



The Indian community was founded in the early **1970s** and functioned as a place to go for adolescents who had run away from home. In the Indian community, they were offered a life without school, guardians, and sexual taboos, and the protagonists of the residential community claimed to be able to explore childlike sexuality in all its forms.

to be able to interpret. Young people and adult members of the Indian community took part in various actions of the extra-parliamentary left in the **1970s to** draw attention to their cause and win over allies.

In doing so, they displayed extremely aggressive behavior; once put on the defensive in discussions, the "Indians" with screaming attacks and physical violence.

Sexologists who waited for the attempts at padosexual emancipation as well as the agitation of the women's movement or were objectively opposed to them expressed themselves rather reticently about the "normality" of padosexual contacts. Eberhard Schorsch called padophilia a "sexual perversion with respect to the partner".¹⁹⁸ The adult completely misinterprets the childlike behavior and tries to position himself as the "big brother".¹⁹⁹ Possibly the padophilic partner choice is based on a defense against his own fears; only with respect to the child can the padosexual feel complete.²⁰⁰ The existence of adolescent sexual desire, on the other hand, was not disputed by the researchers, only their interpretation by the padophiles was questioned.

Discussion. In: Volkmar SIGUSCH (ed.): Die sexuelle Frage (Ham burg: Konkret 1982) pp. 141-167, here p. 146.

198) Eberhard SCHORSCH: Sexual Perversions. Ideology, Clinic, Criticism. In: Volkmar SIGUSCH (ed.): Therapie sexueller Storungen,

2nd edition (Stuttgart: Thieme 1980) pp. 117-158, here p. 123.

199) Ibidem p. 137.

200) Nikolaus BECKER / Eberhard SCHORSCH: Die psychoanalytische Theorie sexueller Perversionen. In: Volkmar SIGUSCH (Ed.): Therapie sexueller Störungen, 2nd edition (Stuttgart: Thieme 1980).

pp. 159-186, here p. 183.

considered them to be wrong. The alleged danger of sexual contact was by no means proven, and an age limit of 14 years made sense on the one hand, but on the other hand it depended on each individual case.²⁰¹ It was always important that the young person concerned grew up in an intact environment, otherwise negative consequences were possible as a result of the sexual contact.²⁰² Michael C. Baurmann, who works at the Federal Criminal Police Office, emphasized that long-term damage is not to be expected in the case of "minor" cases of abuse.²⁰³ He said that 80-90 percent of the victims are girls who have been trained to be submissive through wrong upbringing.²⁰⁴ In his opinion, social taboos hinder the clarification, and the victims are usually left alone. Instead of punishing the victims, Baurmann emphasized the need for appropriate victim support.²⁰⁵

The discussion was taken to a new level by Rudiger Lautmann, who combined sexological studies and sociological research and, in view of the highly contradictory literature, asked the question whether pedophilia might be a "victimless crime".²⁰⁶ In doing so, he let the argumentation of the pedosexuals with respect to

201) Herbert JAGER: Möglichkeiten einer weiteren Reform des Sexualstrafrechts. in: Martin DANNECKER/ Volkmar SIGUSCH (eds.): Sexualtheorie und Sexualpolitik. Ergebnisse einer Tagung (Stuttgart: Enke 1984) pp. 67-76, here p. 69.

202) Martin DANNECKER: Zum Verhältnis von Sexualwissenschaft und Strafrecht. In: Ibenda p. 77-83, here p. 80.

203) Michael C. BAURMANN: Sexuality, Violence and the Consequences for the Victim. Summarized Results from a Longitudinal Study of Victims of Reported Sexual Contact (Wiesbaden: BKA 1982) p. 16.

204) Ibid p. 22.

205) Ibid p. 47, 504.

206) Rudiger LAUTMANN: Der Zwang zur Tugend. Die gesellschaftliche Kontrolle der Sexualitäten (Frankfurt am Main: Suhrkamp 1984) p. 98.

Lautmann did not accept the claim of normality and emphasized that they were active within their own subculture. He accused the argumentation of conservative opponents of any sexual emancipation efforts of constructing unbelievable stereotypes.²⁰⁷ Overall, Lautmann placed padophilia among the other sexual deviations discriminated against by society and rejected the special character sometimes claimed by padosexuals. Through this self-idealization, the politically engaged padophiles hoped to be able to present their demand for a reform of the sexual criminal law more convincingly.

In the 1980s, social pressure increased on padophiles and indirectly on sexological research. The studies of American psychologists and physicians also contributed to this. Since 1978/79, a series of papers on the role of male adolescents as victims of sexual violence had appeared there.²⁰⁸ David Finkelhor was also involved in this with his own surveys.²⁰⁹ These studies by no means revealed a comprehensive danger from "loitering padophiles," but revealed that rape within the family by father and mother was the most common.²¹⁰ These aspects, however, were completely lost in the public discussion.

The emancipation of the women's movement from its former position in the 1970s, the demand of the black-blue federal government under Helmut Kohl (since 1982) for an end to the Christian ideal of the family, and the looming danger of AIDS put the debates about sex in the background. At the same time, journalists captured the

207) LAUTMANN: *Der Zwang zur Tugend* p. 93.

208) See references in David FINKELHOR: *Child sexual abuse. New theory and research* (London: Collier Macmillan 1984).

S. 151.

209) *Ibidem* p. 154.

210) *Ibid* pp. 165-166.

The tabloid press had the opportunity to report on "perversions" that had previously received little attention, which made them dubiously popular (e.g., sadomasochism).²¹¹ At the same time, the increased media attention given to crime traps, which guaranteed high ratings, led to a gradual overestimation of the danger posed by "child perverts."²¹² This in turn put pressure on politicians, so that the amendments to sexual criminal law, which had been called for not only by the gay movement and sexual research, remained outside of any political reality. In this context, the goals of conservative politicians and the arguments of the women's movement became intertwined.²¹³

Long-term studies on the consequences of pado sexual contacts were published, which put several formulations of Edward Brongersma and his comrades-in-arms into perspective.²¹⁴ At the same time, these studies also showed that the propaganda of abuse, which had been repeatedly put forward by interested conservative circles since 1900, was often without any foundation. The Dutch sociologist Theo Sandfort, for example, came to the conclusion after empirical studies (albeit on a narrow basis) that the desire for intensive sexual contact (oral/anal) sometimes came from the young people themselves.²¹⁵ The boys over 12 years of age experienced

211) Bernd NITZSCHKE: *Sexuality and Manhood. Zwischen Symbiosewunsch und Gewalt* (Reinbek: Rowohlt 1988) p. 40.

212) Hans Joachim SCHNEIDER: *Crime in the Mass Media*.

In: *Monatsschrift für Kriminologie und Strafrechtsreform* 70 (1987).

pp. 319-336, here pp. 319, 329; Wolf VOGEL: *Verbotene Liebe. Pado philie und strafende Gesellschaft* (Regensburg: Roderer 1986) p. 13.

213) Josef LACHMANN: *Psychological Damage after "Nonviolent" Sexual Offenses against Children and Dependent Persons. Positions and Problems of Empirical Research*. In: *Monatsschrift für Kriminologie und Strafrechtsreform* 71 (1988) pp. 47-60, here p. 55.

214) *Ibid* p. 58.

215) Theo SANDFORT: *Padophile Experiences. From emer- Unter-*

Eberhard Schorsch expressed a similar view: "A healthy child in an intact environment processes non-violent sexual experiences without negative long-term consequences."²¹⁷ However, one must keep in mind that within their own "subculture," pedophiles primarily had sexual intercourse with adolescents who were prostitutes, had run away from home, or had already had involuntary sexual experiences within their own family.

Schorsch went on to say that even an "emotionally homeless" child could receive stability in a relationship with a pedophile. Ultimately, however, he had to concede that changes in criminal law could probably not be achieved, even in light of these findings.²¹⁸ The employees of the Hamburg Institute for Sexual Research also demonstrated the emptiness of the criminal law in another way: Despite tens of years of effort, there was apparently no working

psychotherapeutic concept for the therapy of Pedophile _ 219

Progressive sexologists pinned their hopes in the 1980s on news in social discourse through the engagement of the griine opposition. This hope, however, was unfounded. Exasperated by the inability of radical representatives within the Pado emancipation movement (Indian commune, sewer rats) to compromise, the Griins in

suchung der Reichsuniversitat Utrecht iiber Sexualitat in pedophilen Beziehungen (Braunschweig: Holtzmeier 1986) pp. 27-31.

216) Ibid p. 43.

217) Eberhard SCHORSCH: Kinderliebe. Veränderungen der gesellschaftlichen Bewertung padosexueller Kontakte. In: *Monatsschrift für Kriminologie und Strafrechtsreform* 72 (1989) pp. 141-146, here p. 141.

218) Ibidem p. 146.

219) Eberhard SCHORSCH / Gerlinde GALEDARY / Antje HAAG / Margret HAUCH / Hartwig LOHSE: *Perversion als Straftat. Dynamics and Psychotherapy* (Berlin: Springer 1985) pp. 11, 159.

In the second half of the 1980s, the party withdrew its original program points concerning extensive changes to the provisions for the protection of minors in the criminal code. This was due to the fact that the party's federal executive committee was taken by surprise by radical party groups, which pushed through a program for reforming sexual offenses just before the 1985 state elections in North Rhine-Westphalia.²²⁰ In addition to the abolition of financial support for the heterosexual nuclear family and the introduction of an anti-discrimination law, this also included the abolition of the criminal law provisions of § 175 and (the old) § 182.²²¹ Conservative politicians and press organs then began a hunt against the apparent supporters of sexist activities among the Griines, who allegedly contributed to the party's election debacle in North Rhine-Westphalia. The party leadership then changed course and limited its emancipation efforts to gays and lesbians alone. Unpopular opponents within the party were removed from decision-making positions, and the new gay spokesman for the Bundestag faction, Volker Beck, confined himself to paying lip service to padosexual emancipation: "A decriminalization of padosexuality is urgently needed in view of the current state of its global criminalization, not least because it is maintained in contradiction to the principles of the rule of law."²²² However, he ruled out real changes in criminal law even in the event of a Grenadian takeover of the government and maintained this election promise even after 1998.²²³

In the public discussion of the late 1980s, the "PorNO" campaign unleashed by Alice Schwarzer played an important role.

220) Documentation of Child Sexuality in the Griines. In: LEO PARDI (ed.): *The Padosexual Complex* pp. 248-254.

221) *Ibidem* p. 250.

222) Volker BECK: *Changing Criminal Law? Pladoyer für eine realistische Neuorientierung der Sexualpolitik*. In: LEOPARDI (ed.): *Der padosexuelle Komplex* p. 255-268, here p. 266.

223) *Ibidem* p. 258.

The role of the gay movement in the pathologization of publicly celebrated sexuality was also great. Thus, by the end of the decade, the door had finally been opened to the "totschlagargument" of sexual abuse.²²⁴ Both on the part of the gay movement and the political opposition, hardly anyone raised their voices in favor of the padophiles anymore. They were still able to participate with working groups in the Arbeitsgemeinschaft Humane Sexualität (AHS) and the Bundesverband Homosexualität (BVH), which was founded in 1986, but from then on they were excluded from direct influence on political parties.

Thus, at the beginning of the 1990s, sex researchers striving for scientific objectivity were left alone. A constellation similar to that which had prevailed in Germany at the end of the First World War with regard to the assessment of homosexuality had arisen. The members of the German Society for Sexual Research insisted on the urgency not only of the fearful complete abolition of § 175, but also of combining this measure with a discussion of the punishment of homosexuality.²²⁵ This represented a vain attempt to reinterpret the pathogenic connection between homosexuality and homosexuality that had been held by psychiatry for many years in an emancipatory way. Moreover, it must be emphasized that these efforts, as well as the defensive attitude of all political parties, seemed almost anachronistic in view of the German realities. For despite the absolute prohibition of padosexual acts, there was a whole series of freely sold magazines that were published solely by teenagers, their

224) Fachgruppe Kindersexualität und Padophilie in der AHS: Für das Recht auf sexuelle Selbstbestimmung. In: LEOPARDI (ed.): *The Padosexual Complex* pp. 289-305, here p. 297.

225) Deutsche Gesellschaft für Sexualforschung: Stellungnahme zur beabsichtigten Einführung eines Straftatbestandes "Sexual Missbrauch von Jugendlichen". In: *Zeitschrift für Sexualforschung* 5 (1992). pp. 168-172, here p. 171.

226 In addition, the private stations RTL and SAT 1 broadcast sexually stimulating programs for young people, which owed their broadcasting permission solely to the morally concerned CDU/CSU-FDP federal government. This Lolita prostitution on newsprint and on television took place beyond the influence of "voluntary self-regulation," whose censorship powers exceeded even those of the institutions of the 1920s.²²⁷ At the same time, idealizations of adolescent sexuality were emblazoned on posters and movie screens in the 1990s,²⁸ while the maturity phase of young people was increasingly approaching the magic mark of 12 years. In 1994, § 175 was finally abolished and the sexual penal code was amended, but in fact everything remained the same for young people. Overall, it can be said that in the years following reunification, the concept of sexual freedom was increasingly narrowed. Thus, the "public nudity" of the widespread nudist movement, which was exemplified and celebrated in the GDR, as well as the rights of self-determination of professional women, which were legally anchored in the real existing socialism, were discredited and denied as undesirable developments.²²

In the public discussion about the sexuality of minors, about possible abuse and heteronomy, "self-help groups" (e.g., Wildwasser) increasingly played a role, which - in terms of argumentation not unlike the Indian commune - championed a claim to sole representation for the definition of adolescent and child sexuality. They not infrequently referred to the alleged neglect of the topic of sexuality.

226) Rudiger LAUTMANN / Michael SCHETSCHKE: Das pornographische Begehren (Frankfurt am Main: Campus 1990) p. 46.

227) Ibidem p. 144.

228) Thomas JENDROSCH: "Woman with Child Pleasant". On the phenomena of real and medially mediated pedophilia from a psychobiological point of view. In: *Sexualmedizin* 18 (1996) pp. 306-310, here p. 306.

229) HERZOG: The Politicization of Lust p. 264.

by psychiatrists and conspicuously omitted the role of family members as perpetrators:230 "It is clear that the co-workers and the accompanying researchers of 'Wildwasser' do not tolerate a de-dramatization of the 'sexual crime' and nothing that makes life easier for the girls with it.

23 Since these groups were in line with the public propaganda that had been intensifying for years against any form of sexuality that was not legitimized by the penal code book, they not infrequently received official financial money.

The discussion about sexuality in Germany was further radicalized by the case of the Belgian rapist and murderer Marc Dutroux²³² and by the dispute between the two university teachers Rudiger Lautmann and Gerhard Amendt from Bremen.

230) Dirk BANGE / Ursula ENDERS: Auch Indianer kennen Schmerz. Handbuch gegen sexuelle Gewalt an Jungen (Kiepenheuer & Witsch 1995) p. 11. The authors of this work claim that the scientificization of the topic only took place in the 1980s. Furthermore, they emphasize that sexually abused boys can no longer conform to the prevailing ideal of masculinity and are traumatized as a result. There is no questioning of the alleged "ideals", nor is there any mention of the possibility that adolescents may react positively to sexual contact at different stages of their lives, which the authors do not define in advance.

231) Karin WALSER: Sexual Abuse and Female Consciousness. A Critique of the Model Project "Wildwasser". In: Katharina RUTSCHKY / Reinhart WOLFF (Eds.): Handbuch sexueller Missbrauch (Hamburg: Klein 1994) pp. 259-278, here p. 265. See also Christina KAINDL: Zur Kritik psychodynamischer und diagnostischer Konzepte von Wildwasser. In: Sexual Abuse (Berlin: Argument 1997) pp. 116-135.

232) Uwe FDLLGRABE: Pedophilic Sexual Offenders. In: *Kriminalistik. Zeitschrift für die gesamte kriminalistische Wissenschaft und Praxis* 50 (1996) pp. 771-777, here p. 771.

Lautmann had attempted to analyze the homosexual paedophile as a personhood. In this context, Alice Schwarzer accused him of only being a paedophile, but of

to have interviewed "not a single child."²³³ Drawing on the psychiatric and sociological literature, Lautmann outlined three "types" of paedophiles: the "real" paedophile, the interest

The first type was the focus of Lautmann's investigations, which were based on the sexual science research results of the last decades. There is neither the ideal paedosexual nor the ideal partner;²³⁵ norms play a role for a paedophilic man only in connection with age of consent. Furthermore, Lautmann considered it quite possible that, in addition to nonviolent contacts that are often initiated and intensified by adults, there are also adolescents who seek sexual contact on their own initiative.²³⁶ He also recognized that he considered the deficits in the interpretation of adolescent behavior by paedophiles, which Siegfried Bernfeld had already suspected, to be a given.²³⁷

Lautmann's colleague Gerhard Amendt opposed these portrayals, saying that his antagonist was belittling, "recognition of reality" and partisanship.²³⁸ In

233) Alice SCHWARZER: *Der große Unterschied. Gegen die Spaltung von Menschen in Männer und Frauen* (Köln: Kiepenheuer & Witsch 2000) p. 118.

234) Rudiger LAUTMANN: *Die Lust am Kind. Portrait of the Paedophile* (Hamburg: Klein 1994) p. 10.

235) *Ibidem* p. 38.

236) *Ibid* pp. 48, 87-88.

237) *Ibidem* p. 69.

238) Gerhard AMENDT: *Paedophilia. Oder über wissenschaftliche Trivialisierung inzestuöser Handlungen* (Bremen: Institut für Geschlechter- und Generationenforschung 1997) pp. 14-17.

Following Richard von Krafft-Ebing's exaggerated argumentation, Amendt declared the padophiles incapable of assessing their role in the sexual lives of the victims and assigned himself the position of the interpreter of padophilic behavior.²³⁹ He declared academic works that resembled Lautmann's study to be guides for the padophiles on how to instrumentalize the liberal culture of the Federal Republic of Germany for their purposes.²⁴⁰ He thus moved into the social mainstream and, after a series of further publications, was finally able to enjoy the public recognition that had been denied him by his earlier work.²⁴¹ In addition, he permanently damaged the reputation of his colleague; from this point on, even a nonprejudiced discussion of padophilia was considered ethically questionable in the German academic landscape.

The consequences of the increasing "children's hysteria" are sometimes grotesque. For example, a child in kindergarten reported that the boy often moved his foreskin back and forth. As a result, the boy was immediately sent to a home under pressure from the kindergarten teachers, without any discussion with the parents. Only after days, the mother received the child back, after she had proved that the apparent genital manipula-

239) AMENDT, Padophilia p. 22.

240) Ibid p. 23.

241) In this context, it is also worth mentioning the split in the gay movement in Bremen, as representatives of homosexual emancipation who were socially active in the autonomous scene treated their "bourgeois" rivals with butterscotch attacks and insults because of their reticence in condemning homosexuals. This positioning of the radical left scene had begun in the early 1990s and has not changed significantly since. See, for example, SAMT (ed.): Reader zur padosexuellen Tatergruppe im Rat&Tat-Zentrum für Homosexuelle in Bremen. Dokumentation von Stellungnahmen / Auseinandersetzungen 1990- 1997, Stand Februar 1997 (Bremen: E. i. S. 1997).

In 1997, under pressure from a campaign led by Alice Schwarzer, the renowned sex researcher Helmut Kentler had to rescind the "Magnus Hirschfeld Prize" he had been awarded because in his life's work he had not subscribed to Schwarzer's generalized condemnatory fantasies about pedophilia, which denied individual developments.²⁴³ This repositioning of Schwarzer's position came at a time when women of all people were declaring that female pedophilia, which had previously been under-dripped or declared to be nonsense or patriarchal propaganda, was a common phenomenon.²⁴⁴ At the same time, psychologists were critically examining the credibility of child witnesses in court. They argued that women in particular, when questioned by alleged or real victims, virtually started to make false statements by asking suggestive questions.²⁴⁵ These new findings, however, remained outside the media coverage. Here, the judiciary often dominated with staged "senseless destruction of livelihoods".

242) SCHMIDT: The Disappearance of Sexual Morality pp. 99-100.

243) Harry NUTT: "Easily Seducible. In: *taz* 3. 9. 1997, p. 13. See also SCHWARZER: Der große Unterschied p. 119.

244) Margret HAUCH: "Täterpersonlichkeit" - desperately sought. Überlegungen zur gesellschafts- und geschlechterpolitischen Funktion der Frage nach der Täterpersonlichkeit. In: Sexueller Missbrauch (Berlin: Argument 1997) pp. 16-34, here p. 19; Barbara KAVEMANN: Viel schlimmer oder halb so schlimm? Wenn Frauen Mädchen oder Jungen sexuell missbrauchen. In: Verena WODTKE-WERNER / Ursula MAHNE (Eds.): "Nicht wegschauen!" - Vom Umgang mit Sexualstraftat (Baden-Baden: Nomos 1999) pp. 31-44, here p. 32.

245) Renate VOLBERT: Suggestibilität Kindlicher Zeugen. In: Max STELLER/ Renate VOLBERT (Eds.): Psychologie im Strafverfahren. Ein Handbuch (Bern: Huber 1997) pp. 40-62, here p. 50.

The "repression" of accused padophiles.²⁴⁶ This exaggeration of the role of a punitive judiciary was also achieved by the fact that the psychiatrists involved in sentencing sometimes lacked objectivity in their expert opinions.²⁴⁷

Begun by the public debates and the desire for a durable, but at the same time cost-efficient

In order to "make padophiles harmless," interested researchers proposed a new variant of chemical castration, the pharmacotherapy of sexual deviations.²⁴⁸ In particular, the administration of the antidepressant fluoxetine (serotonin reuptake inhibitor) and the anti-testosterone preparation cyproterone acetate seemed to them to make sense.²⁴⁹ A few years later, paroxetine (Seroxat) and citalopram (Cipramil) were added. According to the German psychiatrist Wolfgang Berner, it might also be possible to reduce the self-esteem of sex offenders by giving them Viagra and thus achieve a return to "normal" sexual behavior.²⁵⁰ Overall

246) Eberhard SCHORSCH: Short Trial? A Sex Offender in Court (Hamburg: Klein 1991) p. 10.

247) Ibid p. 20-22.

248) See Eberhard SCHORSCH: Die Medikalisierung der Sexualität. On Developments in Sexual Medicine (1988). In: Eberhard SCHORSCH: Perversion, Love, Violence. Aufsätze zur Psychopathologie und Sozialpsychologie der Sexualität 1967-1991 (Stuttgart: Enke 1993) pp. 124-138, here p. 127.

249) Wolfgang BERNER: Sexual Abuse, Padophilia and the Possibility of Therapeutic Influence. In: Hertha RICHTER APPELT (Ed.): Verführung - Thema - Mißbrauch, 1896-1996 (Gießen: Psychosozial-Verlag 1997) pp. 147-160, here p. 157.

250) Wolfgang BERNER: Tendencies in the Treatment of Functional Sexual Disorders in Men. In: *Zeitschrift für Sexualforschung* 14 (2001) pp. 316-335, here p. 330. Such a procedure is somewhat reminiscent of the tactics of the hypnotist and parapsychologist Albert von Schrenck-Notzing, who in the 1890s took his homosexual patients to a brothel so that they would

Several German physicians, who were striving for a further pathologization of padosexuality in all its varieties, were on the same level as numerous colleagues in Anglo-Saxon countries.²⁵¹ There, stereotactic operations or even hormonal therapy of the sexual center presumed to be in the hypothalamus are still considered useful.²⁵² American specialists are even more convinced than their German colleagues that the diagnosis alone, once established, that padophilia is a psychological disease, is an individual and individual

denial of sexual developments, and the popular hygienic doctrine of salvation.

to be able to make a decision.²⁵ On the basis of this "objective dogma, the conceived therapies actually had to be

- if it were possible to strive for "cures" that were not tailored to the respective "patient" - would be one hundred percent successful.

The fact that this is not the case does not seem to concern anyone within the professional world.²⁵⁴ Attempts by German

There, they are made accessible to female stimuli; see Albert VON SCHRENCK-NÖTZING: Ein Beitrag zur Aetiologie der contraren Sexualempfindung. In: *Klinische Zeit- und Streitfragen* 9 (1895).

pp. 1-36, here pp. 12-13.

251) Bruce RIND / Robert BAUSERMANN: An Assessment of the Consequences of Adult Sexuality for Nonadults in the General Population. In: Frits BERNARD (Ed.): *Padophilia without Borders. Theorie, Forschung, Praxis* (Frankfurt am Main: Foerster 1997) pp. 213-234, here p. 213.

252) Brian A. GLADUE: Hormones and neuroendocrine factors in atypical human sexual behavior. In: Jay R. FEIERMAN (Ed.): *Pedophilia. Biosocial dimensions* (New York: Springer 1990) pp. 274-298, here pp. 281, 284. Here the U.S. researchers based themselves, among other things, on the studies of the endocrinologist Gunter Dorner, formerly at the Berlin Charite.

253) Peter J. FAGAN/ Thomas N. WISE/ Chester W. SCHMIDT JR. / Fred S. BERLIN: Pedophilia. In: *Journal of the American Medical Association* 288 (2002) pp. 2458-2465, here p. 2461.

254) The "therapeutic successes" of U.S. psychiatry can only be described as modest.

The US debate, and thus indirectly the medical discourse in Germany, which generally replicated, with a ten-year delay, everything that was considered "new" in the USA.

was put in place, were in recent years only

crowned by little success.²⁵⁵ Here, Gunter Schmidt emphasized how much and why he had distanced himself from his colleagues:

"In spite of the agitation, the one-sidedness, the idiosyncrasies, the provocations, and the 'sissiness' that characterizes some feminist discourse, the discussion of power and violence triggered by the feminists has heightened sensitivity to transgression, oppression, exploitation, male dominance and control in the sexual sphere, aspects that were effectively obscured **in the** patriarchal system. This heightened sensitivity has also had a significant impact on the discussion regarding pedophilia and on my own position as well."²⁵⁶

However, the issues confronting psychiatric evaluators have not changed since the days of Magnus Hirschfeld. The conflation of punishment and therapy has been widely recognized as wrong, but there is no reorientation of psychological work made possible by legislation.²⁵⁷ Even the Anglo-Saxon post-Freudian psychoanalysts, apart from one

The doctors, however, are still unanimous in their view of the "frothy language".²⁵⁸ Above all, however, the doctors are still unanimous in their view of the "frothy language",

255) See the debate between Gunter SCHMIDT and his angel sachs colleagues in: *Archives of Sexual Behavior* 31 (2002) No. 6 (special issue Padophilia).

256) Gunter SCHMIDT: Reply: Is there nothing special about adult child sex? In: *Archives of Sexual Behavior* 31 (2002) p. 509-510, here S. 510.

257) Friedemann PFAFFLIN: I. Principles of Therapeutic Treatment of Sexual Offenders. In: Verena WODTKE-WERNER / Ursula MAHNE (Eds.): "Nicht wegschauen!". Vom Umgang mit Sexual(straf) Tatern (Baden-Baden: Nomos 1999) pp. 97-108, here 102.

258) Martin DANNECKER: Problems of the male homosexual

what role padosexual contacts play in the individual case: "How does one know that physical punishment, mental or physical neglect, tensions between parents, which usually precede sexual abuse, do not represent the more serious traumatizations, so that sexual abuse perhaps only appears as harmless in this chain of traumatizations, and under certain circumstances represents the only 'loving,' even if certainly false, attention?"²⁵⁹

Thus, the prophylaxis of sexual abuse is once again moving into the foreground of psychotherapeutic approaches. In advertisements, the Institute for Sexual Medicine of the Berlin Charite offers therapeutic services free of charge and under confidentiality to those sex addicts who suffer from their urges. This is basically a praiseworthy measure, but the representatives of Berlin sexual medicine are apparently also subject to therapeutic fantasies of omnipotence, since they deny the possibility of positive sexual experiences between adults and adolescents in toto.²⁶⁰ In doing so, they are basing themselves on the considerations of American physicians, who on the one hand emphasize that they know little about adolescent sexuality, but on the other hand claim to know in detail and in detail about adolescent sexuality.

Development. In: Volkmar SIGUSCH (Ed.): Sexuelle Sti:irungen und ihre Behandlung, 3rd edition (Stuttgart: Thieme 2001) pp. 102-123, here.

S. 103.

259) Hertha RICHTER-APPELT: Sexual Traumatization and Physical Abuse. A Survey of Female and Male Students. In: Katharina RUTSCHKY / Reinhart WOLFF (eds.): Handbuch sexueller Missbrauch (Hamburg: Klein 1994) pp. 116-142, here.

See also Rudiger LAUTMANN: Missbrauch. On Moral Politics. In: *Merkur. Deutsche Zeitschrift fur europaisches Denken* 50 (1996) pp. 865-879, here p. 876.

260) Eike STEDEFELDT: More than you would like *figi. Time*
In the same issue, Lizzie Pricken reports on her own childhood lesbian sexual development: Lizzie PRICKEN: Kindheitstrauma. In: *Ibidem* p. 16-17.

to prove, with the help of graphs and statistics, that there is never (or only for a very short time) such a thing as a "difference" between a pedophilic adult and an adolescent.

"Love" give ki:inne.²⁶¹

The negative consequences of violent and traumatic sexual contacts between adolescents and adults are well known by now: psychological disorders, frigidity, psychic disturbances, bed-wetting, auto-aggressive behavior, headaches, poor decision-making, or insomnia.²⁶² Effective therapeutic measures are lengthy and rarely characterized by lasting success.²⁶³ Separating sexual crimes from sexual contacts, violence from voluntariness, prejudice from objectivity, and always keeping the individual case in mind would be a duty for physicians, but in the eyes of politicians of all camps, as well as numerous journalists and self-proclaimed "child protectors," it is nothing more than burdensome ballast.²⁶⁴ Representatives of the "gay rights movement" even rely entirely on the Krafft Ebing differential diagnosis between homosexuality and pedophilia.²⁶⁵ This refusal to accept natural scientific knowledge is almost pathological.

261) Jay R. FEIERMAN: A biosocial overview of adult human sexual behavior with children and adolescents. In: Jay R. FEIERMAN (Ed.): *Pedophilia. Biosocial Dimensions* (New York: Springer 1990). pp. 8-68, here p. 24.

262) STOCKEL: *Padophilia* p. 92-93.

263) Allie C. KILPATRICK: Long-range effects of child and adolescent sexual experiences (Hillsdale: Lawrence Erlbaum 1992) pp. 123-134.

264) See the essays in issues 25, 2003, and 29, 2004, of: *Gigi. Magazine for sexual emancipation*.

265) Furthermore, Volker Beck defamed in the past the efforts of the Bundesverband Homosexualität (BVH) to decriminalize pedophilia; see Eike STEDEFELDT: *Schwule Macht oder die Emanzipation von der Emanzipation* (Berlin: Elefant-Press 1998) pp. 188-189.

to call it homoeroticism. Such a separation is seemingly initiated by the fact that the phase of "youthful homoeroticism," which was often discussed in the past and which was especially appreciated by pedophiles, is mostly absent today: boys, who are often sexually enlightened, fear being "gay" and immediately orient themselves toward girls.²⁶⁶ This also removes any basis for the idealized "pedagogical Eros. At the same time, the campaigns initiated by self-appointed child protectionists and paid for out of public funds are aimed at negating any possibility of positively experiencing adolescent sexuality under the age of 16.²⁶⁷ This is not only in stark contradiction to every form of scientific sexual research since Sigmund Freud and the findings of modern hormone research, but also to the fetishization of youth per se cultivated in modern society. Those who claim the idolized youthfulness for their own satisfaction and cannot and will not share it with the "normals" suffer a particularly harsh punishment.²⁶⁸

Occasionally, journalists actively participate in the public stigmatization of paedophilic individuals and of researchers who are

266) Gunter SCHMIDT: Youth Sexuality in the Nineties. A synapse in twelve theses. In: Gunter SCHMIDT (Ed.): Jugend sexualitat. Sozialer Wandel, Gruppenunterschied, Konfliktfelder (Stuttgart: Enke 1993) pp. 1-11, here p. 3. On the initiation of sexual first contacts among adolescents, see Volkmar SIGUSCH / Gunter SCHMIDT: Veränderungen in den Sechziger Jahren (BRD). In: *Ibidem* S. 12-26; Gunter SCHMIDT/ Dietrich KLUSMANN / Uta ZEITSCHEL: Veränderungen 1970-1990 (BRD). In: *Ibidem* pp. 27-48.

267) See, for example, Ursula ENDERS: Ratgeber gegen sexuellen Missbrauch. Broschüre des Ministeriums für Gesundheit, Soziales, Frauen und Familie des Landes Nordrhein-Westfalen (Düsseldorf: E. i. S.

1996) S. 4-5, 9.

268) SIGUSCH: Neosexualitäten p. 97.

The taboo of child maltreatment within families continues to exist.²⁷⁰ Today, it is therefore impossible for pedophiles to position themselves as a social or sexual minority similar to transsexuals; the vicious circle cannot be broken. Finally, even pedophiles who want to fight their sexual interests cannot hope for an effective therapy. Due to recent legislative proposals on so-called "internal security," it is not even guaranteed that medical treatment records will continue to be subject to comprehensive confidentiality. Thus, the "children's friends" (Karl Kraus)²⁷¹ are virtually forced to retreat into their subcultures, which encourages sexual abuse.²⁷² Public interest focuses on "men" outside society, while behavior within families and "women" as perpetrators remain outside any discussion. This benefits many adults and harms countless children and young people.

269) Michael GRIESEMER: Children's Souls at the Vulgar Freud. In: *Gigi. Zeitschrift für sexuelle Emanzipation* No. 38, 2005, pp. 10-13, here p. 12.

270) SIGUSCH: Neosexualitäten p. 144.

271) For the first mention, see Karl KRAUS: Die Kinderfreunde. In: *Die Fackel* 7 (1905) No. 87, pp. 1-28, here p. 1.

272) For the experiences of young people in West and East Germany with sexual abuse, see Carmen LANGE: Sexuelle Belastungen und Gewalt. In: Gunter SCHMIDT (Ed.): *Jugendsexualität. Sozialer Wandel, Gruppenunterschied, Konfliktfelder* (Stuttgart: Enke 1993) pp. 154-163.

Peter Schult's long march to revolution 1928 - 1975

In a self-description Peter Schult named as dream job "He was referring to the political system of the Federal Republic of Germany with its capitalist economy and the glorification of the patriarchal nuclear family. He developed his rejection of conventional family relationships early on. Schult was an illegitimate child; he was born Peter von den Steinen in Berlin on June 17, 1928; he never knew his biological father. He grew up in Jiiterbog, in a "world of scarcity. "2 In early life, he became enthusiastic about National Socialism; the Hitler Youth helped him escape from his stuffy parental home. He later wrote that his relationship with Adolf Hitler was marked by "During World War II, he served as an air force helper, gained his first erotic experiences with peers, enlisted in the navy, and experienced the surrender in Schleswig-Holstein. Returning home by adventurous means, he witnessed his mother's suicide and left the parental home forever.⁴ He initially worked in the mine-clearing service in the Baltic Sea, but left this activity without permission in February 1946. His superiors noted: "He has tried to meet all the demands placed on him. S. is a young, still undeveloped man.

1) Peter SCHULT: Besuche in Sackgassen. Aufzeichnungen eines homosexuellen Anarchisten (Mi.inchen: Trikont 1978) p. 3.

2) Tomas VOLLHABER: The Nothing. The fear. The Experience. Untersuchungen zur zeitgenossischen schwulen Literatur (Berlin: Verlag rosa Winkel 1987) p. 72.

3) SCHULT, Visits to Dead Ends p. 15.

4) Ibid p. 42.