

Standards for Sexuality Education in Europe: scientific basis, really?



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Executive summary

Almost fifteen years ago, the publication of the *WHO Standards for Sexuality Education in Europe* gave rise to concern. Its content, presented as scientific by its supporters, asserted that children would be sexualized from an early age. As a result, children should be taught the principles of sexuality education, using language and images which would sometimes be very explicit. This approach is all the more problematic in that it emanates from the World Health Organization, and thus takes on a totalizing character. Furthermore, this institutionalization-legitimization is set to increase its prominence through the integration of some of its references into the revised version of a document with a totalizing vocation, the International Technical Guidance on Sexuality Education, an integral part of the Sustainable Development Goals of the United Nations' Agenda 2030. Published by the UN and several of its agencies in collaboration with the WHO, it does not include the most controversial elements of the 2010 Standards. The revised document does, however, refer to " *updated and additional written content for the overall Guidance*" (i. e. the 2010 Standards), which now include some of the sources of the Standards.

An exhaustive study of the various names that make up the Standards is alarming in more ways than one. The group of experts behind the drafting of the Standards, some of whose profiles have already been analyzed by vigilant watchdogs, turns out to be more militant (even activist) than scientific. Indeed, the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) is recurrent and dominant, notably through its member associations such as the Dutch Rutgers WPF and the Belgian Sensoa, as well as through its partner SIECUS. The characteristics of these organizations range from support for Alfred Kinsey's paedocriminal approaches to neo-Malthusianism. As far as the sexualization of children is concerned, we have illustrated our remarks with various screenshots and reported content, such as Sensoa's teaching material for preschool sexuality education. **Nevertheless, to qualify the 2010 Standards by the analysis of its panel of experts alone obscures a much larger and darker part of this program.**

The core of the document - and its flaw - lies in its bibliography. Three advocates of paedocriminal relationships are listed in the "References" section. But the next section, "Scientific literature on the psychosexual development of children", is also questionable. Subjectively, but with a view to being balanced, we have separated the entries in this section into three types of profile. The red ones are in favor of pedophilia and/or early sexualization, either explicitly or through their membership. The yellows represent references about which we have reservations. The green ones represent experts whom we consider to be outside the scope of polemical positions. However, each category is roughly equivalent to a third of the literature, which means that two-thirds of the profiles presented as the scientific basis for sexuality education for children are questionable or even dangerous.

Notwithstanding the arguments put forward in the 2010 Standards, scientific studies on both early sexualization and its supposedly positive consequences are in stark contrast. In fact, liberalization and empowerment seem to translate into both alienation (in the form of compulsive masturbation, for instance) and risky behavior (particularly in the context of early female sexuality). Furthermore, the testimonies reported by both SOS Education and Mamans Louves of the content of certain sexuality education courses are akin to child sexual abuse, which can materialize through forced visual exposure to sexual images. The resulting traumas can have lasting effects.

Introduction

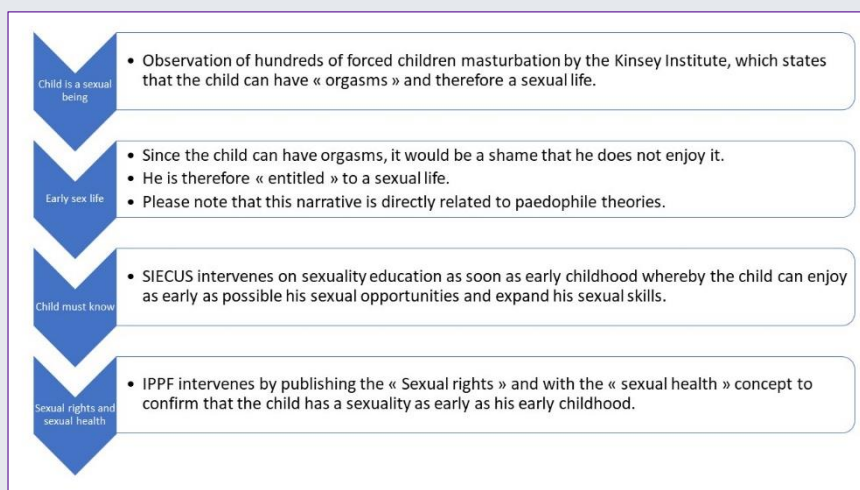
With increasing frequency, children and parents are reporting the presentation of explicit verbal and visual sexual content in the school environment. The institutional justification for this leans against so-called "reference" texts on sexuality education. The arguments put forward make theoretical sense: the aim is to provide children with knowledge, step by step, according to their age and development. Among the objectives put forward in defense of this approach are the ability to respect one's intimacy and have it respected, in order to combat sexual violence; the fight against early access to pornography; as well as the prevention of unwanted teenage pregnancies and sexually transmitted infections (STIs). However, a more systemic reading of the various pieces of the sexuality education puzzle reveals another, far more problematic, chessboard.

Initially, we had intended this study to take a broader perspective than just the [WHO Standards for Sexuality Education in Europe](#). However, our discoveries led us to devote the bulk of our work to them. We wanted to be as exhaustive as possible. **We therefore present mainly an in-depth mapping of the actors who make up the group of experts who developed the Standards, but also another part hitherto left out: the document's bibliography, which includes both references, "scientific literature on the psychosexual development of the child", and "curricula and pedagogical documentation".** The number of problematic profiles that emerge would normally be enough to discredit the Standards. After all, while the panel of experts includes a number of personalities associated with the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF), some of the profiles listed in the bibliography are ardent advocates of paedocriminal relationships.

A study of the profiles behind the Standards shows that the organizations to which the authors belong are no guarantee of their objectivity. Mainly - but not exclusively - the IPPF, the international branch of Planned Parenthood.

As the *Jonas Platform* reminds us, the IPPF was [founded by Margaret Sanger in 1916](#), who was a [member of the American Eugenics Society](#) and a militant promoter of contraception, abortion and birth control¹.

However, it wasn't until **Mary Steichen Calderone** became IPPF's medical director in 1953 that the issue of young children's sexuality was introduced. Steichen Calderone left the IPPF and founded SIECUS² (now in consultative status with the United Nations Economic and Social Council - ECOSOC) in the same year, 1964, where she asserted that children are sexual beings from birth - albeit without the scientific training to back up her postulates. In fact, Steichen Calderone subscribes to the theories of paedocriminal Alfred Kinsey, considered valid by both IPPF and SIECUS. Jacob Nordangård also reminds us that Kinsey's 1948 study *Sexual Behavior in the Human Male* was funded by the Rockefeller Foundation³.



¹ According to Nordangård (Jacob), in his book *Rockefeller: Controlling the Game*, p.35 of the French edition, Margaret Sanger was friend with Abby Aldrick Rockefeller, a member by marriage of the famous family and mother of, among others, David Rockefeller, proponent of population control and early supporter (if not co-initiator) of the very neo-Malthusian Club of Rome.

² *Sexuality Information and Education Council of the United States*.

³ Op. cit. p.36 of the French version. Nordangård takes the opportunity to point out in his book that Margaret Sanger was privately supported by John D. Rockefeller Jr, co-founder of the Bureau of Social Hygiene, because of "their mutual interest in reproductive control".

In 1980, as the *Jonas Platform* article reminds us, Steichen Calderone openly promoted paedocriminality (as did other SIECUS members) under the guise of sexuality education:

"Calderone continues Kinsey's thinking on pedophilia, stating in particular that the main effects of pedophilia "are not caused by the event itself, but by the indignant reactions, anger or fear, of the adults who learn of it". She also states, "One thing is certain, in all cases of sexual contact between a child and an adult without force or violence, the more noise and tumult, the greater the possible damage to the minor⁴."

These remarks do not seem to have met with any disapproval from the IPPF. It was in 1980 that Steichen Calderone received the Margaret Sanger Award from the organization.

The IPPF is not the only problematic organization used as a reference and to which some of the authors of the Standards belong. For example, we'd like to highlight the case of the Dutch Rutgers WPF. A member of the IPPF and former Rutgers Nisoe Groep, its history is punctuated with historical elements that are also relevant to our research as a whole. The name of this structure [comes from](#) Johannes (known as Jan) Rutgers (1850-1924), one of the pioneers in the promotion of free access to contraceptives *"starting in 1892"*, then an advocate of the decriminalization of abortion. In 1901, he became a leading member of the Nieuw-Malthusiaanse Bond (NMB, *i. e.* the Neo-Malthusian League), founded in 1881 and which he chaired until 1919. In 1905, he wrote a eugenicist essay on *"race improvement"* in which, like certain ecologists of the 1960s, he advocated sterilizing populations deemed inferior, *i.e.* the poor, with a view to improving the national gene pool.

This position needs to be seen in context, and to some extent distinguished from current neo-Malthusianism. Eugenics was widespread at the dawn of the twentieth century, and Rutgers' approach combined a medical-hygienic concern with a view to limiting the use of prostitution through contraception within marriage. In his essay, Rutgers also hoped that knowledge of contraceptives would be limited to marriage and not shared with children - a wish that has now been overturned.

The [Wikipedia entry for the NMB](#) reports that - in keeping with its name - it studied the negative consequences of overpopulation and a means of remedying them through birth control. The league was eugenicist like Rutgers, in that it advocated the improvement of the human race⁵ and recommended distributing contraceptives to the Dutch population to combat its supposed overpopulation. The leaflet goes on to point out that the second NMB office opened in the Netherlands, dealing with abortion issues, was named in homage to Rutgers. The Nieuw-Malthusiaanse Bond was dissolved in 1940 but reformed after the war, in 1946, under the name Nederlandse Vereniging voor Seksuele Hervorming (NVSH) (in English, Dutch Association for Sexual Reform). *Wikipedia* goes on to say that the NMB was behind the creation of the Rutgers Foundation, which split off from the NVSH in 1969.

The [Dutch Wikipedia entry for the NVSH](#) informs us that, in the 1960s, the organization defended pedophilia. *Newgon*, which presents itself as an inclusive activist group of Minor Attracted Persons (MAP, *i. e.* paedophiles), explains: *"According to its website, the NVSH aims for the sexual emancipation of individuals and the improvement of sexual conditions in society, including: informative sex education at all levels of education, no restraints on pornography, criticism of marriage and the family, no discrimination against any form of voluntary sex, acceptance of all forms of human sexuality, including those forms that are commonly labeled 'abnormal'."* *The website states that NVSH considers the use of the label "normal" to be "problematic", with regard to sexual practices such as premarital sex, adultery, homosexuality, masturbation, oral sex and anal sex, zoophilia and "pedophilia".*

We also learn that in 1969 and 1970, NVSH published three books on the theme of sexual differences, with positions depicted in photos: *Variation*, *Variations in Foreplay and Pregnancy*, and *Variations for the Gay Man and Woman*⁶.

⁴ Source: Mary S. Calderone and Eric Johnson, *The Family Book about Sexuality* (New York: Harper and Row, 1981), http://drjudithreisman.com/archives/2006/06/kinsey_crimes_c.html

⁵ French neo-Malthusians and the biomedical sciences (1880-1940) - Eric Hello - page 114.

⁶ Finally, it appears that the same ideology continues to animate the league from the outset, since in 2007-2010, its publishing house published three books, including a new translation of Malthus's *Essay on the Principle of Population*, renamed *On*

The current Rutgers organization contextualizes Jan Rutgers' thinking and [claims to distance itself from](#) his eugenics and race-improvement theories. It presents itself as "*distinctly different from the motivation*" of Rutgers and claims to defend the right to enjoy sexuality. But in essence, the heritage and influence remain present, beyond the language elements displayed, with even an extension of Rutgers' thinking through the sexualization of youth.

We therefore note the presence of two neo-Malthusian structures with a strong presence in the promotion of sexuality education. The orientation of the experts and the organizations they represent therefore calls into question the neutrality of the recommendations. In any case, this is what a granular analysis of the names used in the WHO Standards for Sexuality Education in Europe shows. This applies both to its group of experts and to its bibliographical references, which are made up of certain profiles that explicitly support paedocriminal relations, sometimes disguised as "intergenerational sexuality", as we shall see later.

Population. Wikipedia also reports that in March 2009, NVSH caused controversy because of its relationship with a platform that was found to be used by paedophiles.

WHO Standards for Sexuality Education in Europe: between biased expertise and dubious references

To map the profiles of the experts involved in writing the WHO Standards, we combined every time a search on several websites, as the information presented on their professional and/or institutional websites is often incomplete.

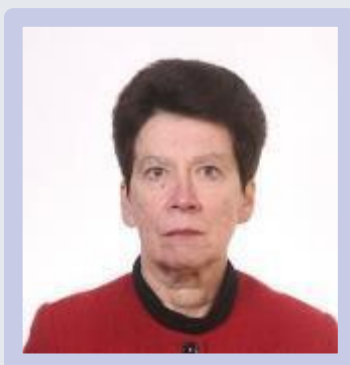
Group of experts

Official list specified in the Standards

The Federal Centre for Health Education (BZgA), as the publishing institution of these Standards, would like to express its deeply felt gratitude towards many persons: to Dr Gunta Lazdane of the WHO Regional Office for Europe for initiating this important process and to the expert group, consisting of Professor Dan Apter (Sexual Health Clinic, Väestöliitto), Doortje Braeken (International Planned Parenthood Federation – IPPF), Dr Raisa Cacciatore (Sexual Health Clinic, Väestöliitto), Dr Marina Costa (PLANeS, Swiss Foundation for Sexual and Reproductive Health), Dr Peter Decat (International Centre for Reproductive Health, University of Ghent), Ada Dortch (IPPF), Erika Frans (SENSOA), Olaf Kapella (Austrian Institute for Family Studies, University of Vienna), Dr Evert Ketting (consultant on sexual and reproduc-

tive health and HIV/AIDS), Professor Daniel Kunz (Lucerne University of Applied Sciences and Arts), Dr Margareta Larsson (University of Uppsala), Dr Olga Loeber (European Society for Contraception), Anna Martinez (Sex Education Forum, National Children's Bureau, United Kingdom), Dr Kristien Michielsen (International Centre for Reproductive Health, University of Ghent), Ulla Ollendorff (Norwegian Directorate of Health), Dr Simone Reuter (Contraception and Sexual Health Service, Nottinghamshire Community Health), Sanderijn van der Doef (World Population Foundation), Dr Ineke van der Vlugt (Rutgers Nisso Group) and Ekua Yankah (UNESCO), who worked tirelessly and with great interest on this project. It was a pleasure to work with such dedicated colleagues.





Gunta Lazdane

Gunta Lazdane, Regional Consultant and Program Director Europe for the WHO from 2003 to 2017, is the first example, with an [incomplete LinkedIn profile](#). The acknowledgements in the box above specify that she was the initiator of the process that led to the publication of the Standards. As the French newspaper *Ouest France* reported, Lazdane is one of the experts promoting sex education [from birth](#). She is now Professor in the Department of Gynecology-Obstetrics (since September 2017), Senior Researcher, and Director of the Institute of Public Health at Stradins University in Riga (since December 2017). In [January 2013](#), Gunta Lazdane gave the opening speech at a public hearing on reproductive and sexual rights at the European Parliament, from the angle of the issue around gender equality.

We'd like to add two more milestones to her career. Gunta Lazdane received an [award](#) from the European Society of Contraception and Reproductive Health (ESC), an NGO (under the French law of 1901) founded in December 1988⁷. Its [stated mission](#) is to draw on a body of texts considered legitimate in order to "*facilitating people's informed decisions in choosing and using contraception*". These choices, the ESC states below in its objectives, concern both individuals and couples. [In May 2010](#), the ESC adopted the Hague Declaration of Sexual Rights published by the IPPF (May 2008). The ESC declares that it wants to "*ensure that contraception is not only seen as a means to prevent unwanted pregnancy but as a prerequisite for sexual pleasure and sexual satisfaction without fear for unwanted pregnancy*". The ESC is also a leading relay for the IPPF's approach, recommendations and work.

Endorsed by:



The European Society of Contraception and Reproductive Health (ESC) was founded on December 26, 1988 in Paris, France.

The aims of the Society are to provide information and improve access to contraception and reproductive healthcare in European countries, to promote availability of all established methods of contraception, to commission and carry out epidemiological and sociological studies and other types of research on contraception and reproductive health care in European countries, and to co-operate with relevant organisations and institutions sharing the Society's goals throughout the world.

In 2010, the General Assembly of the ESC adopted The Sexual Rights Declaration as issued by the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF, 2008) in the The Hague Declaration on Sexual and Reproductive Health in Europe.

For more information about ESC, visit www.escrih.eu

After joining the WHO in 2003, Lazdane was quick to establish contacts with the ESC. As a result, she was invited on several occasions to join the panel on reproductive health. The article about her award states that "*many proceedings in improvement of sexual and reproductive health across Europe would not have been possible without Gunta's conviction, social consciousness and spirit.*"

As a second milestone, Lazdane is a [member](#) of the European Sexual Medicine Network (ESMN), funded by the European Union and [COST](#) (European Cooperation in Science & Technology), a funding agency for research and innovation networks founded in 1970. ESMN has published a [Book of Proceedings](#) of its symposium on sexuality in Europe (October 21-23, 2021). Gunta Lazdane was a member of its scientific committee. The report thanks Pfizer and the SCRI CCIT Center for Clinical Cancer and Immunology Trials for their support of the symposium. Gunta Lazdane's contribution does not represent any real added value for our purposes and concerns the state of sexual medicine in Latvia⁸.

However, for further information, we refer you to Pedro Nobre's presentation at the same symposium. Director of the Department of Psychology at the University of Porto, and former President of the [World Association of Sexual Health \(WAS\)](#), an organization founded in 1978 by a global, multidisciplinary group of NGOs to promote

⁷ ESC is mainly financed by conference registration fees ([over 52% in 2022](#)). In terms of private funding, the two largest contributors are Exeltis (10.9%) and Bayer (7.16%). While Bayer needs no introduction, Exeltis is a pharmaceutical company [that markets contraceptives](#) such as Asterluna, Levunique, Naravela, Slinda, Trinara and Ulipristal. The [ESC partners](#) are European Consortium on Emergency Contraception (ECEC), European Board & College of Obstetrics and Gynaecology (EBCOG), European Society for Sexual Medicine (ESSM), International Federation of Professional Abortion and Contraception Associates (FIAPAC - for which Gunta Lazdane [has written several articles](#)), International Federation of Infant and Juvenile Gynecology (FIGIJ), Faculty of Sexual & Reproductive Healthcare (FSRH).

⁸ See p.17 of the document.

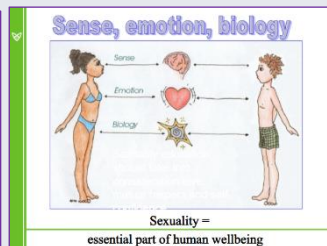
sexual health and sexual rights worldwide. Nobre's speech is not included in the symposium book. However, it is [online on the ESMN YouTube channel](#). Like all organizations and professionals in favor of sex education, he appeals to the need to rely on knowledge provided by scientific evidence. However, once again we find ourselves promoting the same agenda, with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (Agenda 2030) and the framework set by the WHO for sexual health.



Dan Apter

The second expert on the group that drew up the WHO Standards, **Dan Apter** is (or was) Chief Medical Officer at VL-Medi Clinical Research Center, a private sexual health clinic (which now seems to no longer exist⁹). Again in 2011, two years after the document, he was still president of the Sexual Health Clinic (Family Federation of Finland), which is the **Finnish branch of the IPPF**. Since 2008, he has been vice-president of the ESC we mentioned earlier. Dr. Apter [also sits on the editorial board](#) of the European Journal of Contraception & Reproductive Health Care. In 2011, the BZgA published a set of articles from its "Sexuality Education and Family Planning" forum. A [PowerPoint by Dan Apter](#) on the subject is also available, and questions the choice of images that replace the sexualized with the sexual (and draws on

the IPPF's "Sexuality Education in Europe" guide, among other sources):



Sexuality Education – what it is

The learning about the cognitive, emotional, social, interactive and physical aspects of sexuality.

Sexuality education starts early in childhood and progresses through adolescence and adulthood.

For children and young people it aims at the support and the protection of sexual development.

15.9.2015

Sexuality Education II

It gradually equips and empowers children and young people with information, skills and positive values to understand and enjoy their sexuality, have safe fulfilling relationships, and take responsibility for their own and other's sexual health and well-being.

It enables them to make choices which enhance the quality of their lives and contributes to a compassionate and just society.

All children and young people have the right to have access to age appropriate sexuality education.

15.9.2015

Sexuality Education Reference Guide

- Information on policies & practices in sexuality education
- Allows for comparisons between 26 countries

<http://www.ippfen.org/en/Resources/>

IPPF EN, SAFE Conference, Brussels 2007

⁹ We tracked down the site [using the Wayback Machine](#).



Doortje Braeken

The third expert, **Doortje Braeken** from the Netherlands, advocates comprehensive sexuality education and has coordinated the implementation of a "rights-based" sexuality education method in 26 countries. She is now a former senior consultant for adolescents and youth at **IPPF**, which she left in 2017 and where she ran programs for over twenty years. Before joining IPPF, Braeken worked (1984-2003) for the **Dutch Family Planning** association, notably as a sex educator. She also provided services to another Dutch organization, the Dutch Member Association, now [Rutgers WPF](#), which is a [full \(non-subsidized\) member of IPPF](#), specializing in contraception and abortion. To crown her career and achievements in the field of sexual health, the World Association of Sexual Health (already mentioned *above* with Pedro Nobre) awarded her its Gold Medal. Her work at IPPF was also pioneering in the LGBT field.

Interviewed at the event, Doortje Braeken said she would like IPPF to promote its own sex education agenda, to inform young people in particular about their sexual rights and how to enjoy them. Among the four personalities she presents as her mentors, two stand out. Carmen Barroso, former regional director of the IPPF, who [in 2016](#) was awarded the United Nations Population Award (in keeping with the agency's neo-Malthusian philosophy, congratulations for having contributed to limiting the number of births). The second, Dr [Chandra-Mouli](#), worked for thirty years at the WHO, where he directed work on adolescents and their reproductive and sexual health and rights.

Braeken's influence, however, is broader than just the above. The website for the [Women Deliver 2016](#) conference (where Braeken spoke) writes that *"under her leadership IPPF has expanded its commitment to work for and with young people, especially in the area of their sexual and reproductive rights"*. However, Women Deliver 2016 has benefited from the support of [several corporate sponsors](#) - in addition to players such as the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation¹⁰ or the European Commission - foremost among them the biggest pharmaceutical companies. There are also a number of so-called non-profit organizations, including the United Nations Foundation of radical neo-Malthusian Ted Turner¹¹, and **the IPPF** (see opposite and below).



¹⁰ Obsessed by the demographic question, Bill Gates co-initiated The Good Club in 2009 "to curb overpopulation", [as The Times reports](#). The Club included George Soros (founder of the Open Society), David Rockefeller, Warren Buffett, Ted Turner and Oprah Winfrey.

¹¹ In [November 2013](#), Turner told *The Bridgespan Group*, "[...] reduce the population by voluntarily having one child per family for a hundred years. Bring the population back to where Paul Ehrlich said it should be, which is about two to two and a half billion people." Alongside the Rockefeller family and Edward O. Wilson, Turner was also awarded the Audubon Society Medal, a structure driven and financed by the Rockefeller Foundation for several years, and a supporter of the same neo-Malthusian approaches. In 1998, Ted Turner's United Nations Foundation entered into [a partnership with the Rockefeller Foundation](#). Today, in addition to the Rockefeller Foundation and the Rockefeller Brothers Fund, it has numerous public (governmental) and private (corporate and foundation) backers. Among the foundations are several major players, some of them environmental: Turner Foundation, Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, GAVI (the Global Vaccine Alliance - co-founded by the Gates Foundation and the Norwegian government in 2000 at the World Economic Forum), David & Lucile Packard Foundation, ClimateWorks Foundation, William & Flora Hewlett Foundation. Ted Turner's United Nations Foundation currently supports and promotes the implementation of Agenda 2030 and its Sustainable Development Goals.

At the same time, Braeken is co-author of UNESCO's new guidelines for sexuality education (more on this later) and a member of the supervisory board of the Dutch foundation [Dance4Life](#). The latter's stated aim is to *empower* young people to protect their health and make safe sexual choices. Ambassadors and advisors from the - mainly Dutch - cultural world act as sounding boards for its activities, which are promoted through events. [Dance4Life's 2021 annual report](#) does not bear its name, but that of Rutgers, with which the NGO reports having merged. From the very first pages, a photo of two men kissing underlines the structure's *a priori* LGBT orientation.

In addition to numerous public subsidies from the Netherlands, its main private backer is the IPPF, followed by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation.



Finally, Doortje Braeken is [a member of the board of](#) the Global Advisory Board for Sexual Health and Wellbeing. This organization is chaired by [India's Vithika Yadav](#). In 2016, she was recognized as one of the "120 under 40: The New Generation of Family Planning Leaders", an initiative of the Gates Institute. The latter, named the William H. Gates Sr. (Bill Gates' father's name) Institute for Population and Reproductive Health, was previously known as the Bill & Melinda Gates Institute for Population and Reproductive Health. The Institute's website states that it was founded in 1997 with a grant from Bill Gates within the John Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health. The John Hopkins School is known to receive substantial funding from the Rockefeller Foundation. More specifically, the Foundation's archive states that it was this foundation that, in addition to its support, [funded](#) the creation of the John Hopkins School of Mental Hygiene and Health [as early as 1916](#).



Raisa Cacciatore

The fourth expert was Finnish psychiatrist **Raisa Cacciatore**, whose profile caught our attention. Like Dan Apter, at the time of the report she was working at the Sexual Health Clinic of Finland, the **national branch of the IPPF**. But we'll particularly remember her as lead author of a study - co-authored by Dan Apter - conducted between September and November 2019. Published online on March 19, 2023, the study article comes from the journal *Sex Education* and is available on *Taylor & Francis Online*, with the title "[What do 3-6-year-old children in Finland know about sexuality? child interview study in early education](#)¹²". It thanks the Family Federation of Finland, the national branch of the IPPF, for its support.

The abstract of the article states that the study conducted analyzed "*children's knowledge of sexuality. In this study, we examined the level of sexual knowledge among children aged 3–6 years in Finland. We analysed children's explanations of what they saw in drawings related to genital naming, conception and childbirth, safety skills, and adult sexual activity. Levels of knowledge were generally low. The largest number of correct answers were given for genital naming and safety skills. Knowledge increased with age*¹³". At the end of the abstract, the authors recommend age-appropriate sex education for all children.

Right from the introduction, several issues including sexual rights are put forward as part of the objectives of early sexuality education, with explicit reference to the 2010 WHO Standards documents. The justification put forward, backed by a [2018](#) ECHR opinion, is based on the argument of the likelihood of potential access to explicit sexual content at any age. The *Sex Education* magazine article states that in Finland, "*at 18 months, children*

¹² Raisa Cacciatore's contact address, raisa.cacciatore@vaestoliitto.fi, shows that she is still working at the Sexual Health Clinic.

¹³ We further read that "*the interview covered eight topics as follows: (1) the human body and human development; (2) fertility and reproduction; (3) sexuality; (4) emotions; (5) relationships and lifestyles; and (6) sexuality, health and well-being; (7) sexuality and rights; and (8) social and cultural determinants of sexuality (values/norms).*"

spend on average over half an hour, and at 5-years-old more than two hours a day, using e-media devices. Of 5–6 and 7-year-olds respectively, 87% and 100% have their own telephone, of which 75% and 89% are smart phones¹⁴. [...] Growing awareness of child sexual abuse may even strengthen the taboo against discussion of childhood sexuality."

To assess the sexual knowledge of young children, interviews have often been used (Wurtele 1993; Wurtele and Owens 1997), sometimes accompanied by drawings of the body (Wurtele, Melzer, and Kast 1992; Kenny and Wurtele 2008), or drawings covering sexuality more comprehensively (Gordon, Schroeder, and Abrams 1990; Volbert and Homburg 1996; Brillieslijper-Kater and Baartman 2000; Brillieslijper-Kater 2005; van Ham et al. 2021), photographs (Bern 1989; Davies and Robinson 2010), and drawing assignments (Caron and Ahlgrim 2012). Existing studies have focused on children's knowledge of sex differences, gender identity, body parts and their functions, adult sexual behaviour, pregnancy, childbirth, and safety skills. The

Cacciatore cites one of her studies, dated 2020, to note that children can "find questioning frightening and sense the unspoken nature of sexuality". But she also refers to a van Ham study from 2021, in which children aged between three and nine were shown drawings of naked children and adults, with the adults making love. In these cases, the majority of the children's reactions were giggles.

van Ham et al. (2021). Netherlands	3–9-year-olds, <i>n</i> = 90 (45/45). The aim to get 100 children failed. From pre- and primary schools around country. 99% children born in Netherlands, 10% had second language. No visual or cognitive impairment, psychiatric or behavioural disorder, earlier picture-assisted interview.	15 drawings, based on Volbert and Homburg (1996). Specially trained interviewers. Video-Recorded.	GI GN and functions AS CCI CAI NV	GI: 90% identified own gender; 99% identified sex in pictures. GN: 98% (of all) named penis and 74% vagina (62% Bs, 85% Gs). Most knew urinating function; one knew sexual function. AS: 38% making love (31% Bs, 44% Gs) CCI: 80% descriptive. CAI: 53–93% descriptive. NV: Pictures of naked children or adults, love making, and children's play elicited most reactions as giggling.	3-year-olds knew least, 4–9-year-olds equally. Girls gave more correct answers than boys in all topics, but girls median age was higher.
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The protocol is based on those of previous interviews, but also on the WHO Standards for Sexuality Education in Europe (2010). In the exposed results of the study, children seem embarrassed when nudity appears. They generally respond by whispering, and quickly move on to the next image.

Picture 1: <i>Genital naming</i> Variable 1 & 2: <i>Names penis / vagina</i> Nothing/ Does not know = 0 Own word or a word close enough = 1 Appropriate terms = 2 Genital naming, boy and girl, counted together = sum variable (max. 4).	Specific questions: What is that place called? What about that? (Teacher points to the genital area).	
Picture 2: <i>Conception and childbirth</i> Variable 3: <i>Knows how baby goes in</i> Nothing/ Does not know = 0 from seed, mommy and daddy made him, etc. = 1 From daddy's seed and mommy's egg, etc = 2 Variable 4: <i>Knows how the baby comes out</i> Nothing/ Does not know = 0 In the hospital, with surgery etc. = 1 From mommy's vagina etc. = 2 All points counted together = sum variable (max. 4).	Specific questions: How did the baby get into the belly? (Teacher can point to the belly). How will the baby get out of there?	
Picture 3: <i>Safety skills</i> Variable 5: <i>Identifies the situation as unwanted</i> Nothing/Does not know = 0 The child said that the situation is unpleasant but did not say why = 1 The child described the situation as unpleasant "he teases", "he tears" or the shorter child is touching = 2 Variable 6: <i>Suggest safety skills</i> Nothing/ Does not know = 0 One of the three safety-steps (say no, get away, tell an adult) = 1 Two of them = 2	Specific questions: How does the taller child feel? What should he do about it?	
Picture 4: <i>Safety skills</i> Variable 7: <i>Knows what to do if encounters bad things in media</i> Nothing/Does not know = 0 Anything, that is reasonable for feeling better = 1 2-3 of the three safety-steps or one safety-step and 'put it away' = 2 Safety skills counted together = sum variable (max. 6).	Specific questions: What can you do if you see something scary or something that makes you worrisome?	
Picture 5: <i>Adult sexual activity</i> Variable 8: <i>Identifies the situation as sexual</i> Nothing/Does not know = 0 In shower, sleeping, dancing = 0 They love each other, they like each other, they kiss, they are married or in other words describe an intimate relationship = 1 Making babies, having sex etc. = 2	Specific questions: What is happening in this picture? Where could those people be?	

¹⁴ Which allow access to Internet content, with the added risk of unfiltered content.

A major point emerges in the approach to children's situations. It is all the more interesting in that it invalidates the postulate of infantile sexuality promoted by the IPPF and WHO. In the capture that follows, Cacciatore points out that, by presenting a drawing of adult sexuality, child cognition remains hermetic when it comes to providing a contextual explanation of said drawing:

Picture 5: adult sexual activity

In this picture, a naked adult man and woman are embracing on top of each other. Most children (84.8%, $n = 112$) gave an explanation without any reference to sexuality, for instance that the adults were taking a shower, a sauna, or bath, were at home, or shopping. Some intimacy in the relationship between adults was mentioned by 15.2% ($n = 20$) of the children, such as being married or a mother and father hugging or kissing. None referred to sex, intercourse, reproduction or the like. Often children rotated the horizontal image upright so as to get the adults to appear standing in the picture.

The article provides a further clarification along these lines: knowledge improves with age, except when it comes to adult sexual activity, "*as in most earlier studies*" dating from 1990 and 2000 (put another way: a child is still a child). It was noted that 8-year-olds were just as ignorant of the subject as younger children. The authors conclude that the subject is either not mentioned to children, or that they consider it a taboo subject.

In the discussion that follows the article, one point surprises and shows the initial bias of the study. Finnish children's level of knowledge is said to be "*surprisingly low*" compared to the USA (the land of ubiquitous pornography). At no point is it suggested that Finnish parents protect their offspring's childhood, and we understand that the point of reference remains the USA, because of the earlier knowledge that children there would have on the subject. The discussion reports that in Finland, children don't give good answers on the subject of conception.

This seems to be the justification for standardizing sexuality education: according to a 2011 Dutch study [co-authored by Hanneke de Graaf](#) (Rutgers WPF) and Jany Rademakers (Nivel Research Institute, who also [worked for Rutgers](#) in the past)¹⁵, while knowledge of adult sexual behavior increases with age, it remains disparate from country to country. The abstract for this 2011 study is self-explanatory, beginning as follows: "*Children can display sexual behavior or have sexual experiences.*"

Dr Marina Costa

Marina Costa from Switzerland is a member of PlanEs, a Foundation that has become the Swiss Sexual Health Foundation, an **accredited member of IPPF** and the [Agenda 2030 Platform](#) (as well as other networks). The former plan-s.ch site no longer exists, but its trace can be found using the Wayback Machine. For example, [in 2012](#). Its [network](#) at the time shows the presence of the IPPF, in particular, and of [EuroNGOs](#). The latter's members are almost exclusively national branches of IPPF. At the end of 2018, EuroNGOs [changed its name to Inspire](#), while remaining a European partnership for sexual and reproductive health and rights.

The chairman of the [Inspire steering committee](#), Ton Coenen, is in fact the executive director of Rutgers, whom we've already seen on several occasions. Three of the six other members of the board are current or former IPPF members. They include Caroline Hickson, director of IPPF's European network, and Daniela Draghici, a member of the network's executive committee and former consultant to the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation.

¹⁵ Graaf, H. de, Rademakers, J., "The psychological measurement of childhood sexual development in Western societies: methodological challenges". *Journal of Sex Research*: 2011, 48(2), 118-129.

Ada Dortch

According to the information we have found, Ada Dortch is American. At the time of writing, she was part of IPPF's European network. [Her LinkedIn profile](#) records her presence from March 2007 to September 2011.



Programme Advisor / Youth Focal Point
IPPF European Network
mars 2007 - sept. 2011 · 4 ans 7 mois
Brussels Area, Belgium

- Fundraising/grants for sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR), advocacy to EU, European Parliament, Joint Parliamentary Assembly, WHO, and local jurisdictions for SRHR across the European Network.
- Responsible for the development, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of sexual health programs across the 40 IPPF EN Member Associations.
- As the regional Youth Focal Point, responsible for the development and overall coordination of regional youth sexual and reproductive health and rights projects across 40 countries, including joint projects with the IPPF Africa region.
- Managed, supported, and provided capacity building to the YSAFE youth volunteer network across 40 countries.

Her other reported activities are varied and not necessarily relevant here. However, Ada Dortch posted [on SlideShare](#) a presentation of the Safe II project - co-funded by the European Union - in June 2010, which bears the logo of the IPPF European network. Safe II follows on from the first version of Safe and, according to [a document from the Library of the European Parliament](#), is aimed at cooperation, coordination and harmonization of public health policies between EU member states. Ada Dortch's PowerPoint presentation is more precise: the aim is to strengthen the involvement of national and European stakeholders in young people's reproductive rights and sexual health, and to empower young people in Europe. This, through initiatives to respond to and reinforce their "rights". From our point of view, it's a question of working towards a headlong rush forward through the orchestration of youth, while potentially integrating structures such as the IPPF, NGOs or - one might think - companies, since pharmaceutical laboratories, as we've seen, finance events in addition to developing contraceptives. Rutgers, the Irish Family Planning Association, and moreover the European IPPF network, play a central role in this work¹⁶.



Erika Frans

According to [her LinkedIn profile](#), Belgian Erika Frans has been a sexual health expert with Sensoa (Flemish Expertise Center for Sexual Health) since 1990. The website has sex education sections for various age groups, [including 3-6 year olds](#). Sensoa's desire to sexualize (in the sexual sense, not the sensorial sense) children's representations is explicit right from the introduction to the dedicated section: "*Toddlers also undergo sexual development. They have questions about the body, reproduction and love. And they also develop behavior typical for this age [i.e. "awareness of social rules" and "role-playing", see screenshot below]. So relationship and sex education is certainly appropriate in pre-primary education.*" In particular, this page links [to another Sensoa post on preschool sexuality](#), where we read the following (automatically translated from Dutch):¹⁷

> Toddlers like to play **role games**: doctor, father and mother. Sometimes they also experiment with **objects**. For example, they put a marble in each other's anus or vagina or attach an elastic band around the penis. Toddlers can already empathize with other people. Tell that **pain** can do or **dangerous** and therefore about the **border**  goes.

¹⁶ Please refer to the PowerPoint on Slide Share for a detailed presentation, including the targets set for several of the countries mentioned.

¹⁷ The word "marble" comes from the Dutch *knikker*, which also means "ball" or "marble".

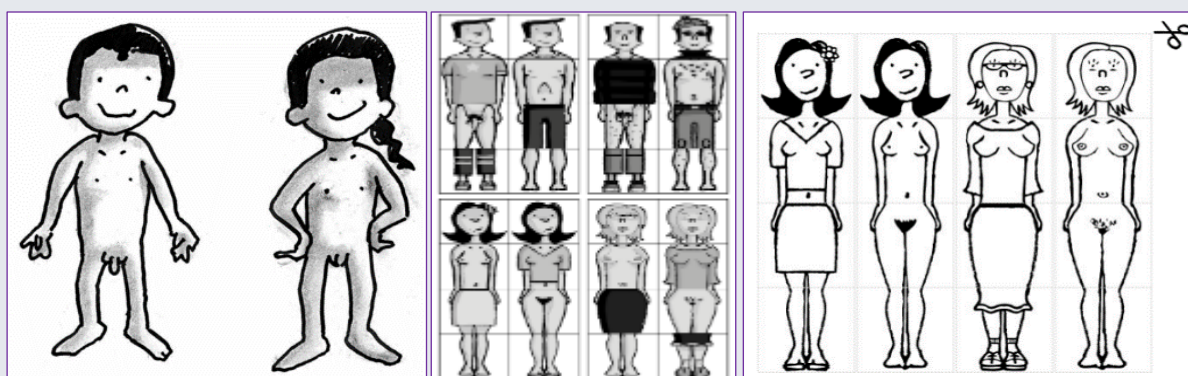
In addition, Sensoa offers educational material for preschoolers. Two books are offered directly, including [*I saw 2 bears*](#), written by the same Erika Frans and with content programmed for an audience from 3 to 11 year-olds. A 263-pages tool written in Dutch, the book offers several working aids (*werkbblad*) for children, some with explicit nudity. We'd like to point out what appears to be a contradiction here: Sensoa advocates age-appropriate programs, yet the genitalia presented in Erika Frans' book are drawings of pubescent individuals. What's more, we find staged sexual encounters with fake bears that are directly reminiscent of those once presented on the French website onsexprime.fr¹⁸. The questions in the questionnaire below these bears are as follows:

1. Are there homosexual or lesbian animals too?
2. How many sexual partners do people have on average in their lives? (With several possible answers: 1 sexual partner, 2 to 4, 5 to 10, or more than 10)
3. What does hetero-homo-lesbian mean? (With a request for answers on hetero, homo / lesbian, as well as bisexual)
4. ***Young and old... everyone does it. There's only one rule: you both have to like it. What do you think?***
5. Form pretty couples with these duets and come up with ideas for a story. (Related to the images below, which feature couples of different ethnicities and sexual orientations).

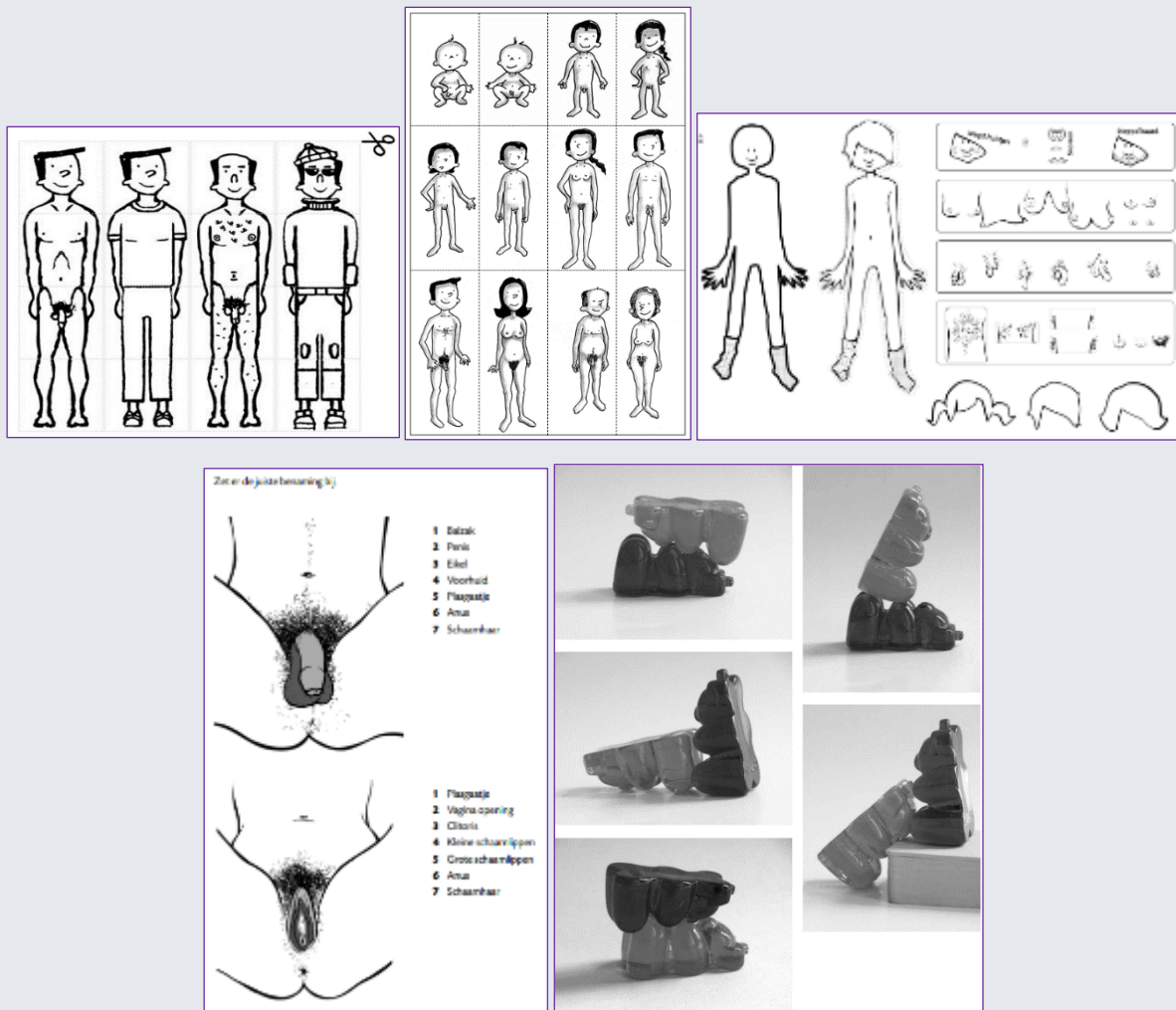
The following series of questions also raises questions about the age of the children to whom they are addressed:

1. What is an orgasm for a man and a woman?
2. How do you come? What is true?
 - a. When a man is aroused, he has an erect penis. By caressing or licking this "erection", or by having sexual intercourse, you can make a man come.
 - b. When a woman is aroused, her nipples stand up, her vagina and vulva become moist, her clitoris bigger and her labia fuller. In particular, stroking or licking the pussy can give a woman an orgasm.
 - c. Women often come during sex.
 - d. This man and this woman must (*moeten*) come together.
3. Another word for orgasm? Do you know any other words for orgasm?
4. What do you think makes a good lover?
5. Offer advice.

There are, of course, many other questions of this type in the book (and the answers are provided in other sections).



¹⁸ In French, this is a pun between « on s'exprime » (we express ourselves) and the word « sexe » (sex).



Sensoa claims to be based on the WHO's definition of sexual health, and thus to offer an approach that includes the recreational aspect. It is a [member association of the IPPF](#).



Dr Ineke van der Vlucht

This Dutchwoman is a member of Rutgers, which is the Dutch member of **the IPPF**. At Rutgers, [as the Jonas platform points out](#), van der Vlucht is program director for abortion and contraception. In the Netherlands, the ["comprehensive sex education"](#) begins [at the age of four](#). Van der Vlucht follows the same trend as Erika Frans from Sensoa. In an article for the media outlet PBS, in which she is presented as an expert on young people's sexuality, van der Vlucht asserts that kindergarten is more about

sexuality education than sex education, and that it's about having *"open and honest conversations about love and relationships"*. In practice, this means importing the world of puberty into the sphere of early childhood.

You'll never hear an explicit reference to sex in a kindergarten class. In fact, the term for what's being taught here is *sexuality* education rather than sex education. That's because the goal is bigger than that, says Ineke van der Vlucht, an expert on youth sexual development for **Rutgers WPF**, the Dutch sexuality research institute behind the curriculum. It's about having open, honest conversations about love and relationships.

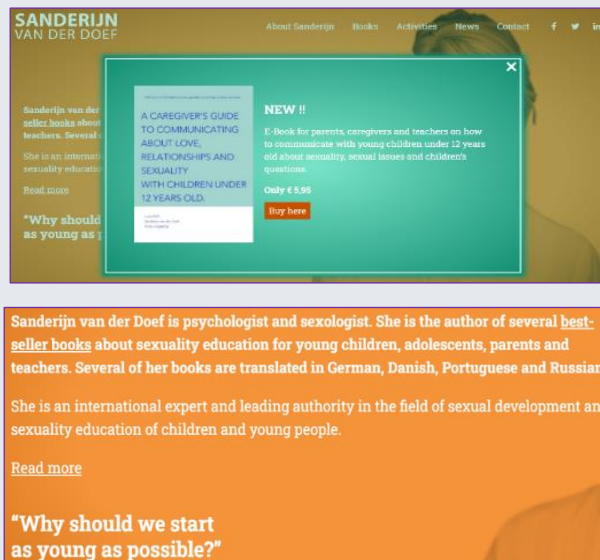
By law, all primary school students in the Netherlands must receive some form of sexuality education. The system allows for flexibility in how it's taught. But it must address certain core principles — among them, sexual diversity and sexual assertiveness. That means encouraging respect for all sexual preferences and helping students develop skills to protect against sexual coercion, intimidation and abuse. The underlying principle is straightforward: Sexual development is a normal process that all young people experience, and they have the right to frank, trustworthy information on the subject.



Sanderijn van der Doef

Also Dutch, this psycho-sexologist operates in the same universe as Ineke van der Vlucht. In Standards, she is presented as a member of the [World Population Foundation](#), a structure that focused on population growth. In 1996, she was one of the founding members of EuroNGOs, now Inspire as we have seen. In January 2011, Rutgers Nisso Groeps and World Population Foundation merged to form Rutgers WPF, known as Rutgers.

Van der Doef [has published a guide](#) for caregivers, parents and teachers to discuss love, relationships and sexuality with children under twelve. She also appears to be an advocate of early sexuality education, as shown in the screenshot below and her quote "*Why should we start as young as possible?*"



Dr Anna Martinez

According to [her LinkedIn profile](#), this British expert worked at the UK NHS Haringey Clinic from 2001 to 2003. She then joined the National Children's Bureau (NCB) from 2003 to 2014, serving as coordinator of the Sex Education Forum throughout this period. Now independent of the NCB, the Sex Education Forum has [dozens of partners](#), including the Family Planning Association. From 2014 to 2015, Martinez was senior program officer for youth at the **UK branch of IPPF**.



Dr Kristien Michiels

Belgian Kristien Michiels was a doctoral student at Ghent University at the time the Standards were written. Her thesis was supervised by [Dr. Marleen Temmerman](#), who gained media attention in 2011 for proposing a sex strike in Belgium in response to the country's political crisis. A senator from 2007 to 2012, Temmerman [then became](#) Director of the WHO's Department of Research and Reproductive Health until December 2015. *Wikipedia* states that this department "*is the main instrument within the United Nations system for research on human reproduction and sexual and reproductive health, bringing together policy-makers and programmers, scientists, health care providers, clinicians, consumers and community representatives to identify and address research priorities to improve sexual and reproductive health*". Her *Wikipedia* entry goes on to report that Temmerman provided strategic leadership to WHO in the context of the ICPD (International Conference on

Population and Development) Beyond 2014, Beijing+20 conferences and discussions on the Sustainable Development Goals. On behalf of WHO, she also steered the technical content of the global strategy "Every Woman, Every Child, Every Adolescent 2016-2030". On the political front, Marleen Temmerman began her political career as a member of the Flemish Green Party in 2001, before joining the Socialist Party in 2004. This is not insignificant in view of the Greens' stance on abortion and neo-Malthusianism, with the Socialist Party content to be a version that varies essentially in form. Finally, Temmerman claims to be close to the IPPF teams:



Getting back to Kristien Michielsens, she has been promoting *comprehensive sexual education* at the Institute for Family and Sexuality Studies at KU (Catholic University) Leuven since September 2023. She also chairs the board of Sensoa, a **member of the IPPF network**. Michielsens is also co-founder of the Master of Science in Global Health and the Academic Network on SRHR Policy (ANSER)¹⁹.



Dr Olga Loeber

Dutch, she was an abortion doctor from 1987 to August 2010. She was also a physician for Rutgers Nisso Groep (now Rutgers WPF, **member of IPPF**) from 1981 to 2002. Loeber is a member of the European Society for Contraception.

Other profiles

Compared with the profiles previously presented, the other experts may seem, for the most part, less influential. Their pedigree has attracted less attention and their proximity to IPPF seems less direct.

¹⁹ For the record, on 13/04/2021, the BZgA echoed an article published by Michielsens for the journal *Sex Education*, entitled "[Barriers to sexuality education for children and young people with disabilities in the WHO European region: a scoping review](#)" (see also [the UNESCO website](#)). The second author of the article is indeed [Laura Brockschmidt](#), who worked for the same BZgA [from February 2014](#) to November 2021 and was trained at Uppsala University in Sweden. Since November 2021, Brockschmidt has been working at Germany's [Federal Institute for Population Dynamics](#) (BiB).



Belgian **Peter Decat** has been working in [various positions](#) at Ghent University since 2006. For example, at the International Centre for Reproductive Health (ICRH) from 2006 to 2014, on adolescent sexuality and reproductive health. From 2000 to 2013, he was a physician at the Center for Refugees and Asylum Seekers.



Austrian **Olaf Kapella** is a senior researcher at the [Austrian Institute for Family Studies](#) (OIF) at the University of Vienna. He posts [nine projects on his LinkedIn account](#), including, since 2009, his expertise with WHO and BZgA on Standards for Sexuality Education in Europe. For the same actors, Kapella worked from January 2016 to January 2017 on a sex educator competency project. Another project that interests us here, from January 2011 to January 2016: sex education and sex therapy, for the European Society for Contraception and Reproductive Health (ESC).

Standards bibliography - References

In terms of bibliography, the Standards provide **29 sources**.

These include :

- **6** come directly from the IPPF - including an article written by Lazarus JV and Liljestrand J: "Sex and young people in Europe. A research report of the Sexual Awareness for Europe Partnership".
- **4** refer to the United Nations (including three to UNESCO).
- **6** from the WHO.
- **6** are from organizations that share the same ideology: Sensoa (article by Frans and Franck), BZgA (self-referential in this case), Population Council ([organization founded in 1952 by John D. Rockefeller III](#)), Rutgers, World Association for Sexual Health (WAS). Also of note is *Teaching About Sexuality and HIV: Principles and Methods for Effective Education* (a book [praised by SIECUS](#)), co-authored by Evonne Hedgepeth and Joan Helmich. The latter is the most important, having been a [member of the SIECUS Board of Directors for six years](#).

Population Council

We'll give a brief overview of the Population Council and its philosophy by quoting from a 2019 UNFPA report - which focuses on sexual and reproductive health issues - on the "[State of the World Population](#)" (understand: population growth):

New institutions emerged to investigate the implications of population growth and potential policy and programmatic responses. In 1952, John D. Rockefeller III convened a meeting under the auspices of the United States National Academy of Sciences to investigate questions related to demographic trends and their consequences. Not long after, he established the Population Council to continue this work. From its early days, the Population Council engaged in pursuits related to building understanding of population trends and their relation to societal goals: one of its first programmes provided support to graduate students for advanced training in demography.

contribute to fertility decline and hasten the demographic transition in developing countries.

In Bucharest in 1974, John D. Rockefeller III expressed "disappointment at the results of the family planning approach," and urged reappraisal that would move beyond the simple provision of family planning. "In my opinion, if we are to make genuine progress in economic and social development, if we are to make progress in achieving population goals, women increasingly

must have greater freedom of choice in determining their roles in society" (Rockefeller, 1978).

Pushback on narrowly defined population policies

As national population policies continued to expand through the 1980s, fear and mistrust of those promoting demographic goals continued to mount. A growing international women's health movement began to advocate for

Note: in 1998, UNFPA received a [\\$1.7 million donation from William H. Gates](#) (father of Bill Gates, a staunch advocate of world population reduction). His [entry on Sourcewatch](#) reports that Gates Sr was, among other things, associated with Planned Parenthood, co-chairman of the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, and recipient of the David Rockefeller Bridging Leadership Award in 2007. He also co-founded the [Initiative for Global Development](#), supported by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, the Rockefeller Brothers Fund, the Rockefeller Foundation and the United Nations Foundation of radical neo-Malthusian Ted Turner.

Three defenders of paedophile relationships

Note 27 of the WHO Standards is part of the document's "Digression on the notion of 'Intimate Citizenship'". This "intimate citizenship", it reads, "*relates to sexual rights from a social science perspective*". In other words, it would be based on an academic scientific approach. However, a bias becomes apparent when we refer to the three researchers cited as sources for this note 27: **Gunter Schmidt**, **Jeffrey Weeks** and **Ken Plummer**, who are also listed in the Standards' bibliographic references. These three men, each at his own level, are long-standing advocates of paedocriminality.

A brief digression: "Intimate Citizenship"

In this context, it is useful to introduce the concept of "intimate citizenship", which relates to sexual rights from a social science perspective.

Researchers in social science and sexual studies are currently calling for the establishment of moral negotiation as a valid sexual morality for today. The essence of this morality is that issues should be negotiated in a spirit of mutual consent by mature participants who are equal in status, rights and power. One important precondition for this is that the participants should develop a common understanding of the concept of "consent" and become aware of the consequences of their actions – particularly in the context of relationship behaviour and sexual behaviour.

Assuming that this precondition is fulfilled, we may make use of the concept of "intimate citizenship". This is a sociological concept describing the realization of civil rights in civil society. It is based on the principle of moral negotiation. Apart from sexuality, it covers sexual preferences, sexual orientations, differing versions of masculinity and femininity, various forms of relationship and various ways in which parents and children live together. Thus the term intimacy overlaps greatly with the broad understanding of sexuality proposed in this paper. Intimate citizenship focuses on equality of social and economic status for individuals, who maintain autonomy in their lives while respecting the boundaries of others.²⁷



Gunter Schmidt

Gunter Schmidt is an outspoken advocate of child sexualization and, even more so, of pedophilia. Indeed, together with his colleague Volkmar Sigusch, Schmidt worked on child sexuality as far back as the 1970s, and both men claimed that exposing children to pornography was harmless. Reported remarks by sexologist Dagmar Hertzog about the pair expose that Sigusch and Schmidt "*provocatively that the representation of sex, per se, did no damage to youth or children, and that the kind of pornography in which sex was 'represented without prejudices as a pleasure-filled social activity ... is exactly the kind that one could without worries give to children and adolescents'*". Sigusch goes even further, claiming that "*child*

eroticism is not only full of delight, it is also necessary". In his view, it is the taboos placed on this eroticism that give rise to sexual violence.

Gunter Schmidt hasn't changed his outlook since the 1970s. The American Psychological Association (APA) summarizes in just a

[Schmidt, Gunter](#)

Citation

Schmidt, G. (2002). The dilemma of the male pedophile. *Archives of Sexual Behavior*, 31(6), 473–477.
<https://doi.org/10.1023/A:1020651130148>

Abrégé

Addresses the public and scientific debate on pedosexuality. The author presents this debate as one entangling moral and clinical discourses. In this paper, he seeks to disentangle the confusion of these two levels of discourse. It is noted that apart from reflections on the issue of traumatizing effects, it is quite clear that pedophilia in contemporary Western societies represents a form of sexuality that cannot be lived out, since it is in conflict with a central social covenant based upon sexual self-determination and consensual sexuality. That is the dilemma of the male pedophile. This dilemma is tragic because the pedophile's sexual orientation is deeply rooted in the basic structure of his identity. The author states that in view of the pedophile's burden, the necessity of denying himself the experience of love and sexuality, he deserves respect, rather than contempt. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2016 APA, all rights reserved)

[few lines](#) a 2002 article by Schmidt with the explicit title, "The Dilemma of the Male Pedophile". In it, Schmidt argues that the pedophile (i.e. the pedocriminal) deserves respect, not contempt.

Schmidt goes even further in his foreword to a 1990 collective work, [Male Intergenerational Intimacy. Historical, Socio-Psychological, and Legal Perspectives](#)²⁰. In it, he talks about "successful pedophile relationships which help and encourage the child, even though the child often agrees to sex while really seeking comfort and affection. These are often emotionally deprived, deeply lonely, socially isolated children who seek, as it were, a refuge in adult's love and for whom, because of their misery, see it as a stroke of luck to have found such an 'enormously nurturing relationship' [...] A person's age, or the difference in age between the partners, says too little about the nature and quality of their relationship to justify making laws against such partnerships merely on the strength of this information.[...] Each individual case must be looked upon its own merits and, for this reason the threat to make all pedophile acts punishable by law can barely be labeled civilized; on the contrary, it is unjust, for it implies the discrimination and persecution of a minority and should be abolished."

Here is the abstract of Schmidt's foreword as [published on the Taylor & Francis Group website](#) (which also publishes *Taylor & Francis Online*):

Chapter 1 | 4 pages

Foreword: The Debate on Pedophilia

By *Gunter Schmidt*

Abstract ^

Pedophilia is one of the taboo topics in sex research. Sexologists carefully skirt and avoid the subject as much as possible; when they take it up they do so in conformist, moralizing, and faint-hearted tones. This attitude has a long tradition. In his immensely long and comprehensive work on homosexuality, Magnus Hirschfeld, who fought so indefatigably and courageously for the rights of homosexuals, only dedicates a couple of lines to pedophiles and then only uses standard phrases: pedophiles merely form a "subgroup" (Nebengruppe) of homosexuals who "undoubtedly have the most unfortunate sexual leanings" (Hirschfeld, 1917–1920, p. 213 and Hirschfeld 1920, p. 281). He does not say a word about the misery and persecution suffered by this "subgroup," although he so clearly perceived and combated it on behalf of the "maingroup."

In a similar vein, Gunter Schmidt has published a short article in *Archives of Sexual Behavior*, a response to the theme "[Is There Nothing Special About Adult-Child Sex?](#)" *Archives of Sexual Behavior* is the journal founded by the International Academy of Sex Research (IASR). The academy's [Wikipedia entry](#) reports that, according to John Bancroft, former director of the Kinsey Institute (which also has consultative status with the UN's ECOSOC), the IASR brings together most of the leading figures in the discipline.

Archives of Sexual Behavior was founded by [Richard Green](#) in 1971. Green was also the founding president of IASR, which made ASR its main publication. *Newgon* reports that the structure and journal owe their existence in part to Hugh Hefner and his Playboy Foundation. Richard Green has devoted his work to homosexuality and transsexualism, "particularly childhood gender identity disorder". His *Wikipedia* entry reports that Green trained at the aforementioned John Hopkins University of Medicine. In 2006, he was awarded the Magnus Hirschfeld Medal for his research on sexuality. For the record, Magnus Hirschfeld was the first, then under the Weimar Republic, to set up a clinic for transgender people.

²⁰ This book is edited by two people. Alex van Naerssen is the author of another book, *Gay Life in Dutch Society*. Theo Sandfort, also Dutch, also adopts an oriented approach and [sits on the editorial board of various journals](#), such as *Journal of Gay and Lesbian Mental Health*. He sits on the editorial board of *Archives of Sexual Behavior*, where Gunter Schmidt published his 2002 article.

Richard Green [is an advocate of pedocriminality](#). *Newgon* reports that, having been one of the leading figures in the declassification of homosexuality as a mental illness in the 1970s, Green used the same arguments to achieve the same result for pedophilic and ephebophilic attractions. In 2002, Green launched a debate in his journal *Archives of Sexual Behavior*, "*regarding the extent to which preferential attraction to people before puberty (i.e. pedophilia) should be classified as a mental disorder/mental illness by the American Psychiatric Association.*" Among his pro-pedocriminal arguments, Green notably stated that pedophilic behavior is found in the animal kingdom, and cited several sources "*indicating a much higher level of social acceptance of pedophilic attraction in the past*". Green thus contributed to the exclusion of paedocriminality from the DSM psychiatric manual. In the same vein, Green opposed the classification of sexual relations between adults and 14-year-olds as a mental disorder. To justify his position, he used the example of a 19-year-old having sex with a 14-year-old. *Newgon* reports that Green's article was titled "*Sexual preference for 14-year-olds as a mental disorder: you can't be serious!!*" A statement that would probably have pleased Frédéric Mitterand, [according to whom](#) "*above the age of 14, it's disgusting*". This book is also published under the direction of Theo Sandfort and Edward Brongersma, two pedophile profiles about whom we will talk again.

Newgon's final section on Richard Green, which we've included below as a screenshot, is explicit about his friendship with Thomas O'Carroll, an early member and president of the Paedophile Information Exchange (see details [below](#)):

A friend to MAPs?

Green was a personal friend to pioneering 1st wave [MAP Movement](#) figure [Thomas O'Carroll](#). Green invited O'Carroll to be a guest speaker at the International Academy of Sex Research's annual conference in Paris, June 2000^[19] and to join the academic forum *SexNet*^[20], wrote a legal defence for him, introduced him to the sympathetic ethics scientist Agustin Malon at a meeting in a London pub^[21], and included his 1980 book *Paedophilia: The Radical Case*^[22] as reading material for his teaching at the University of Cambridge, UK. Upon Green's death, [Peter Tatchell](#)^[23] and O'Carroll wrote obituaries for Richard,^[24] with O'Carroll writing:

After we met in Paris we continued to see each other whenever I was in London, where he was a professor of psychiatry until his retirement [...] He successfully proposed me for membership of psychologist J. Michael Bailey's cross-disciplinary Sexnet forum, wrote to the court on my behalf when I was in trouble with the law, and gave a glowing pre-publication endorsement of my book Michael Jackson's Dangerous Liaisons.

[...]

All those years ago in Paris, Richard and his wife Melissa Hines, a neuroscientist, put me at ease immediately, joining me on a conference-organised canal-boat excursion, where they introduced me to their ten-year-old son, Adam. More than anything else they could have done, this friendly gesture (fully visible to other conference participants on the trip) convinced me that neither of them shared the popular prejudice that paedophiles must be shunned as pariahs.



Jeffrey Weeks

Far from being an objective source, Jeffrey Weeks (decorated as an Officer of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire in 2012) is cited for his 1998 article "[The Sexual Citizen](#)". His (French) [Wikipedia entry](#) presents him as a constructivist historian and sociologist²¹ (a supporter of queer theory, according to which gender is not fixed by biological sexual origin) and as an LGBT activist, stating that Weeks "*is a founding member of the gay Marxist journal Gay Left and an active member of the Gay Liberation Front*". As early as 1970, Jeffrey Weeks was a research fellow

²¹ Constructivism has been the scientific guarantor of gender theory, with works such as the essay directed by Paul Watzlawick (Palo Alto's "invisible" college) entitled *The Invented Reality. How do we know what we believe we know? Contributions to constructivism*, published in 1984. Drawing mainly on cognitive science and cybernetics, the book explains how there is no single reality with multiple interpretations, but how, on the contrary, we each "build" our own reality. The way in which our brains produce the information (from *in-form*, i.e. to shape - data) that generates our subjective reality varies according to our idiosyncrasy (genetic factors), our habitus (experiences rooted in our primary and secondary socialization) and - perhaps unknown at the time of this book's publication - the environment. Consequently, Watzlawick concludes that, if there is no such thing as a single reality, but rather a reality specific to each individual, then no one has the right to impose an arbitrary reality on others - hence the deconstruction/reconstruction, in particular, around gender, which finds here an *a priori* scientific justification.

at the London School of Economics, a creation of the Fabian Society²². As early as September 2014, [blogger Ian Pace](#) dwelt on the work of Jeffrey Weeks. Linking to the [archives of the journal *Gay Left*](#), Pace points out that this journal published several articles promoting and defending pedophilia. More importantly, Pace reproduces passages from [four of Jeffrey Weeks' books](#) (including one on [intergenerational sex and consent](#)). Among these, the first downplays the activities of the [Paedophile Information Exchange](#) (PIE), a British organization (1974-1984²³) that recognized the rights of pedophiles and whose magazine published, among other things, sexualized photos of children aged around ten. This group soon ran into trouble with attempts at statutory rape. Notably, in 1980, PIE proposed - but failed - "*the creation of an international federation of paedophile and children's rights groups*". The PIE *Wikipedia* entry states that *Gay Left* was a supporter of this organization, several of whose members were arrested for various child-rights offences (including possession of child pornography). However, Jeffrey Weeks does not mention these cases involving PIE members when he talks about the organization²⁴.

The passages from Jeffrey Weeks' books reproduced by Ian Pace are explicit. We refer you to them for an exhaustive reading (in particular, we find a reference by Weeks to the work of paedocriminal Alfred Kinsey and his work on children in the late 1940s). We will, however, include a few excerpts:

But the issue of childhood sexuality and of pedophile relationships posed massive problems both of sexual theory and of social practice. If an encounter between child and adult was consensual and mutually pleasurable, in what way could or should it be deemed harmful? This led on to questions of what constituted harm, what was consent, at what age could a child consent, at what age should a child be regarded as free from parental control, by what criteria should an adult sexually attracted to children be judged responsible? These were real questions which had to be faced if any rational approach was to emerge, but too often they were swept aside in a tide of revulsion.

The young people themselves are typically seen as innocent victims. Certainly, many children are cruelly assaulted by adults, but in relations involving self-identified paedophiles or 'boy lovers' there seems to be no evidence of either cruelty or violence. Sandfort found that in his sample the boys overwhelmingly experienced their sexual activities as positive. The most common evaluative terms used were 'nice', 'happy', 'free', 'safe', 'satisfied', and even 'proud' and 'strong'; and only minimally were negative terms such as 'angry', 'sad', 'lonely' used. Even when these negative terms were used, it was largely because of the secrecy often necessary and the knowledge of hostile norms and reactions, not because of the sexual contact itself. [43] There is strong evidence that the trauma of public exposure and of parental and police involvement is often greater than the trauma of the sex itself. Moreover, many adult-child relations are initiated by the young person himself. A young member of NAMBLA was asked 'You can be desperate for sex at 13?' He replied, 'Oh yes'. [44] Force seems to be very rare in such relations, and there is little evidence amongst self-declared paedophiles or 'boy lovers' of conscious exploitation of young people.

²² It's also interesting to note that Jeffrey Weeks' first (co-authored) book, *Socialism and the New Life* (1977), is dedicated to the Fellowship of the New Life, which preceded the creation of the British Fabian Society, one of the oldest applied social engineering organizations, and whose philosophy envisages advancing through gradualism (hence its name, [taken from Fabius Maximus](#)) to gain acceptance for its agenda.

²³ Which benefited from British government subsidies.

²⁴ Ian Pace also points out that several members of the Labour Party have been exposed as promoters of homosexual paedophilia. In connection with our previous point, we'd like to remind you that the Labour Party is a creation of the same Fabian Society.

of women in rape cases. By extending the idea of consent beyond the narrow limits currently employed in minimum age or age of consent legislation, by making it a positive concept rather than simply a negatively protective or gender-dichotomised one, it may become possible to realize that radical potential again. That would transform the debate about intergenerational sex, shifting the focus away from sex in itself to the forms of power in which it is enmeshed, and the limits these inscribe for the free play of consent. (pp. 223-231)

In the late nineteenth century paedophilia was lauded by some for its pedagogic possibilities – the so-called Greek love justification: in the passage from childhood dependence to adult responsibility, guidance, sexual and moral, of a caring man can be invaluable, it was argued. It was further legitimated in the twentieth century by the supposed facts of childhood sexuality: sexology itself has revealed the wide extent of childhood sexual potentiality including the existence of infantile masturbation. If something is so natural, and omnipresent, should it be as rigidly controlled as childhood sexuality is today? And again, if it is natural, then surely it cannot be harmful even if it takes place with adults. As Tom O'Carroll, a militant supporter of inter-generational sex (who ended up in prison for his pains) wrote '... there is no need whatever for a child to know "the consequences" of engaging in harmless sex play, simply because it is exactly that: harmless'. [6]



Ken Plummer

Sociologist Ken Plummer, an [early member of the Paedophile Information Exchange \(PIE\)](#), is referenced in the WHO Standards for his article "The square of intimate citizenship. Some preliminary proposals". Plummer was a sociologist whose research and writing focused primarily on sexuality, but "*especially lesbian, gay and queer studies*", [according to the University of Bristol's brief presentation](#). A *Spotlight on Abuse* blog post from October 2013 is more explicit, entitled "[Paedophilia in Academia: Dr Ken Plummer, University of Essex](#)". The article quotes several extracts from "Paedophilia: Constructing a Sociological Baseline", a [text written by Plummer](#) in a collective work, *Adult Sexual Interest in Children* (1981), as well as from "Images of Paedophilia", another text by Plummer this time in *Love and Attraction: An International Conference* (1979). Here are the quotes (in bold):

By applying sociology to the field of paedophilia we may partially relativise it, humanise it, normalise it, and politicise it. (1)

Ken Plummer attempted to redefine the language surrounding child sexual abuse. In his world, child victims are 'partners', sexual abuse is 'consensual', a child being sexually abused by an adult is 'a relationship', and long term effects of sexual abuse are mostly 'a myth'.

...there is the stereotype that the child is "innocent", "uninvolved" and "non-participating": this can be so (notably in rape cases) but this is usually not the case with paedophilia. (2)

A sixth stereotype suggests that the consequences to the child of paedophilia are devastating. They can be, but frequently they are not. This is a complex issue and three crucial distinctions must be made here; the first requires distinguishing between experiences that are consensual (paedophilia) and those that are not (child rape)... (3)

He refers to paedophiles sexual abusing children under 6 years old as 'a relationship', and uses inverted commas around the word 'victim':

But again, studies suggest that relationships with children under 6 are rare – and that relationships with early adolescents are the most common. (4)

A second group of assumptions highlights the nature of childhood and "child victims". (5)

Plummer concedes the shortcomings of research of the subject of paedophilia, but is still happy to cite outdated studies if they can be used to support the sexual abuse of children.

While there is little scientific research in this field – and what exists usually depends upon biased psychiatric and prison samples... (6)

A further image concerns the impact of paedophilia on the child: in the short run, the child is traumatized; and in the long run, seriously damaged. Perhaps surprisingly, the evidence does not support this. In the short run, studies suggest that children's problems often flow from the reactions of parents who respond to the event with such horror that it elevates the significance of the experience in the child's eye. The significance can be compounded by police and court action. In the long run, the "victims" are generally shown to lead "normal" lives. In Gagnon's sample of 333 "victims", only 5 percent had damaged adult lives – but even "damage" could have had diverse origins. (7)

Three further 'myths' focus upon the kinds of relationship between paedophile and child. It is usually seen as a coital relationship (interestingly, the press convert "paedophilia" (literally "love of children") into "child-sex", so people could remark: "They're after fucking little kids, ain't they"); as a forced relationship ("It's an open door to rape"; "If you've got a little child 4 years old and you think one of these bastards is gonna rape the child, and it's gonna be legal..."); and as an exploitative one. (8)

Despite his admission about the shortcomings of research on paedophilia, Plummer cites an obscure 1964 study by Mohr to challenge the idea that paedophiles use force and to lay blame on the child for inviting the abuse:

Indeed, in some cases the child can be seen as "inviting" the relationship, and – according to Mohr – "most children could have avoided the experience if they wanted to". The Kinsey study also noted: "In our total of 18,000 interviews, no man or woman reported being victimised by a child." (9) See also Kinsey's Paedophiles

Plummer also frequently cites Mohr in 'Constructing a Sociological Baseline' to peddle the lie that victims of child abuse are 'willing partners':

A third stereotype suggests that the sex act is forced on the child and is uncontrolled. It is not. Again Mohr (1968)...observes that paedophilia occurs in part with the cooperation of the child either out of sexual curiosity or out of emotional need. It is comparatively rare that the sex act is forced upon the child. (10)

Plummer refers to "many case histories" which he claims prove that "children have been greatly assisted in their development" by being sexually abused by an adult (11), and denies that the abused child is exploited by the adult:

It is difficult, then, within a paedophile relationship to be very clear about the balance of power. Certainly if one just studies existing relationships, the power balance can be very ambiguous – for maybe as Tom O'Carroll suggests "Power in a consensual relationship resides with the party that needs the relationship less", and very often that is the child. Sometimes, then, it is possible for the child to "exploit" the adult – financially and emotionally. (12)

The [Newgon Wiki database](#), which presents itself as a clearinghouse for information on the pedophile ecosystem²⁵ (but is in fact a supporter of it, as we pointed out when introducing *Newgon* earlier) provides further information and quotes from Ken Plummer. Notably, that [Plummer](#) had "*sympathy and empathy for MAP in the 1970s and thereafter privately into the 2010s*". From his notice, we learn that Plummer, formally as part of his work, had joined PIE - this however dates back to the 1970s. He was also influenced by Kinsey Institute researchers John Gagnon and William Simon, and [described](#) their seminal book *Sexual Conduct* (1973) as "*quite probably the single most important general sociological study of sexuality that has ever been published*". Later, Plummer founded the journal *Sexualities*, in which he incorporated his study of "intergenerational" sexualities. Plummer's comments include those [made in an interview](#) for *Paidika: The Journal of Paedophilia*, in 1990.

²⁵ Pudimentarily called MAP, for Minor Attracted Person.

which is the future in some ways, where - and I would see the same thing for homosexuality and all the other types of sexuality [...] - there comes a period when you could live a life engaging in various forms of paedophilias that don't lead you to organize your life essentially as dominated by them. The culture begins to see paedophiles and paedophile relationships in a broader context and can come to terms with some of them. At present it certainly can't. It loathes them but that only hardens the identity. (p. 3).

A little further on, Plummer criticizes what he calls the "child sexual abuse lobby". This is not the pedocriminal lobby, but rather people who consider pedocriminal relationships to be child sexual abuse. Plummer, for his part, defends the sexualization of children while downplaying the abuse committed by adult pedocriminals:

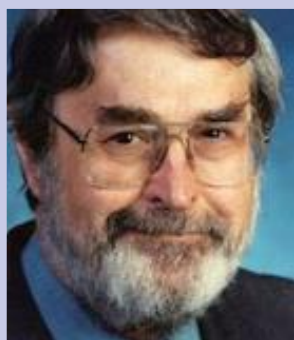
in the main, the child sexual abuse lobby doesn't see the child as sexual at all. By denying the child's sexuality they construct an image which is in itself, I think, abusive, namely that children have no sensual needs [...] and] they cannot make any decisions about their erotic lives. Yes, the child sexual abuse lobby abuses children by denying them any kind of sexuality, and in the process causes them a lot of suffering. [...] The abuse lobby brought out the fact that real abuse was going on, but they overstated their case and created an hysteria (pp. 5-6).

Finally, to return to the Kinsey Institute, Plummer said [in an audio interview](#) that he had been there, and that the Institute and its team had been very "inspiring". The tone in which he recounts his experience is indeed that of someone who has fond memories of it.

Scientific literature of the WHO Standards on child psychosexual development

We provide here a few pedigree details of the authors cited in Appendix B of the WHO Standards. We have chosen to separate the profiles by means of a tricolour code. **Red** groups together profiles that support paedophilia and/or early sexualization, whether explicitly or through their membership. **Yellow** refers to references on which we have reservations. **Green** applies to experts external to polemical positions.

Red profiles



John Bancroft

Sexologist, [Director of the Kinsey Institute](#) from 1995 to 2004. Practitioner, among other things, of electroconversion therapy. Dr. Bancroft has defended Kinsey's use of pedophilic data to evoke child sexual development. In 1998, he explained in Tim Tate's Yorkshire TV production "Secret History: Kinsey's Pedophiles": "*Consider the cost of remaining ignorant. The less we know about these behaviors, the worse off we'll be than if we had more information about them*²⁶". Under media pressure, he eventually admitted that Kinsey had presented the paedophile data as coming from several paedophiles - rather than just one - to make the "research" more "objective". It was therefore academic

fraud²⁷.



Howard E. Barbaree

Barbaree is one of the researchers who, in 1995, proposed an expanded definition of sexual orientation, [which includes pedophilia](#). The Standards reference gives the name "E. Barbaree", but his full name is Howard E. Barbaree. The referenced source is a book Barbaree edited with **William L. Marshall**, *The juvenile sex offender*. John Bancroft's text is taken from this book. Marshall, for his part, contributed ground-breaking work that would have enhanced the therapeutic effectiveness of programs to treat pedophiles and other child abusers. See his article [Are pedophiles treatable? Evidence from North American studies](#).



Manfred Berger

Author of several books, including, in 1988 (reissued in 2013), *Sexualerziehung im Kindergarten* (Sex education in kindergarten). The [Amazon page](#) for obtaining the book presents it as follows: "*Manfred Berger discusses the central importance of sex education in kindergarten as an institution. After a systematic description of the sexual development of the preschool child, the author presents the results of his own empirical study. The result: despite the "sexual revolution" of recent decades, children's sexuality is still largely taboo in kindergartens. Sex Education in Kindergarten contains detailed practical suggestions and a plan, as well as aids for the didactic implementation of a sex education unit. The book thus becomes an important aid for educators in their daily work with children*

and their parents."

A long article by Manfred Berger [on children's stores and anti-authoritarian education](#) (inherited from the Frankfurt School) gives a glimpse of Berger's leanings. Subtitled "Models of a counter-society and a modified

²⁶ Tate T., *Secret History: Kinsey's Pedophiles*. Yorkshire Television - Productions (for Channel 4, UK), broadcast August 10, 1998.

²⁷ *Conclusions of Judge Bancroft Kinsey. Letter to the editor*. Published in the Washington Post, December 28, 1995 (p. 22).

educational culture", it reports on the educational experiments carried out by this approach, with explicit sexual exchanges between infants on the pretext of exploring one's body and sexuality, including with adult supervisors. While Berger criticizes some of the practices (the indifferentiation between adult and child sexuality), he hails the "revolutionary impulses" this approach has generated, and its posterity: "The acceptance of children's sexuality has unleashed much 'revolutionary impetus' and hope, forcing preschool institutions to reform." Berger cites work showing that children who passed through these anti-authoritarian schools would not have had mental disorders, contrary to claims by other therapists:



46). An investigation published by psychologist Franziska Henningsen in 1973 shows that children raised by anti-authoritarianism never fell victim to neglect, ultimately the negative consequences, as so often feared and prophesied. However, the anti-authoritarian children differ from the „ normal “ far less than initially „ dreamed “. According to Henningsen, they are, more playable, imaginative and willing to cooperate, they have „ a greater willingness to express original and drive-like expression “, have a „ good and very good disposition to a healthy ego development “, an „ increased wealth of ideas “, as well as a high willingness „ to offer cooperative solutions in “ social conflict situations. They also have a „ more flexible superego “, which gives them „ high fantasy activity “, „ active expression “ and a „ good ability to grasp and verbalize social situations “, of Cooperation opportunities and conflicts. However, they also increasingly show „ in-group behavior “ as well as greater independence in the practical questions of everyday life (cf. Henningsen 1973, p. 158 ff.). they have „ a greater willingness to express themselves in an original and drive-

Among the very many situations reported from this period in this article, we will mention two that appear in the introduction:

Children's school in Frankfurt / Main

„ A few three and four year olds [gather together; M. B.] to the children's council around a table and advise what to cook at noon. The supervisor, mother of one of the children, advises the visitors: , You are welcome to watch, but you have to expect the children to throw you out ‘ ... Later „ a boy, 4, and a girl, as old as him, undress naked and play what has just been told: birth. She bends in labor, he is both a father and an obstetrician. The other children watch the two “ (o. V. 1970a, p. 62).

Children's house Neuenheim in Heidelberg

„ Jule and Maurice play pull-out games at noon. The only thing I really noticed was as follows: Julia takes off her underpants, sits on the table and spreads her legs very far. Maurice sniffs her ass and vagina. I tap , medical game ‘, in reality they try , how it smells ‘, , like piss and poop smell ‘. Simone sits next to it and watches. Later it continues outside on the front stairs, Patrick also participates. Then the two boys prefer to continue playing in the matriculation room “ (Billau / Jansen / Jutzi 1980, p. 88).



Ernest Bornemann

Bornemann [has a notice on Newgon](#). A multi-talented man, he was an anthropologist, sexologist, communist activist, psychoanalyst and more. Bornemann, then aged 80, committed suicide following the end of a relationship with one of his 19-year-old colleagues. He is portrayed as an ally of paedophilia advocates, keen to break this taboo. *Newgon* reports that in 1988, "Ernest Bornemann was of the view that 'pedosexual' contact, physically and psychologically non-violent sexual acts, do not necessarily have to have negative consequences for the child." But Bornemann's service to pedophilia is illustrated by former PIE president Tom O'Carroll's acknowledgement:

The perils of scientific research into children's sexuality are vividly illustrated here in the words of larger-than-life polymath Ernest Borneman, [...] best remembered now as a sexologist who dared to study children's sexuality. Borneman's bold radicalism got off to an early start when, as a youth, he found himself in the company of Marxist poet and playwright Bertolt Brecht; even more promisingly, he worked for psychologist Wilhelm Reich, who, as many heretics here will be aware, advocated a childhood start to active sexual life, seeing sexual repression as key to the mass psychology of fascism. Borneman would in later life become a professor at the University of Salzburg, president of both the Austrian and German societies for sexological research, and in 1990 first winner of the prestigious Magnus Hirschfeld Medal for Sexual Science. Not bad for someone who has had his collar felt by the police as a suspected paedophile!

The data collected by Bornemann and his colleagues was essentially gathered without the parents' knowledge. He is also one of the "scientists" who assert that children have sexuality (and describes the denial of this thesis as "*the height of absurdity*"). He asserts that the differences between children and adults are actually very slight, and that their sex lives are almost comparable in terms of their mental activities (fantasies). Bornemann even goes so far as to speak of a prenatal sex life.

An excerpt from *Childhood phases of maturity: Sexual Developmental Psychology*, quoted in the WHO Standards, is given, taken from its chapter "Eighth year: the end of childhood":

Childhood ends at age eight; adolescence begins at age nine. [...] The agility and self-confidence of the children, but also their curiosity and learning ability, increase in the course of the year. The children wander around in town and city; they often ride their bicycles so far that they need all their energy for their return home. They inspect forests, fields, and ponds, examine neighboring homes, building sites, garbage dumps, and unoccupied houses. They get into relationships with tramps, the homeless, and other street people. They become acquainted with young prostitutes, who are only a few years older than they are. They climb over fences to find out what is behind them and get into the intimate sphere of strangers. They surprise adolescents and adults who are having sexual intercourse in the forests, gardens, basements, building huts, and on park benches. They commandeer unoccupied summer houses and then turn them into "club houses" for the local clique. There, for the immature ones at this age occurs the first experience of sexual intercourse, usually with a friend's sister or brother. (pp. 269-270).



Peggy T. Cohen-Kettenis and Theo Sandfort

The following Standards reference combines two names. Cohen-Kettenis was, among other things, a professor at Utrecht University in the Netherlands. Although her profile is not as extensive as Sandfort's, she co-authored a book entitled [Transgenderism and Intersexuality in Childhood and Adolescence: Making Choices](#). The second author of this book is [Friedemann Pfäfflin](#), founder of *The International Journal of Transgenderism* and trained by John Money

at the Psycho-Hormonal Research Unit of the Johns Hopkins University Psychiatric Clinic, among others, whom we will introduce below.

As for Theo Sandfort, his profile [on Newgon](#) is one of *déjà vu*. In the past, he chaired the Interuniversity Department of Lesbian and Gay Studies at Utrecht University. He has served on the editorial boards of several pro-pedophilia journals, including *Paidika*, *Archives of Sexual Behavior* and Ken Plummer's *Sexualities*. Sandfort has conducted research in Utrecht, interviewing young people aged between 10 and 16 who were having sex with adults. *Newgon*'s selection of his publications reveals explicit article titles:

- Sandfort, T. [Book]. [The Sexual Aspects of Paedophile Relations: The Experiences of Twenty-Five Boys](#) (PAN/Spartacus, 1981).
- Sandfort, T. (1983). [Pedophile relationships in the Netherlands: Alternative lifestyle for children?](#) *Alternative Lifestyles* 5(3), pp. 164-183.^[5]
- Sandfort, T. (1984). [Sex in pedophilic relationships: An empirical investigation among a non-representative group of boys](#). *Journal of Sex Research*, 20(2), 123–142.
- Sandfort, T. [Book]. [Boys on their contacts with men: A study of sexually expressed friendships](#) (New York: Global Academic Publishers, 1987).^[6] a copy on [webarchive](#)
- Sandfort, T. 'Pedophilia and the Gay Movement' *Journal of Homosexuality* (1987).^[7]
- Sandfort, T. "The World Bursting with Adults, so I'm Always Glad to See a Little Girl" *Paidika - The Journal of Paedophilia*, Volume 2, Number 4, Issue 8; Special Women's Issue; Edited by [Marjan Sax](#) & Sjuul Deckwitz; Winter 1992.
- Sandfort, T. (1992). 'The argument for adult-child sexual contact: A critical appraisal and new data'. In W. O'Donohue & J. H. Geer (Eds.), *The sexual abuse of children: Theory and research* (Vol. 1, Hillsdale, NJ: Erlbaum, pp. 38-48).
- Sandfort, T. (1994). "The Sexual Experiences of Children". *Paidika*. 3 (2).
- Sandfort, Theo; Rademakers, Jany, eds. (2000), *Childhood Sexuality: Normal Sexual Behavior and Development*, Haworth Press.
- Udell et al. (2010). [The relationship between early sexual debut and psychosocial outcomes: A longitudinal study of Dutch adolescents](#), *Archives of Sexual Behavior*.

In 2008, Sandfort received the **John Money** Award from the Society of the Scientific Study of Sexuality for his work in this field. We owe [John Money](#) the popularization of two concepts. First, gender identity. A bisexual, Money also considered heterosexuality to be a social construct of little validity. Secondly, paraphilia (which includes paedophilia). In this respect, Money himself is an advocate of pedocriminality²⁸. Together with one of his colleagues, he founded the John Hopkins Gender Identity Clinic in 1963. One famous case, the David Reimer affair, directly involved Money. Reimer, a boy raised as a girl in response to the mutilation of his penis, underwent gender reassignment surgery at Money's hands without his consent. A few years later, Reimer committed suicide. The case is detailed on [the \(French\) Wikipedia entry for David Reimer](#), to which we refer insofar as it deserves to be quoted in full. We note that Money used the particular case of David Reimer (now Brenda), "to support the feasibility of sex reassignment and surgical reconstruction also for non-intersex cases". But at the age of 13, Reimer threatened suicide if his parents forced him to see John Money again. *Newgon* lastly reports an explicit quote from John Money on intergenerational sexuality (paedocriminality), formulated in 1991 in the paedophile magazine *Paidika*: "If I were to see the case of a 10- or 12-year-old boy who is intensely attracted to a man in his 20s or 30s, if the relationship is totally mutual, and the bond is really totally mutual, then I wouldn't say it's pathological in any way." Finally, a wealth of John Money's work is available online at SIECUS.

Peggy T. Cohen-Kettenis, A. Koos Slob and Cees J. Straver

Peggy Cohen-Kettenis is quoted again, for an article co-authored with **A. Koos Slob** (academic in endocrinology and reproduction at Rotterdam's Erasmus University) and **Cees J. Straver**, physician, lawyer and former director of the Netherlands Institute for Sexological Research. *Newgon* tells us more: Straver was appointed as one of the two curators of the [Brongersma Foundation](#) archives - along with Dr. Wafelbakker - by its creator, Edward Brongersma. The latter is described by *Newgon* as an activist and boylover. In particular, it reports that, as a lawyer, he was first and foremost a defender of paedophiles. Brongersma has written about pedophilia, ephebophilia, pornography and the age of (sexual) consent, among other topics.

The Brongersma collection archive included "hundreds of thousands of homoerotic images, ranging from private photographs and commercial pornography to the collected works of photographers [...] Many of the images depict youths. The archive also contains some 500 personal sexual histories, often detailing relationships with boys." In response to the passage of a Dutch child pornography law, Wafelbakker and Straver wished to destroy the photos and personal stories in the archive - at no point is it stated that they wished this destruction as

²⁸ And transsexuals and transgender people, on the other hand.

opposed to the essence of this content. The searches of the archives led, according to the courts, to the identification and investigation of several men who had homosexual relationships with young boys. Shortly afterwards, in 2002-2003, the Foundation's personal histories and visual material came under the management of the Netherlands Institute for Social Sexological Research, a subsidiary of Rutgers.

Newgon's final point is an important one, as it clarifies the aims of the Foundation's new form, the Fund for Scientific Research of Sexuality:

The Fund for Scientific Research of Sexuality

Since 1998, the Brongersma Foundation operates as a fund for scientific research. Its main objectives are:

- to obtain more insight into sexual development processes in relation to social, emotional, cognitive and physical development;
- to contribute to sexual emancipation and sexual health;
- to contribute to helping develop the capacity for relationships, an awareness of interaction and a sense of responsibility;
- to support parents, guardians, educators, teachers, public relations officers and care and welfare workers by effectively channelling the knowledge gained from research;
- to promote debate in circles of lawyers, sociologists, government officials and politicians on the social and legal frameworks that are needed for the developments named under the second and third points.^[3]

In particular the Fund states that research should take into account that "experiences and influences that may have a positive as well as a negative effect. The difference in development between boys and girls is a central point of view, as are differences in culture, ideology and religious or secular view of the world."^[4]



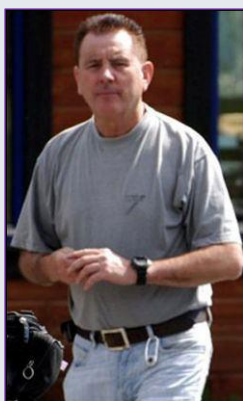
Thore Langfeldt

A psychologist and sexologist, Langfeldt has a [positive listing on the Newgon website](#), which presents him as internationally renowned for his work on child sexual development. In reality, Langfeldt is another advocate of intergenerational sex: "He was active in the study group known as the Pedophile Working Group (Pedofil Arbeidsgruppe (NAFP)). In the 1970s and 80s, Langfeldt published on child sexuality and positively experienced cases of pedophilic age-gap relationships."

The rest of the presentation is more than explicit :

After Langfeldt reportedly attended the 1977 *The International Conference on Love and Attraction*, held in Swansea, Wales, he published a chapter in the 1979 book emerging from the event. Titled "Processes in Sexual Development," it examined the importance of sexuality in childhood.^[1] He wrote on how research indicates children have "a high degree of spontaneous sexual arousal," and concludes by asserting that, "If we are going to pay respect to the children's feelings and emotions, we cannot consider sexual interactions involving children as a crime." [PIE](#) Chairperson [Thomas O'Carroll](#) cited Langfeldt's paper in his 1980 publication, *Paedophilia: The Radical Case*.

In 1986, he published a book on child sexuality titled: *If You Want, You Are Allowed: About Child Sexuality* [translated to English].



The original cover of this 1986 book shows two naked children (see screenshot opposite). *Newgon* reports that Langfeldt later worked on gender issues and was president of the Harry Benjamin Resource Centre Europe, named after "the *German-American sexologist who originally gave his name to the World Professional Association for Transgender Health (WPATH)*". Langfeldt has also been a witness in paedophile trials, and in 2010 was therapist and defender of Swedish paedophile Erik Andersen, known as "The Pocket Man" (see on the left). Andersen's [Wikipedia entry](#) states that he has been accused of sexually abusing several hundred children "since 1976".



Erwin J. Haeberle

[A sexologist and social scientist](#), he was a research associate at the Kinsey Institute from 1982 to 1984. He was also a graduate and professor at the Institute for Advanced Study of Human Sexuality from 1977 to 1988. This institute came in for [a lot of criticism](#), including the inclusion of Reichian (anti-authoritarian) therapy. Once retired, Harberle continued to work "in a private capacity" as director of the (already mentioned) Magnus Hirschfeld archive for sexology, "which he financed himself and which ran on the server of Humboldt University". Since 2009, this university has hosted Haeberle's library and

collections under the name of the Haeberle-Hirschfeld Archive.



Philip Jenkins

Jenkins is referenced for his chapter in the book *Sexual development in childhood*. The book was edited by John Bancroft, who was Director of the Kinsey Institute from 1995 to 2004. The Powell's Books website states that the book grew out of a Kinsey Institute workshop, "at which some thirty guests summarized their previously published articles on childhood sexuality". It should be pointed out, however, that the presence of Jenkins does not imply that he shares the positions of the Kinsey Institute, insofar as we also find David Finkelhor (whom we will map later on). To get an idea of Jenkins' position, it would be useful to refer to his essay *Moral Panic. Changing concepts of the child molesters in modern America*. According to the presentation [available on Amazon](#), the

book attempts to analyze the phenomenon of child sexual abuse objectively through the evolution of its perception and social reactions to sexual contact between adults and children. Reading between the lines, however, suggests that the book's perspective is geared towards de-dramatizing the subject:

It is commonly acknowledged that sexual abuse of children is a grave and pervasive problem and that child molesters are predators who compulsively repeat their crimes and have little hope of cure. Yet as recently as twenty years ago many experts viewed the problem far less seriously, declaring that molestation was a very rare offense and that molesters were merely confused individuals unlikely to repeat their offenses. Over the past century, opinion has fluctuated between these radically different perspectives. This timely book traces shifting social responses to adult sexual contacts with children, whether this involves molestation by strangers or incestuous acts by family members. The book explores how and why concern about the sexual offender has fluctuated in North America since the late nineteenth century.

Philip Jenkins argues that all concepts of sex offenders and offenses are subject to social, political, and ideological influences and that no particular view of offenders represents an unchanging objective reality. He examines the various groups (including mass media) who have been active in promoting particular constructions of the emerging problem, the impact of public attitudes on judicial and legislative responses to these crimes, and the ways in which demographic change, gender politics, and morality campaigns have shaped public opinion. While not minimizing sexual abuse of children, the book thus places reactions to the problem in a broad political and cultural context.

We turned to reviews of this book, which is not the work cited by Standards, but through which we sought to understand Jenkins' approach. Child historian [Paula S. Fass writes](#) that Jenkins' book seeks to understand *the "hysteria"* about child abuse that has developed in the United States since the 1980s, amplified by advocacy groups, lawyers, the media and child defenders. These groups are said to have played on "*social fears and anxieties*". Jenkins shows how child sexual abuse has been manipulated, leading to a hardening (or even abuse) of the law against child criminals. In another column, academic [Anthony Oberschall tells us](#) that for Jenkins, "*issues of sexual abuse are social constructs*". It is also clear from this column that in the 1970s, both feminists and the pro-family conservative right created a powerful coalition on the subject of child abuse. We find it astonishing, however, that no mention is ever made of the PIE and the explicit deployment of paedocriminality in the 1970s.

Erika Frans

A member of Sensoa, already mapped in the first part of our study, and author of *I saw 2 bears*, which justifies her place among the red profiles.



Alan McKee

McKee [presents himself as an expert](#) in entertainment and sexual development. His gay sexual orientation is presented in a tweet from his now-deleted former Twitter account, [dated March 31, 2022](#). McKee appears to be more of a queer activist - as well as a [transgender advocate](#) - than an independent researcher (see our tweet captures below). He also downplays the effects of pornography on children. We read on *Newgon* that, to do this, McKee refers in particular to a study by [Paul Okami](#), who we shall see below is an advocate of pedocriminality. The other reference is none other than McKee himself, through one of his earlier works. Alan

McKee reports having written for, among others, *Archives of Sexual Behavior*, the journal of pedocriminality advocate Richard Green. McKee has worked with the Queensland branch of Planned Parenthood, called True.

His Twitter / X account no longer exists, but we've tracked it down [thanks to the Wayback Machine](#). Among the various posts, we find, for example, one about (according to McKee) the best form of pornography for young people:



The site he links to, his "new blog" *Sex School Hub*, is now unavailable, but has been found [again by the Wayback Machine](#). Its claims are explicit (including tutorials on BDSM²⁹):



Intimate Lectures We lift the taboo around sex and sexuality. Our library of lectures includes consent, BDSM, squirting, porn, and more.	Explicit Tutorials Sex the way it happens in real life. We demonstrate how to do hot stuff, and navigate the not so sexy bits and tricky moments.	Full-length Films A carefully curated selection of independent porn films that are worth watching. We highlight learnings, tips, and tricks for you.

All for a fee, and with pornographic actors and actresses on the [team alongside McKee](#):

²⁹ Bondage, domination and sado-masochism.

BASIC- 1 month XO Tutorials € 19.90/month *Rebills at €9.90 every month. (VAT included) ENROLL	OPTIMA - 6 months XO Tutorials € 11.90/month *Rebills at €71.40 every 6 months (VAT included) ENROLL	Save Up PRIME - 12 months XO Tutorials + Curated Porn € 8.33/month *Rebills at €100.00 every 12 months (VAT included) ENROLL
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Equity

At Sex School we do our best to promote pleasure and equity, which is why we have this package for individuals who are marginalized. We understand many people want to pay for their explicit content, they just do not have the means. Which is why we have created this package, we ask people with honesty, to pay less until they can meet our rates.

Everyone deserves pleasure and education, and we appreciate your continued interest in Sex School. Please remember to support us for free by signing up for our newsletter, telling your friends and interacting with our social media. Together we can get the most from our sex lives.

Are you an sex educator?

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€ 5.83/month

* First year 70€, Rebills at €45 every 12 months (VAT included)

ENROLL

Other tweets from McKee tell us more about him:



Alan McKee @ProfAlanMcKee · Mar 21

... The article collapses together "children", "teens" and "college-aged youth" as all requiring protection of older adults. Fits with the expansion of "adolescence" up to 25 by conservative activists attempting to control young adults 2/7

1 Retweet Like Share

[Show this thread](#)



Alan McKee @ProfAlanMcKee · Mar 21

Saw this article tweeted out by an anti-trans activist [Bit.ly/3tXo2m](https://bit.ly/3tXo2m)

So many thoughts.

1.Something can be peer reviewed and published in an academic journal and still be vicious queerphobia ... 1/7



Alan McKee @ProfAlanMcKee · Mar 3

We're here! We're Queer! @utsengage is used to it!

Social Justice UTS @UTSSocialImpact · Mar 3

In honour of #MardiGras2022, we're taking a moment to acknowledge and celebrate our amazing LGBTQIA+ staff members at UTS. Visit our website to find out more about the wonderful work they're doing both on campus and beyond. uts.edu.au/partners-and-c...

[Show this thread](#)





Alan McKee has published several articles on his website. One in particular caught our eye insofar as the article contextualizes the website as approaching the sexual subject in the form of entertainment, as previously mentioned. It deals with [passive heterosexual anal penetration](#). We have chosen to report McKee's remarks in the form of screenshots of parts of his article:

This website presents entertainment material that's perfect for promoting conversations leading to "teachable moments" about the kinds of sexual topics you might want to raise with the young people in your life. It has generally avoided discussions of specific sex acts. But we should make an exception for pegging (or "heterosexual male receptive dildonic intromission" as social scientists might call it, if they talked about such filth) because it raises a series of interesting questions about what straight people do in bed, the power relations involved, and whether men should ask to put their penis in a woman's bottom if they're not willing to have a go themselves.

What do we think? Could all straight men benefit from sticking their ass in the air and having it penetrated? Would it open their minds, so to say? Or is it only a niche of hetero blokes – a "subset" if you will (sub? Get it?) – who would benefit from such an experience? You could go straight to [Bend Over Boyfriend](#) – but that might be a bit confronting for some conversational partners. Luckily *Broad City* is here to help. Watch Abbi and Ilana discuss the issues raised by pegging, and then use the Study Guide to have your own conversations about the politics, pleasures and practicalities of straight men taking it up the bum.

Warning: this video includes sexual miscommunication, a hairy chest, a strap-on dildo and friends who talk openly about anal sex.

While not exhaustive, we've chosen to include captures from the last two articles in this series, which provide an insight into Alan McKee's approach. The first deals [with prostitution](#) and the advantages of this profession over others. The second concerns [male masturbation](#), which Alan McKee encourages and which is said to have positive effects. Here, McKee ignores the psycho-endocrine effects of masturbation – and, by extension, ejaculation.

Formal sex education doesn't typically talk about sex work. Which is odd, because it's an important aspect of sex for a lot of people. It's also a topic of heated public debate. Increasing numbers of sex workers – particularly women – are speaking for themselves about their experiences. Many argue that while sex work is not perfect, it is as good as – or better than – many other forms of work: particularly the kinds of low-paid service-industry work that is typically available for women and people of colour. For these workers, problems with sex work need to be addressed through mechanisms like Occupational Health and Safety structures.

On the other hand, a coalition of conservative Christians and radical feminists argue that under patriarchy, all sex work is necessarily sexist and must be controlled by the state. These debates can trend into wider discussions about whether young women these days are too slutty.

For many years (decades) it's been accepted by sexual health specialists that masturbation is a great part of healthy sexual development. But surprisingly there's been a recent re-emergence of worries about "masturbation addiction" (aka "porn addiction"). In the old days the urban myth was that masturbation made you go blind, or gave you hairy palms. Today, conservative Christians, and some psychologists, worry that masturbation is dangerous because it promotes selfish sexual pleasure. That's nonsense. Sexual health specialists tend to believe that masturbation is a good way to raise sexual agency and comfort with sexual pleasure. Who you gonna believe, eh? (oh, yeah, [Christians are really the best people to listen to about healthy sexual development](#)!) Good thing to talk about with the young people in your life.

Watch this video and use the Study Guide below to spark conversations with young people who should maybe be masturbating more than they currently are. Warning: the video includes explicit discussion of male masturbation, and the phrase "polishing the raised scepter of love".

Paul Okami, Richard Olmstead and Paul R. Abramson

The reference sourced in the Standards relates to a publication by this trio. Okami has [a notice on Newgon](#), from which we learn that his work has been published in journals such as *Archives of Sexual Behavior* - which we have already described - and *Journal of Sex Research*. The latter, which among other things published the work of Theo Sandfort (see above), is a quarterly published since 1965 by the Society for the Scientific Study of Sexuality (SSSS). Its subjects include homosexuality, paedophilia and one of its forms, the "[boylove](#)" (physical attraction to young boys). The [Wikipedia entry for the SSSS](#) states that John Money, whom we have already seen, was a member.

Several quotations from Okami's work are available on his *Newgon* notice. Among them is his rejection of the balance of power argument in a relationship, which amounts to a critique of the idea of the authoritative person: *"Who has the greater power in a relationship? [...] A teacher who is desperately in love with her 15-year-old former student, or the 15-year-old who doesn't much care one way or the other and could imprison the teacher for a hefty stretch with a few words? One simply cannot say which type of power is more significant socially or more important to the partners themselves - race versus sex, physical strength versus intelligence and wealth, age versus degree of "wanting" the relationship (being in love), social versus dyadic. ... Moreover, there is nothing logically intrinsic in power discrepancy that violates principles of justice or fairness in sexual relationships or that is necessarily harmful to the "less powerful" participant [...]"*.

Another Okami article featured on *Newgon*, dated 1991, is worth quoting and is entitled "Self-evaluation of 'positive' childhood and adolescent sexual contacts with older people: an exploratory study". It reports on the intergenerational sexual experiences of people who were young at the time. The feedback is reportedly positive, and far from being remembered in terms of sexual abuse and harm, respondents "*frequently claimed positive benefit*".

While Olmstead's profile provides little information, Abramson has a [dedicated Wikipedia entry](#). In 1991, he was a technical advisor to the WHO's Global Aids Program. On the magazine front, he was Editor-in-Chief of the *Journal of Sex Research* from 1988 to 1992. A highly eclectic profile, Abramson has written extensively on child sexual abuse. An advocate of sexual rights, he nevertheless seems to confine them to relationships between consenting adults. However, on *Research Gate* we found one of his articles written for *The Journal of Sex Research* in May 1973, "[The Relationship of the Frequency of Masturbation to Several Aspects of Personality and Behavior](#)". Without going into the substance of the article, we note that Abramson references the work of paedocriminal Alfred Kinsey and his collaborators (pictured above). One of Abramson's books can

The Relationship of the Frequency of Masturbation to Several Aspects of Personality and Behavior*

PAUL R. ABRAMSON

The need for a psychological approach to masturbation is inherent throughout the literature (Kinsey, Pomeroy, and Martin, 1948; Kinsey, Pomeroy, Martin, and Gebhard, 1953; Hare, 1962; and Masters and Johnson, 1966). Kinsey et al. (1948) found that, for young men, masturbation provides a regular sexual outlet which alleviates nervous tensions. They also conclude that in many cases these young men lead more balanced lives than young men who are more sexually restrained. Although they emphasize the positive factors of masturbation, they also point out that more information is needed in regard to its effect on personality development and adjustment in view of their conclusion that masturbation is, to a degree, an escape from reality, and that its effect upon the ultimate personality of the individual is something that needs consideration (Kinsey et al., 1948).

The importance of masturbation for sexual responsiveness in the female is evident in the fact that among all types of sexual activity, masturbation is the one by which the female most frequently reaches orgasm. In ninety-five per cent or more of all her masturbation, she reaches orgasm. It is the most specific and quickest means for achieving orgasm (Kinsey et al., 1953).

The effect of masturbation on sexual behavior is evident in the fact that masturbators (especially females) often tend to be more orgasmic and less frigid than non-masturbators (Ellis, 1955). Kinsey et al. (1953) conclude that the frequencies of masturbation provide a significant measure of the level of a female's interest in sexual activity.

1. Perception of parental sex guilt and sexual behavior and arousal of college students

Publication Details

Availability

Author: Abramson, Paul R.

Language: English

Format:  Book

Copies At: Kinsey Institute

[apparently be found at the Kinsey Institute](#) (see opposite).

We include below a capture that reports on words from two articles written by the trio Okami, Olmstead, and Abramson, with the one referenced by Standards first:

- Okami, Paul; Olmstead, Richard; and Abramson, Paul R. (1997). ["Sexual experiences in early childhood: 18-year longitudinal data from the UCLA family lifestyles project - University of California, Los Angeles"](#), *Journal of Sex Research*, 34, 339-347.

On the other hand, lack of sex play has been indicted for delaying normal development (Gadpaille, 1981), causing sexual pathology in adulthood (Currier, 1981), or indirectly resulting in social violence, as some have concluded from the work of Prescott (1975, 1979).

- Okami, P., Olmstead, R., Abramson, P. R., & Pendleton, L. (1998). ["Early Childhood Exposure to Parental Nudity and Scenes of Parental Sexuality \("Primal Scenes"\): An 18-Year Longitudinal Study of Outcome"](#), *Archives of Sexual Behavior*, 27(4), 361–384.^[4]

This study, using a longitudinal design, is the first to examine long-term correlates of early childhood exposure to parental nudity and primal scenes. Consistent with the cross-sectional retrospective literature (and with our expectations), no harmful main effects of these experiences were found at age 17-18.

Gunter Schmidt

Defender of pedocriminality, which we have already mapped in our previous section, is referenced again, this time on two entries.



Channah Zwiep

Psychologist **Channah Zwiep**, who passed away in 2017, spent over 31 years with [Kind & Zo](#) (Kind Enzo). She promoted oral sex from an early age, [as shown in an excerpt from her book](#) *Wat is seks?* (*What is sex?*), aimed at young children and featuring a woman licking a penis:



"Blowjob is sex with the mouth. That is why it is called oral sex.

Have you ever given yourself a kiss on a soft spot of your body? Try it. How does that feel?

The skin of a dick or vagina is also very sensitive. Because of this, people sometimes like to touch each other there with their mouths. When someone licks or suckles a dick, this is called sucking. Of course, the same is true for a woman. If someone licks a vagina, this is called pussy eating."

Yellow profiles



Barbara Burian-Langegger

Austrian, at first glance she doesn't seem to have [as sulphurous a pedigree](#) as some of the other profiles we've mentioned. Among other things, she is a member and secretary of an [anti-GPA association](#). In 2005, Burian-Langegger wrote a book entitled *Doktorspiele: Die Sexualität des Kindes* (*Doctor's Games: The Sexuality of Children*), the contents of which we do not know. Without prejudging anything about Burian-Langegger, we'll just mention that the [German Wikipedia entry on children's discovery games](#) relies on his work in a note (8) and mentions Alfred Kinsey's analysis of the paedocriminal in the same paragraph:

Examples by playing fields [\[To edit | Edit source code \]](#)

biology [\[To edit | Edit source code \]](#)

A widespread subcategory of discovery games [biological Area](#) are about the so-called [Doctoral games](#): You are mainly in the [Preschool](#) and [Elementary school age](#) very popular and grow out of curiosity about your own body and that of the opposite sex.^[8th] The roles of doctor and patient are often taken and played out. According to the sexual psychologist [Alfred C. Kinsey](#) In addition to satisfying children's curiosity, the doctoral games also have the function of reducing fears about the sexual area and before visiting a doctor. In adults, this category of play can still be found in [Erotic role-playing](#).

8. ↑ Barbara Burian-Langegger (ed.): *Doctoral games, the child's sexuality*. Picus, Vienna 2005.



Hanneke de Graaf and Jany Rademakers

This is another pairing taken as a reference. The former's bias is directly apparent insofar as, [according to her LinkedIn profile](#), she has been working [for Rutgers WPF](#) since 2000. Moreover, like Gunta Lazdane, de Graaf is a [member of the European Sexual Medicine Network](#) (ESMN). Rademakers, [whose CV is quite extensive](#), [also worked for Rutgers](#), from 1990 to 2002. Another of her works referenced in the same Standards references section was co-

authored with Theo Sandfort.



Telidja Klai and Katrien Vermeire

At the time of the Standards, [Telidja Klai](#) was "program manager at Sensoa and attached to the Vrije Universiteit Brussel", [according to the dossier *Sur la corde raide du Net*](#) (2008) published by Child Focus and the King Baudouin Foundation (see note 175). This is also the case for Klai's partner, [Katrien Vermeire](#), whose [LinkedIn profile](#) indicates that she has worked for Sensoa for almost twenty years (August 2001 to May 2021).

It's worth noting that at Sensoa, from 2010 to 2013, she was in charge of developing the *Sexpert* website, financed by the Belgian Agency for Innovation through Science and Technology (IWT) and the result of a

collaboration between Ghent University, Ghent University Hospital and the Catholic University of Leuven (KU Leuven). The site no longer exists, but can be accessed [via the Wayback Machine](#).

Sanderijn Van der Doef

We have already mapped her in the first part of our study.



Sofie Dieltjens

Today a relationship therapist and sexologist. [According to her LinkedIn profile](#), she has been working freelance for Sensoa since 2016 (2017 [according to her personal website](#)). She is also a board member of the Flemish Society of Sexology and a board member of the Belgian Association for Relationship and Family Therapy. At the time of publication of the WHO Standards, she was a family counselor for [Cirkant Vzw](#), a youth welfare organization. Her work cited in the Standards, co-written with psychoanalyst **Patrick Meurs**, is entitled *[Sexual development and the role of brothers and sisters. Sex between siblings: play, curiosity, abuse and incest]*.



Lilian Fried

Fried holds the Chair of Early Childhood Education at the Institute for Social Pedagogy, Adult Education and Early Childhood Education (ISEP) at the University of Dortmund, and has worked on the issue of children's sexuality in kindergartens. In [an article on the subject](#), she reports that few specialists have been able to conduct research on the sexuality of young children. She cites the name of (Ernest) Bornemann, a notable supporter of paedophilia whom we introduced above in our section, pointing out that he was one of the few but had to cease this research as he was nearly arrested and imprisoned. However, Fried fails to mention the reasons for this, or Bornemann's methods. Fried also cites the work of Bettina Schuhrke, which we shall see below. The reported results are reminiscent of the "work" of Kinsey and his Institute:

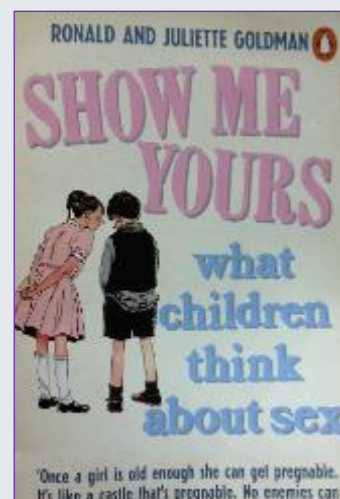
Important body explorations

Schuhrke (1991) dealt with the development of body experience. In doing so, she found that children are curiously concerned with their bodies from birth to infancy (and of course beyond). In the course of such body exploration or. Body games are often used in infants, toddlers and kindergarten children to form expressions such as heavy breathing, transfigured looks, rhythmic pelvic bumps, erections, orgasms, etc. They are marked as "sexual" in the specialist literature because they show how cozy, sensual, pleasurable, ecstatic this body experience is for the children. Sexual body exploration is an important basis for further sexual development, because this creates an increasingly clear awareness of the body regions that are crucial for sexual experience.

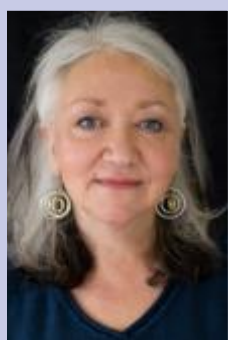
At the end of the article, Lilian Fried refers to the literature, in particular Bornemann and Manfred Berger, whom we have also introduced *above*.

Ronald and Juliette Goldman

Cited for another work, the couple simultaneously wrote [Show me Your's! Understanding Children's Sexuality](#)³⁰, the cover of which announces that "our children are sexual". In fact, the book's acknowledgements go to two people. The first is Mary Calderone, founder of SIECUS and a supporter of Alfred Kinsey's work (see our introduction). The second, David Finkelhor, has a [critical record on Newgon](#) as a radical opponent of sexual relations between minors and adults, and one of the pioneers of the notion of child sexual abuse.



Dedicated to Mary Calderone and David Finkelhor,
two pioneers who made this book possible



Sharon Lamb and Mary Coakley

They are cited for their study "'Normal" childhood sexual play and games: Differentiating play from abuse". According to [the summary provided by Science Direct](#), this work is the analysis of a questionnaire sent by the two authors to a college of girls. Its aim is to determine where the boundary lies between sexual play and abuse, in the context of cases of child abuse between children and teenagers on children. One of their articles is cited as a source by a researcher whose work is quoted on a [Newgon notice devoted to youth sexuality](#), on the subject of partnered activities (the "Doctor's game"): *"Past research has suggested that a move as 'trivial' as a touch on the hand can illicit physiological and emotional arousal in children similar that is similar to adults' sexual experience. [...] These findings suggest that unlike adults, whose erotic feelings are centered around genitalia, children's erotic feelings are not limited to this area. [...] [I]t is important to recognize that childhood sexual experience is overall positive for most people (Lamb, 2004; Lamb and Coakley, 1993; Larsson and Svedin, 2002a³¹), and that when properly supervised, childhood sexual games could provide a safe context for children to gain sexual knowledge and could have a long-term positive impact on children's sexuality development."*



Eleanor Emmons Maccoby

Born in 1917 and died in 2018, *Wikipedia* lists her as a leading psychologist³². She was trained directly by Burrhus Frederic Skinner, the father of operant conditioning. [Her Wikipedia entry](#) also lists her as a committed feminist. Her work has focused on child development and family dynamics. She also conducted the "first comprehensive

³⁰ Our hyperlink refers to a version of the book available online at [archive.org](#).

³¹ We will return to Larsson and Svedin *below*, as they are also taken as reference sources by the WHO Standards.

³² We'd like to point out a few elements that may at first glance seem irrelevant to our study, but which from our point of view are worth mentioning. In 1991, Maccoby received the [Kurt Lewin Memorial Award](#). Kurt Lewin, who died at an early age in 1947, was one of the founders of social psychology and the originator of change management, a now ubiquitous social engineering method. He was also particularly interested in group dynamics, a field in which he was a pioneer. Lewin also took part in the Macy conferences on cybernetics, which brought together the best interdisciplinary experts of the 1940s and gave rise to cybernetics and its social applications, known as management. Lewin was also close to the Tavistock Institute, a particularly influential social engineering structure whose human relations branch was founded [thanks](#) in particular [to a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation](#). Tavistock Publications, the publishing house of the same institute, published Eleanor Maccoby's *The Development of Sex Differences*.

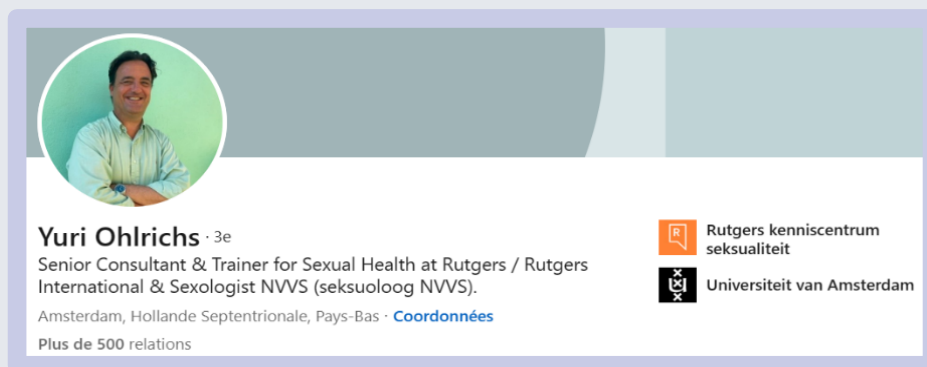
In the same vein, Maccoby worked for nearly sixty years (1958 - 2018) at Stanford University. Yet it's at the same university that we find B. J. Fogg, whose thesis on "*persuasive technologies*" was supervised by Philip Zimbardo (of Stanford's famous *hacks/prisoners experiment*). Fogg developed CAPTology (Computers As Persuasive Technologies), *i.e.* how computer technologies (in the broadest sense) can drive change. Highlighted a few years ago in the press, captology was recognized as a method of behavioral manipulation. [On his website](#), B. J. Fogg reports that in 1997 he received the Maccoby Prize from Stanford University for his research in this field.

empirical investigation of gender differences". Along with Carol Nagy Jacklin, another feminist, Maccoby worked on gender inequality and the differences and similarities between boys and girls. We classify her as a yellow profile because of her activism, which could be a bias towards ideology.



Yuri Olhrichs

A Dutchman, Olhrichs has been a senior consultant and trainer in sexual health for Rutgers for nearly thirty years, as he reports on [his LinkedIn profile](#):



Expérience

Rutgers kenniscentrum seksualiteit
29 ans

- Senior Consultant & Trainer voor Nationale & Internationale Programma's Seksuoloog NVVS.**
 juil. 2007 - aujourd'hui · 16 ans 9 mois
 Utrecht, Netherlands
- Senior Consultant/Trainer for National & International Programs at Rutgers, the Netherlands**
 avr. 2007 - juil. 2007 · 4 mois
 Utrecht, Netherlands
- Consultant / Trainer/ Sexologist NVVS VPO**
 avr. 1995 - avr. 2007 · 12 ans 1 mois
 Developing, delivering and evaluating (educational) materials, trainings and workshops, speeches and media content on (professional) communication about sexuality, basic sexology and comprehensive sexuality ...voir plus

Gail Ryan and Sandy Lane

This duo is cited as directors of *Juvenile Sexual Offending*, which also includes a third member, **Tom F. Leversee**. Of our research on these three individuals, we will retain only [one article by Gail Ryan, dated 1999](#), which deals with a decade of studies on the subject of child sexuality. In an introduction from which we were only able to obtain an extract, Ryan summarizes the literature on the subject up to 1988, and reports on research conducted on "*the capacity for sexual function and sexual arousal in the unborn child, infants and toddlers*". It makes explicit reference to the work of Alfred Kinsey, Mary Calderone and others. We don't have access to the rest of this section, however, and beyond this mention, Gail Ryan criticizes child sexual abuse. Interestingly, she points out that the approach of the Kempe Center, for which she has worked for [nearly fifty years](#), "*is NOT to introduce new information to children in any arbitrary fashion, but to teach adults to RESPOND to*



what children are doing or saying; to provide a base of knowledge for adults to VALIDATE OR CORRECT what the child's behavior indicates he/she is learning in daily interactions [...]"



Bettina Schuhrke

Her actual position raises questions. We read her article "[Children's forms of sexual expression - Current knowledge and its consequences for parents and institutions responsible for their sexual education](#)" (pp.15-22), from a symposium organized by Santé Sexuelle Suisse, which published the WHO Standards. Schuhrke explains that sexuality begins at birth, but reminds us that "*sexuality in early childhood is sexed only in the perception of adults, not in that of children*". However, our attention is caught by her bibliography, where among several scientists we find 1) John Bancroft for his co-authorship of an article on "*masturbation as a marker of sexual development*" 2) Theo Sandfort and Peggy Cohen-Kettenis in a quator of authors for a work published by Sandfort and Jany Rademakers 3) the Goldman couple 4) Gunter Schmidt (whose work is explicitly referenced in Schuhrke's article).

Peter Schuster and Marianne Springer-Kremser

This duo are cited for their book *Bausteine der Psychoanalyse (Building blocks of psychoanalysis)*. Only the profile of Springer-Kremser, who died in 2023, interests us here. Her obituary on the [website of the International Society of Psychosomatic Obstetrics and Gynecology](#) tells us that she was involved with the Austrian Society for Family Planning and the IPPF, "*where she was on the Governing Council for many years*".

Renate Volbert and Rianne van der Zanden

Among other things, [psychologist Renate Volbert](#) has worked on the issue of pseudo-memories as a follow-up to traumatic events. A legal and forensic psychologist, she has made a name for herself "*on issues of child witness credibility*". Like Koos Slob (see red profiles), [Rianne van der Zanden teaches at Rotterdam's Erasmus University](#). She has worked mainly in academia, and for twenty years in mental health for the Dutch Trimbos Institute. An article by Volbert, "*Children's sexual behavior: normal development or indicator of sexual abuse?*", is quoted on *Newgon*, in the section devoted to young people's sexuality:

- **Volbert, R. (1997). Sexuelles Verhalten von Kindern: Normale Entwicklung oder Indikator für sexuellen Mißbrauch?**^[8] In G. Amann & R. Wipplinger (Hrsg.), **Sexueller Mißbrauch (S. 385-398). Tübingen: dgvt-Verlag**

[translation] "(...)n a survey of 211 nursery nurses and kindergarten teachers of the former GDR (Bach, 1993), they stated that they had observed genital games in 75% of boys and 60% of girls aged 2 to 6 years. In a study by Klein (1993), the Erzieherinnen surveyed said that 40% of girls and 19% of boys often played on their genitals. 27% of the Erzieherinnen stated that they had noticed clear states of arousal in the children; orgasms were observed in 13% of the boys and in 17% of the girls. In a Norwegian study (Gundersen et al., 1981), 85% of the Erzieherinnen surveyed stated that they had observed masturbation in the kindergarten children. About a quarter said that it comes to orgasm in the children. In accordance with this, 81% of 91 Erzieherinnen surveyed in a study by Volbert and Zellmer (in prev.), having observed genital games in the children under their care up to 7 years of age; 43% confirmed the observation of masturbation of children and 23% reported having observed that children masturbated to orgasm".

Green profiles

Cindy Creemers, Robert Vermeiren and Dirk Deboutte

This trio is cited for a chapter on inappropriate sexual behavior in children, published in a collective work on the facets of sexual criminality. Cindy Creemers is a child and adolescent psychiatrist at the University of Leuven and a psychotraumatologist at the Belgian Institute of Psychotraumatology. Robert Vermeiren is Professor of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry. Dirk Deboutte is a psychiatrist who has worked on ADHD in children and adolescents.



Martine F. Delfos

Delfos worked at Utrecht University. [Her profile](#) in no way seems to advocate paedocriminality. Her official website describes her as specializing in "*relational therapy, autism, sexual abuse, trauma treatment and anorexia*".



Siegfried Rudolf Dunde

[According to his Wikipedia entry](#), he was an AIDS campaigner (from which he died in 1993) and was dismissed from his position as speechwriter under Federal President Karl Carstens because of his homosexuality.

Jan de Wit, Guus van der Veer and N. Wim Slot

These three experts are referenced for their introduction to a book on adolescent psychology. The scant information we found on these people did not attract our attention for our study.



William N. Friedrich

Friedrich worked on the psycho-sexual development of children and developed the Child Sexual Behavior Inventory (CSBI) questionnaire. It is used in particular to diagnose children (aged 2 to 12) who may be victims of sexual abuse.

Wassilios E. Fthenakis and Martin Textor

Fthenakis is [among other things](#) a psychologist and former director of early childhood education. He is also an expert before the Federal Constitutional Court on children's rights and custody after parental separation. Fthenakis and [his partner and then colleague](#) **Martin Textor** do not have a particularly questionable profile.

Nicola Gavey

[A New Zealand academic](#), her work focuses on gender issues, sexuality, rape and coercion.



Jean-Yves Hayez

Hayez is a child psychiatrist with a doctorate in psychology, first head of the child psychiatry department at Cliniques universitaires Saint-Luc (Brussels), and professor emeritus at the Faculty of Medicine of the Catholic University of Louvain. With Emmanuel de Backer, he co-authored a book on pedophilia, against which he is a staunch opponent. Hayez [defines paedophilia as](#) "*all sexual abuse committed against minors*" and includes the consumption of child pornography. He believes that the current acceleration of paedophilia is partly due to the fact that "*our Western societies strongly encourage all forms of sex-pleasure (even if it is officially between*

consenting adults), as well as the high value of individual rights, rather than the protection of the group ("You like it? Just do it!")."³³

Hayez is critical of sexualization, particularly [in one of his posts](#) analyzing the trans phenomenon: "We won't say any more about it, but elementary school is definitely concerned: you sometimes come across one or other trans child, and they all feel increasingly invaded by sexualizing[s] discourse coming from outside (cartoons/advertisements/the social atmosphere they pick up on...). For some, this is a traumatic intrusion. They are therefore concerned, among other things, by questions of sexualization. You can hear them commenting: Such a girl "is certainly a lesbian, since she has a friend she spends all her time with at playtime" (once we used to talk about a "friend of the heart"...). Or Again, asserting without hesitation that adolescence is the time "when you choose to become a boy or a girl...". It's hard, then, for adults to ignore this theme, without making a big deal out of it!"

William Heuves

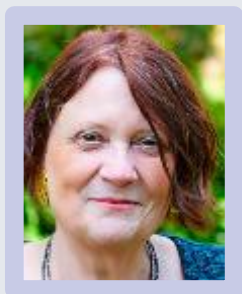
Heuves is a psychologist and psychoanalyst for children and adults. He works at Leiden University, among other places. His reference book is dedicated to the development and problems of adolescents.



Susan (Sutherland) Isaacs

It is the earliest source in the bibliography (1933). She became an associate member of the British Psychoanalytical Society in 1921 and a full member in 1923. Initially a Christian, Susan Isaacs converted to atheistic socialism. Her approach was to develop children's autonomy, so that they could think and make independent judgments. She advocated play as the preferred form of learning, and as a means of meeting children's emotional needs. But she also spoke of the need for children to work on internalization. Importantly, she considered, [according to her Wikipedia entry](#), "parents as the primary educators, and institutionalised care for children under the age of seven as potentially

damaging".



Gabriele Haug-Schnabel

Haug-Schnabel is a leading exponent of human ethology (behavioral biology) and an ethnologist. She has written on the educational support of children under the age of three and works on "behavioral disorders (in particular infantile enuresis), aggression, sexuality, play, learning, performance, addiction prevention and puberty". At the same time, Haug-Schnabel co-founded [PromiK](#), a platform that has developed a tool for assessing professionalism in day-care centers. She also founded the [Human Behavioral Biology](#) (FVM) research group.

IngBeth Larsson and Carl Göran Svedin

These two authors are cited [for an article](#) in which they asked young adults to recall their sexual experiences - with peers - before they were 13, "solitary and shared, mutual as well as coercive". The aim was, among other things, to determine the propensity of experiences experienced as coercive during these years. Another article, dated 2002, of which we can read [a brief summary on Pub Med](#), compares teachers' and parents' information on the sexual behavior of children aged 3 to 6.

Once again, we find more details on *Newgon*, in the [entry devoted to young people's sexuality](#). Alan McKee, already mapped as a red profile (see above), reports on this 2002 article: "And in a 2002 study in Sweden 64% of girls aged 3-6 looked at other children's genitals occasionally, sometime or often; 20% showed their genitals to children; 8% tried to look at nude pictures; 48% played doctors; 18% masturbated; 21% tried to touch other children's genitals; and 43% touched their genitals at home (Larsson and Svedin, 2002, p. 255). Meanwhile, in the same study, 65% of 3-6 year old boys looked at other children's genitals; 50% tried to look at people undressing;

³³ The following paragraph, however, raises questions in its formulation: "But more constantly, minors incite certain adults to unload their will to power cheaply or to experience particular pleasures, notably by breaking and soiling innocence. Others see minors as a fountain of youth, capable of suspending time if you drink from it body and soul..."

34% showed their genitals to other children; 8% tried to look at nude pictures; 37% played doctors; 28% masturbated; and 71% touched their genitals at home (Larsson and Svedin, 2002, p. 256)."

It should be borne in mind, however, that despite a presence on *Newgon* and a quote from McKee, this is no more than a restitution of data. The professional profile of Carl Göran Svedin, for example, Professor of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, seems to show someone concerned with child protection. For example, it is stated that his research has covered many areas: "*children of mothers at psychosocial risk, physical abuse of children, sexual behavior of children, sexual abuse, sexual exploitation, children exploited in child pornography, consumption of pornography by young people, young perpetrators of sexual crimes, prostitution, dissociation, polyvictimization, self-harming behaviors of children and adolescents, as well as online abuse and grooming* [the solicitation of children online for sexual purposes] on the Internet".



Janita Raveslout

An academic at Leiden, she seems to be particularly interested in discussing sexuality with young people (children, teenagers). From what we've been able to read about her, we haven't identified any worrying elements in her profile.

Peter Rossmann

Researcher and associate professor in the Department of Integrative Pedagogy and Curative Psychology at the Institute of Educational Sciences, University of Graz, Austria. His work, referenced in WHO Standards, focuses on the theories, discoveries and stages of physical, cognitive and socio-emotional development in children and adolescents. [Her profile](#) on the University of Graz website shows her work, much of which focuses on inclusion and disability - including sexual support for people with disabilities.

Lotte Schenk-Danzinger

Schenk-Danzinger (1905 - 1992) was a psychologist at Graz University. Her [German Wikipedia entry](#) states that from 1927 to 1935, she was a paid assistant to the Rockefeller Foundation. She is cited in WHO standards for her work on developmental psychology, and was a key figure in research into dyslexia.

Hanns Martin Trautner

He is a [development psychologist](#) who has been working on gender issues for many years.

Leni Verhofstadt-Denève

The latter is a [developmental psychologist](#) who has worked in particular on [the subject of psychodrama](#).

Curriculums and educational books

Organizations

We find a structure more or less comparable to the references (A) of the WHO Standards, with mainly the same legal entities used as references:

- Advocates for Youth - whose former name, with its pronounced neo-Malthusian overtones, was the Center for Population Options - is a recurring partner of the SIECUS Foundation.
- BZgA: five references.
- International Bureau of Education, a UNESCO center launched nearly a century ago [thanks to a donation from the Rockefeller Foundation](#).
- IPPF: six references.
- LAFA Stockholm County AIDS Prevention Programme, [part](#) of the Health and Medical Services Administration of Stockholm County Council.
- Pädagogische Hochschule Luzern (Lucerne University of Teacher Education, Switzerland): four references.
- Santé Sexuelle Suisse, which publishes the WHO Standards.
- Path, [launched in 1977 with a grant from the Ford Foundation](#), works on a variety of topics (reproductive health, vaccination, etc.). The site promotes IPPF extensively. Almost half its funding comes from foundations, and a third from the US government. According to [its 2022 annual report](#), there are many foundation sponsors, including the Rockefeller Foundation, the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, the Open Society Foundations and the Wellcome Trust. On the corporate side, the many names include pharmaceutical companies such as AstraZeneca, Gilead, GlaxoSmithKline (GSK), Johnson & Johnson, Merck, MSD (Merck, Sharp & Dohme), Novartis, and Novo Nordisk.
- Population Council (Rockefeller).
- Rutgers Nisso Groep.
- Sensoa: two references.
- Sex Education Forum. We refer to Anna Martinez's profile in the first part of our study.
- SIECUS: four references.
- TARSHI stands for Talking About Reproductive and Sexual Health Issues. Its language refers to sexual rights as understood by the WHO. The page dedicated to its [funders](#) reveals that TARSHI has received funding from SIECUS and the Ford Foundation, among others. Current sponsors include the IWHC (International Women's Health Coalition, a leading feminist organization), now known as the Fos Feminista alliance following a merger with the Center for Health and Global Equality [and the Western branch of IPPF](#). In 1994, the IWHC took part in the United Nations Conference on Population and Development, calling for greater access to contraceptives and safe abortion. As *Wikipedia* reports, the IWHC also advocates greater access to health care and sex education as "*right and ethical way to help stabilize the world's population growth*" (*Wikipedia*). This makes it all the more interesting to note the biographical details of Joan Dunlop, IWHC's first president, from 1984 to 1988, [again provided by Wikipedia](#) (capture below). [Her entry on Sourcewatch](#) completes the picture by reporting on her work at the Rockefeller Brothers Fund, on the board of the American branch of George Soros' Open Society, and on the women's rights advisory committee of the NGO Human Rights Watch, a leading structure in the Soros networks.

Our Funders

Current funders

AJWS
IWHC
Human Capability Foundation

Previous funders

The John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation
SIECUS
The Ford Foundation
The David and Lucile Packard Foundation
Deakin University
Hivos
Astraea LESBIAN FOUNDATION FOR JUSTICE

Mama Cash
RFSU

Dunlop helped raise money for the [New York Public Library](#) and was an advisor to [John D. Rockefeller III](#) on population.^[5] She also worked in the budget office of the Mayor [John V. Lindsay](#).^[5] While Dunlop was working for the [Ford Foundation](#), she was told Rockefeller was interested in interviewing her for a position.^[6] During her interview with Rockefeller for the job as a population adviser, Dunlop told him the story of her abortion and later she said, "He listened with great attentiveness."^[5] Dunlop was hired by Rockefeller in 1973.^[4] She worked with Rockefeller on the [Population Council](#) where she helped expand research the council did and also promoted the idea that recognizing women's sexuality was important in [population control](#).^[2]

- World Population Foundation, which in 2011 merged with Rutgers to form Rutgers WPF.
- Y-Peer, created by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) [in partnership with UNICEF](#). Integrated into the Sustainable Development Goals, this structure can be found [in the same events as IPPF](#). As for UNFPA, its demographic vision is based on birth control and neo-Malthusianism.

On the individual reference side, we have the following individuals or collaborations:

Andrea Irvin

Andrea Irvin works as a consultant for various organizations, but mainly for United Nations departments. [Her LinkedIn profile](#) reports that from March 2009 to October 2009, she was a consultant for Planned Parenthood Los Angeles, and from November 2005 to December 2008 for Population Council. Her referenced work comes from the aforementioned IWHC, for whom she worked for several years.

Daniel Wight and Charles Abraham

Wight is currently [Professor at the School of Health & Wellbeing](#), University of Glasgow. Between 2001 and 2010, Wight worked elsewhere on two programs concerning HIV and sexual health in low-income countries. Abraham is [Professor of Applied Health Psychology](#) at the Medical School, University of Exeter, England. He was also founding president of the British Psychological Society, Division of Health Psychology, and has worked as a research consultant for the UK Department of Health. We also learn [that Abraham was](#) "a special advisor to the House of Lords Select Committee on Science and Technology on its 2010-2011 inquiry into the role of behaviour change in the development and implementation of government policy". Of particular interest is the fact that Abraham is also featured as active on behavior change issues "based on evidence that has the potential to generate population-wide change".

Douglas Kirby

Kirby is referenced three times, each time with different collaborators. Kirby has focused on reducing risky sexual behavior among adolescents, including unwanted pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases - in other words, measures that may appear desirable. However, several elements of his pedigree raise questions. [His Wikipedia entry](#) states that Kirby worked for The Center for Population Options, forerunner of Advocates for Youth, from 1983 to 1988. The Center for Population Options is itself an [offshoot of the Population Institute](#), which promoted birth control and warned of "the risks of overpopulation". [Sourcewatch reports the](#) Population Institute's [self-presentation](#): "An international, educational, nonprofit organization that seeks to voluntarily reduce excessive population growth through universal access to information, education and family planning services. We strive to achieve a world population in balance with a healthy global environment and resource base. Founded in 1969, the Institute, which has members in 172 countries, is headquartered on Capitol Hill in Washington, DC."

After 1988, Kirby went on to work as a research scientist and project manager at ETR Associates, which has [numerous clients and funders](#) (both past and present). On the government and agency side, we find the WHO, UNFPA, UNESCO and a large number of public structures ranging from education to mental health, via the various departments of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). On the private side, in addition to foundations such as Hewlett and Packard, we also see Google and pharmaceutical companies such as Bristol-Myers Squibb (BMS) and Pfizer.

Finally, the element that raises the most questions is the role played by Kirby in the drafting of the [International Guiding Principles on Sexuality Education](#). More specifically, these Principles, which in part explicitly aim to change behavior, were written by Douglas Kirby and Nanette Ecker and inspired the revised edition of the [International Technical Guidance on Sexuality Education](#), an integral part of the Education 2030 program of the Agenda 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), as freelance journalist Senta Depuydt [points out](#).

Nanette Ecker's career path, as outlined on [her LinkedIn profile](#), is a neo-Malthusian synthesis. From 1984 to 1991, she was a consultant and specialist at the Margaret Sanger International Center of Planned Parenthood in New York. From 1992 to 2006, she was Director of International Programs and Training & Education at Planned Parenthood of Nassau County, New York. From 2006 to 2009, Ecker directed SIECUS' international training and education program. From 2009 to 2010, she was an advisor and technical consultant for UNESCO, and "senior editor" of the aforementioned International Technical Guidance. Since 2010, Ecker has headed the sexual and reproductive health program at NuHealth System, part of the Nassau Health Care Corporation. Finally, since 2018, Ecker has been a trustee of Willow Pond Park in the village of Hewlett Harbor (on Long Island, New York), where she is involved in environmental advocacy and wildlife conservation.

Contributors to Kirby's articles

B. A. Laris worked at ETR from 1999 to 2021. [Since July 2019](#), she has been Senior Program Director at dfusion Inc., a small business specializing in health issues. [Laris' work there includes](#) "LGBTQIAA+ inclusivity, neurodivergent youth and families, nutrition, physical activity" and more. In [an interview dated December 2019](#), she then specified that she was managing "the development of two mobile applications and innovative technologies to disseminate information on HIV prevention and health promotion for young black gay men and transgender women".

Lori A. Roller has an [extensive CV](#), beginning as a child survival specialist seconded to Honduras with the United Nations Peace Corps. Then, from July 1992 to August 1995, she was coordinator of the Multicultural Education Program at Planned Parenthood of Nassau County. She subsequently worked for other organizations in the field of sexuality education and the fight against AIDS. She joined ETR from November 1999 to December 2009, during which time she co-authored her cited work with Kirby. Self-employed since 2012, her work includes gender transformation programs and "LGBTQI+ health". She is also a member of AMTC Associates, of which a branch of Planned Parenthood of California is a [client](#).

Mary Martha Wilson [worked at the Healthy Teen Network](#).

Judith Senderowitz [has written several articles and guides for UNESCO](#) on the subject of reproductive health, youth services and sexually transmitted diseases.

Websites

For reasons of study format, we will leave aside the Standards bibliography devoted to Internet websites. In addition, readers will find more or less the same organizations cited in our mapping. Only a few are not, such as the Guttmacher Institute, [funded by](#) UNFPA, the Gates, Packard, Hewlett and Ford Foundations, the United Nations Foundation and the Society of Family Planning.

The revised edition of the International Technical Guidance on Sexuality Education

UNESCO, in collaboration with other UN agencies and the World Health Organization, has published [a revised edition](#) (2017) of its [2009 Technical Guidance](#), a document separate from the European Standards. The 2030 Agenda has meanwhile come and gone (2015), so this revised Technical Guidance is integrated into the Education 2030 agenda and several Sustainable Development Goals: "*The revised Guidance reflects the contribution of sexuality education to the realization of multiple Sustainable Development Goals, notably Goal 3 on good health and well-being for all, Goal 4 on quality education for all, and Goal 5 to achieve gender equality.*" But we also note other contributions. In addition to IPPF, the references in this new version include a number of problematic profiles we have already come across in the Standards: Jeffrey Weeks, Alan McKee, Douglas Kirby (who was already present with Nina Ecker when the first version was drawn up) and others. As the document refers to "*updated and additional written content for the overall Guidance*", these dubious references are now legitimized.

What's more, the rest of the text shows that the contents were prepared by Marcela Rueda Gomez and Doortje Braeken, "*independent consultants*", a qualifier to be distinguished from neutrality. We have already mapped Doortje Braeken, a member of the expert group for the first draft of the Standards and a former member of the IPPF. In the first draft, she was cited only in the bibliography. Marcela Rueda Gomez is, according to [her LinkedIn profile](#), the founder of IWORDS Global and President of Fundacion Neru. Her past professional experience includes nearly eight years as a program manager with IPPF.

The revised edition document goes on to state that "*specific updates to the key concepts, topics and learning objectives were developed by a team from Advocates for Youth*". AfY covers a range of issues: sex education, HIV, sexually transmitted diseases, LGBT, the contraceptive pill, transgender people and abortion. In its [2023 activity report](#), Advocates for Youth claims to have trained over 800 educators dedicated to better implementation of sexuality education and the creation of LGBTQ-friendly school environments, reaching 160,000 students. Advocates for Youth is also a recurring partner of the SIECUS Foundation, notably as instigators (with others) of the [Future of Sex Education](#) (FoSE) initiative³⁴.

The three-person team that updated the concepts includes Nicole Cheetham, Debra Hauser and Nora Gelperin. **Nicole Cheetham's** [biography](#) on the Advocates for Youth website states that she is a graduate of Johns Hopkins University, which is known to receive substantial funding from the Rockefeller Foundation (we refer to our discussion of Dan Apter in the first part of our study). **Debra Hauser** represented Advocates for Youth [for Sex Ed For All Month](#), launched in May 2019. In addition to AfY, this partnership consisted of Planned Parenthood Federation of America, Power to Decide, SIECUS, and URGE. The third member, [Nora Gelperin](#), was a member of the *aforementioned* Future of Sex Education initiative. Like Debra Hauser, she was one of the drafters of the [National Sexuality Education Standards](#), along with members - among others - of SIECUS and Planned Parenthood.

Finally, some of the members of the Advisory Group for the revised edition are members of organizations we've already seen: Rutgers WPF, Population Council, USAID, University of Melbourne (which benefited from [funding from the Rockefeller Foundation](#)), and so on.

In other words, this document, which is distinct from the Standards, is based on the same approach with common players from the same ecosystem, and therefore raises questions about its future with our children as an integral part of the Agenda 2030.

³⁴ Moreover, as we have already seen, the former name of Advocates for Youth is The Center for Population Options, the organization for which Douglas Kirby had worked.

Dissonant scientific evidence

As we have seen, the literature chosen for the development of the WHO Standards on sexuality education is oriented and biased. We will confine ourselves here to presenting information found in studies and scientific works that stand out, and invite you to put them into perspective with the Standards, the sexuality education sessions reported in several French schools, or Again the content of the French governmental website Onsexprime.fr. The elements we present here are merely an overview. Other studies exist.

Masturbation, ejaculation and pornography: from low testosterone to alienation

The practice of masturbation has positive effects - widely documented - as well as negative ones. Without going into too much detail here, let's just say that the risks stem from the shift to compulsive masturbation and the alienating search for gratification. In October 2003, a study published in *The Journal of Neuroscience* on [brain activation during male ejaculation](#) highlighted the parallels between ejaculation and heroin rush. Addictive behavior may induce "*distorted thinking and behaviors [...] areas of the brain that relate to judgment, decision-making, learning, memory, and behavioral control*", [according to the American Psychiatric Association](#) (APA). The latter, however, deals with an addiction to a substance, not a practice. But our body chemistry, from hormones to the neuroendocrine system, suggests parallels.

For its part, the [MedicalNewsToday](#) website lists several activities potentially linked to compulsive sexual behavior, in addition to masturbation of the same nature: persistent use of pornography, practice of unprotected sex, cybersex, inability to contain sexual urges, detachment (the individual not being sufficiently satisfied by sexual relations), "*strong feelings of attraction to others alongside continually being in love and starting new romances, often leading to a string of relationships*", a sense of guilt and shame, as well as "*giving up social, work-related, or recreational activities to pursue sexual stimulation*". Again, the *MedicalNewsToday* article notes that compulsive sexual behavior can generate "*intense*" feelings of guilt, low self-esteem, severe anxiety, depression, family and relationship problems (including break-ups), or financial problems and sexually transmitted infections.

In 2001, the [World Journal of Urology](#) studied the endocrine response to masturbation-induced male orgasm following a three-week abstinence. Blood plasma was analyzed for concentrations of adrenalin, noradrenalin, cortisol, prolactin, luteinizing hormone and testosterone. To focus on the latter, the study authors observed higher testosterone concentrations after the abstinence period. On the other hand, acute abstinence does not alter the neuroendocrine response to orgasm, but does produce elevated levels of testosterone in men. Testosterone plays a number of essential roles: production of red blood cells, maintenance of muscle mass (and strength), and bone solidity. But [it is also](#) "*a factor in mood, clarity of thought and concentration*". For its part, male ejaculation leads to [a loss of zinc](#). [Zinc deficiency](#) can lead to apathy, lack of concentration, reduced alertness and also, "*excessive cravings for sweets*". Consumption of the latter saturates the pre-frontal cortex, the seat of consciousness and "*network of working memory and executive function*³⁵", located in the neo-cortex. To "rest", this area switches to decognition, and we then switch to limbic circuits, the headquarter of emotions, making us more suggestible and impulsive. To sum up, while male masturbation is a natural part of life, exposure at an early age to an education whose content sexualizes and therefore generates *stimuli* runs the risk of trivializing the relationship to masturbation excessively, with all its consequences.

In 2014, two German scientists [published a study](#) in *JAMA Psychiatry* on the link between functional connectivity and brain structure associated with pornography consumption. These two researchers took note of the increasing access to porn and based their hypothesis on the fact that pornography consumption resembles reward-seeking behavior, novelty-seeking behavior and addictive behavior. They therefore put forward their own hypothesis, namely that the frontostriatal network is impaired in frequent pornography users. An [article from Radio France](#) sums up what's at stake when it comes to alterations in the striatum, the "*brain's decision-making zone*": "*The striatum is the inner part of the brain that regulates motivation and impulses, among other things. It is probably the most important brain area in decision-making, and also plays a key role in addiction*

³⁵ Della Luna (Marco) & Cioni (Paolo), *Neuro-Esclaves*, 2011, 3^e edition [2018], Macro Editions, p.147. French edition.

phenomena³⁶. " It's also interesting to note that the study reports that addiction to pornography, in other words a drug addiction, can compromise the function of the prefrontal cortex and generate "volumetric alterations" there (several hours of pornography viewing per week lead to a reduction in the volume of grey matter in the right lobe of the brain). In addition, several studies have highlighted a correlation between the volume of the frontostriatal circuit and Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD)³⁷.

The two German researchers report further findings from a number of studies. A Swedish study of teenage pornography consumers found that they wanted more deviance and illegal practices, as well as to realize in real life what they saw in the movies. Another study showed that access to online porn led to compulsive computer use a year later, due in part to the altered brain structure and function that porn engenders. Consumption is said to create habituation, a hacking of the brain that makes it less sensitive/reactive to porn. Addiction affects areas of the brain involved in the reward circuit (which pornography disrupts), such as the dopamine neurons of the midbrain, the striatum and the prefrontal cortex. The German tandem adds that "*the striatum is assumed to be involved in habit formation when drug use progresses towards compulsive behavior*". From all points of view, pornographic consumption as drug addiction alienates the subject and leads him/her into compulsive behavioral routines subject to his/her emotional fluctuations. Depending on the various *stimuli* received and the various memetic re-emergences³⁸ (engrams), a contextual sub-personality emerges³⁹, with the aim of releasing impulses that are more or less internalized.

In November 2022, the French medical website *Pourquoi Docteur?* (Why Doctor ?) summarized the effects of porn on the brain, based on several scientific studies (including one from *JAMA Psychiatry* in 2014). In addition to [addiction](#), the findings show that pornography alters the structure of our brain⁴⁰, negatively impacts mental

³⁶ The conclusion of the German study, which we footnote because of its technical language, is as follows: "*The negative association of self-reported pornography consumption with the right striatum (caudate) volume, left striatum (putamen) activation during cue reactivity, and lower functional connectivity of the right caudate to the left dorsolateral prefrontal cortex could reflect change in neural plasticity as a consequence of an intense stimulation of the reward system, together with a lower top-down modulation of prefrontal cortical areas. Alternatively, it could be a precondition that makes pornography consumption more rewarding.*"

³⁷ Examples include Chandan J. Vaidya and Melanie Stollstorff [2008], Renata Basso Cupertino & coll. [2020], as well as an article published in *Nature* in October 2018.

³⁸ In *Le viol des foules par la propagande politique* (1939), microbiologist and psychosociologist Serge Tchakhotine described engrams (or memories), biological memory traces in the brain, as the whole mass of repressed excitations. He also discussed the phenomenon of "rephenations" (from the Greek word for appearances), the re-evocation of engrams from unconsciousness to consciousness. Tchakhotine also pointed out that sexual impulses were the ones most likely to be the subject of fulgurations (in other words, to manifest themselves suddenly).

³⁹ Cf. chapter 2 of *Neuro-Esclaves*, "The mind and its bugs". In particular, its first two parts: "*Unconscious functions and actions of the psyche: the 'split'*", and "*Superfluous consciousness: the unconscious 'split'*". Drawing on neuroscience, the authors explain how the individual is not indivisible, but is in fact made up of a multiplicity of sub-personalities that emerge according to particular contexts and a variety of factors: "*In a way, the passage from one motivational system to another changes the subject's personality, expectations, claims and fears, because each system organizes differently the way of relating to the other, the way of feeling with the other. Any subject can thus have several sub-personalities, with varying degrees of dissociation, each of which is "a semi-permanent, semi-autonomous zone of the personality, capable of acting as a subject"* (John Rowan, *Subpersonalities: The People Inside Us*). If Mrs. What's-his-name, in her relationship with Mr. What's-his-name, moves from the cooperative system to the attachment system, then her horizon of associations (memories, desires, needs) will also change: she will probably move from an adult horizon (cooperating is a purely adult modality, and similarly focused on reality) to a child's horizon (highly subjective, or fantastical), typical of the period during which attachment traits are established in large numbers, with their specific corollary of experiences, feelings, ways of communicating and, above all, demands and conflicts. She will probably relive certain situations, the dynamics of the relationship with her parents, and for Mr. Thing, it will often be difficult to adapt to this change. Their relationship may prove impossible, unbearable, whereas before, when he was cooperative, everything worked fine. All this can happen in the case of Mrs. Thing falling in love with Mr. Thing, as in the relationship between two friends when a parental bond is established, or Again in the case where a person develops irrational parental expectations, a protective parental omnipotence, towards his lawyer, his doctor, his spiritual master, for example. Mrs. What's-his-name will find it difficult to appreciate her transformation, the modal discontinuity she has undergone, the fact that she has practically become another person for Mr. What's-his-name, and therefore the difficulties he has in "keeping up" with her, all because motivational schemas normally operate outside the conscious mind, even if their emotional precipitates are present.

Every motivational pattern has specific activating factors and specific deactivating factors." (pp.127-128)

⁴⁰ "[...] regular porn consumption erodes the pre-frontal cortex, the brain structure that manages morality, willpower, and impulse control".

and physical health (with an increase in depressive symptoms), makes us more violent (and more inclined to commit sexual assaults), and pushes us to take more risks in sexual practices.

Early female sexuality: between regret and risky behavior

In addition to porn, the issue of early sexuality (promoted by Standards and its practical sessions at school), and in particular its correlations with risky sexual practices, has been examined in a study, "[Correlates of sexual initiation among European adolescents](#)", published in February 2018 in the journal PLOS One⁴¹. Among the study's salient findings, the authors noted that among young girls, the association between risky behaviors and early sexuality is strong particularly in the case of multiple partners and unprotected sex. The article also states that early sexual activity is associated with reproductive health risks, such as unwanted pregnancies and transmission of sexual diseases. The article is not self-referential. It is based, among other things, on a scientific study published in May 2011 in the *European Journal of Public Health* (EJPH): "[Young age at first intercourse and risk-taking behaviours - a study of nearly 65,000 women in four Nordic countries](#)"⁴², funded by the pharmaceutical company Merck & Co. (known in France as MSD - for Merck, Sharp and Dohme). This research underlines the close correlations between early female sexual activity and risk-taking behaviours (in particular, a high number of lifetime partners). The authors have determined - sometimes relying on scientific studies that preceded their own - that sexual behavior is also a factor in sexually transmitted infections (STIs), with some women contracting chlamydia, herpes or genital warts. These STIs can lead to consequences such as pelvic inflammatory disease, infertility or ectopic pregnancy (*i.e.* an embryo that develops outside the nidation zone and survives only a few weeks).

A key element cited by the authors comes from [another study](#) on which they relied⁴³. In this study, over 80% of women who had their first sexual intercourse at 13 or 14 years of age wished, in retrospect, that they had waited longer before starting their sexual lives. The EJPH study again draws on several previous studies to put forward explanations⁴⁴ : distinguishing the age of puberty from that of psychological and social maturity, unpredictable consequences of psychological immaturity, as well as "*increased risk of contracting an STI due to the immature cervix's biological predisposition to infection if exposed*". The research published in the EJPH, for its part, investigated the links between early sexual practice, smoking and alcoholism in the women studied.

The overall results are also worth mentioning. The authors report that of the women who reported an early sexual debut, 37.4% said they had had 15 or more partners in their lives, compared with 14% who had had one to four partners. Conversely, only 13.8% of prone women who reported a first sexual intercourse after the age of 14 had had 15 or more partners in their lives, compared with 43.3% of the same group who had had one to four partners. In addition, the study results showed that women who had their first sexual intercourse at an early age were more affected by STIs (47% vs. 27.2%) and smoking (48% vs. 27.7%).

Finally, the article's research on the four Scandinavian countries confirmed, according to its authors, that young age at first intercourse was "*most strongly associated with risk behaviour*"⁴⁵. Note that in the table below, the term for "excessive alcohol consumption" is *binge drinking*:

⁴¹ PLOS for Public Library of Science.

⁴² *European Journal of Public Health*, Volume 22, Issue 2, April 2012, Pages 220-224.

⁴³ "Sexual behaviour in Britain: early heterosexual experience", *Lancet*, 2001 Dec 1;358(9296):1843-50.

⁴⁴ Please refer to the article. The sources for this article are given in notes 8 and 12 to 16.

⁴⁵ The research is based on the method known as multivariate logistic regression analysis, which uses mathematics. A [dedicated article](#) in the *Journal Français d'Ophtalmologie*, "Comprendre la régression logistique" (October 2013), defines it as follows: "Logistic regression is a powerful multivariate analysis method for obtaining a quantification of the association between a disease under study and each of the factors influencing it, while taking into account the simultaneous effect of other factors. This makes it possible to control for possible confounding biases. Its use is facilitated by statistical software."

Table 1 Prevalence of risk-taking behaviours in relation to age at first sexual intercourse among sexually active women 18–45 years of age in four Nordic countries^a

[Open in new tab](#)

	Total population	Age at first sexual intercourse	
		≤14 years old	>14 years old
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Lifetime no. of sex partners			
1–4 partners	39.9 (39.6–40.3)	14.0 (13.2–14.8)	43.3 (42.9–43.7)
5–9 partners	28.6 (28.3–29.0)	27.6 (26.6–28.7)	28.8 (28.4–29.3)
10–14 partners	15.0 (14.7–15.3)	21.0 (20.1–21.9)	14.2 (13.9–14.5)
≥15 partners	16.5 (16.2–16.8)	37.4 (36.3–38.5)	13.8 (13.5–14.1)

Table 2 Young age at first sexual intercourse (age ≤14 years) and risk of subsequent risk-taking behaviours among sexually active women 18–45 years of age in four Nordic countries^a

[Open in new tab](#)

	Risk-taking behaviours				
	Lifetime partners >10	Recent partners ≥2 ^b	History of STIs	Current smoking	Binge drinking ≥1/month
	(n=62 302)	(n=63 429)	(n=63 608)	(n=63 622)	(n=61 068)
	OR ^c (95% CI)	OR ^c (95% CI)	OR ^c (95% CI)	OR ^c (95% CI)	OR ^c (95% CI)
Age at first sexual intercourse					
>14 years old	1 (ref.)	1 (ref.)	1 (ref.)	1 (ref.)	1 (ref.)
≤14 years old	3.79 (3.60–4.00)	1.67 (1.54–1.82)	2.03 (1.93–2.13)	2.31 (2.20–2.43)	1.36 (1.28–1.44)

a: Due to missing values on each risk-taking behaviour variable, the sample size varies in the different statistical analyses.

b: Number of new sexual partners during the past 6 months.

c: STIs include genital Chlamydia, herpes, trichomoniasis, gonorrhoea and genital warts.

d: Adjusted for age as a continuous variable, country of residence and years of education.

Impact of childhood sexual abuse

Finally, we'd like to report on a post published by *The Meadows*, [an Arizona-based organization](#) that has been specializing in addiction and trauma therapy for nearly half a century. Published [in September 2023](#), this post deals with the impact of childhood sexual abuse on adult sexuality. The author identifies five types of sexual abuse, some of which echo school sexuality education sessions: 1) verbal: oral or written words, which often occur in social contexts 2) covert: unbeknownst to victims 3) visual: exposing a person to sexual images without their consent is considered visual sexual abuse, which can usually occur online or at home. Examples of visual sexual abuse include making someone watch pornography, sending or disseminating unwanted graphic images or videos, briefly showing one's private parts (*flashing*) or exhibitionism, and even engaging in sexual acts in front of others 4) physical (abuse that begins with inappropriate touching, caressing, tickling or kissing) 5) ritualistic.

In the case of abuse, it reads, commonly reported symptoms and long-term effects include dissociation, depression, anxiety, eating disorders, self-injury, relationship difficulties, and addictive or compulsive patterns of behavior (Aaron, 2012). The post further cites an excerpt from *The Sexuality of Childhood Sexual Abuse Survivors*, (Roller, Martsolf, Draucker, Ross, etc, 2009), according to which "*when a child suffers sexual abuse, sexual arousal becomes activated prematurely and can largely impact the survivor's sense of autonomy over their body and sexual sense of self.*" Abuse can also establish early connections in the neural networks of the child's brain that associate sex with power, fear, shame, confusion, secrecy and/or pain. Three symptoms of sexual abuse have also been identified: compulsivity (inability to control oneself), shame and despair⁴⁶.

⁴⁶ We'll conclude this section with a long note, reproducing part of a section of *Neuro-Eslaves* entitled "The scientific basis of mind 'rape'". A technical term, we feel it is appropriate in the context of an overall vision:

"It's well known that there are wide individual differences in emotional reactivity and capacity for self-control. People differ much more in the capacities and structure of their minds than in those of their bodies. These capacities of the mind are due partly to genetic factors (on which depends, for example, the quantity of neurotransmitters produced, such as serotonin, the restraint mediator of emotions) and partly to the history of the individual (i.e. the divided).

From the intra-uterine period, the organism also interacts genetically with the environment. We know that very intense or long-lasting traumatic experiences - especially during pregnancy (when they are transmitted directly to the foetus by the environment as well as by the pregnant woman) and childhood, by provoking excessive and prolonged secretion of cortisol (a substance that inhibits the generation of new neurons) from the amygdala - can create a variety of disorders: functional and anatomical damage to the hippocampus (fundamental structure of memory) and the modulatory and regulatory interaction between the prefrontal cortex (seat of consciousness) and the limbic circuit; chronically excessive cortisol levels; increased propensity for cortisol secretion in future stressful situations; increased sensitivity of the brain to cortisol; abnormally elevated emotional response to stimuli; reduce learning and conceptual capacity; produce flashbacks to the traumatic event, which is stored in an unelaborated memory (because the experience was received in a situation of reduced and altered elaboration capacity), incomplete and destructuring for the self.

In short, in such cases, the result is that the brain is affected by severe PTSD (post-traumatic stress disorder), once again "tainted" by excessive or prolonged trauma in such a way that the subject may have, even for the rest of his or her life, an

exaggerated level of anxiety and reactivity, which considerably damages his or her ability to adapt, react and relate. In many ways, this makes them easier to control and more dependent.

For those wishing to delve deeper into neurophysiological processes, we'd like to point out that, in both adults and children, the stress mechanism works as follows (see diagram). Threatening sensory stimuli travel along two pathways: a direct, fast pathway that leads straight to the thalamus, and an indirect, slow pathway that passes through the prefrontal cortex, where they are organized, consciously elaborated and finally introduced into the limbic system. Sensory stimuli from the thalamus (ascending sensory pathway) or inputs from the cerebral cortex (descending pathway) reach the basolateral nuclei of the amygdala, where they are integrated and transmitted to the central nucleus of this structure. This is where the **stress response takes shape**, through activation of the hippocampus, whose active parvocellular neurosecretory neurons produce the hormone CRH. This peptide hormone rapidly triggers the release of ACTH (adrenocorticotropin) from the anterior pituitary gland, which in turn stimulates the adrenocortical glands (thanks to the general flow of blood), leading to the release of cortisol. This "anti-stress" steroid hormone easily crosses the blood-brain barrier thanks to the hematic flow, binds to receptors in the cytoplasm of many neurons (this is accompanied by various actions on several levels of the brain), activates them, and engenders gene transcription phenomena in the neuronal cell body with production of protein synthesis. Cortisol immediately optimizes the brain's capacity to cope with stress, but **in situations of chronic stress**, presumably through excess calcium arriving via ion channels in the neuronal membrane, it causes **toxic effects** that can go as far as neuronal death.

This is particularly important in the **hippocampus**, which is rich in glucocorticoid receptors that respond to cortisol. This important memory-binding structure (both short-term and long-term memory) is in fact also dependent on the regulation of cortisol production by the adrenal gland (with a negative feedback effect, indicated in the figure above by the sign "-": i.e., once high levels of cortisol are reached, it sends a signal to stop). If cortisol levels remain high for a long time or are chronically elevated, this delicate mechanism **can lead to the death of many hippocampal neurons** (in post-traumatic stress disorder, the volume of the hippocampus decreases). Anatomical and functional damage to the hippocampus can prevent this mechanism from exerting its regulatory and moderating function on cortisol levels by acting on the adrenal glands. The result is a vicious circle of stress self-preservation that becomes chronic. In addition, damage to the hippocampus compromises the ability to learn and memorize that is also seen in post-traumatic stress disorder. The subject's ability to assess the actual dangerousness of perceived situations also remains compromised: the anxiety and stress reaction thus becomes rigid and unmodulated. [...]

On this basis, brainwashing experts, in association with concussion and stress, exploit another resource: fatigue and the consequent deactivation of the prefrontal centers of consciousness and critical analysis. In addition to its critical function, the prefrontal cortex is used to recognize, analyze, evaluate, learn, assimilate the new and acquire new abilities. So anyone who wants to manipulate a person, whether to get them to buy something or to bend their resistance to a forced persuasion such as brainwashing, has every interest in creating - through the administration of numerous new and interesting stimuli - a situation where their prefrontal cortex will work hard and get tired, only to submerge them under a mass of data or dogmas or slogans or arguments, such that they, now exhausted, will no longer be able to analyze, to dissect. Once the prefrontal cortex is tired, the brain's conduct reverts to the limbic circuits, which are more primitive and emotional, and therefore more easily influenced and defenseless.

The high capacity of the prefrontal cortex depends not only on genetics and the exercise of its activity, but also on exogenous and endogenous toxic substances that can damage it: drugs, alcohol, sleep deprivation, roller-coaster emotions, chronic stress, a diet rich in animal fats. All this can make the prefrontal cortex more vulnerable to manipulation and the fascination of the first charismatic leader who comes along. [...]

A brain whose prefrontal regions are well exercised, whose cogwebs are more varied, more numerous and build alternative, multiple pathways, is a brain capable of judging, ordering and analyzing more stimuli, more new information, more stress; it is better able to recognize manipulative attacks when they occur and can deal with them more effectively.

The variety of experiences, events, relationships and points of view is fundamental to structuring such a brain. A brain that is younger, more inexperienced, less cultivated, less exercised and more likely to be guided, is easier to condition. Directed by the stimulus, it is less capable of evaluating it, dampening it and positioning itself freely in relation to it. On the other hand, subjects characterized by fanatical rigidity, with few but strong and rigid cogwebs, and therefore few but clear ideas, can resist conditioning up to a point. [...]" (pp.219-223) Passages in bold are underlined by the authors.

Why sexualize children?

We can answer five questions in a generally objective way: who, what, where, when and how? We introduce our subjectivity when we offer our interpretation. This is also the case when we try to answer a sixth question: "Why?" Why is the sexualization of children the subject of such institutional relentlessness? The references used to draw up the Standards raise serious questions, both about their neutrality and scientificity, and about the murky origins of the "professionals" who wrote them.

Considering the work of Sándor Ferenczi, a renowned psychoanalyst close to Freud, that the child understands nothing about adult sexuality and expects nothing from it, it seems clear that all the efforts made to ensure that prepubescent children enter adult sexuality at an early age primarily benefit adults seeking to create the conditions for "transgenerational sexual activity", another name for paedocriminality. In fact, various observations of children's discovery games have shown that, for the child, the aim is not to achieve a sexual relationship.

In this area, the Standards take a voluntarist approach that raises questions. Using the terminology of the health approach, this text, which is intended as a reference, uses the unofficial concept of "sexual health" to justify, firstly, preventive measures that meet with consensus, such as the fight against Sexually Transmitted Infections, unwanted pregnancies, etc. and, secondly, information that does not meet with consensus on adult sexuality with a view to sexual enjoyment from childhood.

When it comes to the sexualization of children, the benefit/risk balance is decidedly on the side of risk. There is no benefit for prepubescent children, who have no identified need for adult sexuality. On the other hand, the risks to their psychological development are considered serious and long-lasting by the human sciences and child psychiatry, which have long asserted that children are sexualized but not sexual.

The scientific underpinnings of the Standards therefore seem quite simply erroneous, reminiscent of the attempts to trivialize paedophilia and child sexual practices from the 1970s to the 1990s. A report by the American Legislative Exchange Council (ALEC) in April 2004 clearly demonstrated the connection between Kinsey, SIECUS and IPPF, and denounced Kinsey's studies as "*junk science*" taught to American children as sexuality education⁴⁷.

In conclusion, we wonder why France has given the WHO's European Standards for Sexuality Education a blank check.

How can our politicians endorse this document as a reference for sexual health policy, when it has clearly not been subjected to the slightest analysis or verification?

The references used to draw up this document should be enough for France to make an immediate break with these Standards.



⁴⁷ https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rapports_Kinsey

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