2007 Files obtained by court order show the Boy Scouts of America have kicked out leaders for abuse allegations at a rate of one every other day.

08-005 @ 2 kb	Boy Scouts' Rent Hiked Over Gay Ban; salon.com, Oct 18th, 2007 PHILADELPHIA -- The city has decided that the Boy Scouts chapter here must pay fair-market rent of \$200,000 a year for its city-owned headquarters because it refuses to permit gay Scouts.
08-006 @ 10 kb	Nishi Malhotra Chandigarh, Sex, lies and children; India's best kept dirty secret is out. More children are sexually abused in our country than anywhere else in the world; hardnewsmedia.com, 2007 [According to] A new government report, Study on Child Abuse: India 2007, published by the Ministry of Women and Child Development.
08-007 @ 5 kb	Sahil Makkar, Child sex tourism raises its head in India; indiaenews.com, October 14, 2007 As India tries to get more visitors to its shores, experts are warning that child sex tourism is raising its head in a dangerous way, not just in tourist havens but also in religious hubs in Tamil Nadu and Orissa. Carmen Madrinan, an international expert in the field, who was here for a UN conference on human trafficking, said
08-008 @ 12 kb	Peter de Souza and Preetu Nair, Child Sex abuse in Goa; The Gomantak Times Weekender, Goa, Jan 13 2007 A National Human Rights Commission report conducted by the Institute of Social Sciences on trafficking of women and children in India 2002-2003", reveals that Goa has the highest levels of trafficking of women and children compared to other states.
08-009 @ 5 kb	Boot camp employees not guilty in boy's death, cnn.com, 10/12/2007 [Summary: A white jury declared them not guilty for the death of a black boy who had been roughly drilled in a camp for young offenders with a rough policy. The boy was ill and had not received medical care.] "You kill a dog, you go to jail. You kill a little black boy and nothing happens."
08-010 @ 4 kb	Jessica Savage, County probation treats sex offenders on Halloween; Agency wants to make sure offenders stay away from kids; The Lufkin Daily News October 15, 2007 Angelina County adult probation is stepping up its scare tactics this Halloween to ensure sex offenders on probation are off the streets during prime trick-or-treat hours. [...] The National Safety Council offers the following advice for parents with children who trick or treat: [...]

08-011 @ 5 kb	Fred Obera, Child for sex- is a booming leisure for tourists in Kenya; groundreport.com, November 30, 2007 A study by the Kenyan Institute of Policy Analysts and Research (IPAR) has found that Kenya is a major source, transit and destination country for trafficked women, men and children who are forced into unpaid work or forced in to prostitutions.
08-012 @ 6 kb	Iran: Execution of child offender Makwan Moloudazdeh is a mockery of justice - Amnesty International Public Statement - Payvand News - 12/07/07 Amnesty International condemns the execution, on 4 December 2007, of Makwan Moloudzadeh, an Iranian Kurdish child offender, following a grossly flawed trial for an offence he allegedly committed at the age of 13. Execution for a crime committed at the age of 13 is a gross abuse of international human rights standards, which prohibit the execution of those convicted of crimes committed under the age of 18.
08-013 @ 11 kb	Moldova: Lower prices behind sex slavery boom and child prostitution ; Tiraspol Times, 12/Mar/2007 Two American TV crews have investigated Moldova's growing sex slave trade.
08-014 @ 196 kb	Pierre Tremblay, Social interactions among paedophiles; School of criminology, University of Montreal (PDF file) My substantive goal, here, is to analyze the variety of conditions that allow paedophiles to overcome their social isolation, seek each other out and become, as a result, embedded in a deviant quasi-community or social movement.
08-015 @ 81 kb	Judith A. Reisman, Ph.D., The Hidden Source of the Sexual Abuse Scandal <i>or</i> When Wolves Train the Shepherds . . . http://www.socialjusticereview.org/articles/sexual_abuse_scandal.php [An extreme anti-Kinsey essay, blaming also Mooney , Berlin , NAMBLA, and others. The thesis is that Kinsey c.s. are responsible for the abuse by the priests and others. Note, that Judith Reisman is not the only who thinks this way.]
08-016 @ 53 kb	Ten questions for heterosexual students, by Students for Unity, Port Washington High School; Journal Sentinel.
08-017	Mark Motivans, Ph.D. and Tracey Kyckelhahn, BJS

@ 739 kb	Statisticians, Federal Prosecution of Child Sex Exploitation Offenders, 2006; Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin, December 2007
08-018 @ 141 kb	Gateways to exploitation - world map - The Globe and Mail & US State Department, The Protection Project. By and large, child sex tourists [...] come from developed nations but exploit the underage poor in developing countries.
08-019 @ 300 kb	Child Pornography/ Obscenity Convictions for November 2006; Trac Reports. Convictions over the past year are still much higher than they were five years ago. Overall, the data show that the convictions are up 139.6 percent from levels reported in 2001.
08-020 @ 7 kb	Dita Asiedu, Do Czechs tolerate underage sex? Talking Point - [20.06.2005] Article about policy and development in the Czech Republic.
08-021 @ 9 kb	Choirmaster admits sexually [?] assaulting [?] boy; The Gazette (UK), January 4, 2008 < http://www.gazetteseries.co.uk/misc/print.php?artid=1942565 > A CHOIRMASTER who got a sexual thrill from [quite mild] spanking an 11-year-old boy chorister has been banned from working with children for the rest of his life. [Sentenced to three years supervision and treatment. The boy had his clothes on and laughed and giggled according to a DVD made by the choirmaster. Note that more than 90% of the parents spank their children without being convicted, supervised and treated.]
08-022 @ 18 kb	Mark Bonokoski, John Inglis: The Master Seducer; Students and parents loved him. Years later the true details about the cottage came out; Maclean's Magazine, May 7, 2007 [The author received the National Beyond Borders Media award for this article.] [...] for almost a decade, he would bring the victims he would prey upon -- young and trusting boys with good names from good homes, all students at Toronto's prestigious Crescent School, a private school for boys where he taught and counselled and coached. [...] He was charismatic. He was a handsome man. He was approachable. He was their guidance counsellor.
08-023 @ 28 kb	Aviva Lori, In the basement, behind a closed door; Haaretz.com, 15 November 2007. [Detailed story about a

	(quasi) rabbi-psychologist.]
08-024 @ 2 kb	<p>Story writer pleads guilty to child porn offence; CBC News, January 9, 2008</p> <p>A Saskatoon man who wrote fantasy stories about sex between men and girls has pleaded guilty to distributing [written] child pornography.</p> <p>He said they were works of his own imagination. He put his writings on the website of the North American Man Girl Love Association. "I wanted to express my desires for underage girls in a way where it wouldn't be condemned," [...]</p> <p>Houston's web postings are a threat to public safety, [investigator] Parisien said [...]. "He tried to legitimize and put some type of sexual pleasure on the part of the child." [...]</p> <p>The case is reminiscent of that of Robin Sharpe, the B.C. man who drew national attention as he fought for the right to create sexually explicit stories involving sexual encounters with young boys. In March 2002, the B.C. Supreme Court found Sharpe not guilty of possessing written child pornography.</p>
08-025 @ 4 kb	<p>Chris Purdy, Pedophile says he wants treatment; Saskatchewan News Network; CanWest News Service, January 10, 2008</p> <p>A man [see 08-024] who wrote sexual stories about children and infants and posted them on the Internet admits he was wrong and wants to take a treatment program for sex offenders. [...]</p> <p>Parisien said it would have been fine if Houston had kept the writings private, at home. When he distributed them on the Internet for tens of thousands of pedophiles to satisfy their pleasures, he broke the law.</p>
08-026 @ 11 kb	<p>Brendan I. Koerner, Crime Out of Mind; The New Thought Police Don't Care What You Do - Only What You Imagine; Village Voice, August 29, 2001</p> <p>Dalton's parents turned the journal [diary] over to authorities earlier this summer in hopes that their son would be forced into sex-offender treatment; instead, he received a seven-year prison sentence for daring to commit his inmost thoughts to paper.</p>
08-027 @ 13 kb	<p>Martin Croucher, The Island Paradise With a Dark History; Epoch Times UK, Jan 16, 2008</p> <p>Article about the Pitcairn Isle cases.</p>

08-028 @ 11 kb	Paul Cherry, Free speech or crime? 'Boy love' websites. Montreal is host to network for pedophiles; The Gazette, August 10, 2007 A sprawling international network of websites promoting discussion about sexual attraction to children is hosted by a Montreal company and has ties to a pedophile group based in the city, The Gazette has learned.
08-029 @ 10 kb	David Harrison, 'You can have my sons for £ 5,000'; The Telegraph, UK, 27 January 2008 - Report about child trafficking in Nigeria.
08-030 @ 7 kb	David Harrison, Children for sale: UK's new slave trade; The Telegraph, UK, 27 January 2008 Hundreds of young children are being sold and "trafficked" to Britain from Africa to be exploited as modern-day slaves, it can be revealed.
08-031 @ 3 kb	Veenu Sandhu, Taking baby steps around the holy fire; Hindustan Times, January 26, 2008 - Report about child marriages in India. Nearly 4 per cent are "Mrs So-and-so" at the age of 3-8 years; 6 per cent have a married woman's status between 8 to 13. In Varanasi, 30 per cent are married before they turn 18.
08-032 @ 4 kb	★ Oregon court says boy has a say in circumcision; News10.net, January 25, 2008 Oregon's highest court wants to know what a 12-year-old boy thinks, about whether he should be circumcised. ★ Peter Lattman, Oregon Supremes Wants Kid to Settle Circumcision Dispute; blogs.wsj.com, January 25, 2008
08-033 @ a 5.7 MB, b 4 kb	★ a. [Idaho] Nineteenth Report on Prosecution of Child Sexual Abuse [PDF] ★ b. Majority of ID child sex abusers are not strangers - Key data of the report.
08-034 @ 8 kb	Gina Passarella, Web Obscenity Case Attracts National Attention; The Legal Intelligencer, 02-05-2008 [Still pending case with six counts of violating obscenity laws about a women who wrote and published text-only stories about the kidnapping, rape and torture of children - as, she says, a therapeutic mean to cope with her own history.]
08-035 @ 2 kb	Top court to review malice ruling in child-sex prosecution; The Canadian Press, February 7, 2008 At issue are charges levelled against 12 members of the

	<p>Klassen and Kvello families who were accused of ritual sexual abuse of three foster children in their care. They spent years fighting to clear their names before the children finally recanted and admitted they had lied about being forced to eat eyeballs, drink blood and participate in orgies. [...]</p> <p>In a related decision, the court turned down a request to take a fresh look at the role played in the affair by child therapist Carol Bunko-Ruys. She was also found liable for malicious action by a trial judge, but was absolved by the provincial court of appeal.</p>
<p>08-036 @ 5 kb</p>	<p>DPA, Internet contacts increase paedophilia, Spanish experts say; Earthtimes.org, Sun, 10 Feb 2008 - a report from Spain. Over the past four years, police have held about 1,000 people on charges such as child abuse or possession of child pornography. In 2007, 677 people were arrested, up from 84 in 2003. "We get tips of about 1,500 cases every month," says Canovas, president of the association Protegeles which seeks to protect children from internet paedophiles. The association has about 300 volunteer collaborators who help police by "chasing" paedophiles on the web. Far from being a marginal loner, the typical paedophile is a socially integrated and successful person, usually a father himself, the daily <i>El Pais</i> reported.</p>
<p>08-037 @ 7 kb</p>	<p>Padraic Murphy, Natasha Robinson and Tony Koch, Gang-rape judge in child sex furore; The Australian, February 15, 2008</p> <p>THE north Queensland judge who last year allowed nine child rapists to go free has given a teacher, who has admitted forcing an indigenous 11-year-old boy to perform oral sex on him, time to gather evidence that he was educating his victim in "men's business". [...]</p> <p>Last said yesterday he had taken the "self-sacrificial" step of pleading guilty to the charges to spare the boy, who he loved, a trial.</p>

	<p>[...] Judge Bradley adjourned the case until May 15 to allow lawyers to ask an anthropologist from James Cook University [...] to write a report on whether child sexual abuse was an accepted part of Saibai islander culture. [...] Judge Bradley said it was up to Last to supply evidence to support his contention that his actions were "culturally appropriate".</p>
08-038 @ 2 kb	<p>[Note the crime: fondling!] Justin Cox, Child molester [? > fondler!] faces life in prison sentence; Killeen Daily Herald, February 28 A Nolanville man who police say admitted he fondled a 14-year-old boy could face an automatic sentence to life in prison after he was indicted Wednesday on a charge alleging he performed similar acts at his home with two boys, both under the age of 10.</p>
08-039 @ 6 kb	<p>Randy Garsee, Sex Crimes Expert Lied On The Stand? KTEN News Feb 27, 2008 An expert witness, who has testified in hundreds of sexual assault cases in courtrooms across the area, is now banned by two local district attorneys from testifying in new cases. This all happened because a local defense attorney discovered she lied -- under oath -- that she was certified by the Texas Attorney General's Office in her specialty. [...] "She's testified in several hundred cases in nine different counties that border the Red River," said Bailey. "And, there's probably several hundred of those people who are in prison because of her testimony, and it was false."</p>
08-040 @ 3 kb	<p>Sian Powell, Ex-MP admits he's been 'living a lie'; The Australian, March 06, 2008 Mr Orkopoulos began, but finally admitted to a number of "lies", including possessing child pornography (a charge to which he has already pleaded guilty), despite the fact that he was a lawmaker who had passed laws concerning child pornography. The "lies" also included his relationship with the alleged victim while he was married, he conceded, and his illegal provision of drugs to others. The prosecutor dubbed him "not</p>

	<p>a lawmaker, but a lawbreaker". [...] But he is still facing 31 charges of sex with minors, indecent assault and supplying heroin and cannabis.</p>
08-041 @ 51 kb	<p>David McNeill, Suffer little Children: Legacies of War in Cambodia; Japan Focus, March 6, 2008 - a report about Cambodia Despite a "crackdown" on rampant illegal sex, Cambodia is still a world capital of pedophilia.</p>
08-042 @ 7 kb	<p>Dahr Jamail and Ahmed Ali, Childhood Is Dying; Mediamouse.org, March 10, 2008 Iraq's children have been more gravely affected by the U.S. occupation than any other segment of the population. The United Nations estimated that half a million Iraqi children died during more than 12 years of economic sanctions that preceded the U.S. invasion of March 2003, primarily as a result of malnutrition and disease.</p>
08-043 @ 73 kb	<p>Brian Dyer, Two loves that dare not speak their names; www.inquisition21.com; 2008-03-20 First it was homosexuality, then lesbianism, more recently child love or paedophilia, but there is also an apparently widespread and potent love, enjoyed by numerous women, which contributes to the criminalization and ruination of men and our refusal to acknowledge it has facilitated the emergence of our police state. There is a similar practice between some boys and older men. [This appears to be fantasies or role playing to be raped. It seems to be a way to have sex pleasure without feelings of guilt, because the role of the victim does not imply guilt.]</p>