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Integrated Causal Theory
On Pedophilia Aetiogenesis

with foundation results from the author's
Nautilus Project on children's sexual orientation
development

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All anonymous participants in my study, my control volunteers and experimental group volunteers, I owe my thank for their confidence and for their motivation to participate in Nautilus. The women among my participants, and participants from lesbian and gay community will find results on their questions later on respective forums, when my study once will be accomplished. Here I refer to the questions I now can dare to give an answer to. But some essentials on homosexual child development according to Nautilus data you´ll find, however, on pages 39-42. No scientific work is possible without those who afterwards the earliest are forgotten when studies, then, get published.

Of my personal support staff, I especially thank Mrs. Sylvia Tanner and Mr. Peter Enz (Swiss) from itp service for realizing Nautilus online version, and Mrs. Marianne Beier (Germany) from the German Work Group on Humane Sexuality (AHS). Among my helping hands -and eyes to see- I thank Mr. K.H. Hofmann and Mr. Claus Gradenwitz for technical support and elementary consults. I thank all these persons for helping me to discover such hidden childhood tragedies, and that they now can find their way to a public knowledge - this way bettering may be a bit the world.

Science, at any rate, should do so - instead of delivering human hate, public witch-haunt, and political hysteria with fitting theories for reputation in vox populi, as it has so long time been reality in a domain which, otherwise, teaches so much about the suffering child in our society, and the harm against children in ignorant milieus: *Outside* the civilian alibi of sexual child abuse activism. As an evil irony, I fear, the mirror of an abusive civilian reality will be *pedophilia etiogenesis in childhood*. As one of my participants wrote in Nautilus: "If I would have known these days what life will have for me I would not have put away the knife with 12".

M. M. Griesemer,
October 5, 2006.

PART I

	page
1. THE CENTRAL THEORY IN BRIEF	7
2. THEORY CHARACTERISTICS, AXIOMS, AND FOUNDATIONS	8
<u>SURVEY 1: THEORIE'S SEXUAL NEUROSYSTEM</u>	10
<u>SURVEY 2: EXEMPLARY EVIDENCE FOR MODEL FACTORS</u>	18

PART II

1. Introduction	26
	xxx
2. Methods	26
2.1. Assessment methods	26
2.2 Groups	28
2.3 Sample characteristics	28
2.4 Statistical procedures	29
3. Results	29
3.1 Group comparisons of first age and first object's age	29
3.1.1 Own age (OA ₁)	29
3.1.2 Person's age (PA ₁)	29
3.1.3 Outlayer analysis	30
3.1.4 Conclusions	31
3.2 Further Nautilus results for model implications	32
3.2.1 Conventional markers	32
3.2.2 Manifestation of pedophilia	32
3.2.3 Stimulus analysis	32
3.3 Nautilus foundations for biological model factors	33
3.4 Nautilus foundations for psychological model factors	36
4. Discussion	37
5. References	53

PART I

Introduction into causal theory

“If I would have known those days what life will have for me, and how it will look like today, I would have not layed down that knife with 12”

A participant in the Nautilus Study

1. THE CENTRAL THEORY IN BRIEF

A causal theory is summarized here integrating results from 120 year research on pedophilia, as well as of own studies on psychosexual child development:

An automatized and self-reinforcing process within the sexual neural system (prefrontal-limbic circuitry, including medial forebrain bundle) establishes children’s first sexual reactivity toward (at most: *children’s*) sex phenotypes. Since sexual stimulus-response patterns are self-reinforcing within the sexual neural system and therefore don’t extinct, an active overlearning process must take place to overcome them by adult-specific (=“secondary”) sex characteristics to acquire sexual reactivity to adults.

Pedophilia of type I (exclusive type) & type II (non-exclusive type): According to Yerkes-Dodson – Law in brain research and Psychology of learning, both factors *reducing or enhancing* neural activity beyond optimum required for learning result in same effect: They make that crucial process impossible (I) or running uncompleted (II): eg. androgene deficiency, childhood depression, ADHD, psychosexual traumatic processing, isolation (biopsychologically a stress condition). Pedophilia of type III: Since prepubescent stimulus-response - patterns do not extinct within the sexual system (see above), they may get overlearned, but *remain stored implicitly* throughout adult life. They therefore can any time reactivate in adult life under some psychological / neurophysiological conditions, especially those affecting prefrontal brain’s filter selectivity (tumors, drugs, ageing processes, and endocrine factors).

The otherwise contradictory observation, too, fits that basic notion (self-reinforcement of prepubescent’s initial phenotype S-R – conditioning in neural system) that cases are present *without* such psychopathology: since positive representations only of child-to-child perception in prepuberty when intensely perceived are by themselves a banal but sufficient base according to Psychology of Memory and Learning to explain things in these cases from that mnemonic framework with its neural base.

2. THEORY CHARACTERISTICS, AXIOMS, AND FOUNDATIONS

An introduction into my integrated theory may begin with *why we need a causal theory for pedophilia* when we treat sexual offendership. Is it not the same ?

I would say: No, it is not the same. Equating these things is as if we equated Thomas Mann, J. M. Berrie (Peter Pan) or Lewis Carrol (Alice in Wonderland) with child molesters because they were ephobophile or pedophile, Sidney Poitier with dealing drugs (because he is black) or associate Sigmund Freud with capitalistic exploitation (because he was a Jew). The devil in detail is, exactly, *equating* these things - which sometimes has some severe consequences. And often we must equate things of various origin because we have no *causal theory* what one is as opposed to the other.

Consequences of lacking causal theory are:

High risk for wrong recidivism prognosis
High risk for erroneous psychiatric incarceration
High risk for missing causal therapy success

Wrong causal therapies that confound pedophilia with sexual offendership

- lead to „splitted bilancing“ in pedophiles toward the therapist
- leave real causal dynamics untreated
- produce feedback perceived to be ego-alien by pedophile persons

Wrong causal interventions principally can enhance recidivism risk in pedophiles who are sexual offenders:

Depression and anxiety induced by hateful therapists or forced causally wrong forensic settings can be more potent factors to evoke sexual offences or flights into (compensative / reactant) sexual fantasies than the fact of a pedophile orientation per se. The reason for respective observations here is simple: Any psychiatric condition or condition emotionally extreme restricts cognitive flexibility and may enhance impulsivity. Deepest states of sadness and despair tend to cope with the most intense lust still available – *sexual coping*. Especially in subjects whose causes for such despair are, by themselves, of a sexual nature. Causally wrong interventions or forensic interventions ignoring that can induce or enhance therefore recidivism risk.

An introduction may begin with *how I come to my specific causal factors* (see section on top). They have been extracted from all controversial literature about causes - according to 3 criteria: a) they were *repeated* findings; b) did not conflict with my own experience in clinically assessing pedophiles; c) fit neural system properties for sexual procession. A selection of extracted findings you will find below (see Survey 2). One exception from reported rule is *diabetes* (above: endocrine factor). I observed it in two case dossiers - both of type III pedophilia, and both with diagnosis made shortly prior to the mid age shift to pedophilia documented.

Among the first „causes“ which ruled out were *personality disorders* - since popular diagnoses in pedophiles such as narcissistic, paranoid or borderline personality a) have no empiric base (when accurately group-controlled), b) cause and effect, principally, are not to determine, as well as whether it may simply be an independent comorbidity in some cases - and c) revealed to be diagnosed circularly in $\frac{3}{4}$ of all incarceration cases I had on desk. For example: „Narcissistic“ defend of the self – in times of public aggression against their inner feelings of being worth something; „paranoid“ (prosecution) fears - in times where you can not put a TV on as Psychologist, too, without getting confronted with a public call for witch-hunt against “pedophiles”; at last: „Borderline“-typic shifts in sexual identity - whereas it may be a natural phenomenon in men that arouse with women (normal) *and* boys (gay & pedophile !) at the same time - and so on. Unclear causal claims, nowadays, have clear consequences: Many one will never see again come out of incarceration after they had ended prison for what they have factually done - due to such diagnostic failure.

Presented theory above is outside of „cognitive distortion“ - sexual orientation“ - controversy. Both parties argue with positions that fit, too, the opposite hypothesis in most discussion cases found, so that decision making between two hypotheses is not possible, scientifically. For example: Is repeated sexual desire, or contacting persons for that motivation „despite of even harshest legal consequences“ indicative only for *impulse control deficiency* („cognitive distortion“ - hypothesis) ? – Or wouldn't such a constancy fit, too, what we know of homosexuals, as well as of us non-deviant heterosexuals from times of Victorian regime ? („sexual orientation“ - hypothesis). That unscientific principle of „testing“ for a hypothesis 0 against a hypothesis 1 even in highest order journals reveals ideology on each side of that popular debate. My integrated theory may make an end with that debate: In saying that pedophilia *by itself*

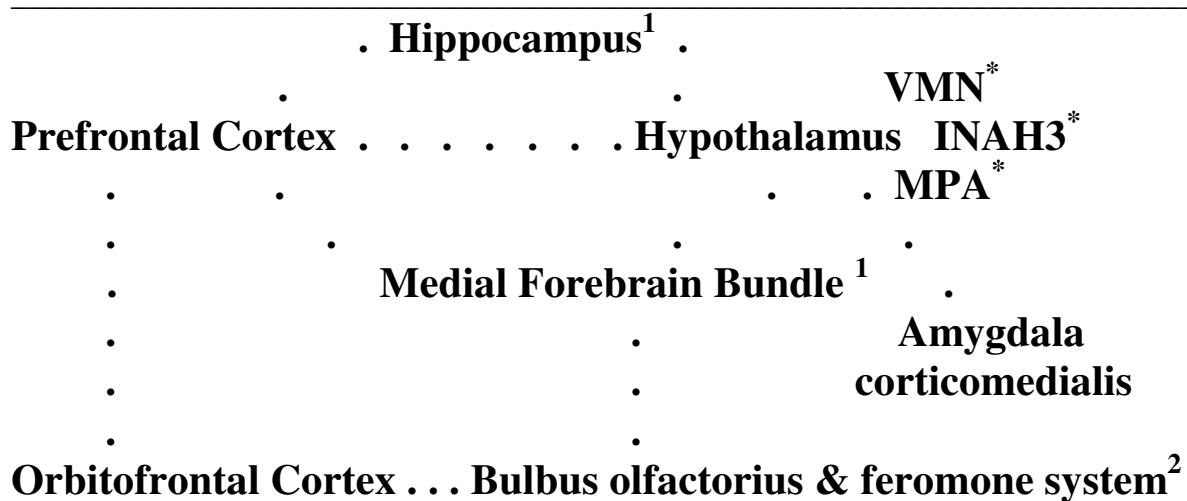
is quite an unspecific phenomenon of mankind (80 % of children fall in love with children, and that's extinction resistant in adult age, see section on top). It depends on individual causal history and on the given properties of case whether hypothesis 0 is true or hypothesis 1.

An introduction into my integrated theory, alternatively, may begin with *basic system components* that make my causes „work“ in central nervous system. That question answers subsequent survey 1.

SURVEY 1

Theorie's Sexual Neurosystem

-main components and schematic interconnectivity-



..... = reciprocal neural interconnectivity (simplified)

¹ There are 2 components for the automatized and self-reinforcing properties of sexual object conditioning: Medial Forebrain Bundle (positive feedback slopes; see McLean, 1966) & Hippocampus (phenomenon of Long Term Potentiation, see Eccles, 1994). Hippocampus presumably is involved in „one shot“ - conditioning: that is, long term effects after only one encounter with a stimulus or object. (“Unconscious”) positive and negative *Priming* of sexual stimuli/objects in humans, but of the same type “one shot”, my theory attributes to units in the (pre-) frontal brain. (On the phenomenon of implicate priming in Neuroscience and its neural base see Tulving & Schacter, 1990; Tulving, 1991; Squire et al, 1991).

² Note: Self-reinforcing Medial Forebrain Bundle between Prefrontal Brain and sexual units of the Hypothalamus is by itself part of the Vomeronasal System for sex-specific olfactorial input („feromones“; see Meredith & Howard, 1992; Monti-Bloch et al, 1994; Berliner et al, 1996).

* VMN = ventromedial nucleus; MPA = medial preoptic area; INAH3 = 3rd Interstitial Nucleus of Anterior Hypothalamus. All 3 units are located in hypothalamus and have sex-dimorphic behavioral functions in human sexuality (VMN, MPA) and/or with respect to androphilia-gynaephilia orientation function (INAH3); for review see LeVay (1991, 1994).

Alternatively, an introduction into theories may begin with their *empirical foundation*. In addition to some exemplary evidences in international literature listed up below, that question will especially find answer in this booklet's part II, in the context of my Nautilus project.

There is one aspect in my theory to especially highlight here:

We know from embryology and experimental sex research on sexual orientation that sex steroids, initially, have an *organizational* function in sexual neurosystem, but after they have organized it, their function is still only an activatory one. Therefore one might predict that same will be true in puberal phenotypic object class conditioning (where we the overlearning process via adult's phenotype characteristics is to locate - see theory above). Note that never again in life when puberty once has passed, androgene titers are as high as here to *organize* fundamental steps in sexuality and sexual perception (as is individually conditioning a subject's sexual object class). May be therefore we observe in pedophilia that sexual reactivity to a given object class can only be reactivated afterwards (by androgenes in sexual system) - but they never will *alter* or *reorganize*. Given that and others of our model axioms are true, at least type I pedophilia, then, will be the concerned child's fate. This in mind, my work keeps some clear distance toward criminological equations of pedophilia with sexual offendership. (Indeed, subsequent Nautilus study fixed a time window for pedophilia manifestation between age 9 – 13). With devastating life long legal consequences we would decisively refuse for, say, legasthenic children, pedophilia, in my eyes, is the legasthenia of children's *psychosexual* development. This I would regard to be the most important implication of my theory.

A particular remark in that introduction I want to dedicate to the term „integrated“ in the title. Many controversial findings in research can find solution in that theory - such as, for example, whether pedophiles are „introverted“ or more „extraverted“ persons (results are existing for both). Or: Whereas Hirschfeld, Krafft-Ebing and others found androgene deficiency or deficiency in vital functions, others claim the opposite in terms of, for example, heightened aggressiveness or hypersexuality

SURVEY 2

Exemplary evidence for model factors

Leydig cell anomalia

(Bain, Langevin, & Hucker, 1998)

Congenital testicular insufficiency

*(Krafft-Ebing, 1912; Hirschfeld, 1988
(new edition))*

ADHD

(Bosinski et al, 2002)

Drugs

(Langevin et al, 2002 & own cases)

Sexual abuse

(Bodenstein et al, 1995; Hislop, 2002)

Ageing processes

(Schorsch, 1989; Schorsch & Pfäfflin, 1994)

Neurocognitive impairment (school)

Langevin et al, 2002; Kuban et al, 2002

More Left-Handedness

(Kuban et al, 2002)

Diabetes mellitus

(own case observations, all were of type III)

Frontal brain tumours, PET signs in prefrontal cortex

(Braus, 2001)

Dysfunctions in fronto-temporal processing

(for review Deegen, 2003)

LPTR

(Pontius, 1989, 2002)

Dysfunction in LH metabolism

(Bain, Langevin, Hucker & Dickey, 1988)

Dysfunctions in Prolactine Metabolism

(Harrison, Strangeway, McCann & Catalan, 1989; Lang, Flor & Frenzel, 1990)

Left-hemispheric (verbal) dysfunctions vs. right-hemispheric (visuospatial) impairment - dependent of heterosexual, homosexual or bisexual orientation

(Langevin, Wortzman, Wright & Handy, 1989; Wright, Norbrega, Langevin & Wortzman, 1989)

(Kafka 2002). One might see: all these conflicting observations reflect extreme poles of *activational central nervous traits* - and with Yerkes-Dodson - rationale, both sides in each discussion can be true.

“Yerkes-Dodson – Law” means that learning processes require an optimal neural activity of the system involved in a given neural learning process, that learning can happen at maximum. Left of that optimum (underactivation) as well as at the right side of that optimum (overactivation), learning efficacy declines, or learning completely drops out. Both opposite states have, this way, the same effect. And when you see a decline in a learning curve or insufficient learning in a person, you’ll never know whether underactivation or overactivation was the cause. *One and same result is effect of completely opposed conditions*. And in research, you will find nothing by simply comparing average means between two groups – because it is an inversely-U-shaped function. If you are no neuropsychologist: Imagine you put an “U” upside down, and imagine what you see, then, was a learning curve. Set that learning curve, then, over an axis between extreme pole “low neural activation” (left) and the extreme pole “high activation” (right) - with “optimal activation” in the middle. Then, you will understand: You only can detect Yerkes-Dodson - Law to be in play in low stimulus learning, when you count out *low scorers* as well as *high scorers* over each extreme pole of central nervous activation - and find *both* being present in your study group.

Another example for integration properties of my theory presented: *Pedophilia causation by CSA* is popular but has a controversial data base (for example Freund and co-workers, 1991, 1994; Vogt, 2006). With my sexual conditioning paradigm as well as with the idea of dysfunctional activatory effects in traumatic sexual procession, may be data base will come more clear, when we regard it to be dependend on wether the „sexual abuse“ (in terms of age differences) has been aversively perceived or having even been quite the opposite for a girl or boy, subjectively. (East and West of the Atlantic Ocean, we eliminated any basic differentiation or theoretical precaution for moral reasons -in Penal Law and contemporary scientific discussion- that made such cruel confusion true about what we speak). Quite a banality of Psychology of Learning, that differentiation will decide wether *avoidance learning* will occur or not for adult’s sex characteristics, or whether *dysfunctional traumatic states* will occur or not: to both produce in prepubescents a fixedness to prepubescent minors (pedophilia).

May be we proceed for introduction purposes with *clarifying possible sources of some misunderstanding*. I combine it with the “mother theory” of general sexual orientation development outlined elsewhere (Acta Generale of Psychosexual Development, only available in German up to now, in preparation), and from which my theory on pedophilia got derived of.

1. When I speak about sexual orientation, then I speak about a perceptual function (androphilia vs. gynaephilia) – as opposed to the more social attribution “heterosexuality” vs. “homosexuality”. Androphilia is present in heterosexual women & homosexual men, Gynaephilia is present in homosexual women & heterosexual men.

2. In all contexts of sexual object (or stimulus) conditioning in human sexual neurosystem, we must take care to not equate what we subjective stimuli we subjectively perceive as being stimuli that “make” a person attractive to us, with causal stimuli in neurosystem that may make belief us that: For example, if someone perceives an erotic body smell as having been key stimulus for erotic feelings toward a person, he may be a victim of illusion: The true -or “causal”- stimulus is not the body sweat (as we perceive it with its smell) – it is a feromone resolved in it, which interacts with neurones in brain’s limbic system to arouse; and feromones never have a “smell” to consciously perceive. What makes us attribute causality to the smell of sweat perceived, is secondary conditioning of sexual activation to a smell perceived - whenever that feromone occurs combined with it (or due to the fact, respectively, that smell perception is temporally related to that true or causal stimulus): Since feromones and odour perception have the same origin to occur: They both are properties of body sweat.

Another example: When we say we fell in love to a women due to her “beautiful face”, that is for sure illusion – since many women have beautiful faces, and by far not every beautiful face induces such reactions. Therefore it can’t be true - or be the causal stimulus. Most likely, it has also been “secondary conditioned” to a causal stimulus (such as feromones in body sweat resolved in air that act on neurosystem). Most likely, we perceive “beautiful faces” to be most crucial when we fall in love with someone because of the fact that a face is always immediately in our visual field when causal stimulus -from somewhere else- is doing its job.

To still step a level deeper: A woman euphorized by such an “erotic body smell” or by a “face” may at least then be completely surprised after all, when she now hears that the

man whose feromones evoke such overwhelming feelings in her - must possess a particular section in his genes that are identical with that of her father.

Most likely, things like these are met when my reader will register some problems by and then, to understand some basic essentials of my causal theory. But that is always so in Science: Things we believe to make phenomena run, have nothing to do with what's happening behind the scenes. And in sexuality, too, one often might remember the word of Edgar Allan Poe who once wrote: "All that we see or seem, is nothing but a dream within a dream". We can only romanticize unconscious processes in neural system for sexual orientation which make all those illusions we speak of – and prefer to metaphysically call it "intuition".

Note, that some illusions can wear the mask of *false conclusions* in that field. For example, my Nautilus study surprisingly revealed euphorizing "body smell" as agent in earliest ages. That is: processing feromones. It would be wrong now to draw the conclusion that all other children do not process feromones in that age because only a minority report about it in retrospective studies. That conclusion is wrong, because neural processes often are "implicite" (=unconscious, purely neural) processes. Those children may process feromones, but their olfactorial system is not sensitive enough to realize a body smell. Only a minority of women, too, have such conscious smell perception. But in front of a desk with 20 white same-sized T-Shirts unwashed, nearby all will find that of their husbands - par "intuition" (Feromones *themselves* nobody can ever "smell").

3. Another issue may evoke some misunderstanding: In my theory and in this work, I almost exclusively will refer to *physical* characteristics of male and female "sex phenotypes" or "objects". But this is only to demonstrate the basic principles. Of course I know of human love and human sexuality that, too, *emotions, ideals*, romantic cognitions and other intellectual "key stimuli" are in play with objects we got sexually oriented to. It's far from me to deny such things. Human sexuality is, too, different from a purely automatic coital determinism we know, for example, in rats (or other noble animals we don't like all too much equate with). But isn't it exactly what we nowadays, again, project into, say, *pedophiles'* sexuality? Sexual reduction of the human feelings?

On the contrary: It can be regarded as being specific for the human brain that it has established more independency from physical instinctuous determinism present in

animals. Otherwise we had no terms for love, for things such as altruism and tenderousity. But the same mechanisms to describe here with respect to sexual conditioning and *visual* stimuli, I think to be true in human brain for “nonmaterial” cognitions, such as ideas and emotional experiences with erotic objects: Since, in sexual neurosystem, principally everything can get coupled with everything processed there - this way generalizing its sexual reactions and erotic activation to principally everything which is processed in mind: Humans’ limbic sexual reactions can get conditioned to a beautiful face (visual), to a voice (acoustic), a smell (olfactorial), and other sensory stimuli. As is the case in paraphilia to *things* - say, such as shoes and other associated “accessoires” *around* a sex. Of course, same way we can associate a certain tree or a political discussion erotically with a person we once met in front of such a tree, or in a discussion of the type we now are in. Some people got conditioned to shoes of women in their youth – and some got conditioned to the taste of a tea, or even such abstracted things as is *mentality* of women. In all these varying aspects, principle in sexual neurosystem is always the same: Principally *everything* can obtain erotic quality in it which is processed mentally or physically in the human brain - by the simple principle of conditioning *a context* (or a stimulus) to a sexual activation in the limbic sexual system. At least after some encounters, *context or stimulus alone* will, soon already, be able to evoke its activation *by themselves*.

What is necessary always to produce that phenomenon of “conditioning” in Neuroscience and Psychology, is, at the first encounter, only a *causal* agent directly acting on neurons in arousal system that, in all cases, evokes their neural activation. One time at least, causal stimulus must be present combined with both sexual object and that visual stimulus / mental context:

Causal stimuli are simple agents such as feromones (as being the most “plastic” causal agents for illustration). We only refer to feromones here as “the” example for causality because with male and female feromones - processed in an androphile or gynaephile oriented brain- one can most easily demonstrate how men or women, boys or girls, bisexuals and “unisexuals” can get “conditioned” to selectively either male or female sex characteristics, and to respective cognitive / emotional contexts associated. Moreover, it is most plastic to demonstrate with feromones *how* male or female sex steroids on embryos *in prenatal life* can make their neural system selectively react postnatally *to either male or female sex steroids* the brain will re-encounter afterwards, in social environment (but now resolved in air): Feromones.

This way, we surprisingly simply can explain “homosexuality” and “heterosexuality”, both in a male or female subject: *Feromones are simply androgenes or estrogens postnatal brain re-encounters in social partners after puberty or ealier, after these same substances have organized the brain prenatally in androphile or gynaephile direction.*

There is, for sure, still much research to do before we precisely know whether things run that way. But imagine that, when a fetus first time in utero produces male sex steroids (androgene testosterone), some processes build female sex steroid *estrogene* of it (not to forget that female sex steroids are circling, too, in its mother’s blood). We nowadays know that both types of sex hormones are present in utero, and they both do different action in the fetal brain. They may synergically form, however, a male or female sexual system to selectively process (with individual weight or proportion) androgene or estrogene signals when re-encountered later on in either male or female social partners (*in the form of feromones*). Technical equipment still sets here limits in Science to directly observe whether that modus is true. But it is an oportune theory in terms of “Ockham’s razor” in Science: Whereafter a theory must be very simple for testing purposes, before we have to adjust it, may be, to a reality that revealed to be more complicated. There is a trend sometimes in Sexual Science to do vice versa. Even when we simplify things here all too much, it may serve us as a basic model to suddenly understand many things which remain unexplicable otherwise *without* such causal link between the prenatal darkness in our intrauterine night – and our sexual reactions later on to real objects in the daylight of postnatal life. Since *how can something be preprogrammed in prenatal life (as many findings in research are indicating, meanwhile) - which refers to objects we will encounter later only - and outside, in postnatal milieu ?*

Here I summarized my *basic* theory on human sexual orientation development. We will need that precondition to understand my theory on *pedophilia more profound*: That is, prior to any sexual awareness or sexual reactivity, most children begin with erotic perception of children (due to prenatal predisposition it is, from birth onwards, a guided process); and since boys and girls are sensory “between sex” in a number of adult’s specific sex characteristics (for example high voice, identical body shape, and so on), pedophilia may be the result of respective *between-sex conditioning*: In pre-oriented androphile or gynaephile proportion, which decides whether it is more the boy’s or the girl’s phaenotype. (For example, 6 of 8 cases of children in my Nautilus project that reported body smell having euphorizing them to evoke their first time sexual

attractedness to other children were later pedophiles; another result fitting that general notion was that 80 % app. of children in my study began first arousal with children).

A related explanation: Pedophilia may simply be the result of too a weak *homosexual (androphile) conditionability* in homo- or bisexual boys toward male-typic sex characteristics which are fully present only in the adult man (to boy – pedophiles); respectively: of a too weak *gynaephile conditionability* to the decisive sex characteristics of the adult women (in to girl - pedophiles). This may have congenital reasons (such as androgene deficiency pre- or postnatally), but -with no contradiction- other causes (outlined on top section).

On the other hand: Homosexuals exclusively oriented to adult men after adolescence initially may, in prepuberal or even puberal states, have some erotic attractedness to premature girls. But this is due to the absence still of women's specific sex-characteristics *plus* the presence of features that girls phenotypically still share with boys in that age (hairless skin, high voice for example): *So, such phenomena have nothing to do with a gynaephile orientation in those homosexuals.* They do not challenge, in reality, our scientific evidence for that homosexuality in adult age is *prenatally preprogrammed in full.* The same is true in heterosexual (gynaephile) men that remember having had "bisexual phases" in prepuberty or puberty: This is due to the absence of male-specific characteristics still in premature boys *plus* the presence of some feminine features in boys (facial properties, high voice, hairless skin, and so on). *It has nothing to do with an androphile (homosexual) orientation.* And both had nothing to do, too, with a *"natural bisexuality" to stand in the beginning of any gynaephile or androphile "decision" (or being a function of moral properties or psychodynamics).*

Despite that "between sex" - status of boys as well as of girls: pediatric anthropomorphic schedules clearly indicate, on the other hand, *discrete but clear-cut physical differences between girls and boys in their first 5 years of life already.* Therefore, it may not wonder that boys later pedophile remember a clear-cut inclination even in the "presexual" phase of infancy toward either boys or girls *from their elementary school ages onwards.* What was reflected here for hetero-, homo-, bisexual or pedophile males can be applied, of course, to female subjects, too. It is in line with what we know of sexual prenatal differentiation that deviations in sexual orientation such as homosexuality and -most impressive: pedophilia- are more seldom in women than in men. In short: Forming a male central nervous system of a fetus is an active, complicated and dynamic process -

in numerous steps with, as its natural consequence, a heightened likelihood for variation - whereas the female course in utero is a tonic one.

4. Another basic axiom should be outlined here in brief: Since nothing enters into to consciousness which happens in sexual units of our limbic brain unless that information passes frontal brain, even feromonegic activation in limbic system when either men or women are present will not be conscious to the individual before *limbic-frontal interconnectivity exists*. Only in month 18 of life, a first neural “bridge” arises between respective limbic system units and prefrontal brain, which is known to be dimorphic between the two sexes, and possesses, too, sex steroid receptors. That bridge is renowned in Neuroscience to be “the” depository of emotional aversions and preferences we acquire during life. My reader may imagine that, *before*, feromone actions in limbic system (and even most intense activations there which may in full equate adult’s sexual arousal patterns) may occur there during infancy already (with clear-cut conditioned reactions to a given sex !) *unless the child or its environment will register only the weakest sign of it*. A “sexual latency phase”, a “childhood asexuality” or undifferentiated “juvenile bisexuality” only because we never see anything: *Will this way be illusion*.

5. From knowledge in brain research we can, furthermore, imagine that in the course of such “hidden” conditioning processes, fixed stimulus-sexual reaction formulae will be formed in brain already (we term them “S-R – patterns”), but stored in separate neural units predisposed for later sexuality: but which, too, can not be conscious to us in terms of a sexual quality prior to the time when they are needed in the maturing brain to guide a sexual behaviour. That will explain the fact that, often in childhood, we saw beautiful faces or features such as the male genital or female breasts – but, although they have been stored in such “implicite systems”, such “key stimuli” for later sexual arousal long times have only a more or less diffuse emotional quality for us in infancy - or even absolutely *none* (although they are present). That may sound paradoxical – or hard to understand. But according to all what we nowadays know of how brain works, such counterintuitive things are possible as is such a mnesic deposition of every day stimuli with future function – but with no aware presence before, and ruled by preprogrammed algorithms.

That is the state of things where my explanation for *pedophilia* begins as it was outlined above: When first time in life, more or less diffuse erotic reactions occur that are *conscious to us*. In forming my theory on pedophilia, I tentatively made all factors in debate fit neural system with its properties: Biological factors as well as psychological ones we can assume from in brain research and Psychology *to interact via that neural system with its properties, and units*. And after validation phase of empiric and experimental testing, we will rule out those who fail to be of relevancy, and then know those who are in play. The beginning of that validation phase has been made with Nautilus project. Its results I will present in this booklet's part II.

PART II

Childhood Psychosexuality: First attempt of theory foundation with the Nautilus Assessment

1. Introduction

For a number of years, meanwhile, large body of evidence points to prenatal conditions for sexual orientation in postnatal life (Swaab & Fliers, 1985; Allen et al, 1989, 1991 1992; LeVay, 1991; 1994). That is, in neuter terms for a perceptual function, *gynaephilia* (in heterosexual men & homosexual women) and *androphilia* (in heterosexual women & homosexual men). Prenatal androgene levels seem to direct sexual units in perceptual systems to postnatally condition the system to either male-specific or female specific visual sex phenotypes.

Paradigm implies that effects of limbic arousal toward either male or female subjects will then, below a sexual level, be to observe in *children already*. Moreover, paradigm provides a particular explanation for pedophilia after puberty: Since, before puberty onset, boys and girls visually still have a „between-sex“ - status: boys and girls still have *in common* a range of crucial male or female sex characteristics (for example, high voice, hairless body) whereas some others to make differences are simply not present prior to puberty onset (such as female breast, or male body shape). On the other hand, boy's and girl's visual sex phenotypes do early differ in a number of „tertiary“ sex characteristics (as pediatricist's anthropomorphic schedules teach) - to allow a child's developing sexual system even in early age already to react to male or female phenotypes of peers emotionally, and to assume object conditioning of early male or female features even during childhood.

With that general theory, 3 implications will guide the methods of the following study:

- 1.1 These processes are not necessarily experienced to have a sexual quality in that early age: Since clear-cut sexual arousal may be a matter of later steps of children's neural maturation – at all of neural interconnectivity between the neural units in play to form a sexual system. (For example, proprioceptory feedback is not present before - to bring such quality to consciousness).
- 1.2 First-degree relatives such as mother or male / female siblings will play no role in that implicate sexual object conditioning in children, since neural mechanisms are active that normally hemper any sexual arousability between biological first-degree relatives (for evidence for such an “incest barrier” see

Bischof, 1992; Wilson, 1978, Erickson, 1993). As a consequence, the very first objects for children to produce sufficient neural background activation for stimulus conditioning are extrafamilial sex phenotypes.

- 1.3 When children's first objects for stimulus conditioning are extrafamilial *children*, then further sexual conditioning of adult-specific (male or female) sex characteristics must take place during prepuberty and puberty to acquire sexual reactivity to adult specific sexual stimuli (such as the female breasts to evoke sexual desire in most men, or body shape characteristics in most women).

In the following study, we exploratively investigated whether the general framework is accurate. We restrict that study outcome to selected questions. At all, we investigated the prediction, that, in later pedophiles, first objects of psychosexual fascination and conditioning in childhood will be prepubescent and younger children - whereas, in later non-pedophiles, this will be the sex-phenotypes of older peers, which are visually more close to adult visual sex-phenotype. In the rationale of the theory presented, it is reasonable to attribute each age of life of reported early objects (male or female) between age 1 and age 16 a particular degree of sex-dimorphic physiogenesis in boys and girls – on their way to the completed adult sex phenotype of men and women.

2. Methods

2.1. Assessment methods

A 90 minutes' questionnaire („Nautilus“; see <http://www.itp-arcados.net/nautilus/nautilus.html>) was designed and addressed to non-pedophile and pedophile volunteers, both on a public CSA discussion homepage and thematic and non-thematic sources. In Nautilus, men and women of every age and sexual orientation have to specify onset age of their very first feelings of physical fascination and attraction for another person in life. Nautilus registered the subject's own age (OA₁), the

respective person's age reported (PA_1 ; 1 = "very first person"), and both individuals' sex.

Due to the problem prescribed in 1.1, instruction explicitly leaves open to subjects whether physical attractiveness had or had not a sexual quality (and to not exclude the early ages from investigation): Main thing was a feeling of „*magnetic attractiveness*“, but *spontaneously elicited by the visual appearance or a single visual stimulus*. (There was an independent question after for the subjects to specify characteristics such as a sexual quality, feelings of having fallen in love, and so on). Nautilus was strongly designed that way to locate questions first that could possibly influence reactions to another question (be it ideologically, or following traditional or implicit theories on psychosexuality). After specifying OA_1/PA_1 , subjects were instructed to specify the 4 subsequent („next“) person's and own ages they remember having had feelings of physical attractiveness for along childhood and puberty up to adult age - in exact the temporal order of occurrence. This way, we obtained individual data sets $OA_1/PA_1 - OA_5/PA_5$.

Being control variables for the question in focus, Nautilus assessed:

SO = today's sexual orientation of a subject (homosexuality - heterosexuality; nonpedophile - pedophile)

Onset S = age of first sexual arousal

Onset V = age of first feelings of falling in love

Onset P = puberty onset; biological marker: First spontaneous ejaculation (males) / first menstruation (females).

Selective retrospection bias has been controlled a) overtly, by a respective instruction to subjects to take care of it, and b) tentatively, by a hidden method: That is asking for retrospective styles in cognitive behaviour *in childhood* with a respective scale. We did so since retrospective bias has not been regarded only being an unwelcome influence on our data, but that it also may play a crucial role in the sense of retrospective coping with objects in childhood (higher vulnerability, then, for fixations to early psychosexual

objects. Indeed, significant correlation was found on “youngest type” of a pedophile’s sex object range later - with no effect on OA_1 and/or PA_1).

2.2 Groups

Inclusion criterion for pedophilia group was that a subject was older than 21, and reported an age range for sexual attractivity that included ages from 13 and below to the question: “*How old are persons whose physical appearance has at maximum sexual attractivity for you ? Please give a range for male or female sex. Tell for both female and male sex, when you are inclined to persons of both.*”). Inclusion criterion for „Nonpedophilia“ was absence of ages 13 and below. To make sure that no non-exclusive pedophile was in control group, only those were attributed being controls, where, additionally, *no age preference below 18* had been reported. Indirect assessment above was applied because directly asking for „pedophilia“ implies a risk to prevent pedophiles, as well as non-pedophiles in the free field, to participate in the study or to infill the questionnaire honestly (for fear of legal prosecution via provider control in pedophiles even when Nautilus is anonymized; or for disgust to participate in studies of that „criminal“ context (non-pedophiles). To be more sure that pedophiles really were pedophiles, we only included subjects for this presentation from a „boy loving forum“, and in both groups, preferentially inpatients and normals that additionally underwent assessment in my forensic bureau whether they are pedophiles or not.

2.3 Sample characteristics

In all contexts here, we restrict to the male portion of our sample, because only 2 women were found to be pedophile: Sample sizes are n=82 pedophiles, n=35 non-pedophiles between 21-57 years (pedophiles; mean=29.4). and 13-54 years (non-pedophiles; mean=32.8).

2.4 Statistical Procedures

After testing for goodness of fit (Chi²-test, alpha=5 %) and homogeneity of variances (F-test, alpha=5%) with OA₁₋₅ and PA₁₋₅ data, group comparison was carried out with both OA₁ (t-test for independent samples) and PA₁ (Chi²-Test; both at 5 % -level). While OA₁ data were normally distributed, PA₁ distribution revealed to be left-tailed, even after elimination of outliers (children histories that began with adult persons) and of persons without reports of a psychosexual quality in a respective question. To make more sure that group differences possibly found can later be interpreted to be of *sexual* relevancy (with respect to stimulus conditioning in OA₁ and PA₁), we then restricted our sample to data sets OA₁/PA₁ where Onset S (onset of sexual arousability) was identically with OA₁/ PA₁. This way, our sample size for group comparison reduced by 40 % app. to n=55 pedophiles and n=20 control subjects. Due to normal distribution in OA and left-tailed distribution in PA, we will communicate significant differences with *average mean* in OA₁, but using *median score* in PA₁.

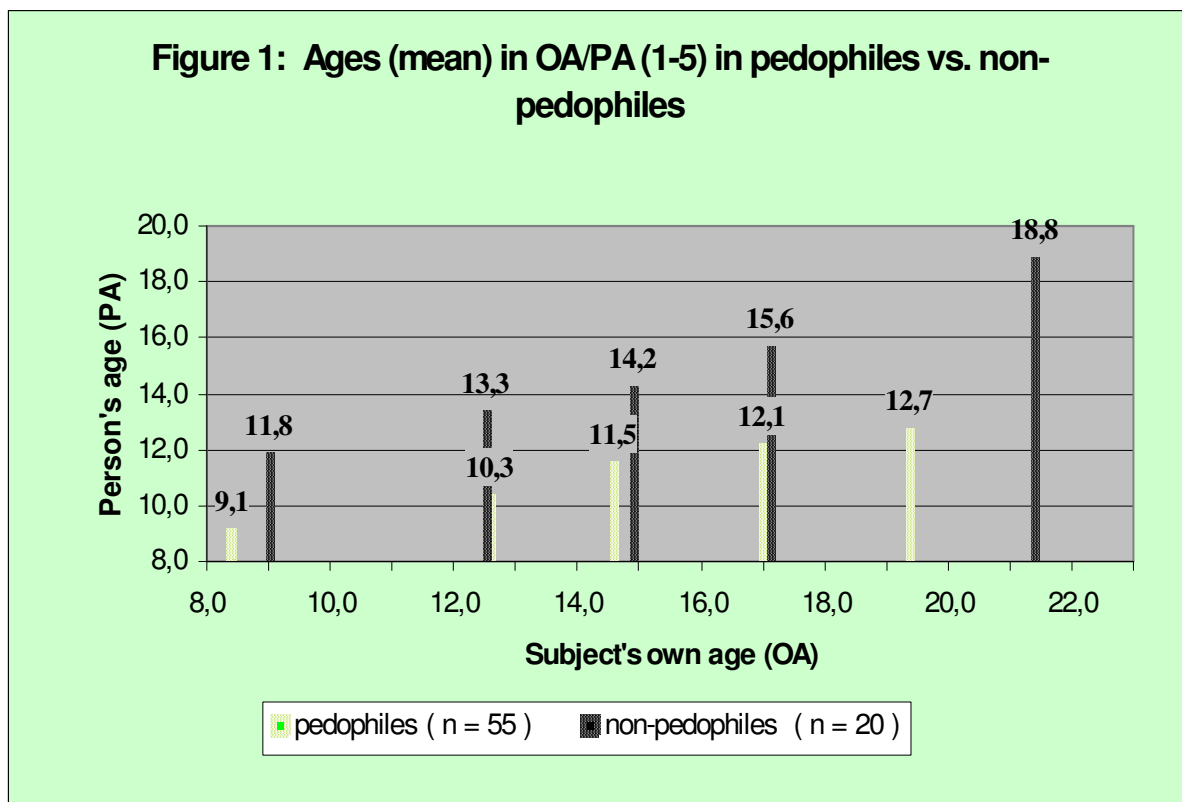
3. Results

3.1 Group comparisons of first age and first object's age

3.1.1 Own age (OA₁): Average means of 8.4 years (pedophiles; s=2.9) and 9,0 years (non-pedophiles; s=3.1) were found (reduced sample). In both groups, range was from 3 and 4 years of life, respectively, on one extreme, to 16 on the other. The slight difference in average mean was not significant (t-test, p=0,05). 18 % (both males and females, with the latter not in focus here) report OAs between age 3 and age 6, and, often in the reports, respective adults made remarks indicating surprision and/or confusion that sexual recollections in them dated so extremely early,

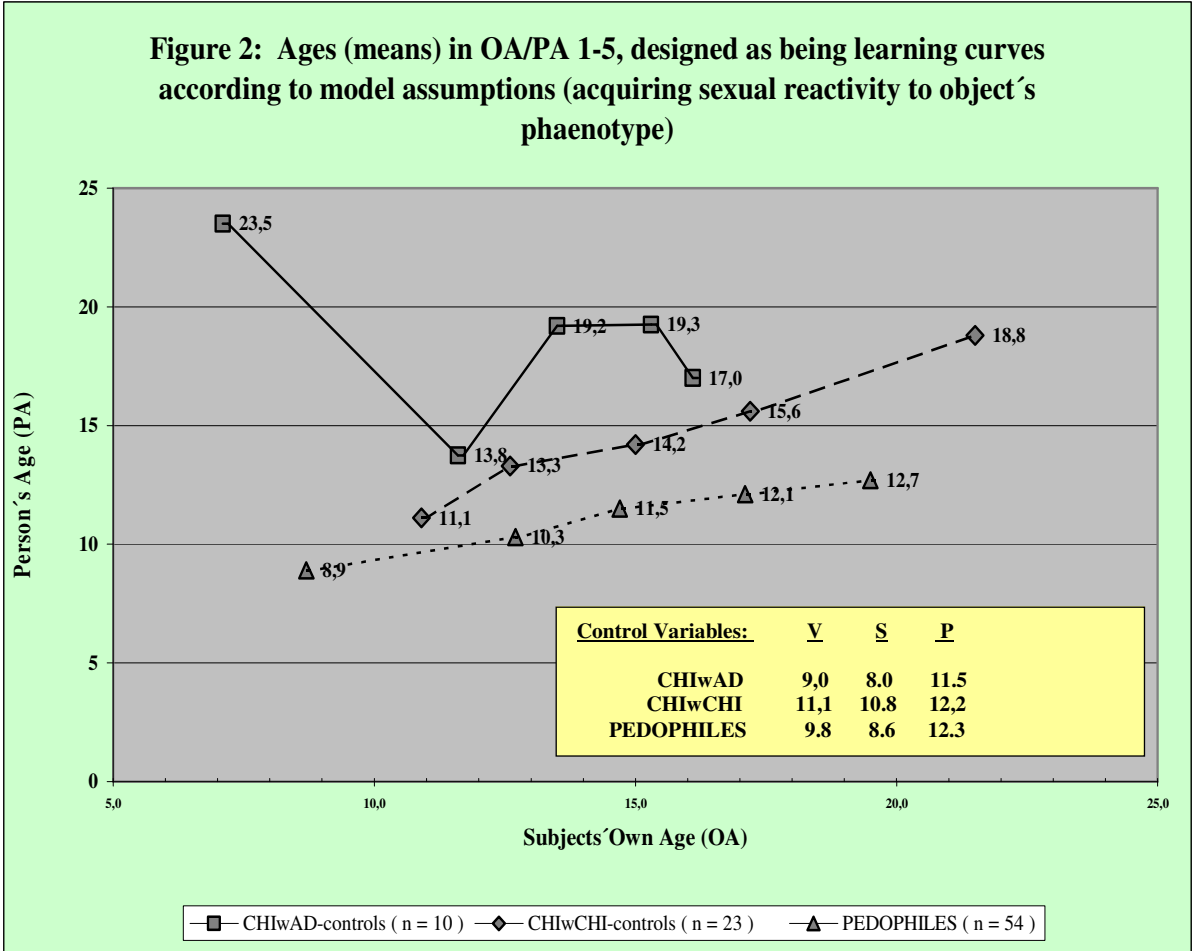
3.1.2 Person's age (PA₁): Median scores were 9 years (pedophiles; s=7.5) vs. 12 years (non-pedophiles; s=5.2). In addition, modal value (=most frequent case of person found) was extremely different in our groups. In pedophiles it was 6 years, in non-

pedophiles 11 years. (Note the phenotypic difference between two children 6 - 11, when one is only 2 years younger). In the reduced sample, median score was -again- 9 years in pedophiles ($s=3.17$) and 11.8 years ($s=3.4$) in non-pedophiles. In that more visually and sexually related sample, modal values were 11 (pedophiles) vs. 14 (non-pedophiles). Note with respect to central hypothesis (section 1), that 9 reflects prepubescent visual phenotype, whereas 14 definitely lays in the range of altered physis after puberty onset. Age difference found in median scores around 2.5 years in objects that evoked first feelings for psychosexual attractedness was statistically significant (χ^2 -Test, $p=0.05$). Even a matched sample procedure with 5 pairs of „twins“ found who approximately have identical OA_1 did not lead to another result.



3.1.3 Outlayer analysis: Independent of that group comparison presented with *children objects*, a corresponding difference has been found even on the level of excluded outlayers: Comparing subjects who reported *adults* having been first objects of spontaneous psychosexual attractedness (CHlwAD in figure 2, 12 %) compared to those that started with children (CHlwCHI) *nearly all were non-pedophiles* (4.9 % vs. 28.6 %; abuse cases having been excluded up to the level of non-specified real sexual interactions). Figure 2 below suggests that „very first person“ allows some prognosis for

all subsequent 4 psychosexual persons in later life, and/or to acquire sexual attractedness by adult sex phenotypes along the subject's puberty: Consequently *all* persons were older.



3.1.4 Conclusions

Since some OA₁-difference on the descriptive level was not significant, we conclude from our results: At same onset age of first psychosexual object attractedness in children around age 8 to 9, children that are later pedophile differ from non-pedophile postpubescents in so far that their first objects are younger already. As has been predicted, they more often belong to prepubescent or younger sex-phenotypes of male or female physiogenesis: Well 2 years difference to other (more ambiguous) maturational sex phenotypes than is the case in children that are not pedophile in adult age.

After having prescribed the central result in detail, I will resume other findings of the Nautilus Project in subsequent sections 3.2 - 3.4.

3.2 Further Nautilus results for model implications

3.2.1 Conventional markers: There were no significant differences found in puberty onset, onset of sexual arousability and onset of feelings of falling in love.

3.2.2 Manifestation of pedophilia: We could fix the beginning of pedophilia in childhood between age 9 and age 13 by averaging age differences of ≥ 2 years in pedophiles' OA₁PA₁ -OA₅/PA₅ reports - given they a) repeated at least one time again in subsequent OA/PAs, and b) were related to children of the sex which constitutes a pedophiles' later preference. Such differences were not present at all in control group.

3.2.3 Stimulus analysis: 1) We found Gestalt-characteristics to be predominant in children's early sexual reactivity (not fragmented visual stimuli such as genital organ or, say, female breast. Difference was 80 % vs. 22 %, app.). Gestalt-result in both groups fits theory that frontal brain (integrative functions) is involved in sexual object formation, independent of its gay or heterosexual, pedophile or non-pedophile nature. 2) Given euphorizing body smell erotically equates feromone action between individuals, Nautilus found evidence for feromone action to be present in children already (8 cases who reported body smell to spontaneously evoke a physic attraction to a girl or boy. Averaging respective OA/PAs, we could fix an onset age of 10 for *proception* (of feromones received, OA), and onset age of 10 for *transmission* (of feromones to social milieu; PA). Note that range was between age 4 and age 12. Feromone-result fits model expectation that vomeronasal system interferes in form of stimulus conditioning, and fits to Herdt & McClintocks findings (2000) about the "magical age of 10" (adrenarche) to be a crucial date in sexual orientation development. Other Nautilus data, too, point to that "magical age" in Sexual Science so many data converge at: The exclusive pedophiles in my samples averaged at 10 year olds from their age 10-13, and not the weakest variance was to observe afterwards up to their adult age. Interestingly, too, 6 of the 8 subjects with reports of euphorizing body smell in childhood were pedophile subjects; may be indicating that vomeronasal system's onset may date earlier

in them, or feromone procession may be of mayor importance to “long term condition” their sexual arousal system to childrens’s phenotypic characteristics. Correlation between PA₁ and object’s preferred in adult life in that subgroup was the highest found at all. By the way, note that emergence of *pubic hair* from puberty onset onwards (main transmissioner of the intense feromone action between youngsters after puberty onset) provides the most profound disgust in them, at all in exclusive pedophiles – and pubic hair is “the” typical mark in them to activatory divide “children” from sexually not arousing persons. There may be a possible link between these two observations to feromones and respective vomeronasal system. For example, we know from early days of sensory experiments on classic conditioning that the emotion “disgust” -up to vomiting- is almost exclusively to condition via olfactorial modality only. Evidence from animal studies in another field exist, whereafter lesions of vomeronasal system alter animal childrens’ prepubescent same-sex vs. and cross-sex playmate preference (see Meredith & Howard, 1992; Monti-Bloch et al, 1994). According to my findings of feromone activity in children around age 10, feromones may, then, even guide in the “presexual” phase of development already whether boys or girls are childrens’s preferred playmates). This, again, were in accordance with prenatal determination for postnatal sexual orientation development via different male/female steroid levels in utero – since feromones *are* male or female steroids, resolved in air by body sweat. As a consequence, it will not wonder anymore, that childrens’s first feelings of physical attractedness toward other persons (may it with or without a clear-cut sexual arousal) will be clearly and selectively directed (preprogrammed from birth onwards) to either boys only or girls only, at the first instance (or both when prenatal steroid levels allowed to process both in sexual neurosystem).

3.3 Nautilus foundations for biological model factors

3.3.1 Nautilus found evidence for steroid-dependent prenatal factors: more left-handers (15 % vs. 0 %), and more signs of altered verbal-spatial lateralization in free reports and questions for verbal / spatial performance; more right-left – confusion in spatial processing (26.8 vs. 14,3 %; all results here from *unreduced* sample).

3.3.2 Fitting renowned interactions between prenatal sex-dimorphic neuro-organization course and sexual orientation, we found more childhood bisexuality in subjects later pedophile (22% vs. 7,14 %), with individual *degree of bisexuality* in childhood sexual reactivity being inversely correlated with pedophile's "youngest type" and width of their object range as adults (= objects' age range; correlation with childhood bisexuality index was $r = 0.47$). This index ("Degree of childhood bisexuality") was obtained by averaging all persons PA₁-PA₅ reported up to subjects' age 15 – setting value "0" for girls and value 1 for boys. Respective result directly suggests accuracy of the notion that heightened degree of bisexuality inclines pedophiles to children as "between-sex" phenotypes – and that it may decide in how far older sex phenotypes (with more determined male or female sex characteristics) can add (condition) to their sexual object range or not: More bisexual subjects along childhood and in puberty have broader age range for phenotypes inside of their pedophile spectre ($r=.47$). The more they were exclusively androphile, the younger is the boy phenotype they later are inclined to ($r= -.37$). Correlations found between pedophilia in adult life and bisexual affections in childhood are in accordance with data provided by Freund and Kuban (1993 b) indicating lower gender differentiation in the childhood of subjects later pedophile. Causally -and more neutrally- I translate that in my theory with prepubescent's phenotypic "between sex - status" for the sexual perceptual system: Not sexual orientation in boys or girls is "bisexual" in childhood before they come out being "heterosexual", "homosexual", or "bisexual" (this is prenatally disposed). "Bisexual" (=sensory between-sex) are their *sex phenotypes* in their social environment of peers (No reactivity to adults still in 80 % app., therefore peer milieu is of crucial importance). Note that even when homosexuals begin sometimes with a fascination to girls when they are boys, this may be due to the *absence of female sex-characteristics* in girls prior to puberty/adolescence plus the presence of boy-like between sex characteristics in them. Such phenomena have nothing to do with *heterosexuality* in predisposed homosexuals. The same is true for heterosexual men that may have perceived some attraction to boys in their prepuberty or pubescent years: Here it is the presence of still female specific (between sex -) characteristics in boys (high voice, hairless skin, still feminine face characteristics) plus the absence of adult males specific sex characteristics in prepubescent boys (such as body shape or specific masculine fat-bone proportions) prior to adolescence. It has nothing to do with a homosexual orientation in heterosexually disposed boys.

Note that prenatal disposition we usually explain heterosexuality with (as well as we learned to accept it for homosexuality) can not be refused as explanation for pedophilia, too - *as long as men inclined to adult women but who have affection, too, for prepubescent boys or girls* are the most frequent case in pedophilia – whereas *men attached to adult men who have secondary arousability by girls* obviously neverwhere in world exist (common clinical evidence; in my samples, too. Whether I asked long term pedophile activists on one hand, or research colleagues such as Marshall (USA), Vern Quinsey, Ray Blanchard (Canada) or Langfeldt (Norway) on the other: No one apparently ever met -or even heard of- such a case. And this may for sure not be the case because homosexuals were the more “moral persons” (in moralistic terms about pedophilia): Since most pedophiles in clinical practice and court rooms are men with affections for boys (be it mixed with girls or woman, or only boys exclusively). The only paradigm to solve such contradictory facts without a contradiction is *prenatal disposition* of pedophilia - as a subphenomenon in gynaephilia-androphilia sexual differentiation course.

I see a necessity to emphasize that point here, since definite *experimental* prove can never clarify who is right – leaving always open to moralists and “antiobiologists” to simply retire to the argument, “you’ll never can bring a probe for that we’re wrong”. Indeed, that’s right – because, according to respective research, prenatal steroid levels providing such determination have nothing to do with postnatal steroid levels we could measure afterwards - to test for that theory. And experimentally manipulating sex hormone titers in *babies in utero* (to see whether heteros, gays or pedophiles will come out) is for ever an ethic taboo in research. It is, thus, *forming a mosaïque* with no missing stones -from a pattern of facts- which tests for the prenatal disposition theory. Unless one will always have unfair debates - from a motivation to punish pedophiles for an alleged “free will”, being result of bad education, or for personal guilt - not for what they have done, but for what they are; or because they can not (“want not”) change. Political dimension of that question is clear - and a rule to recommend combined as a “higher order implication” of my theory: Never apply philosophers’ vs. neuroscientifists’ - controversy on the freedom of the human will (fruitful, necessary and accurate in other areas of abuse of deterministic positions) on humans’ self-determination with respect of their *sexual orientation*, in the *self-reinforcing sexual neurosystem*. Humanists -in such a misunderstandable sense of humanism- do never ask how many human beings,

actually, got burned to death, or lost their existence and freedom due to an erroneous claim of *free will* by legal systems – all over our history of mankind.

3.3.3 Nautilus found more high scorers in dysfunctional childhood activation - such as in the course of *childhood depression* (27 vs. 7 %, app.), *psychosocial isolation* (70.4 % vs. 57,1 % of cases), intense stress due to acute parental divorce and juvenile binding traumatic procession (39,4 vs. 25 %), number of anxiety and contact shyness reports in early childhood, and in a scale for *reactant behaviors to bad experiences* (which had a direct sexual relatedness for *sexual drive intensity in childhood rated*; 23,9 % vs. 7 %). With respect to such childhood crisis, one must to take into account that conditions such as depression display *enhanced* sexual drive intensity in 10 % of clinical studies with non-deviant adults. Therefore, causal interpretation such as “hypersexual drive in childhood leads to pedophilia” may be a) erroneous and b) circular: depression may enhance sexual drive/responsiveness, and depression with this sequelae can by itself be becaused due to traumatic procession, already, around a prepubescent peer or a respective children’s love.

Childhood allergies I have found in 11,3 % vs. 0 %. Principially, allergies induce steroid interactions between Cortisol from adrenal glands and sex steroids in learning and perceptual system - at least from adrenarche at age 10 onwards*. Independend of such a causal interpretation, they provide *as such* overactivation states in central nervous system). ADHD (see factors under suspicion according to the author’s causal theory) was not more often in pedophiles (4,2 vs. 3,6 %). To resume the findings: Though dysfunctional central nervous activation states on sexual learning and on pedophiles’s object fixation seems indeed to be in play (as was predicted by the theory) data is not clear with respect to Yerkes-Dodson - Law (more over- as well as underexcitation in pedophilia group): Extreme low-scorers beside high scorers (indicative for such an inversely-U-shaped correlation in pedophiles) were not to identify in our 5-point “drive intensity” scale in puberty. The reverse was true for Nautilus section on overshooting (“reactant”) coping with positive and negative experiences to indicate nervous overexcitability. But both failures with respect to Yerkes-Dodson Law may be due to psychometric insufficiency of conceptualized scales: We used them tentatively (in the sense of a first step) to later determine their reliability and rule out unuseful items in separate validation study with the data obtained).

3.4 Nautilus foundations for psychological model factors

Among psychological factors of my theory investigated, Nautilus at all confirmed the role of *traumatic psychosexual processing*. Such factors were of interest because, on one hand, they may act via producing dysfunctional activation states (= dysfunctional background activity) for sexual conditioning learning / incorporation of adults' sex characteristics into the sexual stimulus-response repertoire in respective neurosystem. On the other hand, they may have specific cognitive and *psychological* effects in the direction expected: a) Avoidance of adults' sex characteristics cognitively or reduced arousability for them; b) fixation/arousability enhanced (or restricted) toward the sensory characteristics of *preadolescent* sex phenotypes.

Last person's age/phenotype before onset of psychosocial isolation, with onset of CSA, and person's age/phenotype inducing a Juvenile Binding Trauma (term see below) showed higher correlations with preferred age phenotype later on in adult life of pedophiles than any other psychosexually traumatic variable in childhood assessed. „Isolation“ among peers“ and „sexual humiliation by peers“ socially converged in homosexual children later pedophile (compared to heterosexual pedophiles) - especially experiences that induce aspects of what I conceptualized “Juvenile Binding Trauma”: Juvenile Binding Trauma means recurrent, possibly auto-programming fantasies in children circling around a juvenile sex phenotype for subsequent years that either caused *traumatic refusal*, *was long term object of hopeless love*, or *object of traumatic personal loss* in childhood. Fitting the idea of an auto-programming modus in the course of coping with such traumatizations, an independent scale for such a retrospective coping style in childhood (outside the psychosexual domain) correlated with the children's age of later object preference.

4. Discussion

In that paper, we discussed and summarized a theoretic interaction between biological as well as psychological factors, to explain an old phenomenon of mankind: Pedophilia.

Most of conceptualized causal factors in my theory for pedophilia seem indeed to be in play, according to that first (exploratory) study on my theory. With two severe restrictions I want to conclude my considerations: One is, that causal conclusions can not be drawn with correlational data from retrospective studies and ex post facto designs. It was the goal here only to extract some factors via correlations and retrospective group differences, and to discuss their fitness with respect to causal theory prescribed. Causal testing will be a matter of interdisciplinary future research. A second restriction is that theory factors for Pedophilia of type III were not in focus here: These questions must left open. A third restriction is the retrospective nature of my study – that is, we principally can not exclude that pedophiles and non.pedophiles only *recollected* selectively. This will, at lesser degree, affect correlational studies listed afore, but at all the age difference found in younger object ages (PA) in pedophiles, with interpretations related. But so far we can evaluate that question from control measures for selective recollecting, we did *not find* a reduction of validity: At first, we explicitly made know the subjects of that problem, and instructed them to take care of that phenomenon. Second, we applied a scale for retrospective processing – and nor did high scorers display other ages than low scorers, nor did any of the crucial variables (EA, PA,) display respective correlation with that scale. It was pedophiles' *adult* object age class which correlated with that scale. Third, when retrospective recollection would have concerned object's age (PA), it would quite likely have affected, too, subjects *own age* (OA) when pedophiles identify so much with children in their pedophile identity. But OA was identical in pedophiles and non-pedophiles. Fourth, correlations between PA₁ one hand, and "Youngest" as well as "Oldest" maturational type of the adult preferences reported by pedophiles on the other hand, were (to our big surprise) zero-correlations: $r = .0001$ and $r = .0003$ respectively. This may be the most striking argument against a correlation due to retrospective biasing effects from pedophiles' age preference today on recollections of first objects' age. (Significant were correlations only between adults' preference and child persons' PA who were associated with specific kinds of psychosexual traumatization, but not EA as such; for details see section 3.4). However, It must be said that, principally, recollective biasing never is fully to exclude. The only realistic way to obtain secure data on children's psychosexual development would be longitudinal method, that is to observe, say, 200 school boys from their age 6 up to age 21 to register *implicite*, *invisible* and uncommunicable activation processes (spontaneous *feelings* of physical attractedness !) - and to ask them when they're 21

whether they are pedophile or not for group comparisons (provided they will tell us then the truth). That's not impossible, but rather impossible without extreme costs - up to may be hidden cameras in schoolyards, class- and bedrooms and cardiovascular or penile volumetric testing. Nautilus may well inspiring such prospective studies -in schools, for example, with instructed teachers to attentively register things without such a "big brother" - setting. But for exploratory pioneering *for what one has precisely to look* in such a study, Nautilus may have its own worth for public and scientific community.

Taken all results together, we gained the impression that pedophilia *per se* follows prenatal sexual orienting course and may be result of weak androphile, gynaephile or bisexual conditionability within the sexual neurosystem to adult sex characteristics (which requires sufficient conditionability to adult sex characteristics of the pre-oriented sex). But *individual* parameters such as preferred object age and width of individual object age range in the pedophile adult are functions of individual learning history - at all of a) intensely perceived positive experiences with children when they were children that don't extinct in self-reinforcing sexual neurosystem - but also of *traumatic* object fixations in other cases: b) during severe *isolation*, c) *aversive emotional and sexual abuse* by adults (by providing, may be, aversive avoidance and disgust of adult's sex characteristics that they never again can produce sexual reactivity), and d) *juvenile binding trauma* (= traumatic rejection by a certain phenotype *group* (=age group, that was present at all in homosexually disposed boys in childhood and/or puberty); or by an individual age phenotype in other cases, when a *single peer* of intense psychosexual relevancy, for example, rejected traumatically (with subsequent autoprogramming coping processes).

It is a future demand to prove whether all *traumatic* factors listed may converge especially in *homosexual* children, with hightened likelihood of pedophile puberty outcome: According to my current data in their tendency, these children have more and longer *isolation*, perceive (report) more physic and emotional violence by homophobic same-sex adults (their sexual orientation has to condition to such adults !) – and the most traumatic (and most frequent) *psychosexual* traumatization they systematically perceive from exactly those whom they *love* at most: Preadolescent *boys* – to get respectively fixed to, may be - in the sense of juvenile binding trauma. May be pushing away what they are (and, in that, ideas, daydreams or concepts to later have intimate

sexual relationships with adult men (“gays”) may, in addition, provide a dynamic *cognitive* factor between infancy and adolescence to fix them to boys. Consider, that, in the heterosexual child, fantasies of marrying women according to parental model are present even in the 4 years old - to guide stimulus conditioning *cognitively*.

With the question whether homosexual boys have heightened risk for pedophilia we enter a dangerous political dimension of research - when we see that homosexuals politically *distant* themselves ostentatively from “pedophiles”, and meanwhile even participate in hateful prosecution of such persons – whereas pedophilia could even be the most tragic outcome of the typical homosexual child history (as has been outlined now).

As we outlined, pedophilia *by itself* may have a biological predisposition, but individual factors psychologically in the child’s life history correlated with *individual* object age, they later are oriented to. These factors may be the most tragic ones when they decide whether a boy get fixed to 6-10 year olds (exclusive pedophilie) that any sexuality will lead to prison and/or into psychiatric incarceration (nowadays, indeed, a life long in some cases) – or whether such a boy gets fixed to 10 – 16 year old phenotypes in the decisive years, so that he has some choice to avoid such fate. In Part I, we gave an explanation why it is to speak of *irreversible fixedness* when a crucial biological phase (puberty) has passed. Therefore, there is no contradiction to reflect some evidence in our data, that homosexual boys may be at higher risk to pass their puberty being pedophile.

That is: Possible effect, too, of gay discrimination in Western and Islamic Society (here on children concerned with it), or of a violent social milieu in their common development (including their own family systems in conservative milieus). That is, sure thing, speculative at current stage of research. But at least it is quite plausible; and opponents of such an causal idea (homosexuals at most) can not exclude that causal possibility: Since, even in gays, there is complete neglect of thinking about homosexually disposed *children*, in part due to resentment against biological theory - which necessarily predicts them with all consequences combined in any kindergarten or class room: *prior* to puberty onset, or the phase of an overt “coming in” (for themselves) or “coming out” (for their social partners). Even in gay “Youth groups”, the crucial age group in my study (9-13 year olds) is *not defined* as phenomenon to observe -or test for- such a reality: In gay community -as well as elsewhere in society- Youth or “kids” begin with 16 year olds due to legal definitions what a “child” is with respect to sexual discussions - and that’s not the data to argue against such a causality that pedophilia may even *predominantly*

be result of homophobic learning milieu, homophobic violence, and specific effects of malevolent social milieu *on 9 - 13 year olds*.

Such effects must by far not be restricted to that group: One hand, I have in mind that 18 % of our subjects (men or women, gay or not, pedophile or not pedophile) - reported clear-cut psychosexual awareness in OA₁/PA₁ by the age of 3-6 (!). On the other hand, for example Richard Isay described diffuse hostile interactions between fathers (that intuitively felt their son was different from other boys even at preschool age) and their homosexual sons. Regard that even preschoolers, then, suffer emotional pain from an early adult sex phenotype - whose male sex characteristics they have to require sexual reactivity toward. In the reports obtained from gay boys' histories of our study, sometimes we found statements such as *"the thing most cruelful was that I could not speak to anyone when I was 11 and feared to be gay"* . Of *pedophilia* that person did not know already in these days - which was his fate afterwards. It was undeclarable love to 11 year olds, and, later, to older same-age boys that characterized all his puberty according to that report. Another example which doesn't need further comments: *"If I had already known what life will have for me and how my life will look like today, I wouldn't have put away the knife with 12"*. Even without such reports: Looking for onset age of longer isolation phases reported in our data by persons later pedophile, and comparing that time window with whether PA in respective OA was a boy or with a age that fit their objects today – spoke a clear speech about such a possible causality.

Is it impossible to assume that homosexual boys are at hightened risk for pedophilia ?
Look at the results:

On one hand, my study found first age differences between later pedophile boys and non-pedophile boys *at age 9 already* (2/3 were homosexual persons) – on the other hand, averaging age differences of \geq 2 years among PA₁ – PA₅ between such children and the peers they loved (2/3 again loved boys, and such differences were not present *at all* in control group) led to an average of the occurance of such differences around 13th year of life. This indicates pedophilia manifestation between 9 and 13. *This group*, exactly, lays completely outside any reflection or possibility to observe what's true or not - excepted in the context of "child abuse" or respective "sexual care"-programs: But those repressively control children who have intimacies with younger peers on one side (as being "juvenile offenders" simply due to age differences), and with older persons including older children on the other side (as being "victims") - with

dramatic legal and familial consequences. Therefore, there is *no base* to prove what's true or not *at all* with respect of that question.

Another implication of my data is of similar a “provocative” dimension – but to outline here to prove for what we possibly do with children - without that we could know *unless* one asks such questions. Again, scientific considerations conflict with emotional child abuse - indoctrinarity: When we oppose our causal idea with causal claims -and respective prevention issues- of the “abused-abuser” - theory (see Garland & Dougher, 1990). In short words: Sexual violence experienced in childhood created pedophilia in adult life, according to that theory - in the sense that pedophiles seek children to practice sexual violence against them, which would be a dynamic from one generation to the other. That theory does not only fail to follow learning principles (such as that bad experiences lead to *avoid* similar experiences), but it transduces, too -and with insufficient empiric base- well known dynamics from domestic violence domain in children to a *sexual orientation*. What's meant in that will be more clear when we wonder that no-one apparently ever asked in that domain whether children that had sexual violence perceived “become pedophiles” (seeking children being their love partners) for the reason that violence is *completely absent* in children (to reactivate disgust and trauma). It is a causal theory more to blame and prosecute such persons than to explain with scientific seriosity here anything (as it pretends). This teach debates where even basic causalities are completely *absent* in a discussion about cause and effect issues.

One Nautilus outcome on that issue is that CSA *as such* in childhood was not more often among pedophiles. But at all: A qualitative analysis of such cases reports suggested that effects on later object preference may depend on a) *aversive vs. arousing* quality perceived from subjects, b) whether adult phenotype is *cross-sex or not with respect to a subject's sexual orientation* (androphilia vs. gynaephilia).

In combination of results and paradigm prescribed above (at all see figure 2), it will be a future demand to clarify whether educational programs in schools following „abused abuser“ - theory for pedophilia can possibly *highten* the risk for pedophile puberty outcome: Consider that such programs consist of criminalizing interactions between children due to age differences - although developmental age, as a pediatric rule is running, is biological age +/- 3: One might intimidate or punish a 12 year old for interactions with a 9 year old girl - whereas the „victim“ can be 12 with the „perpetrator“

being 9 – psychologically or physically. One can romanticize two fourteeners because they are of same age - but in reality, we support that one is 11, the other one is 17. Again, we can „intervene“ with a 18 year old and 12 year old -with traumatizing both- whereas, in reality, they both are 15 and on same level.

But having in mind now that 1) severe traumatic loss experiences in children´s peer-to-peer loves have been found in some Nautilus-reports to produce (either *reactant* or *traumatic-retrospective*) fixation to such phenotypes, and when we have in mind 2) a common proverb in Developmental Psychology that interruption of phases or impossibility to pass them in children´s development may lead to incorruptable fixations to that phase (which otherwise would have passed and then were done): One might expect that such intervention practices, *indeed*, can have devastating consequences.

On the other hand (and at same time !) such programs may hamper, too, children´s sexual updating process to *adult phenotypes* with unspecified abuse notions. Our data does not allow us to exclude such reality for moral reasons (28 % in control group reported sexual attractiveness to *adult phenotypes* - and did so to my astonishment in OA₁/PA₁ already).

There is, hence, a *doubled dilemma* from both sides lasting on children and their inner laws to individually develop.

So: Is there a risk of such programs to *heighten* that risk of pedophilia puberty outcome - while they want to prevent *pedophilia* with such practices (as being a synonyme for *sexual offending* according to abused abuser – theory) ?

At least in vulnerable children, this may be the case - especially in those children who already started with first marked age differences ≤ 2 years around age 13 or before: Such differences along OA₁/PA₁ - OA₅/PA₅ in our childhood reports revealed to be surprisingly indicative for later pedophiles in our study, even when they did not repeat in the time window age 3 - 16 of later pedophiles: But repeated differences beginning from a first one in OA/PA 1-5 were completely absent in the childhoods of non-pedophile controls. By the way, there was no generation effect to observe on their frequency which would allowed us to say: „*perpetrators nowadays get younger and younger*“ (that is, preventing pedophilia as being a result of modern times, and -causally- of common loss of morality). It is more reasonable, *when* claiming epochal effects on prevalence data, to investigate whether it has to do with the renowned *onset shift of puberty* during the past decades, at least when we regard onsets V and S presented in figure 2: According to that data, not biological puberty onset (P) may have shifted when separated against

„first sexual arousability“ and „first feelings of falling in love“ – but *these two variables* may have shifted).

On the reality of children´s sexual life with other children in prepuberty see for example Moll (1906); Cavanagh, (1984), or Kueckman (1990). There will be no problem accepting that reality these days (although, may be as a consequence of child abuse debate, one will hear more and more often, meanwhile, things such as that „doctor games“ between children were an invention by the Hippy movement, that is, it were a cultural lie). But in times of legal influence on scientific freedom and despite of what scientists is officially allowed so say at present, I must especially defend my findings concerning the existence of *child x adult* interactions and my data here for CSA issues. As long as results exist up to largest meta-analyses -from most conservative up to most liberal researchers- that, more or less explicitly, report such reality, too, it is *completely out of debate, scientifically*, that such things exist, and that they do so *outside* of temporary CSA doctrines, even when we do not know how frequent they are compared to CSA in its substantial sense. On the conservative pole: Kendall-Tackett, Meyer-Williams & Finkelhor, 1993; here you must conclude it from the meta-analytic report since it´s hidden in artful phrases behind an „only-50%-CSA symptoms to objectivate“ – report. By the way note that, even in those 50 %, the term „abuse symptom“ remains misleading since, nowhere in Science, it is possible to make such causal contributions without experiment: But *experiment* is completely impossible in that area since that would be to experimentally *induce* a child abuse (!) to control for all alternate (24) factors *before, during* and *afterwards* of the event (*in* and *outside* of the sexual character of an event or of the fact that an adult vs. child is in focus). On the liberal pole, see Rind, Tromovitch & Bauserman, 1998: Who freely give the things a name they heard and found reported in their meta-analysis. Additionally see studies, for example, of the German Federal Bureau of Criminal Investigation (BKA) by Baurman, 1983, or Allie Kilpatrick´s work, 1992). As long as such data base exist, it is not allowed to us as Scientists to tell the contrary – because we lie, then. And although political and public pressure for sure is murderous, that´s no excuse to deny our constitutional right of scientific freedom, and our constitutional *obligedness to defend* scientific freedom. Independent of that aspect: It is a basic scientific virtue if not duty (always, since, unless, a culture would not need Science) to say that there are three realities - than to simplify, according to vox populi, that all in world were one. In the German landwide

study, for example, many adult former „victims“ of CSA court room affairs in their childhood told realities that have been completely reverse to what they had to witness during respective trials against a „perpetrator“ (in form of victim´s narratives according to feministic or juridical definitions of what *is* CSA). Some had to traumatically witness against a person they, in reality, had intimately *loved*. Without any presence of traumatic CSA representations in them – *this* was the trauma they did not forget all their life.

Let me turn back, at last, on what has been meant above in “pedophilia per se” were of biological origin. I argue for it because more left-handedness in Nautilus data clearly indicate neural hemispheric lateralization processes, and same is true for findings in verbal - spatial skill profile, which is, too, a function of individual hemispheric lateralization (verbal functions predominantly left, spatial functions predominantly right in right-handers).

Both -hemispheric lateralization as well as verbal vs. spatial neural units- are triggered *prenatally* in their sex-dimorphic course in children; at least they differently evolve between the two sexes soon after birth due to different *androgene action* - and both is almost “classic” in Neuroscience, meanwhile, to differ between men on average and women of average, and even between boys and girls already (for example McGlone, 1980, Corsi-Cabrera et al, 1993).

Androphile men in tests for visuospatial rotation in imagery are more close to average values of women than to those of gynaephile men (z.B. Gladue, Beatty, Larson & Staton, 1990; McCormick & Witelson, 1991; see also Trautner, 1991; Sanders & Ross-Field, 1986, Kimura & Hampson, 1994; Kimura, 1995 & 1996). Even in studies which did not explicitly focus on sexual orientation, but only compared genetic “men” to genetic “women” can so far be translated since there will be no doubt that men in their samples are at 95 % *gynaephiles*, and women at 98 % are androphiles (Birbaumer & Schmidt, 1996). Such context with *sexuality* fits, too, that girls and boys with late onset of puberty have better visuospatial functioning than children with early puberty onset (Waber, 1977; Sherman, 1979, Carey & Diamond, 1980; Nyborg, 1983; Haßler, 1991; on respective research see also Lohaus, Schumann-Hengsteler & Kessler, 1999). The reverse pattern than in gynaephiles´/ males´ spatial performance compared to that of androphiles´/women, is present (though less clear-cut) in verbal skills which, too, are related to sex-dimorphic prenatal history and brain maturation (for example Shaywitz et al, 1995).

Same seems to be true for left-handedness: Androphile („homosexual“) men und gynaephile („lesbian“) women have been found to be at lesser degree righthanders than „heterosexuals“ (McCormick & Witelson, 1990; McCormick, Witelson & Kingstone, 1991; s. dazu auch Lindesay, 1987, Gladue et al, 1990, Sanders & Ross-Field, 1986). And, again, respective differences have been found in Nautilus for pedophile persons (see also respective result years before by Kuban, 2002).

So we can conclude it to be likely, that, indeed, biology plays a role in the development of pedophilia – and given our prenatal explanation is true, it plays it from birth onwards as being a dynamic process. But when androphile vs. gynaephile Dimorphism is concerned -that is, *sexual orienting function, one principally might imagine that pedophilia realization will have something to with these to opposite poles, and it becomes quite reasonable that children´s phenotypes´ “between sex” – characteristics may be the core of explanation.*

We can approach such a dynamic from various -and independent. sources of research on children. At first our explanation implies a prenatal dynamic from birth onwards - though hidden still- in children´s psychosexual development to which sexual orientation will emerge in adult life. To prove for this, look, for example, at the astonishing prognostic power in longitudinal studies such as Green (1985), who reliably could predict androphilia in young boys decades later from early childhood (non-sexual !) cross-sex *cognitive* patterns (in form of homo- and bisexuality). Moreover, it has become an insight in Science, that children later hetero- or homosexual differ at maximum in early childhood, and in *non-sexual* behaviours that nivelate in older children up to up to adult age (such as spatially vs. verbally related toy preferences, or androgene related rough and tumble play; for overview see LeVay, 1994).

Second, we said that children sensorically are „between sex“ phenotypes (to explain the later *pedophiles´* fixedness on children. In Nautilus, indeed, we found more bisexual subjects in childhood and in adult life of pedophiles (the latter were pedophiles on boys, with sexual reactivity to women, too). In addition, individual *degree of bisexuality in childhood* (by averaging „0“ for each girl and „1“ for each boy reported in PA₁₋₅ before a subject´s age 15) correlated with a) age/phenotype – preference and b) tolerance span (age range of objects) of our pedophiles in adult life. But also for the *general „between sex“ notion* above concerning childrens interpersonal perception, some impressive data from independent field exist: 50 % of 3 year old boys termed „girls“

being their „very best friend“ in Gottman´s study (1986); when they were 5, only 20%; termed girls being a „very best friend“; and by the age of 7, percentage for best friends of female sex practically was 0, already. Usually one sees cultural factors to be responsible for that phenomenon of „gender segregation“ (Maccoby & Jacklin, 1987). But can cultural conditions act without a respective *psychosexual dynamic* in those children - prior to age 7 ? And so long time before puberty ? Now note that, in prepubescent animal children, lesions of the feromonegic system (vomeronasal system) have been observed to alter the proportion of same-sex-peer and cross-sex-peer interaction frequency (Meredith & Howard, 1992;. Monti-Bloch et al, 1994).

In (exclusive) pedophiles, “erotic appeal” of children for them ceases with onset of puberal sensory alterations Freund & Kuban, 1993a). Fitting our explanation from above, children indeed completely lack just in those subjective “key stimuli” who most typically elicit sexual reactions in men with respect to adult women (most literally the female breast), and for women with respect to male adult phenotype (men´s body shape characteristics in particular, according to Nautilus´ female sample). Another aspect of being “between sex”: There is a number of sex characteristics boys and girls still *share* before puberty (such as women-typic high voice, lacking body hair up to “tertiary” sex characteristics such as motile qualities due to still identic skeleton and bone-fat proportion, and so on). But to see the link to, nevertheless, a predisposed preference for androphile (boy) and/or gynaephile conditionability (girl) at an individualized degree, boys´ and girls´ phenotypes early after birth have, too, specific Gestalt, proportion and other male- or female-specific differences, when we look at pedestrian´s anthropometric schedules (for example Kurz & Roos, 1996, pp. 611-621) to principally allow children even in the earliest age to condition their limbic reactions to some *sex-specific* stimuli (that is, of only *one* of the two alternate sexes).

When we find respective results in pedophilia on variables of sex-dimorphic biology -and we did as others did before, see above- this points to biological causation. . Usually, the problem to imagine a link between hemispheric lateralization or neural cognitive profiles (A) and sexual orientation (B) is that we spontaneously seek for causality *between* A and B. There is no causality between. The causality is that both A and B run over units with androgene receptors to our current knowledge (cortical areas for cognition, and sexual areas in subcortical brain / limbic system) – due to brain´s different maturation in

prenatal life under androgene control (higher in male fetuses, almost absent in female fetuses).

So when we find respective differences in pedophilia as we usually find between males and women, and, too, between androphile subjects and gynaeophile subjects, pedophilia -as another *sexual orientation*- will also have to do with such prenatal “masculinization / defeminization” processes. But another thing is also implied with that causal nexus specified above: When we find lefthandedness or lower spatial capability *interlinked* with pedophile orientation in research, one can not conclude from it that pedophiles will necessarily have such “handicaps”. That linkedness according to research points only to same source: *Sex-dimorphic brain maturation* - from prenatal times onwards.

A few words more on that topic with respect to sexual orientation as a perceptual function. May be they will allow my reader to more profoundly understand the neural base of my perceptual theory on it:

To process both sexes within sexual arousal units will be more likely (and more frequent, even in prenatally disposed later heterosexuals and homosexuals) with respect to *children's phenotypes* in childhood (since they are “between-sex” in a variety of sensory features, including high voice, visual motility and body shape) than for adult phenotypes (which visually completely altered, with maximizing differences). When we think all children were a bisexually “tabula rasa” at first because we see them behaving bisexually, that is most likely an illusion: Given a clear cut sexual orientation is preprogrammed already, they behave bisexually sometimes because *children's phenotypes are bisexual* (“between-sex” - phenotypes); and they may react to both male or female adults because there's still no sexual arousal installed in system for different proprioceptive experience between the male or female phenotype. Nevertheless, later orientation may be preprogrammed already. It can only become obvious when related sexual activation comes in play as function of it – in advanced steps of neural interconnectivity between, say, the “orienting” system (one might locate it in, say, frontal brain), and the sexual arousal system (located in limbic system): It may well be possible that forming a polymodal object class (visual, acoustical, emotional, cognitive aspects to consciously perceive) is matter of the frontal brain's integrative functions, whereas the last may a function of the limbic system, which interact long times via pathways whose activity has nothing to do with “sexual activation”, and is *not to perceive* by consciousness.

From perceptual perspective above, one might regard pedophilia for both boys and girls as a weak form of *bisexuality*, exclusive pedophilia to boys as being a weak form of *homosexuality* (even in predominantly heterosexual men because it does not extend to man), and exclusive pedophilia for girls being too a weak *heterosexual* conditionability (not extending in development to women). On the other hand, exclusive pedophilia to boys may rely on a certain hetero- or bisexual degree for boys' but not for girls' *between-sex features*. The same may be true for men exclusively attracted by girls (small degree of bisexuality in predominantly heterosexually oriented men). On the other hand, one must have the fact in mind from embryology and genetic research, that primary in genetically male and female fetuses is always female genesis: Even embryos that are genetically males will come to earth as fully developed girls when, from month 3 of gravity onwards, nothing particular happens in utero: That is, male sex hormone action from their testis to realize or modify their male genetic program. Female embryos make their way regardless of such processes, yet male-like steroid levels prenatally may produce a male orientation in females (gynaephilia, "lesbianism"). That, in meager words, is the current state of research in *animals* (via experimental manipulations of steroid levels to see what's coming out) as well as in human men and women (via and investigating specific endocrine dysregulations that occur in nature during gravity, with respect of boys and girls sexual orientation in puberty and adult life (for review see LeVay, 1994). *Female characteristics, to resume, are primary or "penetrant" (in genetic terms)* - even in the genetic male embryo, or still in the prepubescent boy. One might expect that same is true for an androphile sexual orientation (which is a major female characteristic). Statistic distribution of androphilia in population supports that notion: 5 % androphile men and 98 % androphile women oppose 95 % gynaephilia in man ((Birbaumer & Schmidt, 1996) - but only including bisexuality in those 95 %, which means androphile disposition combined !. And only 2 percent gynaephilia exists in women (compared to androphilia or "homosexuality" in men: ratio is app. 2:1 !). Statistic distribution of *pedophilia* toward either girls or boys or both in genetically male persons may indeed support that thesis too - and differences here (or between *children's* same- and cross-sex sexual behaviour) may support that thesis even most dramatic: For sure, there is more research required on statistical proportions, but, at all, it is the fact that males who have a fully androphilia toward adult men (with no tolerance for adult females) and who additionally have a sexual arousability to girls *seem not to exist at all in nature*. But men -whether they are

bisexually, homosexually or bisexually oriented toward adult phenotypes- are the most frequent cases to observe with a secondary *androphile* dimension (pedophilia toward boys) - according to my Nautilus statistic as well as according to independent *client samples* in my office.

In addition: Look, at last, that paedophilia per se is apparently most common in males. Women are hard to find - even in my 3 years investigation, publically on internet, I found only two. Even when we take into account that social factors may lead to overestimate that difference in court rooms and in clinical practice, one will have a hard work to claim that prevalence proportion between pedophilic men and pedophilic women will be less than 2:1 (=discrepancy above in males compared to females for development of homosexual orientation). That female pedophiles are met extremely seldom can indeed have to do with more penetrance in genetic females *not to alter female sex characteristics*. That is, to develop a male-adult (*androphile*) sexual orientation. Pedophilia, in that logical, may be a male specific tendency to realize androphilia in a weak or in bisexual form: With “between-sex” human phenotypes (= children; though some bias or selectivity for boy’s or girl’s phenotype in the individual case). Even when a pedophile is exclusively oriented to prepubescent girls (“heterosexuality” as it seems), this may be, in reality, due to the absence of specific female characteristics or to the presence of some male features in girl’s phenotype: In both cases, in reality, it’s result of the weakest form of androphile orientation.

Something strange or surprising like that, indeed, becomes imaginable only when we assume that an individually predisposed *feromonergic conditioning preferenciability* in a given ratio of male/female sensory characteristics will decide which kind of stimuli will get conditioned to sexual activation system - and that *this* may be the mysterious decision done according to sexual neuroscience in our prenatal history, by estrogens and androgens in neural system of the brain. The more likely pedophilia is in genetic males, the more we can understand that “female hormone” estrogene -agent in feromones- is nothing else than modified androgene, and even in male embryos in prenatal life, both are produced in genetic males to form the sexual perceptual system: When their testes first time had produced own androgens. The male brain is, then, possible *to process* and *to react* in social life and sexual development to both “female” estrogens and “male” androgens in feromenes, even in an individual “mixture”, may be, to condition them to men and woman (bisexuality), or to mixed male or female “between-sex”- phenotypes (children in pedophilia). As we have seen, some evidence

for feromonegic action exists between children, to explain that way how feromones in them can couple *spontaneous sexual reactions* in the beginning -once induced by feromones- with visual features of the phenotypic sender to induce such sexual reactions later on *by themselves*. Note that this purely biochemical modus may run in sexual neurones without any consciousness – and principally from birth onwards, already: Since androgenes and estrogenes for feromones are present in children’s blood since prenatal times already.

That latter idea, of course, is highly speculative. It is only mentioned here as may be a future demand - but at all to make biological causes more plastic that might be in play. Moreover, it seemed important to me (in a work about subjects so intensely hated as it is the case in pedophiles) to not forget a n y causal possibility, before they loose their freedom by false or untested causal claims - or purely *moralistic* beliefs about causes.

A last issue is warning for abuse of results outlined in that paper: Such an abuse would it be to mistake its information for a “detect-child-offenders-as-long-as-they-are-small” – paradigm, that is to psychiatrize children with unreflected conclusions from my study’s marked age difference found at age 9 on average. The more we really know about a phenomenon, the more it is a mastership in Psychology to establish a human understanding for it - not the opposite in form of publically psychiatrizing people as if they were aliens, monstrosities or curiosities due to statistic deviancy or a tragic fate. That is *not* the morality in bettering the world this study has been designed for. Even speaking about *pedophilia* is something different than is speaking about sexual offendership. Pedophilia is a phenomenon of childhood sensory learning, my study says - as is legasthenia a matter of childhood sensory learning. Unless we do not understand or carefully look for *how children develop their psychosexual reality, and how it precisely looks like in reality*, we will may be never understand a phenomenon such as pedophilia, nor our own sexual development; or why and how it made us to what we are today. At least according to results presented here.

Appendix

* Note, for example, that cortical damage via cortisol destruction of hippocampal neurones following stress -or respective ideas on CSA traumatic stress action psychophysiological- will may be not present in children prior to age 10, since adrenal glands do not produce stress steroids to do such actions. On the other hand, that idea provides a promising "link" to explain effects of a brutal and malevolent world in childhood on children's psychosexual development: 1) When Cortisol may dumpen neural activity in learning (its mayor effect is dumpening hightened neural activity in stress states), it will be agent for deficient incorporation of adult's sex characteristics into sexual arousal system in pedophilia; 2) when it can produce brain damage in highly violent environment, it may produce respective findings in psychopaths, but, too, in CSA victims (where Adrian Raine reported reverse patterns of limbic damage). 3) Since Cortisol can directly interact with the genome in neurones, it can organize dysfunctional neural interconnectivity (which is most likely present in psychosexual cannibalism in my eyes, since nutritive neural units and sexual units are intimately neighboured in hypothalamic ventromedial nucleus). 4) When Cortisol can mimic sex steroid's enhancing effects on sexual arousal system, it may highten its conditionability so that conditioning of all non-human accessoires of the preoriented sex occur as is present in paraphilias - including sadism (conditioning to abstracted or concrete violence contexts), and masochism (conditioning to pain) in the framework of my theory. These things I may add to conclude my paper about my theory and its possibilities to some day understand such things.

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