



RESEARCH SUMMARY

on

EFFECTS OF VIOLENT VIDEOS ON CHILDREN

and

EFFECTS OF CONSENSUAL INTERCOURSE ON CHILDREN

Prepared for

Juvenile Law Study Commission
of the
North Carolina State Legislature

by

Dr. Judith A. Reisman, Ph. D.

January 1990

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I.	<u>INTRODUCTION</u>	1
	A. DEFINING TERMS	2
	o CHILD	2
	o A CHILD IN NORTH CAROLINA	4
II.	<u>EFFECTS ON CHILDREN OF VIOLENT VIDEOS</u>	5
	A. DEFINING TERMS	5
	o VIOLENCE	5
	B. BIBLIOGRAPHY OF PERTINENT STUDIES	6
	C. BRIEF SUMMARY OF STUDIES	6
	D. KEY EXPERTS	9
III.	<u>EFFECTS ON CHILDREN OF CONSENSUAL INTERCOURSE A.</u>	11
	DEFINING TERMS	11
	INTERCOURSE	11
	CONSENSUAL	12
	B. GAINING A CHILD'S "CONSENT"	12
	C. "CONSENT SEDUCTION" V. SEXUAL PEER PLAY	13
	D. BIBLIOGRAPHY OF PERTINENT STUDIES	15

E. BRIEF SUMMARY OF STUDIES	15
a) CONTRACT LAW	16
b) CHILD LABOR/PROSTITUTION LITERATURE	17
c) THE "CHILD SEXUALITY "LITERATURE	19
d) THE CHILD ABUSE LITERATURE	21
F. BEHAVIORAL IMPACT ON THE CHILD	27
G. KEY EXPERTS	29
IV. <u>LEGISLATIVE REDUCTION OF AGE OF CONSENT</u>	30
A. ORGANIZED INTERESTS OF CHILD SEX ABUSERS	30
B. PUBLIC UNINFORMED	32
V. <u>QUESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS</u>	33
VI. <u>ENDNOTES</u>	35

RESEARCH SUMMARY¹

I. INTRODUCTION

This brief research paper addresses (1) the effects of violent videos on children and (2) the effects of consensual intercourse on children.

To set the stage for any analysis of the effect of violent entertainment or sexual activity upon youth requires an assessment of the state of America/s child population as we enter 1990. If the June 1989 report by the National Academy of *Sciences* Institute of Medicine, is even partially correct, our children are experiencing epidemic levels of anxiety, and their emotional dysfunction is a record high:

Some 12 percent of the U.S. population under the age of 18--or 7.5 million children and teenagers--"have a diagnosable mental disorder." The report said that a conservative estimate indicates 12 percent of America's children are mentally disturbed, but that the true number could be as high as 22 percent, or about 14 million. "The likelihood is that the rate is increasing."

¹ Judith A. Reisman, Ph.D. prepared this research summary for the Family Research Council, a division of Focus on the Family. Dr. Reisman received her doctorate in Communications from Case Western Reserve University. Former/current professional memberships include: The New York Academy of Sciences, The World Association of Infant Psychiatry and Allied Disciplines, The American Association for the Advancement of Science, The International Communication Association, The Society for the Scientific Study of Sex, The National Black Child Development Institute, and The Family Research Council Resource Network. Dr. Reisman is presently the President of The Institute for Media Education, P.O. Box 7404, Arlington, VA 22207. (703) 237-5455.

The Institute of Medicine (IOM) defines children "as those who are under age 18."¹ [Brain scan data now find age 21 the lower boundary for brain maturity, circa 2010. JAR note, 3/10]

In January 1990 the Pennsylvania legislature announced its certainty that teenage youth are a vulnerable population toward whom public representatives carry an especial protective responsibility. This view was forcefully advanced when the legislature declared that based on its considered conviction that violent and sexual entertainment media negatively effect teenagers, Pennsylvania would require:

neon-colored warning labels on record albums featuring explicit descriptions or encouragement of sexual violence and other illegal behavior legislators in some other states also plan to introduce similar legislation this year. (The Washington Times, January 8, 1990, A1)

A. DEFINING TERMS

The Pennsylvania legislature provided a record of the growing consensus of the vulnerable status of our nation's children--inclusive of pre, early, and late adolescents. To establish the effect of violent videos or consensual intercourse on these children requires a definition of terms and a reference to the difference between younger and older children. We may need to conceive of the environment in which all of our children and youth are growing as toxic, as producing--according to the IOM report--either mentally and emotionally impaired or at least massively distressed youth. Who then is a "child."

CHILD: Who is a Child?

The sharp increase in both child offenders and child victims over the last several decades has produced new dialogue on the

meaning of "child." Said supervisory special agent for the FBI, Ken Lanning in "Child Sex Rings: A Behavioral Analysis," What is a child?

[F]or purposes of being served alcohol you become an adult at 21; for purposes of voting you become an adult at 18; for purposes of driving a car you become an adult at 16 ... [F]ederal law defines child pornography as sexually explicit visual depictions of minors. A minor is someone who has not yet reached his or her eighteenth birthday. (emphasis added, December 1989, p. 6)

Furthermore, contract law recognizes a child as anyone under age 18. While this means there is debate about who is a child behaviorally or emotionally, it is manifest that one cannot be a child and an adult simultaneously. Since there is agreement on the physical attributes that make up an adult, legislators may first define who is an "adult" in order to know who is not an adult or, functionally, a "child."

The medical community defines adult matter as:² "a living organism which has attained full growth or maturity." Maturity is: "ripe" and "emotional and intellectual maturity." Immature is: "unripe or not fully developed." All living matter is functionally "mature" when fully grown (e.g., height, weight, muscle, heart, lungs, reproductive organs). Maturity is generally seen in the psychological and educative literatures as requiring roughly 21 to 22 years of development.

Experts note that self-governed nations maximize the period of youth to prepare children to take on the responsibilities of adulthood. "[P]sychosocial development [proceeds] through six

preparatory stages of life. These six stages take place in a time period of approximately 22 years."(p. 255)³

CHILD: Who Is a Child in North Carolina?

Recognizing those under 21 as functionally immature, the nation recently returned to age 21 as the legal age for the purchase of beverage alcohol--with the notion of age 18 for driving privileges said to be gaining ground. For, where the lives of other persons are involved, as in voting, military or jury service and adoption, age 18 is legally recognized as "mature." And, one is subject to the child abuse and neglect laws in North Carolina until age 18. North Carolina generally restricts females from marriage until age 18 and one is a juvenile (subject to the juvenile court) until age 18.⁴

Moreover, following its extensive investigation into the harms resulting from "voluntary" participation in paid sex, the Attorney General's Commission on Pornography urged legislation to prohibit producers of "sexually explicit visual depictions from using performers under the age of twenty-one."⁵ The commission called for this age cap in recognition that,

[p]ersons between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one while physically mature still face problems associated with sexual performances. These risks include: pregnancy, sexually transmitted disease, physical abuse and damage to self esteem--and mental health." (p. 140-1).

For the purposes of precision then, this paper includes those under 18 as non-adult, thus "immature" and/or "child." It is assumed that a boy or girl child victim is due the full succor

of the law, aimed toward rehabilitation of the victim. On the other hand, some argue that a violent child offender (rapist, murderer) should not receive similarly privileged treatment due to his/her brutal behavior.⁶ Any significant difference between ages 16 and 18 will be noted as such appear relevant.

II. EFFECTS ON CHILDREN OF VIOLENT VIDEOS

Review of major research studies showing psychological effects on children of their watching violent videos. Based on the above definition of "child," we will consider the impact of violent videos on persons under age 18.

A. DEFINING TERMS

VIOLENCE: What do we mean by violence?

The Columbia Broadcasting System's monitoring project defines violence as: "the use of physical force against persons or animals, or the articulated, explicit threat of physical force to compel particular behavior on the part of that person."⁷ As most "violence" research definitions largely resemble the one above, it is feasible to employ the CBS definition.

B. BIBLIOGRAPHY OF PERTINENT STUDIES

Nineteen pages of bibliography on pertinent studies on effects of violent entertainment fare--especially on children -- is attached as a four part addendum to this report.

1. TV/FILM/VIDEO VIOLENCE BIBLIOGRAPHY
2. VIDEOGAME VIOLENCE RESEARCH BIBLIOGRAPHY
3. VIOLENT TOY AND WAR TOY RESEARCH BIBLIOGRAPHY
4. CARTOON & HOSTILE HUMOR BIBLIOGRAPHY

All four groups are seen to support each other, creating an educative environment of entertainment-as-violence/violence-as-entertainment. The fourteen typeset pages were provided by Dr. Thomas Radecki's National Coalition on Television Violence.⁸

C. BRIEF SUMMARY OF STUDIES

Since the 1960's, television aggressivity research has largely identified violent entertainment as facilitating imitative "copycat" conduct by vulnerable youth. The research on the effect of violent TV on children is applicable to that of violent videos on children. In his recent Congressional testimony on television violence, American Psychological Association representative, Dr. Brian Wilcox, recalled the words of the U.S. Surgeon General Steinfeld in 1972:

There is a causative relationship between televised violence and subsequent antisocial behavior, and that evidence is strong enough that it requires some action on the part of responsible authorities. (p. 2)2

²Attached see the full text of the testimony of Brian L. Wilcox, on behalf of the American Psychological Association.

In his testimony, Wilcox also reminded Congress that it is nearly twenty years since Dr. Alberta Siegel warned the nation's elected representatives that violent entertainment:

makes its own contribution to the set of factors that underlie aggressiveness in our society. It does so through ceaseless repetition of the message that conflict may be resolved by aggression, that violence is a way of solving problems. (p. 1)⁹

Note in 1985 a task force of the American Academy of Pediatrics issued a "call to action" on children's television at a conference at Yale University School of Medicine. "Children's Health" in the Washington Post reported on the conference:

Pediatricians have expanded their concerns about program content to include not only violence, but also television's portrayal of alcohol, drugs, sexuality, [and the] subtle links between television and health problems such as accidents, suicide and teen-age pregnancy. After 1 year of age, violence is the leading cause of death in American children, and teenagers: accidents, homicide and suicide Repeated exposure to television violence promotes "a proclivity to violence and a passive response to its practice." George Gerbner, dean of the University of Pennsylvania's Annenberg School of Communications said TV violence teaches children and adults.¹⁰

By 1987 the research on violent entertainment had involved well over 100,000 people with the vast majority of studies continuing to confirm harm. The most extensive survey on home entertainment violence (TV or video, etc.) and harm to children was Belson's 1978 English study of adolescent boys. Belson looked at 1,565 boys, ages 12 to 17.

For each boy, data were gathered on serious violent behavior (i.e., assault, rape, major vandalism, and abuse of animals) committed within the prior 6 months and on lifetime exposure to television violence from

1959 to 1972 - the time of the interview. Data were gathered on 100 potentially confounding variables. [Belson found boys] who had watched "above-average quantities of television violence engaged in rates of serious violence 49% higher than that of adolescent males who had watched below-average quantities of television violence. (pp. 51-2)¹¹

Brandon S. Centerwall, summarizing the research on "Exposure to Television as a Cause of Violence" said, while adolescent and adult exposure to violent entertainment was not found to predict later violence imitation, childhood exposure did predict higher levels of violence. This behavior "is chronic, extending into adolescence and adulthood." (Bachrach, 1986; Belson, 1978; Cook et al., 1983; Eron & Huesmann, 1984; Eron et al., 1972; Franczek, 1986; Granzberg, 1980b; Huesmann & Eron, 1986b; Joy et al., 1986; Lagerspetz & Viemero, 1986; Milavsky et al., 1982; Singer et al., 1984; Belson, 1978; Eron et al., 1972; Eron & Huesmann, 1984; Huesmann, 1986; Kruttschnitt et al., 1986).¹²

Cross-culturally, Centerwall documented a ten year lag time between exposure to violent entertainment and subsequent public mimicry. Comparing TV viewing of violent fare in Canada, the U.S. and South Africa, he found a doubling of the per capita homicide rates in the U.S. between 1957 and 1974, with homicide increases lagging behind the introduction of television by 15 years, and ten years from the initiation of widescale TV violence in 1956-7. (The American Journal of Epidemiology, April 1989)¹³

In brief, childhood exposure to violent entertainment has been associated with immediate and subsequent aggressivity as well as with obesity, anxiety, morbidity, poor concentration,

poor school performance, increased drug and alcohol consumption, and a broad spectrum of additional psychological problems. It has especially been associated with clusters of "copycat" suicide¹⁴ acts among teenagers.

Note the two page summary enclosed: Excerpt from NCTV NEWS, Vol. 8, No. 7-7, Nov-Dec 1987" for further reviews of psychological effects.

C. KEY EXPERTS KNOWLEDGEABLE OF THESE EFFECTS

(Please contact Family Research Council Resource Network Coordinator in order to follow up on these experts)

Dr. Brandon S. Centerwall, Departments of Epidemiology and Psychiatry, University of Washington, Wash.

Dr. George Comstock, Samuel I. Newhouse Professor of Communications, University of Syracuse, N.Y.

Dr. John Court, Director, The Psychological Center, Fuller Theological Seminary, Pasadena, Cal.

Dr. Carole Lieberman, M.D., Media Consultant, UCLA, Cal.
Dr. Karl Menninger, M.D., The Menninger Foundation

Dr. David Phillips, University of California, San Diego, La Jolla, Cal.

Dr. Thomas E. Radecki, M.D. Psychiatrist, Chair and Research Director for the National Coalition on Television Violence, Champaign Il.

Dr. Judith Reisman, Ph.d., President, The Institute for Media Education, Arlington, VA.

Dr. Michael Rothenberg, M.D., Author, Children & TV, Univ Washington Medical School, Wash.

Dr. David Speigel, M.D., Stanford Univ., Chair, Subcommittee on Video, Amer. psychiatric Assoc. Cal.

Dr. Linnea Smith, M.D., Psychiatrist, Analyst of Media,
Sports/Drugs and Athletics, N.C.

Dr. Philip Zimbardo, Professor of Psychology, Stanford
University, Stanford, Cal.

III. EFFECTS ON CHILDREN OF "CONSENSUAL INTERCOURSE"

Review of major research studies showing effects psychologically or otherwise of consensual intercourse on children ages 12-16.

A. DEFINING TERMS: INTERCOURSE & CONSENSUAL

As discussed initially in the definition of "child" as persons under age 18, based on all available evidence, our society does not recognize a person as sufficiently mature to make life-changing decisions until maturity, that is, at least age 18. Thus, this research question should reasonably be reframed to replace the effects of "consensual intercourse on children ages 12-16" to read:

Review of major research studies showing effects psychologically or otherwise of consensual intercourse on children ages 12-18.

INTERCOURSE

Since the massive changes in western sexual conduct, note here that sexual "intercourse" includes all aspects of sodomy; the penetration of the child's vaginal, oral or anal orifice by a) the sexual organ of the offender or b) any proxy instrument (e.g., finger, banana, bat, cucumber, knife, bottle, and the like) will generally comprise "rape."

CONSENSUAL

Having agreed in principal that Americans consider those under 18 to be "children." it will still be noted here that middle or late adolescents, from 15-to-18-years-Of-age, are experientially older than younger children, presenting a different set of questions on "consensual" issues. As statutory rape of a small child and that of an adolescent differ, for our purposes let the former be seen as "abuse" and the latter be seen as "exploitation."¹⁵

B. GAINING A CHILD'S "CONSENT"

Most of the experts in the area of child sexual exploitation would tend to agree with FBI child abuse specialist, Kenneth Lanning's description of the "consent" process and its locus of control. Lanning defines "offender strategies" as first seducing the child and then maintaining "control" over the child or children. After locating his or her potential child victim, the molester gathers information about the victim, perhaps,

nothing more than a ten-minute spot evaluation of the child/s demeanor, personality, dress and financial status. Through practice. many child molesters have developed a real knack for spotting vulnerable victims. (emphasis added, p. 12)

The veteran FBI investigator's evaluation is important to the notion of "consensual intercourse" by the child victim.

[M]olesters may have access to school, medical, or court records. These records could be valuable in determining a child's interests or vulnerabilities.

Almost any child can be seduced, [says Lanning, emphasis added] but the most vulnerable children are those who come from broken homes or who are victims of emotional neglect. (p. 12)

Lanning notes that the process of seducing a child may take place over a period of time, when offenders may also "seduce" the child's parents' confidence--so that they will trust him with their children. Often romantic interest in the mother is a pretext for obtaining access to her children, even leading to marriage. True pedophiles speak a child's language, knowing their favorite games, music, films, TV shows, etc.

[C]ontrol is primarily maintained through attention, affection, and gifts--part of the seduction process. Preferential child molesters seduce children the same way that adults seduce one another. The major difference, however, is the disparity between the adult authority of the child molester and the vulnerability of the child victim. This is especially important if the child molester is a prestigious authority figure, such as a teacher, police officer, priest, scout leader, and so on. (p. 12)

C. "CONSENT SEDUCTION" VERSUS SEXUAL PEER PLAY

Young people under age 18 are by definition immature and generally lack the verbal, emotional and debate skills to resist "consent seduction" by an older child or adult. Moreover, due to the escalating nature of child sexual abuse, more and more peers and older children have themselves become abusers. Current law suggests that a child of 12 could be raped by a youngster of 15 years, and this would not be deemed rape. Unfortunately this does not take into account the reality of our current sexual environment. For example, as children are reared on violent

entertainment fare, their "play" has begun to imitate the kind of entertainment used to visually arouse them. Note that the following offenders might or might not receive a serious punishment should the offenders be less than "4 years older" than the victim.

Three teen-age boys raped and tortured a 12-year-old girl for three hours, at one point dangling her over the roof of a building, police said. A 16-year-old was arrested, and police were seeking two other teenagers The teen-agers raped and sodomized the girl, used a hot knife to burn her breasts and stabbed her on the leg with an ice pick, police said. (The Washington Times, January 4, 1990).

Michigan reported 681 identified juvenile sex offenders in 1986. Of these,

96% were males. The median age of these offenders was 14. The median age of their victims was 7. Acts of penetration were the most common sex offenses, accounting for 56% of the total: 93% of the offenders were acquaintances, friends, babysitters, or relatives of the victims. (emphasis added; Executive Summary).¹⁶

And, said Lanning,

As a general rule, the younger the sex offender, the greater the likelihood that the offender is also a victim the same individual is both a victim and offender at the same time. For example, say that a man sexually molests a 13-year-old boy. The 13-year-old boy goes home and molests his 7-year-old brother. The 7-year-old brother then molests the baby his mother is babysitting. The investigation of the last crime should lead back to the first crime. (p. 6)

In sum, as children see depictions of sexual violence and sexual activity, they are increasingly vulnerable to playing the role of both sexual victims and offenders.

D. BIBLIOGRAPHY OF PERTINENT STUDIES

Attached is a selected bibliography of pertinent books, articles, studies on the issue of child sexual abuse. It is suggested that the National Center of Missing and Exploited Children in Washington, D.C., be contacted and their publication series obtained for the record.

E. BRIEF SUMMARY OF STUDIES

While children are documentably on record as long victimized by violence, abandonment, neglect, slavery, sexual abuse and even murder, since the turn of the century in American minors have been granted not only human rights, but the protection of society if victimized by their caretakers. Perhaps one of the most virulent hurdles to our advanced understanding of children has been the idea that children are able to healthfully consent to sexual conduct with older persons.

Any review of the literature on consensual intercourse then would include four key bodies of study: a) Contract Law; b) Child Labor/Child Prostitution Literature; c) Child Sexuality Literature; and d) The Child Abuse Literature.

Of the four, c) tends to underpin much modern perception and decision-making in the area of statutory rape while the bulk of the literature on "consensual intercourse" for children is generally addressed only as a part of the last category noted, that of child sexual abuse. We shall attempt here to, however briefly, touch on all four factors.

a) Contract Law

For centuries American courts agreed that minors have not the "capacity to contract," so their "consent" is not binding. Until recent jurisdictional reductions of the age majority to eighteen years, those "under the age of twenty-one" were minors. It does appear that the higher age was designed as much to protect the child's caretakers from undesired obligations as to protect the young person from exploitation. The inability to enforce a child's contractual agreement would have the advantage of protecting both from children's incurred obligations.

States Burt Lette in Business Law, (1982)¹⁸ "The fact that a minor may be emancipated does not affect the protection given him by the law." With regard to consent to sexual activity, if "the law recognizes only one issue in rape cases other than the fact of intercourse: whether there was consent at the moment of intercourse,"¹⁹ than a minors' consent cannot legally constitute authentic consensual intercourse.

Within the last decade, Americans have come to a growing awareness of children's vulnerability to the power of verbal persuasion by older children or adults. This new awareness is viewed from the perspective of "power," in that the older child or adult--by the very nature of that status--exerts vital power over a younger child's consent, or her/his ability to refuse the wishes, guidance, teaching, threats, of the elder.

b) Child Labor/Prostitution Literature

At the turn of the century, the church-women led a 'moral purity crusade' addressing scores of social problems, including child prostitution (legislated against in 1912) and child labor (legislated against in 1938).

Until 1938 child labor was still legal in the United States, with children as young as ten years known to have been used in industrial toil. In the late 1800s an average man earned about \$1.40 for eleven hours work, seven days a week, with no safety or insurance, while women and children earned significantly less.²⁰

What is rarely mentioned today, is that until the Mann Act was passed in 1912, 21 young girls and boys were forced into prostitution as part of what was called then, "The White Slave Trade." The history of child prostitution is relevant to today's study of "age of consent" laws, especially as child prostitution was preserved largely due to political corruption. Since such corruption does not appear to have vanished and as child pornography has become even more economically rewarding than was child prostitution in the 1800's, child "consent" issues are tied to issues of political integrity.

Writing of New Orleans prostitution, Rose noted that one of the first uses of commercial photography was to not-so-subtly advertise nationwide for young prostitutes. Photographic examples of nude children being sexually sold are provided in Storyville New Orleans. Rose says:

Tenderloin life was costly, dirty, dangerous, and exploitive in the extreme. Brothels were stocked with

young girls arriving as volunteers, dupes slaves, or abductees. Planters came to town renting their nubile, octoroon slave girls. Runaways made their ways to the bagnios of the Crescent City. The demand for recruits made a big business of procuring traffic in teen-age virgins for between two hundred and five hundred dollars each By the late 1860s the price for virgins had gone up to eight hundred dollars each Later, however, in the late 1880s, what with increasing competition, virgins were being procured for as little as a hundred dollars [including] young boys for male homosexuals.²²

Historically, laws identifying minimal ages for "consensual intercourse" have largely reflected monetary interest in child prostitution/sexual exploitation. As noted, the literature on prostitution²³ documents the role of well placed citizens and legislators in serving the prostitution industry. Says Rose:

with leading citizens and politicians so heavily invested financially or morally compromised in the bordellos, the property tax assessments on the ladies of the evening were predictably low. Some--Lulu White, for one--seem to have paid few if any property taxes. (p. 32).

The prostitution literature uniformly confirms the role of child prostitution in sexually decaying societies also as a disease prevention strategy. As AIDS and other STDs have become ever more noxious in the last several decades, children are naturally increasingly in demand for sexual activity. Laws which permit "consensual intercourse" would serve the interests of those requiring numbers of non-infected youngsters:

There was a demand for young girls because men were afraid of contracting venereal disease; hence, to lessen the chances of infection, many rich customers insisted that they be furnished disease-free, that is, pure virginal prostitutes. This was particularly true of the middle-and upper-class males, who tended to set themselves apart from the working classes, the class from which most of these girls came (p.266).

Advertisements for "beautiful girls between 12 and 15" suitable for adoption were not the only means of recruiting girls into prostitution (p. 268).²⁴

Studies identify children throughout the Third World as still commonly exploited, with current estimates "approaching 52 million children under the age of 15 years in the work force."~ As noted, in contrast with most other cultures, Americans have taken a more attentive attitude toward the immature, similar to our nation's position on other issues such as race, handicap, sex and age. Later in this paper we examine the costs to modern children of contemporary child prostitution.

c) The Child "Sexuality" Literature

Recall that the Institute of Medicine (IOM) study on mental illness in American children identified those under 18 as "child." It would follow from this and from the studies of the economic traffic in child prostitution, that persons under age 18 cannot legally "consent" to decisions which require mature consideration and sagacious understanding of life-changing consequences.

Children, however, appear perpetually, historically and cross-culturally, as targets of sexual manipulation and economic exploitation. While commerce in Western child prostitution was crippled by the 1912 Mann Act, thirty-six years later, in 1948, Dr. Alfred Kinsey's best-selling report Sexual Behavior in the Human Male²⁶ claimed to prove children were unharmed by sex with

elders--including adults. Subsequently, sexual offenders of children could point to a scholarly "seductive child" defense, claiming that as children were sexual from birth and desirous of sex with others, "consensual intercourse" was common and criminal penalties should be reduced or ended for child sex offenders.²⁷

Modern views of child sexuality have largely flowed from the child sexuality research, all of which has been built on the data created and disseminated by the Kinsey team. Briefly, a minimum of 317 infants and children from 2 months to 14 years were subjected to "orgasm" tests by adult child sex offenders for Kinsey's Chapter 5 in the Male report (pp. 175-176, Tables 30 and 31).²⁸ Kinsey's child data are widely cited by sexologists and pedophiles to support their sexual theories. The former rely on Kinsey in text and in formal courtroom testimony and the latter similarly have cited Kinsey to argue for reduced punishment in child sexual abuse cases.²⁹

d) The Child Abuse Literature

It is useful to appreciate that statutory rape of a small child and that of a mid-late-adolescent, while basically similar, are also different. For our purposes we will call the former "abuse" and the latter "exploitation."³⁰

In their cross-cultural analysis of child abuse, Taylor and Newberger noted that while there is "no consensus among professionals about the definition of child abuse and neglect whether the definition should be narrow or broad" (p. 1205)³¹

that, the last two decades have begun to reflect increasing rates of child victimization. Data from the American Humane Association, 1984 notes the change from "neglect" to physical "abuse" to "sexual" abuse as a percentage of child abuse reports from 1976 to 1982.

In addressing sexual abuse and exploitation, the literature consistently refers to a behavioral pattern known as, the "cycle of abuse," in that children involved in a sexual encounter tend to repeat the encounter upon other children--both later as adults, and during their own youth. As drug and alcohol use escalate, these toxins further disinhibit adults and older children and thus, increase not only physical abuse and neglect, but also sexual abuse and exploitation of minors. (p. 1207)

Dr. C. Henry Kempe, the doctor who first identified the "battered child syndrome," provided a generally accepted definition of sexual abuse,

the involvement of dependent and developmentally immature children and adolescents in sexual activities that they do not fully comprehend, to which they are unable to give informed consent, or that violate social taboos of family roles.³³

Four Types of Sexual Abuse and Exploitation

1) "Stranger" abuse (e.g., Finkelhor, 1979; O'Brien, 1983; National Center for Missing and Exploited Children 1986-1989; Rimsza and Niggemann, 1982). Here the child is tricked and/or abducted by an unknown assailant and raped/sodomized, often photographed, and even murdered. While stranger kidnappers have

been the smallest group of offenders, law enforcement is finding these crimes increasing as a portion of the overall child abuse/exploitation rate--similar to stranger/motiveless crimes of violence against adults.

Within the stranger category identified in the literature are those cases where an adolescent is raped by someone who has picked her/him up at a bar, or a party. Commonly, researchers identify offenders as giving or forcing alcohol or drugs on youngsters and as claiming victims pretended to be adult. Some writers note that fashionable teen clothing is often sexual in appearance, and experts in child abuse struggle to explain that what appears to be seductive youth attire represents a normal attempt among teenagers to be accepted by their peers.

2) "Acquaintance" sexual exploitation/abuse (e.g., DeJong, et al., 1982; Finkelhor, 1979; National Center for Missing and Exploited Children 1986-1989; Tilelli, et al., 1980). This is generally seen as even more problematic regarding the child's role as an alleged "participant" or seducer. Here the child knows the offender (a boyfriend, family friend, neighbor.etc) and when the child is an adolescent, offenders often claim the victim consented to the crime.

Assuming the child is not tortured, murdered, etc., the research finds violations by those the child knows to be more psychologically devastating than that of a stranger molestation due to the nature of "betrayal of trust" in the relationship. These crimes are generally very confusing for the child, since

she or he has invariably been told that the acquaintance "knew" the child desired the experience, and so forth.

Here, arguments that the adolescent victim wore suggestive clothing, or that alcohol/drugs were freely taken by the victim, are often part of the offender's defense. Researchers (Burgess, 1985; Lanning, 1989; O'Brien, 1883) are beginning to identify the subtle tricks used by both strangers and acquaintance offenders to trick, confuse and manipulate younger and older children into "consensual" sexual encounters. These "consensual" encounters are commonly found to be devastating to the child, and may turn out to be more of a contributing factor to the child perpetuating abuse on other children than is stranger abuse.

3) "Familial" sexual abuse, or incest (Finkelhor, 1979; Groth, 1982; Herman and Hirschman, 1981; McNaron and Morgan, 1982); finds "betrayal of trust" to be a lifelong trauma for most incestuously abused youngsters. Quite clearly, incestuous abuse is the most psychologically damaging form of violation to be sustained by the child. While infants as young as 2-months of age (as for Kinsey's "study") have been raped, and incestuously raped, (Linedecker, 1981; Reisman, 1987, 1989; Rush, 1980) sexual abuse of both boys and girls by family members generally begins at about age 7 to 9 and can continue until the child marries, runs away or until the child is too old to interest the offender.

Researchers commonly identify this as the point when the offender often transfers the violation to a younger sibling, whereby, in order to protect the smaller child, the older victim

frequently reports the crime to authorities. Commonly, threats, physical force, psychological trickery and forced secrecy are part of the alleged "consensual" incestuous abuse. The literature is in concert identifying the largest number of such violators are reported as fathers, with step fathers, uncles, older brothers, grandfathers, uncles following, roughly in order of abuse.

The abusers are likely to engage in homosexual assault on boys as well as girls, confusing young males further regarding their heterosexual identity. Some number of mothers, aunts and even grandmothers have also been identified as incestuous abusers- but generally of little boys. Children so abused often become incestuous and child abusers themselves, some males known to aggress into serial rape murder acts and a number living lives as both bisexuals and homosexuals. The field of prostitution and pornography is on record as drawing performers largely from those who have been incest and early child sex abuse victims.

In this sense, one could say it was an insidious mythology to suggest that persons carrying out these criminal activities have done so from "choice." And, indeed, often both researchers and legislators have been known to imply that healthy, normal persons enter into prostitution and pornography in order to perform legitimate sexual "services." Again, this paper is too brief to address the research and data on "The Life" except to note that prostitution and pornography do not have a record as healthy life options.

4) "Child Prostitution" (Brally, 1983; Brown, 1979; O'Brien, 1983); and "Child Pornography" (Burgess, 1986; Lanning and Burgess, 1984; O'Brien, 1983; Rush, 1980; Burgess and Clark, 1984) are treated as the same abuse in this essay. Few children today can enter prostitution without working in sex scenes for pornographers. In the past, prior to the recording of the child's sexual life in film and photo, there was some chance of escape from "the life" for children. With the inclusion of photography, few children will ever be sure when their photos and films will surface to be used as blackmail.

O'Brien's studies on child sexual abuse identified employment of children in pornography--a return to the era of child prostitution. Moreover, she and other researchers (e.g., Burgess 1984; Lanning, 1989; Rabun, 1985) found offenders consistently utilizing pornography to obtain "consent" for sex abuse from both older adolescents and smaller youngsters.³⁴ Such normalizing is particularly relevant to the idea of "consensual intercourse." Reported O'Brien:

If the perpetrator were seducing a young girl, he might pressure her to take off her clothes to emulate the young "movie star" in the magazine. Because the girl in the photos is nude, it is suggested that it is all right eve, "cool," for the victim to do the same. In fact, it is implied, if the victim does what she is encouraged to do, she too may become a "star." (p. 6)

Another way pornography serves to intimidate victims is through the use of photographic blackmail. The perpetrator may take some pictures of the victim in various stages of undress during the first encounter. Later, there are threats to show the photographs to the victims parents or to "authorities." Instant pictures of the victim in progressively compromising poses can press the child into becoming more deeply involved in the relationship.

Male homosexual recruitment almost always includes the use of pornography to seduce "consent" from adolescent boys.

If the perpetrator observes that his prospective victim is not responsive to nor "turned on" by homosexual literature, he may then display literature depicting young girls in sexually explicit poses and acts. While viewing the literature the boy may become aroused. The perpetrator will offer to meet the victim's pornographically-aroused need.

As noted, over the last decade the inflation of literature on child sexual abuse reflects the degree and extent of abuse being reported (American Humane Association, 1984; Blumberg, 1984; Sgroi, 1982). Both child sex abuse case studies and the general literature identify the noted four "types" of child sexual abuse and exploitation.

While children are known to be blackmailed via the use of pornography as a means of building child sex rings and bringing other children into the abuse and exploitation circle, recently, cases of rape by individuals and gangs have included the added element of videotaping the crimes as part of the entertainment. Videotaping real torture and murder is also growing to be a common procedure among certain kinds of offenders. This suggests the creation of "copycat rape/torture videos" by to be a growing interest in lone as well as "marauder" sex offenders.

Again, as adult females become part of the sexually "diseased" population, rape of children increases. Sexually transmitted diseases (STD) among sexually victimized children are no longer uncommon (Blumberg, 1984; Tilelli, et al., 1980; Rimsza

and Niggermann, 1982). Recent newspaper reports note children with AIDS, some infected during birth, but numbers of whom have been infected by sexual abuse. As noted, tender years do not appear to deter offenders in the transmission of STD/s.

For example, a May/June 1977 citation in the monthly UCLA Alumni Bulletin identified the "new" but growing phenomenon of oral venereal disease in children under five years infected by their "fathers, brothers, or boyfriends of the mother." Since 1977 that age has dropped dramatically, and in 1986, Boston District Attorney Scott Harshbarger said 45 percent of child sex victims in one Massachusetts county were under the age of five.

F. BEHAVIORAL IMPACT ON THE CHILD

On an individual level, child sexual abuse and exploitation, whether short-term or long-term, has severe ramifications upon the child/s social, psychological/emotional and cognitive development (Blumberg, 1984; Burgess, 1986; Finkelhor, 1979; Herman and Hirschman, 1981), which is sometimes never mended.

While the long-term emotional effects vary among the sexes (Blumberg, 1984) female victims have tended to capitulate to the victimization via prostitution and other self-destructive behavior (Finkelhor, 1979; Groth, 1982; Herman and Hirschman, 1981) while males are documented in acting out the abuse upon other children and as adults in later life. The FBI research on serial-rape-murderers finds a consistent pattern of early sexual abuse and interest in pornography (See, Lanning, National Center

for Missing and Exploited Children, 1986-1989).

Documented long-term behaviors of child victims include:

a) running away (Herman and Hirschman, 1981; Densen-Gerber and Benward, 1976; O'Brien, 1983). In these cases children find themselves, often as noted, working in child prostitution and pornography.

b) Children engage in masochistic sexual promiscuity (Blumberg, 1984; Burgess, et al., 1978; Lukianowicz, 1972). In these cases, children are constantly sexual active, often seeking dangerous, even life-threatening sexual encounters.

c) Children become pregnant (Burgess, et al., 1978; Herman et al., 1981; Lindecker, 1981). Pregnancy is a natural consequence especially of long-term incestuous abuse.

d) Children take up prostitution (James, 1980; Lloyd, 1978; O'Brien, 1983). As child prostitution is clearly practiced on the streets of very main city, and since they are minors with no work permit, prostitution is a common work "choice" for youngsters who seem to have no alternative.

e) It is not surprising that research finds drug and alcohol use common among abused children (Burgess, et al., 1978; Finkelhor, 1979; Herman, et al., 1981).

f) It is also clear that the cycle of abuse continues through victimization of others and self, "repetition compulsion" by both male and female victims (e.g., victims of rape or battering) (Finkelhor, 1979; Herman et al., 1981; Peters, 1976; Porter, et al., 1982; Rosenfeld 1979) in that children themselves

become child sex abusers (Blumberg, 1984; Burgess, et al., 1978; Groth 1982).

g) There is evidence of recovery for some youngsters through constructive adjustment via therapy (Armstrong, 1978; Herman et al., 1981; Tsai, et al., 1979), while case studies and the author's work with victims has identified recovery through religious conviction and conversion as a process of healing for many seriously damaged victims. Further research is surely needed in this area of exploration.

The fact that children commonly become promiscuous, use drugs and alcohol, engage in prostitution³⁵, runaway or attempt suicide when they are sexually exploited, tells us that sexual conduct is not normally a casual or consensual experience for the immature. Society will need to reassess our last decades of mythology regarding the benign nature of sex *in* children's lives.

G. KEY EXPERTS KNOWLEDGEABLE OF THESE EFFECTS

(Please contact Family Research Council Resource Network Coordinator in order to follow up on these experts)

Dr. Ann Burgess, University of Pennsylvania. PA.

Dr. Judianne Densen-Gerber, Odyssey House, MA.

Dr. Robert Geiser, Wellesley College, MA.

Dr. Judith Herman, Harvard University, MA.

Dr. Lynda Holmstrom, Boston College, MA.

Dr. Sam Janus, Psychotherapist, Author, NY.

Mr. Kenneth Lanning, FBI agent, Quantico, VA.

Mr. Clifford Linedecker, Journalist, Author, NY.
Dr. Shirley O'Brien, University of Arizona, AZ.
Dr. Frank Osaka, Lewis University, Chicago, IL.
Ms. Florence Rush, Psychiatric Social Worker, Author, NY.
Dr. Judith Reisman, Institute for Media Ed., Arlington VA.
Dr. Suzanne Sgroi, Mount Sinai Hospital, Hartford, CT.

IV. LEGISLATIVE REDUCTION OF AGE OF CONSENT

Why would legislatures lower age of consent, or, statutory rape, from age 21 to 18 to 16 to 12?

In lieu of the brief proceeding argument, this could be redrafted to question why the legislative age for statutory rape would be dropped from 18 to 12. A great deal of discussion is due here regarding documentably erroneous data provided to legislative bodies by groups of apparently credible criminologists and child sexuality researchers. Since such a critical discussion is not possible in this short paper, let the question stand as herein noted.

A. ORGANIZED INTERESTS OF CHILD SEX ABUSERS

An obvious special interest group would be those who profit personally or financially from access to children. Several organized, international groups of child sex abusers exist for the sole purpose of securing sexual access to children (e.g., The

Pedophile Information Exchange (PIE), North American Man-Boy Love Association, (NAMBLA) the Child Sexuality Circle, Better Life, Hermes, and the Rene Guyon Society).³⁶

These organizations are often comprised of well-educated and highly placed child abusers, who are undaunted in their efforts to change local, state and federal laws to permit sex between children and adults both for personal and business purposes.

"Evidence Clearly Reveals That Child Pornography is Directly Connected With Child Molestation,"³⁷ states the October 1989 U.S. Supreme Court brief, Osborne v. Ohio, dealing with sexual abuse, by Troobnick and Showers. The authors state:

The rapid growth of child pornography reveals a demand for material by people who are stimulated by depictions of sexual activity with children. As one FBI behavior scientist has said, "Child pornography exists primarily for the consumption of pedophiles. If there were no pedophiles, there would be little child pornography."
(p. 6)

In a 1983 study by Dr. William Marshall at Kingston Penitentiary, 87% of child molesters of girls and 77% of molesters of boys said they regularly used child pornography. It is used to stimulate the viewer or molester, to destroy the child's resistance, and to teach the child what to do sexually.³⁸
The brief notes that

A U.S. Senate inquiry concluded that child pornography was highly organized industry grossing several million dollars per year" (1978).... In recent years more than one million children have been photographed in sexually explicit poses or while engaging in sexual acts with adults or with other children" (f., p. 6).

It is clearly not in the interest of the child, but quite the opposite, in the interests of child sex abusers and of the adult pornography/prostitution industry to lower the age of consent as much as possible. The younger children are, the more they are susceptible to the lures, threats and harms of the abuser: to gifts of affection, candy, money, drugs and the like and to warnings that the child's parents will be harmed, killed or his/her teachers shown the pictures and so on.

Children are completely unable to understand the real meaning of VD, AIDS, pregnancy, loss of job opportunity, etc. This is one reason they are called children and not adults.

B. THE PUBLIC WAS NOT INFORMED & THEREFORE HAS NOT REACTED

The public has never called for a lowered age of consent, nor is the public likely to be opposed to severe punishment for those sexually using children below age 18. The public historically desires punishment and control of prostitution and pornography especially as it pertains to abuse of children. And, the public has never distinguished itself by its lobbying efforts to support pornographers or adult-child sex. Nor are children on record as spontaneously campaigning for the right to have sex with adults and with older children

In conclusion, lowered age of consent is not a response to public demands but likely a response to some special interests or industry, i.e., the child abuse/pornography/prostitution industry. When age of consent is reduced to age 12, one can suspect a very well financed and organized pedophile movement has exerted its legislative influence in the direction of the lowered age.

V. QUESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS

The foregoing is a brief review of some of the key issues involved regarding violent entertainment and age of consent. With the emotional health of our children so at risk, the following are a few questions whose answers seem to be more than overdue:

1. Why did not the Department of Justice's National Survey of Crime Severity (1977/1985) list incest, child rape, child prostitution, child pornography, and the like, crimes?
2. Why are prostituted children/drug users, visible on the streets of our nation with the full knowledge of law enforcement and the Department of Justice, and yet not brought under federal "protective custody"?
3. What role has the DoJ tolerance of child runaways played in problems of child prostitution, pornography, AIDS?
4. What role have sexologists and criminologists played in the issue of lowered age of consent and statutory rape?
5. What laws can be used if a state is committed to getting children off the streets and into protective custody?
6. If a child under 18 "consents" to sexual activity, can she/he consent to recording that activity for sale and distribution--an act which currently violates federal law?
7. What role has pornography tolerance played in the current trend to photograph acts of rape for later viewing/sale?
8. Is there a relationship between the alleged increase in mental illness among children and their exposure to early sexual activity and violent and sexual entertainment?
9. Should the state ease the requirements to prove third party liability if a person acts out what s/he views in the entertainment media? If so, how would this work?
10. Considering the problem of increasingly violent sexual battery by juveniles, should the law no longer recognize "peer-age" rape as a less criminal than other rape?
11. A teen-age babysitter noticed a Playboy in the home of

his employers, read it, raped his little charge and was arrested for child rape. Should these parents, having left a sexually stimulating magazines available to the child, be accused of child sexual abuse of the boy--and as accessories to his rape of their own child?

12. Do such sexually stimulating materials carry directions, recommendations to sexually or violently abuse children?³⁹

13. Is there research on the precise change in violence from pre-television days to today, as it relates to the change in TV and "type" of violence? That is, do we have data on fist, object, knife, gun, battery, mutilation, and such a progression both in TV and in real life, over-time?

ENDNOTES

1. Dr. James F. Leckman, Child Psychiatrist Chair of the Institute of Medicine committee report, "Research on Children and Adolescents with Mental, Behavioral and Developmental Disorders," The Washington Post, June 13, 1989, "Healthtalk" p. 11
2. Dorland's Medical Dictionary (1981). Philadelphia, Pa., W.B. Saunders Company. See "adult" p. 35, "mature" p. 782, "immature" p. 652.
3. Barbara M. Newman and Philip R. Newman (1975). Development through Life: A Psychosocial Approach. Homewood, Ill.: The Dorsey Press.
4. See The Network, (Summer 1989) The Newsletter of the North Carolina Coalition on Adolescent Pregnancy, "How Old Does A Youth Have To Be In North Carolina To ... ," Vol. 4, No.3.
5. See Final Report on the Attorney General's Commission on Pornography (July 1986). Mike McManus, Nashville Tenn.: Rutledge Hill Press, p. 140.
6. Recidivism of youthful rapists is high, "50 percent for juvenile rapists, Wenet and Clark (1977) point out that youth tend to repeat the same sexual offense for which they were caught" (Sexual Exploitation of Children A Problem of Unknown Magnitude (April 1982). U.S. Department of Justice Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. (p. 12). Gang participation is increasing and becoming "more lethal and threatening a wider sector of people since the mid-1970s New trends include the increasing terrorization of schools, use of guns as well as other weapons, and victimization of innocents in addition to fighting each other." (p. 12) Therefore, despite the functional definition of such criminals as "child," (immature, undeveloped) juvenile rapists and murderers are often being tried and punished as adults due to the violent and fixed and irreversible nature of their behavior patterns.
7. Television and Behavior: Ten Years of Scientific Progress and Implications for the Eighties, (1982). National Institute of Mental Health, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, p. 40.
8. The NCTV NEWS may be obtained from NCTV, P.O. Box 2157, Champaign, II, 61825. The NCTV is an outstanding resource, well researched and cited. Its Board of Directors reflects some of the most respected and accepted scholars working in this area today.

9. See also text attached: Testimony of Brian L. Wilcox on behalf of the American Psychological Association before the United States House of Representatives, Committee on the Judiciary Subcommittee on Economic and Commercial Law, on the subject of Television Violence and H.r. 1391, May 10, 1989.

10. Said Gerbner, "Whoever tells most of the stories to the children of a culture influences, in a very fundamental way, the way people grow up ... For the first time in human history, it's no longer parents, the school or the church, but television that tells most of the stories. (The Washington Post, November 6, 1985, "Children's Health.")

Note that a properly conducted Time magazine survey found 88% of Americans felt "teenage violence is a bigger problem today than it was in the past" (p. 52) with 79% calling for "tougher criminal penalties for juvenile offenders" and 73% stating the nation needs "greater restraints on the showing of sex and violence on television." The Time survey did not ask about the documentably prominent use of pornography by children, thus there is no record of the public view regarding whether pornography should be restrained. Films were called up for restraint by 70% and rock-music lyrics by 64%. (p. 57)

A rape case cited in Time had occurred in Columbia, S.C., when "two boys ages 13 and 14 were charged with raping an eleven-year-old girl in school." (p. 60) According to the FBI, arrests of youngsters under 18 "for murder jumped 22.2% for aggravated assault 18.6% and for rape 14.5%" from 1983 to 1987, although the teenage population decreased 2% during that same period. "Many Americans are calling for stronger laws and punishments. They argue that juveniles should be prosecuted as adults and that prison sentences should be longer. (Time, June 12, 1989, p. 57)

11. George Comstock, Ed. (1989). Public Communication and Behavior. Volume 2. New York, N.Y.: Academic Press. See bibliography on "Exposure to Television as a Cause of Violence" attached.

12. Ibid., p. 53.

13. See the National Coalition on Television Violence. August-October, 1989. Volume 10, No. 7-8, p. 4.

14. See Comstock (1989) Public Communication and Behavior. David Phillips, "The Found Experiment: A New Technique for Assessing the Impact of Mass Media Violence on Real-World Violence (pp. 260-305. Phillips was the first to describe the concept of copycat crimes and their relationship to suicide. In the recent decade, dozens of such suicide clusters of teenagers have emerged, to the extent that the concept of "copycat" suicides has emerged as a given in the research field. Some degree of

relationship exists between these tragedies and that of "autoerotic asphyxia," said by the FBI to number roughly 1000 teenage--and some adult--victims annually.

15. Please note that the child abuse literature has various definitions for these terms and that we are confining these two labels--temporarily--to the specific needs of this report only.

16. Michigan Adolescent Sexual Abuser Project (1986). K. Farrell and Bob O'Brien, Coordinators, the Michigan State Department of Mental Health, Detroit MI.: Safer Society Resources of Michigan.

17. These references and books are taken from Reisman, (1989) "Images of Children, Crime and Violence in Playboy, Penthouse and Hustler." Arlington, Va.: The Institute for Media Education, and from FBI agent, Ken Lanning's (12/1989) report, Child Sex Rings: A Behavioral Analysis, Washington, D.C., the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children.

18. Burt A. Leete (1982)., Business Law Text and Cases. New York, N.Y.: McMillian Publishing Co., p. 124.

19. Susan Brownmiller, (1975). Against Our Will. Men. Women and Rape. New York, N.Y.: Simon and Schuster, p. 374.

20. See the broad spectrum of works on American history such as Charles Miller and Natalie Ward (1971). History of America: Challenge and Crisis. New York, N.Y.: John Wiley & Sons, Inc. (pp. 74-79).

21. Ibid., p. 156.

22. A. Rose (1974). Storyville. New Orleans. Alabama: The University of Alabama Press (p. 15).

23. See for example, Vern Bullough and Bonnie Bullough (1987) Women and Prostitution: A Social History, Buffalo, N.Y.: Prometheus Books; Florence Rush (1980) The Best Kept Secret, Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice Hall; Ernest Bell (1910) Fighting the Traffic in Young Girls.

24. Bullough, Ibid.

25. Lesli Taylor and Eli Newberger (29, November 1979). The New England Journal of Medicine, "Child Abuse in the International Year of the Child," 301. (p. 1209)

26. Alfred Kinsey, Wardell Pomeroy and Clyde Martin (1948). Sexual Behavior in the Human Male. Philadelphia, Pa.: W.B. Saunders Co. See also the text on Sexual Behavior in the Human Female (1953).

27. See Judith Reisman, Edward Eichel, Albert Hobbs and J. Gordon Muir (in press) An Investigation Into the Human Sexuality Research of Alfred C. Kinsey. Wardell B. Pomeroy. Clyde E. Martin and Paul H. Gebhard. See also Reisman and Pink (in press) The Child Sexuality Research of The Kinsey Team. Both books address the fraudulent child sexuality data created and disseminated by the Indiana University human sexuality team.

28. Kinsey continued: This abuse sometimes occurred 24-hours around the clock (p. 189, Table 34) the child's alleged "orgasmic" response was calculated with a stop watch by one of the abuse-team members, (p. 178, Table 32) while screams of pain were recorded and publicly identified by Dr. Kinsey as screams of pleasure (p. 161).

Kinsey testified that numbers of the children (especially the very young) were weeping hysterically, begging for release, fainting, convulsing in pain, and striking the adult offender(s) in order to escape (Male volume, pp. 160-161). Some of the children were strapped down and "oral and manual" stimulation of children's genitals was part of the documented research protocol, with homosexual males serving as the main body of experimenters (March 11, 1981 letter from Paul Gebhard to J. Reisman). Kinsey himself was involved in collecting child sperm, with some "orgasm" experiments appearing in cinema to permit subsequent analysis (letter: Gebhard to Reisman).

29. Ibid.

30. Please note that the child abuse literature has various definitions for these terms and that we are confining the~e two labels-temporarily-to the specific needs of this report only.

31. Ibid.

32. See for example, Burgess, Groth, Holmstrom and Sgroi (1983). Sexual Assault of Children and Adolescents, Lexington, MA.: Lexington Books; and Shirley O'Brien (1983) Child Pornography, Dubuque, Iowa: Kendell Hunt Publishing, the Attorney General's Commission on Pornography (1986) and the majority of those books and articles, post 1981, cited in the enclosed child abuse bibliography.

33. C.H. Kempe (1978). American Journal of Diseases of Children. "Child Abuse--The Pediatrician's Role in Child Advocacy and Preventive Pediatrics, 132., pp. 255-260.

34. O'Brien, Ibid., pp. 6-7 and p. 89. See also the AG's Commission on Pornography.

35. Drs. Tamerra Moeller and Gloria Bachmann (November 1989). "Confronting the Hidden Epidemic of Sexual Abuse," Contemporary Pediatrics. Report Drs. Moeller and Buchmann, "Vaginal or anal assault, or both, are found in nearly two-thirds of sexual abuse cases seen in medical settings indications of recent sexual abuse include abrasions or lacerations of the hymen, labia, perineum, vagina, posterior fourchette, and breasts. Long-term problems that may develop [include] Oral infection, Pelvic inflammatory disease, Pregnancy, Relaxation of sphincter muscles on rectal exam, recurrent urinary tract infection, Sexually transmitted disease, Vaginal discharge and bleeding, Appetite and sleep disturbances, Dizziness, Fainting, Genital and rectal itching and soreness, Headaches, Hysteria, Nightmares, Self-Mutilation, Substance abuse." (p. 46-49).

The doctors point out that "[f]emale adolescents are quite modest. For them, the pelvic examination that most adult women don't particularly like is even more distasteful and anxiety provoking." (p. 50). And, "Childhood sexual abuse has been reported by 40% to 60% of prostitutes, accompanied by physical force one fourth of the time A history of sexual abuse is often a common thread among the adolescent runaway, the teenage prostitute, and the mother under 20 years of age it fuels the cycle of poverty." (p. 54)

36. See Dr. Sam Janus (1981). The Death of Innocence. New York, NY.: William Morrow & Company, (p. 171).

37. Clyde Osborne V. State of Ohio, October Term, 1989, No. 88-5986.

38. Ibid., Osborne V. Ohio, October 1989, Brief Amici Curiae; Troobnick, Showers, Bird., US Supreme Court, No. 88-5986.

39. See enclosed Reisman (1987). Executive Summary of "Images of Children, Crime and Violence in Playboy, Penthouse and Hustler," prepared for the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, Department of Justice.