

Christoph T. M. Krause – The English Mum

Letters to a German sixteen-year-old

An interactive factual report

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This book is dedicated to my deceased parents

Preview.

Inappropriate behaviour by adults towards minors has always existed.

But where does this imbalance begin and who has the right and the expertise to judge when the limit of what is legally and morally permissible is exceeded and who can assess this “correctly”, professionally and appropriately?

Often, there are borderline cases and ambiguities.

One would initially think that an important criterion in this classification is the developing or already existing suffering of the affected child or adolescent.

But on the one hand, the external circumstances are often concealed and hidden in perfidious behaviour on the part of the perpetrator and can hardly be recognised at first.

Unless, on the other hand, those affected report misconduct or show clear, deviating behaviour, which would lead to the crime becoming known.

However, if the person concerned is emotionally or sexually involved in the respective situation, i.e. trapped or not in a position to show their feelings due to fear, violence or pressure, an objective assessment of the behaviour in question towards both "sides" becomes difficult or even impossible.

Let us look at an example and try to judge for ourselves what is appropriate and what is not. This is not about scientific or expert assessments, but about the famous “common sense” of one or more simple, “ordinary” persons.

In our example, an authentic correspondence by an English host mother (which can only be presented one-sided), addressed to a 16-year-old exchange student, which at first appears harmless, demonstrates this tension on the edge of what is harmless, “normal”, which at the same time pushes boundaries and could be seen and judged as being inappropriate.

The parents of the pupil concerned assessed this correspondence and the situation on which it was based completely differently than their 16-year-old son, who, as a potential victim, felt exactly the opposite of his parents, although he had become the direct target of this borderline event.

The fact is that according to the statements and memories of the person concerned, no sexual abuse or sexual violence took place. At least this is neither described nor remembered by the person concerned for the period in question, in 1973.

Even today, at over 60 years of age, the person concerned cannot remember any sexual assault, even though he has received therapeutic support for many years due to other difficulties in his life and

has undertaken regressive therapy, which did not lead to any results in this respect.

In addition, at the age of 16 the person concerned was clearly gay, which allows for the possibility that he could not have anticipated an intended sexual component in the woman's behaviour; he lacked the appropriate "antenna" to recognise or anticipate any intended endeavour in this direction.

It must be stated, however, that there is a theoretical possibility that the affected student, or now over 60-year-old, does not remember such attacks or has sublimated them.

There are known cases in psychology, where an affected person suppresses a traumatic experience completely in order to be able to endure or suppress the pain of the experience.

This is done for reasons of self-protection and is remembered in an absolute way, which means that the person concerned cannot remember anything at all.

In the present case, however, this possibility is excluded or left out, since this book is about how the behaviour of the potential **perpetrator** is to be assessed.

This means that the questions at hand should focus exclusively on the woman's behaviour, and to what

extent it appears inappropriate or even beyond doubt “okay”.

The Background.

Let's look at our victim and call him Fritz.

Fritz tells us his story so that we can get an idea of his family situation:

“I was born into a small middle-class family seven years after the Federal Republic of Germany was founded.

My parents¹ belonged to a lost generation who, as teenagers, had to go through World War II with subsequent hunger and the realisation of the atrocities of the “Third Reich” and had been robbed of their prime.

While I went to high school at the age of 18 and had a safe and prosperous home, my father, at the same age, had to go to war in France and Russia.

My mother had to work at the age of 14 because my grandma was a war widow and had to raise three children alone.

However, there was no discussion or processing of all of the atrocities. This generation was largely left to its own devices and so the gap between the post-1968 generation to which I belonged and my parents' generation was greater than ever before or since.

¹ My father was born in 1923, my mother in 1925.

So my parents had the National Socialists' world-view impressed on them, whether they were aware of it or not.

*For my mother, homosexuality came straight after murder and she told me when I came out at the age of 18 that I would have been better off dead as an infant or preferably in a wheelchair rather than **that**!*

*The word "**that**" described the disgust and aversion that she had deeply anchored in her racist world-view and was directed against her own flesh and blood without mercy. Being gay was so unbearable that it was never called by its name at home.*

I grew up under a strict eye and prohibitions paved my way.

At the age of 18 (I was not yet of legal age at the time, however, an amendment of the law would bring the age down from 21 to 18 as of 1st January 1975, when I was 18 $\frac{3}{4}$), my parents insisted on me being home at 9 p.m. and in the morning my mother laid out my clothes for me, which I should wear that day as she saw fit.

At the age of 16, I was told that at that age one had and should not have sexuality, when it was brought up that I had a first girlfriend. My parents became very scared that I could 'bring a child home' (as they always put it).

All of this is understandable for sure, but there was never any explanation, advice and/ or support regarding these issues. Prohibitions seemed easier and somewhat innocuous.

One New Year's Eve or New Year's Day for that matter, my father personally went to get me from the apartment of my friend Ursula, who was hosting a party with the help of her parents and older sister.

I had already advised my parents that I would almost certainly stay there overnight.

However, my parents forbade me to do this because they thought it would be like "Sodom and Gomorrah". Of course, I ignored their orders and stayed there as announced.

All of the attendees at the party slept on mats in Ursula's living room; there had never been any orgies or anything of that kind in our clique.

Its girls fell in love with boys or its boys with girls (or in my case only with boys), but there had never been sexual excesses or similar situations. We were basically extremely good youngsters.

So at two o'clock in the morning the doorbell rang and everyone was startled from their sleep. My father came to my bed and told me to come right away.

Well-behaved, as I was then, I followed him. It was one of the most embarrassing experiences of my life so far.

So, from today's perspective, I grew up well-protected, but at the same time in a rigid and authoritarian fashion, just as my parents were used to from the "Third Reich".

Own opinions, developmental support or advice during a difficult puberty were practically unknown in my home.

In the end, however, I learned something from it, as in retrospect I always swore to myself that I would never become as repressive as my own parents were or had to be.

However, I did not succeed in doing this during my first young adult years. It wasn't until much later that I recognised the patterns that pushed me in the same direction, I just repeated the structures that had shaped me as a child.

A lack of self-esteem, a need for control and rigid behaviour shaped my first relationships to the point of me stooping very low and having to reinvent myself like a phoenix rising from the ashes.

Another example of my parents' control mania was my stay with a London family as an exchange student.



Image 01

They made this one-sided student exchange visit in England possible for me, which I loved, of course (one-sided, because there would be no return visit).

As a 16-year-old, this was a great adventure for me. The host couple had three young children and were in their early thirties themselves.

I immediately got on with my host mother. We talked a lot and went on excursions with the children.

The father took me to the usual "straight events", be it stock car racing or football games.

Stock car racing was completely new to me, because there was no such thing in "Good Old Germany".



Image 02

Junk cars ramming into each other in a stadium until only one was left was a great, if but decadent show.

My host mother woke me up in the mornings by bringing me tea in bed, apparently a common thing in England that would later break my "neck".

Back from this amazing Easter holiday, I eagerly corresponded back and forth with my host mother for months.

Later, in one of these letters from her, I was invited to spend Christmas with them and I enthusiastically ordered a flight ticket, which at that time cost only 99 DM (which is "German Marks", at today's exchange rate that would be around 50 Euro, but if you count the value that 99 DM back then would have today, it amounts to around 30 Euro) ².

Usually flights were unattainably expensive at the time, so that such a price was tantamount to a small sensation, which I could even afford with my own pocket money.

My parents pretended to share my enthusiasm and so I assumed my parents' approval, which seemed matter-of-course to me.

Only when I, as a minor, had to pay for the ticket shortly before Christmas and needed my parents' signature, did they convey their refusal.

Of course I would not get a signature, they would not allow me to travel, because the host mother had expressed a "certain" interest in me that was not appropriate for a woman of her age in relation to a 16-year-old.

² Internet source: Finanzen 100. Das Börsenportal von Focus Online.
URL: https://f100-res.cloudinary.com/image/upload/s--ryQLwtVs-/w_1200/a/public/v1jqjirosqrb0wcgco1f.jpg. Status: Sept./12, 2021.



Image 03

It then turned out that my parents had secretly confiscated all correspondence with my host mother without saying a word and had it translated by a translator.

My mother then used a red pen to mark the passages that apparently indicated that my host mother had an affair with me.

I was completely shocked, because I had never expected something like this. I was absolutely beside myself, if I had been braver, I would have run away there and then.

I assured my parents that such a thing had never happened and that it was all extremely far-fetched.

My parents were of the opinion that although they believed me, that I believed that the lady had no intentions in this regard, they were convinced that I was still too young to recognise such intentions and therefore they had to now intervene.

I begged that they should at least not take away my friendship with the family, because my parents planned to write a letter to the family again with the help of a translator, in which they intended to forbid contact with me in the future.

Despite my pleading, my parents were adamant and sent this letter.

Of course, the host mother got scared and told me that she wanted to comply with my parents' request. I was devastated at the time and basically never quite got over this shock."



First Assessments.

The first impression of this impactful description of a restrictive parental home leads to the assumption that the parental handling of sexual relationships, or better the assumptions about them, which is becoming clear here, must lead to the conclusion that the parents' reaction could have been exaggerated?

On the other hand, the question arises whether the parental care behind this action was appropriate and justified?

I would say that this would definitely apply to a child up to the age of 14 and would be immediately understandable.

But in the case of a 16-year-old, this seems at least questionable, since 16-year-olds, at least today, in most cases already have some personal sexual experience allowing them to assess such an initially ambiguous situation somewhat objectively.

However, this cannot be clearly proven, and, logically, and as a general rule, one naturally has to also look at developmental psychological aspects in relation to the affected person:

To what extent had the young person matured or not?

Is a reasonably objective assessment of such a situation possible or not?

Since 16-year-olds today show a high degree of maturity and already have significantly more rights in certain fields than children up to 14 years of age (e.g. 16-year-olds are often allowed to vote locally and even marry with the consent of their parents), it seems reasonable to assume that that we have to take a more differentiated view here.

From a popular science point of view, it is impossible to say exactly whether this would apply equally to the 1970s.³

The argument made by the affected mother that her son was not mature enough at 16 to recognise sexual initiation by adults is at least questionable and unlikely.

The fact that our teenager in the case at hand, by his own account, already showed gay tendencies and was therefore perhaps more at risk because he

³ „**Popular science** [...] is an interpretation of science intended for a general audience. While science journalism focuses on recent scientific developments, popular science is more broad-ranging.“
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- Page name: Popular science.
- URL: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Popular_science.
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- Date retrieved: 12th. November 2021, 05:40 UTC

could not clearly interpret heterosexual initiations, speaks at least for the requirement of a sympathetic "look" on the parents.

At least one can say that the parents' concern, in our case, would be justified and sensible if it happened in a co-operative and understanding manner rather than the parents acting without consulting the child beforehand through simple prohibitions and invasive interventions.

The adolescent does not feel understood and rebels against the actually well-meant restrictions intended to minimise damage.

Had the parents responded with questions and signs of understanding and provided the young person with tools or advice for self-examination, he could have positioned himself so as to question what he had experienced in order to be prepared and armed against attacks.

However, these clumsy, educational measures meant that the person concerned felt that his parents had treated him unjustly and only dealt with it again when he was over 60, after he had "discarded" what he had experienced for decades.

When he reread the correspondence from his former host mother, which he still had, the question suddenly arose, did what he had internalised for decades actually correspond to the real facts or just his stored memory?



Image 04

The Letters. Preliminary Remarks.

The testimony of the correspondence, which unfortunately only exists as the part addressed by the host mother to the student, is the medium that still provides information about the actual presentation of this "ménage à deux" today, after almost 50 years.

The student at that time, who is now over 60 years old, cannot serve as a witness in an objective sense, despite the existing distance to what happened at that time and the potentially present "amnesia" in relation to the actual formation of this "relationship".

As already discussed, he may have incorrectly remembered, forgotten, or suppressed the events.

According to the former student, the current whereabouts of the host mother are unknown and she cannot be questioned. Even if this were still possible, she would almost certainly not want to remember or deny an unfavourable interpretation of the matter to her disadvantage.

This is one of the reasons why the present letters are printed here in their entirety. Before the publication of this book, the letters were presented to uninvolved third parties in order to capture their assessment of the events.

Before reading this survey and its results here, it is possible and advisable to obtain the relevant back-

ground information in the appendix in order to facilitate an assessment or evaluation.



Image 05

All actual names of people mentioned in the letters were exchanged for fictitious names and the addresses mentioned in the letters were deleted from the respective letterheads in order to preserve the anonymity of those involved, even after almost 50 years.

In the case of historical documents, it is an inevitable balancing act between the requirement of protection for authors and protagonists and the disclosure of the respective sources, as normally a document would have to be identified and legitimised including the authorship or a reference to the source.

However, if the document itself is a target point and part of an essay, the protection of victims or perpetrators must once more be guaranteed.

In this case, a falsification of the document in terms of the authenticity of the protagonist or place names and authorship is necessary, and also legitimate.

The possibility of tracing the information back to real people and/ or place names must be avoided, thus ensuring the protection of the respective source.

In the present case, additions and comments by the author in the letters are placed in square brackets and are not separately referred to as additions by the author.

When assessing the letters objectively, it is important to include the additions by the host family's three children, which, whether encouraged by the host mother or not, could provide information on how popular the exchange student may have been in general.

This is important because, on the one hand, it shows the possibility that the host mother might have pulled out all the stops to facilitate an inappropriate initiation, on the other hand, it could also strengthen the thesis that the host family's entire approach was only a matter of particularly keen, "harmless" hospitality.

Judge for yourself.

Age of the family members:

Mother Rose:	31 years.
Father Jack:	33 years.
Oldest son John:	10 years.
Second son Kevin:	05 years.
Daughter Katharine:	08 years.

The Letters.

25/2/73

[This is a first letter before the trip began, the host family and the German exchange student Fritz have not yet met]

Dear Fritz,

Thank you for your letter we received last week, the children have been on holiday from school this week, so I haven't got around to writing before. What are you most looking forward to seeing when you come to England?

I expect you are getting excited as the time gets nearer, aren't you? You are very lucky to have visited so many countries, I'm afraid we haven't been to any other country.

When we were at school they didn't have these visits to other countries. I don't think the English schools go abroad much even now. We are not as adventurous as other countries, I'm afraid.

No, my father in-law did not come over in the second world war, he came over when he was about eighteen with his brother and has remained here ever since.

My husband's brother has been over to Austria for a holiday, also my parents, they say it is very beautiful.

Yes we used to have the television series 'Daktari' over here, but it finished about a year ago now, we haven't seen it since.

Are you a television fan? John loves the television, not so much Katharine & Kevin.

Yes we like pop music very much, but I'm afraid we don't buy records any more. I think you only do this when you are a teenager. We have a tape recorder, we record the records, we like, on.

You get up very early in the morning don't you? Our schools do not start until 9:00 am and the children do not go far to school. They are all within easy walking distance of our house.

Your English is very good, which is just as well, as I know nothing of German. We would be doing sign language otherwise.

I think Britain's entry into the Common Market is a good thing.

Please thank your parents for their kind words to us, we look forward to seeing you soon.

Love from all our family McLaren.

PS: The reason we do not put London as our address is because we live in Croydon, which is just outside London.

26/3/73

Dear Fritz,

This is just a short note to say, I hope you have a good journey over here, and I will be picking you up from Croyden, on Tuesday at 3:30 pm.

If your parents wish to telephone you while you are over here our number is 01-467-1398 ⁴. We are all looking forward to seeing you, have a safe journey over.

Regards to your parents.
Love from us all.

R. McLaren.

⁴ This telephone number is fictitious for reasons of data protection reasons.

24/4/73 [*This is the first letter after Fritz's departure, following his stay*]

Dear Fritz,

I must write and thank you for the lovely poem you left behind, it made me feel ever sadder than when you left.

I hope you had a good journey home, the children keep asking if you are home yet, they kept running into the garden every time, they heard a plane and waving in case you were on it.

I hope your parents arrived home safely and they enjoyed their holiday.

I cannot write to your parents, as they do not understand English, but I would like you to tell them that you were an excellent guest and they should be very proud of you, and I hope my sons will grow up as nice as you.

We have been over the common this afternoon with Ronja and Margret + Finja, trying to wear the children and the dogs out, but I think Margret and I are more tired than they are.

I can't remember thanking you for the party you gave last night, thank you very much I really enjoyed it.

Well I must stop and get some dinner, it will seem funny without you tonight, you seemed part of the family.

We all hope to hear from you and thanks again for the poem.

Please, please, come to see us all again.

Lots of love from

your family in England.

25/4/73

Dear Fritz,

This letter came for you today, so I'm sending it on to you.⁵ The children all wanted to write to you and I'm enclosing their letters.

I wrote Kevin's but he told me what to put, they are all missing you.

Jack said yesterday, the house seems empty somehow without you, it's like one of the family being away. You will have to ask your parents, if you can come + live here!!

I expect you feel happier, now you are back home with all your family. I expect you all have a lot to talk about.

Ronja [*this is the family's dog*] is still chasing the rabbit. When we say "where's Fritz" she runs to the front door to look for you.

It's a lovely day here, have you still got snow?

Please remember us to Rainer⁶. I thought of you this morning going to school, how was it?

Must finish now, or I will go on forever.

⁵ Unfortunately, Fritz can no longer remember, who sent the letter.

⁶ Rainer was Fritz's best friend, who stayed with the family of Rose's best friend Margret.

All our love⁷
Rose.

⁷ The term "love" in the context of a greeting does not have the same meaning in German and rather means "all the best". This is an important aspect when assessing the entire "letter situation".

Dear Fritz

[child's handwriting, text has not been corrected]

I hope you feel Happy in Germany. I was very sad when you went home.

I hope you had a nice Journey Back.

Please come and see us soon.

Love.

John xxxxxxx.

DEAR FRITZ

[A letter from Kevin, written in capitals by ROSE for the 5-year-old]

THANK YOU FOR LETTING ME PLAY YOUR GUITAR, AND FOR SINGING TO ME, AND ALL THE GAMES OF HIDE AND SEEK, AND FOR PLAYING IN THE GARDEN WITH ME. PLEASE COME AND PLAY WITH ME AGAIN.

LOVE

SIGNATURE *[random signs from Kevin to pretend that he could already write, he was only 5 years old]*

DEAR FRITZ

*[A letter from the son John, without his signature,
text not corrected]*

I HOPE you Had a nice Journey back and I FELT
very sad when you went back to gERmany and I
CRIED and I HOPE you will come back again.

Lots of love.

28/4/73

Dear Fritz,

What a lovely surprise to hear you on the phone, it so took me by surprise, I couldn't think of anything to say, and now there are thousands of things, I can think of.

Could you let me have your telephone number and then I could ring you sometime. Or your father will be sending the telephone bill to me!

The weather has been beautiful here for two days. It is such a shame, it couldn't have been nice over the Easter.

Jack's parents & Auntie have telephoned and they all wish to be remembered to you, also my parents. You made quite an impression. You will be getting 'just a little' big head⁸, do you say that in Germany?

How do you like school. Horrible, isn't it? How is Rainer's mother, is she home yet, he must miss her.

The children still miss you, they are always singing 'we shall overcome'⁹ and then I feel sad again.

Could your mother get the tea, it was called Brookland Dividend Tea? Did you tell her about the tea

⁸ Meaning: Fritz is feeling greater than he really is.

Rose probably meant: 'a little big headed'.

⁹ Fritz had often sung this song with the children while playing his guitar

you made here? I still laugh when I think about it. Can you remember how to make it now?

How is Ursula¹⁰. Did she miss you? Have you seen Brigitte yet, aren't I nosey!

The children only have two more days left and then back to school! I wish, we could turn the clock back and start again, don't you?

Would you have done anything different, do you think? Or did you do everything you wanted to, while you were here?

The children have asked me to ask you, if you could send them a photograph of yourself so they can hang it in their bedroom.

Well Fritz, thank you again for phoning. It was lovely to hear from you.

Do you think perhaps if you could save the air fare, you could come as our guest for Christmas, a year is too long. It's up to you. The invitation is there, for whenever you would like to come.

Look after yourself and be good. Regards to your parents.

Love from us all.
Rose.

¹⁰ Ursula was Fritz' dream of a girlfriend, but there was no "real" love affair.

PS: How is your cold and your arm? Did your mother notice the rings under your eyes from all the late nights?

2/5/73

Dear Mr & Ms Meier,
[Fritz' parents, added by the author]

Thank you very, very much for the money you sent.
It was kind of you.

We really enjoyed having Fritz staying here. He became so much one of the family, we really missed him when he went home.

And he will always be welcome to come any time he likes. If you are ever in England, please call and see us. We would love to meet you all.

I will really enjoy buying the flowers and also I will buy something for the children.

I am glad Fritz liked his tea. I have written to him that I will send him some more. We are all looking forward to seeing the photographs. I hope they all come out alright.

Best wishes to you all.
From the McLaren family.

2/5/73

Dear Fritz,

Thank you very much for your letter, I received this morning, and please thank your parents for the money they sent. It was very, very kind of them.

Well, Kevin has started school and so far he likes it.

I am going to work in the mornings now. It is a bit of a rush, but nice to have the evenings off.

We have all been upside down the last few days, as my father is very ill and is in the intensive care unit at hospital, so my mother has been staying here, as naturally, she is very upset, and we can't let her go home on her own. So we are all hoping, he will make a good recovery.

Of course I will send you some tea. Mrs Smith's husband is coming to Germany soon, so I will send a parcel for him to post when he gets there. I was going to do that anyway, as a surprise.

You seem to be able to read my mind. Everything I have written you have answered in your letter, although they have crossed in the post.

It was funny the other morning. My mother came to stay that night, and in the morning she got up, came downstairs. In the meantime Kevin got up and saw that somebody had been sleeping in there.

He came running in to me, shouting Fritz's back. Fritz's come back. He was most disappointed when he found, it wasn't you.

We are looking forward to seeing your photographs. Yes, Jack cleared the garage up. It's looking a lot better now. The rabbit and guinea pig have gone back to school (thank goodness).

You ask if we would allow you to come next Easter. Of course, you are always welcome! You are part of the family now, aren't you? You may come Christmas and Easter, and whenever else you like. We will always be glad to see you again.

I hope you enjoyed your May celebration. Did you get drunk? We are supposed to be going out, up to London to see a show and have a meal out, as it is our 10th wedding anniversary on Saturday, but we will have to see how my father is.

You asked for our birthdays. Well here goes:

John will be 10 on 4th February,
Katharine will be 8 on the 20th December,
Kevin will be 5 on the 23rd August,
I will be 21¹¹ on the 7th December and
Jack will be 65¹² on the 19th August.

I am enclosing a letter to your parents if you could translate it for them.

¹¹ Rose is joking here, she is 31 years old.

¹² Rose is also joking here, her husband is 33 years old.

Please remember us to Rainer. Do you see him very much or is he always asleep?

Well Fritz, I'd better finish now. I'll be writing again.

We often think about you and what you're doing.

We look at the clock and remember different things you told us, about getting up, going to school, watching tele¹³ etc.

Look after yourself, hope to see you Christmas and Easter.

Lots of love from us all.

Rose.

¹³ This means: television as you probably know.

11/5/73

Dear Fritz,

Here is 'just a little tea' for you. I hope you enjoy it and it helps you to get up in the mornings. Please do not send any money, it is a gift from us to you.

How is school? Do you have a holiday the end of this month for Whitsun? The children have a week off then, to drive me mad!

I have just received your letter, and I see you have some tea, never mind, it will still come in useful. I'm glad you can now make tea. When you come Christmas, you can bring me one up in the morning!!!

You ask how long you may stay. It is up to you, as long as you like. You would only have to save up your fare. We would like you to come as our guest, we do not want you to pay. What do your parents think of you being away at Christmas, do they mind?

I am glad the photos came out alright, we are looking forward to seeing them. I hope you don't mean, we are funny!!!!!!!

I am enclosing a post card that came last week for you. I thought I would wait until I wrote to you, before sending it.

The children have written to you and I'm enclosing their letters.

I'm pleased to say my father is a little better now, so we are hoping, he will get stronger now.

Well look after yourself. Our regards to your parents.

Lots of love from us all.

Rose.

Dear Fritz *[Child's handwriting, no text corrections made]*

I am Looking forward to you Coming Back. I keep on looking at the picture of mickey mouse that you have to us. I have tried to Draw him.



Abb. 04

Hurry up Christmas.

Lots of love. John.

Dear Fritz. I hope you are well. I hope you can come for Christmas and see us all again.

Lots of love,

Katharine.

xxx

[Doodles by Kevin]

Translation!! *[made by Rose]*

Dear Fritz,

I hope you come back and see me at Christmas,
then we can play hide and seek again.

Lots of love,
Kevin

xxxxxxxxx

xxxxxxxxx

*[ANOTHER DRAWING by Kevin showing three
people, with an indication by Rose with three na-
mes]*

Fritz, Rainer, Kevin

23/5/73

Dear Fritz,

Thank you for your letter. I received it this morning. Your post takes a long time, doesn't it?

It was lovely to talk to you on the telephone. It makes you seem 'not so far away', when you can talk to one another.

You are lucky, you will get a lot of money.¹⁴ I know where to come when I'm hard up, now don't !!!

I know what you mean about feeling sentimental over records. I felt terrible when I first played my records when you had gone home, especially the ones, we played at the party.

The children still sing all your songs when we go out in the car. What is your favourite record now?! Have you heard 'See my baby Jive'? It's fantastic, isn't it. I'm going to tape it. But I still like my Elvis, 'Falling in love with you'.

I think Ronja has forgotten the rabbit now. She is moulting at the moment. There are hairs everywhere. She sends her love to you!

The German student should have come on the 15th June, but they have been cancelled. We have an Austrian one coming in July and a French one in

¹⁴ Fritz has no explanation for this statement

August. The organization paid us £28.35¹⁵ for three weeks for your stay, so it would be a lot cheaper to come over privately.

I don't care if you don't pay me anything. It will be lovely to see you again.

Why did you have to go to hospital, were you visiting or aren't you well?!

Yes I think it's terrible about the little boy. I'm glad I didn't see it, I would have fainted.¹⁶

How are all your family? My father is a lot better now. I'm pleased to say.

Mr. Smith liked Munich, but he couldn't get used to crossing your roads. He said you had to take your life in your own hands to cross the road.

He didn't post your parcel until Friday, so I don't suppose you would get it until about Thursday, would you, you should have received it before you get this letter.

Only 7 months, it sounds a long time but I expect it will soon go. I will telephone you again soon.

¹⁵ In 1973, 1 pound was equivalent to 6.54357 DM (Deutsche Mark), i.e. € 3.35 today, and thus a total of € 97.00 for three weeks. Today this € 97.00 would have a value of: € 30.70.

Quotation from financial sources: Finanzen 100. Das Börsenportal von Focus Online. URL: https://f100-res.cloudinary.com/image/upload/s--ryQLwtVs--/w_1200/a/public/v1jqirosqrb0wgcgco1f.jpg. Status: Sept./12, 2021.

¹⁶ Fritz cannot remember this incident.

Look after yourself, and be good!!! You never told me, if you are still going out with Ursula or not. Do you think it is none of my business?

How long could you come for, at Christmas, do you know? Also what do your parents think? Do they mind? I don't want to upset them!

Lots of love from the children, regards from Jack and love from your MRS in England. That is what your father said, isn't it?

How does it feel to be married!!
Do you think we should tell Jack!!!!!!

PS: Did you get my letter with the one for your parents enclosed? Only it was so kind of them to send me the money.

I wanted them to get the letter to thank them. We are looking forward to seeing the photographs. Don't forget to put one in of yourself, will you?

30/5/73

Dear Fritz,

I was so sorry to hear about your accident ¹⁷. I hope you are feeling better now. It must be painful.

It was lovely to speak to you on the phone. I don't suppose you felt much like talking with your lip. It will put a stop to your love life won't it? Still just think about catching up!!!!

As I said on the phone, I have a terrible cold and I feel really miserable. I thought I would write to you and cheer myself up a bit. I need some of your famous medicine! ¹⁸

The children have this week off to drive me completely mad! Still I am not working this week, you know that. I work days now. Well I can have the school holidays off, if I want to.

You are lucky, going to Spain in a few weeks. Have you got room for me? I'm not very big. I'm sure you could squeeze me in somewhere without anyone knowing.

Jack & Ralph are going to a strip club tomorrow night with some other fellows. At the end they raffle

¹⁷ Fritz had an accident during P.E. (physical education) at school. He injured his lip and damaged a tooth.

¹⁸ This remark is somewhat confusing. What medication is Rose alluding to here?

the stripper, and the one who wins, keeps her for the night?!!

I don't quite know what I shall do, if he comes home with her! Did you tell your parents about the one we went to? ¹⁹

I will let you know how he gets on when I next write. I don't suppose he will win (he better not). There will be a few black eyes around!!

We are really looking forward to seeing the photos. I have taped some new records from the top twenty. Especially 'See my Baby Jive' ²⁰.

Have you heard 'It's good to be back' ²¹, you will have to sing it when you come at Christmas. The children love 'Hell Raiser' ²². We have taped that one as well.

Well I suppose I'd better do some work. I have heard from the organization about the French student. He is 15 and his father is a customs officer. His name is Didier. They have sent a photograph. He doesn't look as nice as you (there's a compliment for you).

Well look after yourself. I hope your lip is better.

¹⁹ This sounds as if they went to a strip bar but Fritz has no remembrance of that.

²⁰ By Wizzard.

²¹ By Gary Glitter.

²² By The Sweet.

Lots of love from us all. Don't get too near this letter.
It must be crawling with cold germs.

Love, Rose.

PS: I'm glad you got the tea ok.

5/6/73

Dear Fritz,

Thank you very much for sending the photos. You should have kept them until you had the prints.

Why won't you go to the barbers. Is your hair very long? You had better not upset your dad. He might not let you come at Christmas.

I hope your lip is better. I expect the stitches are out now, aren't they?

I've got a job in the office at work now. It's much better. I don't get so tired, more money as well.

The children have gone back to school now (thank goodness). They all send their love to you. My father is a lot better. It might not be long now until he comes home.

The photographs look very good. We must choose which ones we want developed now, and then I will send them back to you.

We are expecting a new addition to our family. The kids are excited.

Are you looking forward to your holiday. When exactly is it you go away? I hope you have a lovely time. It's a pity, you can't catch the wrong plane by

mistake and come to England again. Still it's not long really, is it?

Have I upset you, only you seemed different on the phone and in your letter with the photos. I hope you don't mind me asking. I can't explain very well. It's just a feeling I've got. Stupid aren't I?

Look after yourself. No more accidents?

PS: The addition to the family is a kitten. That got you guessing didn't it? Something for Ronja to chase.

Lot of love from us all.

Rose.

9th June 1973

[Letter from Margret, Rose's best friend]

Dear Fritz,

How nice it was to hear from you. Rose was very curious. When she arrived home from work, the letter had been delivered and she came straight round with it and sat at my side, while I read.

It will be good to see you at Christmas, but if you thought England was cold at Easter, what will you be like at Christmas!

As yet, I had not thought about next year. It seems such a long way away. But I cannot see any reason why your friend Uwe ²³ cannot come and stay with us.

Rainer had said that he would like to come again next year. But whether he will come, and when, I do not know.

If Uwe is as 'modest' as you, we shall all have a good time.

²³ Uwe was another good friend of Fritz's.

We ²⁴ are all back at school, and it is a long term until the summer holidays. And of course, because we are all working, the weather is glorious, sun all day and very hot. The children have a pool in the garden and we are all getting sun tanned.

The kitchen, at last, is looking more as it should. The doorway is completely finished, and the new window is in, which gives much light and air. The cupboards though have not been delivered as yet. The manufacturers take such a long time. But it will be well finished for your visit at Christmas.

As for the money. The organization paid us just under £29.00 ²⁵ for the three weeks of your stay. So if Uwe wishes to come, I think £1.50 a day would be a fair price to ask. Do you agree?

²⁴ Margret means her and Rose's kids.

²⁵ In 1973, 1 pound was equivalent to 6.54357 DM (Deutsche Mark), i.e. € 3.35 today, and thus a total of € 97.00 for three weeks. Today this € 97.00 would have a value of: € 30.70. Quotation from financial sources: Finanzen 100. Das Börsenportal von Focus Online URL: https://f100-res.cloudinary.com/image/upload/s--ryQLwtVs--/w_1200/a/public/v1jqjirosqrb0wgcgo1f.jpg. Status: Sept./12, 2021.

It was very nice to see your negatives, and Rose is going to have some developed. Who will win the battle of the photographs, you or your father?

We are all (animals included!) very well, and hope your mouth is better, and that your family are all well.

Love to you and Rainer (when you see him).

Greetings from Rose and family. She will write to you soon.

Love,

Margret, Ralph, Richard & Markus.

16/6/73

Dear Fritz,

Thank you for your letter. I'm glad your lip is better now.

You ask if I like my work better now. Yes it's nice. But I would sooner be laying in the garden sun-bathing. The weather has been beautiful. It was so hot today, we didn't know what to do with ourselves.

They had a hike around the children's school today. The children could enter competitions. John went in for decorating a child's bike. Jack made his into a Dalek (you know Dr. Who) and he won first prize. He was thrilled to bits.

Katharine entered the cake competition but she didn't win (she must take after her mother. A terrible cook!!).

So we had a good afternoon. My father is out of hospital now but he has to go every day for physio-therapy (you had better look in your dictionary for that one). He is much better now, but he will never be the same. He has aged terribly.

You do not understand about my addition. Well it's a joke of mine, but it's too complicated to explain. I will tell you at Christmas.

Anyway, it's a kitten, a baby cat. We have called her (we think it is, can't tell the difference!!) TINKER. She is beautiful. She is so small, she sits in my hand.

Ronja gets on very well with her. She chases Ronja and bites her tail. Ronja is afraid of her. I will try and take some photos. She will be big when you see her at Christmas.

I will send your photos back as soon as I receive them from the chemist. It should be next week sometime.

Of course I don't mind you being jealous of the new student. Actually, I'm not looking forward to having another one. It won't seem the same somehow. I think, I got too attached to you!

I shouldn't say that, should I? I do not know why I had a feeling I upset you. Perhaps it was just a mood I was in. I don't know. Anyway, I'm glad I didn't annoy you.

Oh, I wish I could have come with you on your journey to the river Mosel. It must be very beautiful. Perhaps one day I shall see it. My cold is gone now. You haven't still got yours, have you?

Where did you go on your class journey, somewhere nice?

You will have returned from your holiday when you read this. Did you have a lovely time? I expect you are beautiful and brown. I hope you didn't have too many girlfriends!!

You never tell me if you are still going with Ursula, do you? You are very honest with your parents, aren't you. Do you tell them everything? It is a good thing to be close to your parents, I think.

Yes, Jack came home ok from the strip club. He had a good time.

Thank you for your lovely compliment, Fritz. I am missing you very much. I often think about you. I still have your poem, you wrote. Do you remember?

I'm glad your missing us as well. The children still sing your songs (Wednesday). I have just received your parcel. Thank you so much, Fritz.

I would rather have you here singing it, than Cliff Richard. Thanks for the cough tea. My cold's gone but it will do for the next one! It was very kind of you to send them to us.

Jack sends his thanks as well. When he read your last letter the bit about the strip club, he said 'I think he fancies you'. Do you say that in Germany?

What is your favourite record now? Do you like "Walking in the Rain" by the Partridge family? That's

my latest favourite. It's pouring with rain today (Wednesday). It's terrible.

How did you find out about the cat? In one letter you didn't know what I meant and then you knew. How?

Write soon, lots of love from us all.

Rose.

22/6/73 [*This section was written on a typewriter*]

Dear Fritz,

Just a quick letter to thank you very, very much for your parcel, it was very kind of you.

We have played the record a lot, the children are very pleased with it.

I have written you a letter which should be waiting for you when you get home. I hope you have a better journey home, than you did going. Have a lovely holiday, not too many girl friends though!!!

Please give our regards to your parents I hope they are enjoying themselves, also your sister. I have some of the photo's back now, they are very good. You didn't put any in of yourself, did you?

Thanks for your post card. Be good!

Write soon.

Love Rose.

You can see what a terrible typist I am. I'm supposed to be working. I will get the sack.

Dear Fritz,
[handwriting, with a "transcription" below]

Will you bring your guitar at Christmas.

Love

Kevin

24/7/73

Dear Fritz,

Thank you for your letters. I'm sorry I was a long time writing, but I have been very busy. What with going to work, and a student, and doing the housekeeping. I didn't have much time.

Of course, I didn't have the photos developed because of your letter. Mrs Smith's husband works for Agfa and so I got them developed a little cheaper than in the shop, but we had them done, because we wanted to.

I'm glad you were worried when I didn't write, because that is how I felt a little while back when I wrote and asked you if I had upset you, and I thought you might have thought I was silly! Do you understand that it sounds very complicated!

Please excuse the paper. It is the children's. I still haven't got round to buying any.

Maria ²⁶ only has one week more. She has enjoyed herself. But she is missing her boy friend, she is engaged.

We have got the car back, it is alright but they have taken the radio out of it. But Jack is glad to have it back in one piece. ²⁷

²⁶ Maria is another exchange student who stayed at Rose's house.

²⁷ The car was stolen, but the police were able to find it.

We went stockcar racing the other night and I thought of you. When you come at Christmas there won't be any, as they do not race in the winter. But at Easter you will be able to go.

The other evening I went and saw 'Jesus Christ Superstar'²⁸ with some friends. It was very, very good. Some of the music was lovely. We had to go up to Soho and we walked around, where we walked that night, we went out, remember?

The children have broken up from school now. So I do not have to go to work in the day. I am just going in on Tuesday and Thursday evenings from 6:30 – 9:30, just to keep the work down a bit.

We have decorated the toilet. It looks very nice, and we have had the front garden paved in, that looks very nice as well. In 2 weeks time, Jack has his holidays and he is going to decorate the front of the house. You will not recognize it when you come, after that we hope to start on the children's bedroom.

You ask in your letter what place to come to in England. Well last time you came to Luton, but there is HEATHROW AIRPORT, that is in London.

And there is GATWICK AIRPORT, that is on the way to Brighton, where Jack's brother lives. His wife is expecting her baby any day. She should have

²⁸ A world famous musical at the time

had it last week, so next time I write I will be able to tell you what it is. Do you remember them?

In your letter you say you cannot tell me your feelings. Why not? I would like to know what they are!

I'm enclosing a photo of the cat, she is growing very quickly.

I was surprised to hear Rainer is in England again. Why do you think he has changed? Are you still friends?

You go away again soon don't you? You are lucky. You never ask me to come with you, do you!!! I could do with a holiday! Where is it, you are going to?

We will be having a French student next Tuesday, he is 15 years old and his name is Diddier. His father is a customs officer that is all I know about him.

At Christmas there will be pantomimes on, do you know what they are! And there is always an ice show. I will have to see what else is on.

There is 'Jesus Christ Superstar' or ("Oh Calcutta") have you heard that one. I do not think your parents would approve of that!

I had better stop writing or I will go on forever.

There is a little letter from Kevin enclosed! Please erase my writing.

Look after yourself. Please remember us to your parents.

Lots of love, Rose.

PS: I have just had a telephone call from Jack's brother. Janet has a baby boy and I'm feeling all excited.

Write soon. I love to have your letters.

09/08/73

Dear Fritz,

Thank you for your letter and the photos. When I showed them to the children, they thought it was Rainer, because of your long hair.

I do not think your hair looks nice as long as that. I think you look much nicer looking with your hair as it was at Easter. I hope you don't mind me saying that.

We have our French student now and he can't speak English, it is terrible. I cannot remember much French. We seem to spend our time looking through dictionaries.

Maria was sorry to go home, she was very nice. She was 18 years old. I do not think we will get on very well with the French one, because we cannot communicate.

It is pouring with rain here today. You go back to school early, don't you?

The children here have another 4 weeks yet. Jack has started his holidays now. He won't be very happy if it keeps raining. He will not be able to decorate the house.

Thank you for the compliment about the good looking woman. Yesterday, our student went out at 8

o'clock in the morning and he still hadn't come home at 2:30 am the next morning. And we had to get in touch with the organization and the police. He finally came home at 5 am and Jack & I were furious.

We hadn't had any sleep all night. I went mad. I was shouting at him and I made him cry. But I do not think he will do it again (he's worse than you!!). Only joking.

I expect you are back at school now, is it good? I hope you have a lovely holiday (again).

The children and Jack send their love to you. Well I had better get some dinner ready. John is going to Judo tonight. He goes to a new school in September. We have bought all his new uniform. It looks very smart.

It is a shame about Rainer isn't it? Must finish now, please get your hair cut 'just a little'.

Love.
Rose.

MAKE LOVE NOT WAR, ITS MORE FUN THAT WAY!!!

Kevin [*signature, children's handwriting*]

25/8/73

Dear Fritz,

What a lovely surprise to hear you on the telephone. It's a shame, it costs so much money or we could talk longer.

I always think of so many things I didn't say afterwards.

I'm ever so pleased you have booked your ticket. I haven't received your letter yet. It's a pity you cannot be here for Christmas Day. Still you're coming. That's the most important thing!!!

We are going to a party tonight. I wish you could be there and I could dance with you! (Do you laugh?).

Margret might have a party after Christmas, when you are here.

I'm feeling very sentimental today. I have the tape recorded on and I always think of you when different records come on.

Are you looking forward to your holiday? How long is it you go for? Not too many girlfriends, or I might get jealous!

The tape's playing Peters & Lee's 'Welcome Home'. Do you know it? The words are just what I feel. I was going to buy it for you but I just haven't had

time (I told you I'm feeling sentimental). Do you mind?

John has got his yellow belt for Judo now. He has changed clubs.

Kevin is going to start as soon as there is a vacancy.

Jack has nearly finished painting the front of the house. He fell off the ladder and hurt his ankle so he is hobbling around at the moment. He had to go to the hospital and get it strapped up.

Kevin has written a little letter to you.

The French student goes home Tuesday (thank goodness). I do not like the French very much. They aren't very clean. He doesn't like to bath or wash. He didn't even bring any soap with him. No toothbrush or toothpaste either. And he doesn't change his clothes very often either. I will have to disinfect his room, when he's gone!

Only four months to go. Have you changed? Apart from your hair? Do you have to be back in time for school or not? You can stay until next Christmas if you like!

Perhaps I will get your letter next week. Thank you for telephoning. It was very, very nice of you.

Regards to your parents.

Lots of love,
Rose.

Saturday *[no date included]*

Dear Fritz,

Thank you very much for your card, which we received this morning.

I didn't write to you in Rome ²⁹ because I didn't know, how long you were staying there. Did you have a good time? It seems such a long time since I heard from you.

I don't know what happened to your last letter. It must have got lost in the post. Did you get my letter, thanking you for phoning on Kevin's birthday?

Please write and tell me the day, you are coming at Christmas. It won't be long now, will it? Are you excited?

John has started his new school now. He has to do homework now and he is learning French, so you will be able to give him some lessons?

The weather is getting quite cold here now. What's it like in Germany? You had better bring your woolly underclothes with you, Christmas. You were cold here at Easter, weren't you!!!

²⁹ Fritz had gone on a final school trip to Rome with his entire class. The final exam is called the Abitur in Germany. The graduation trip was planned three years before graduation. The reason is that the German school system changed from fixed to elective courses.

I will buy an electric blanket for your bed before you come, so you will be warm. Please hurry up and write. It seems too long. Every morning I think perhaps there will be a letter, but no, the postman walks past.

Jack has gone out for the day today to Southend (it is a seaside town) with all the boys from work. They won't be home until about 2am tomorrow morning. You should be here keeping me company, instead of Rome!!!

Did you have any nice girlfriends. They are pretty Italian girls, aren't they! (not as good as English!).

Please, please, please write soon. Look after yourself.

Love, Rose.

Dear Fritz,

[Children's handwriting, with a transcription below]

Thank you very much for phoning me. It was my best birthday present.

Love.

Kevin.

The Results. Prognoses.

The results of such a survey are not representative and are not intended to be.

In the context of this book, the focus is on the creation and compilation of a mood picture, which, moreover, and in itself, does not or cannot be based on the time frame of the event, but is collected approx. 50 years after the respective events.

Therefore, the results are, in any case, already biased due to this fact and can therefore only be assessed from today's perspective and with the associated limitations - hopefully in a meaningful manner.

In the meantime, a lot has changed in our society and at the level of jurisdiction.

The seventies were still characterised by the fact that in Germany (and certainly in other places, too) there was the development or aftereffect of a "sexual revolution", throughout which many things seemed possible that were unthinkable in previous decades (or even longer ago).

The so-called "Free Love" youth movement at that time postulated the departure into a new, uninhibited freedom, in which the exercise of sexuality and diverse forms of love and life came into the foreground.

The morals and shackles of old times, especially those of a “millennial empire” (this is the Nazis’ own expression for their 12 year lasting dictatorship), seemed to crack and many things were tried out and re-lived.

In the eighties, for example, the Green Party pursued the idea that all sexual criminal laws should be abolished, as they were seen as obsolete and repressive.

Sexuality between children and adults was seen as legitimate, as long as both “sides” engaged with each other by mutual consent.

The affected protagonist Fritz in our story was, as part of his involvement in gay policy activism in the 1970s and 1980s, himself a participant and thus a witness of a "Children and Youth Congress" from 24th – 25th September 1983 at the Emmaus Center in Dachsberg/ Kamp-Lintfort, FRG, under the umbrella of the new Green Party "Die Grünen".

At this congress, far-reaching and most extreme positions were propagated and “practiced” on site as apparently self-evident epiphenomena.

Free love and sexuality with children and young people was to be permitted by law and the existing relevant laws were to be abolished accordingly.

There was a large number of delegates who openly presented their sexual “love affairs” at this party

congress with their underage “lovers” (sometimes smaller children) and did not even shy away from sexual acts in the presence of others.³⁰

Accordingly, the social mood at that time seemed to lead to the assumption that such conditions and relationships were socially acceptable and accordingly, third-party observers were relatively reluctant to act on their bad gut feeling when they perceived such crimes.

One did not dare to reveal or state any concerns. In the seventies and eighties, perpetrators were able to feel largely safe and unchallenged, and consequently there were more and more open attempts to act out sexual derivations, to make them public and even postulate them as “mainstream” and a political demand!

„Marieluise Beck, a member of the Bundestag [which is the German parliament, editor’s addition] for many years, demanded that the situation of the time be taken into account: ‘It was about the difficult liberation from the heavy-handed sexual morality of the post-war period. Whoever wanted to overcome the bourgeoisie of their parents was not always sure-footed in their own standards.’“³¹

³⁰ See the extensive description of these relationships in Annex 08.

³¹ Bibliografic Specification for „Pädophilie-Debatte (Bündnis 90/Die Grünen)“

Page name: Pädophilie-Debatte (Bündnis 90/Die Grünen). [Pedophilia debate (Alliance 90/The Greens)].

If one takes into account these particularly perfidious "conditions" of some groups in federal German society at that time, such openly displayed, presumably inadequate behaviour in the form of an exchange of letters with someone's ward is hardly surprising.

Not all developments at this time immediately led in the wrong direction; groups such as homosexuals, trans people³² and other forms of identity set out on a path to social equality and are now increasingly being protected and supported by the state.

In our day and age with the "Me-too-movement" and the abuse scandals that have been noticeable for years in all areas of life, especially in the church, the situation on the "abuse front" has turned significantly for the better, at least in regard to societal attention and ostracism.

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Translation by Anja Kadir, FRG, Elmshorn.

This is a complete quote of the original article and nothing has been changed at all. Underlined words in the original text refer to links and their contents have been omitted here. Text internal footnotes are shown without any brackets, their contents are to be read at the end of the article.

³² People who feel that they are in the wrong body and "take on" another gender.

At the same time, it must be stated that the number of cases seems to be increasing to a very considerable extent, which is ultimately due to the extreme distribution and improper use on the Internet, which has become possible on a worldwide scale.

The gap between the exposure of sexual violence on the one hand and the increase in crimes on the other has diverged considerably, which is cause for concern.

For example, the number of child pornographic images discovered around the world is of such large quantity that it usually takes years just to sift through the number of photographs before one can conclude any legal evidence.

Many crimes inevitably remain unpunished due to a lack of employees and a shortage of resources.

Taking into account all of these premises, an adequate, professional and scientifically sound assessment of the letters we have here is difficult and, in reality, almost impossible.

Let us therefore come back to the “common sense” already mentioned at the beginning³³. Anyone reasonably “sensible” knows intuitively that any form of excessive behaviour by adults towards children, adolescents under 16 years of age and wards is and will remain an absolute “no-go scenario”.

³³ This somewhat “vague” term is explained in detail in Annex 03.

If you consider fundamental human rights at federal and EU level, there is the “**right to integrity**” and this right basically dictates everything that should and should not be done when it comes to the protection of young persons.

The **Charter of the European Union** stipulates: ³⁴

<i>„Title 1. Dignity.</i>
<i>Article 3 – Right to integrity of the person.</i>
<i>1. Everyone has the right to respect for his or her physical or mental integrity.</i>
<i>2. In the fields of medicine and biology, the following must be respected in particular:</i>
<i>a) the free and informed consent of the person concerned, according to the procedures laid down by law;</i>
<i>b) the prohibition of eugenic practices, in particular those aiming at the selection of persons;</i>
<i>c) the prohibition of making the human body and its parts as such a source of financial gain;</i>
<i>d) the prohibition of the reproductive cloning of human beings.</i>

³⁴ Quoting of internet sources. URL: <https://fra.europa.eu/de/eu-charter/article/3-recht-auf-unversehrtheit>.
Last updated: 30.08.2021

The **German Constitution** ³⁵ states the following

Basis Law for the Federal Republic of Germany. Article 2.

(1) Every person shall have the right to free development of his personality insofar as he does not violate the rights of others or offend against the constitutional order or the moral law.

(2)) Every person shall have the right to life and physical integrity. Freedom of the person shall be inviolable. These rights may be interfered with only pursuant to a law.

³⁵ Quoting of internet sources. URL:
[https:// www.gesetze-im-internet.de/englisch_gg/englisch_gg.html#p0023](https://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/englisch_gg/englisch_gg.html#p0023)
Last updated: 11th of Nov., 2021

The Survey. Question and Answers.

Is the (included, one-sided) correspondence here

between a woman in her mid-thirties and a 16-year-old,

in the sense of the usually "common" and socially acceptable distance requirement between an adult and a 16-year-old adolescent,

who is also under protection in the sense of a host mother/ exchange student relationship,

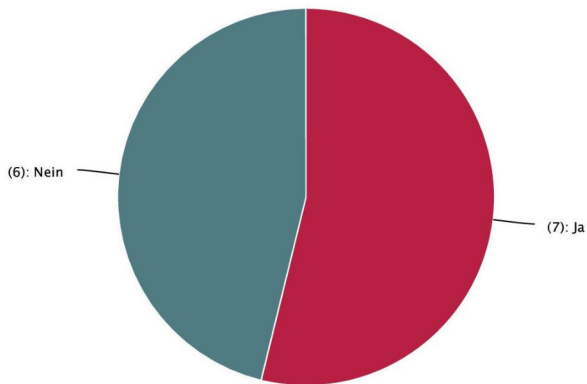
in your opinion and your "common sense" ...

(English comments got a black background colour, all other comments were translated from German)

Question 1:

...appropriate, in the sense of a (then and still to-day) valid moral concept?

YES	NO
53,85 %	46,15 %



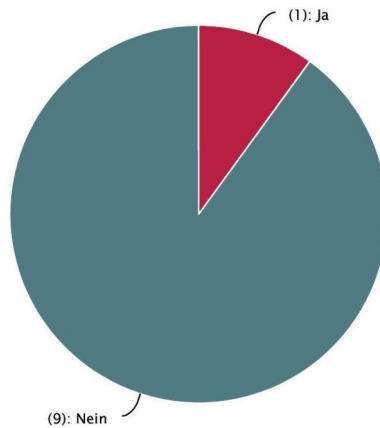
Individual comments:	
a.	<i>For a 31-year-old who is constantly writing letters to a 16-year-old, the whole thing is a bit inadequate and goes far beyond typical behaviour.</i>
b.	<i>Seems too frequent to me.</i>
c.	<i>My gut feeling tells me it's not completely normal. To write one letter. OK. But this many??</i>

d.	<i>The question would be whether there were any incidents that took place outside of these letters?</i>
e.	<i>Whilst I say it is not appropriate I am somewhat ambivalent. The frequency of the initial letters seems to be rather high within the context of a friendly relationship; it is more akin to a pen-pal relationship between teenagers...</i>

Question 2:

... designed to establish a love affair **with** the initiation of an illegal sexual connotation?

YES	NO
10,00 %	90,00 %



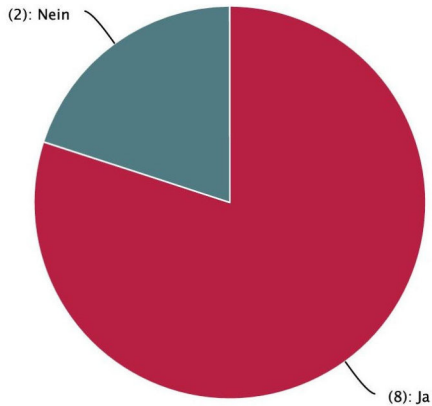
Individual comments:	
a.	<i>I do not think that one can specifically draw any conclusions from this.</i>
b.	<i>There are many indications of sexual connotations and there is much talk of love and affection, which goes beyond everyday matters.</i>
c.	<i>Unclear.</i>
d.	<i>The woman was very loving and motherly, may-</i>

	<i>be too much of a good thing?</i>
e.	<i>Whilst superficially the lady is intrusive in terms of asking about the boy's love life (particularly towards the end of the correspondence), it seems unlikely that it could be anything more than an inappropriate flirtation since, even if the boy had visited again, the woman would be unable to start anything sexual within a family environment with children and a husband around.</i>

Question 3:

... aimed at merely establishing, maintaining and promoting a friendly relationship **without** the initiation of an illegal sexual connotation?

YES	NO
80,00 %	20,00 %



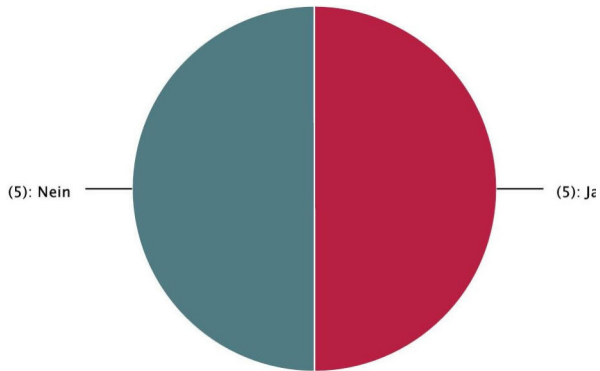
	Individual comments:
a.	<i>I'm not sure about that. I'm tending towards yes, but I cannot say 100%.</i>
b.	<i>It goes way beyond that.</i>
c.	<i>Unclear.</i>
d.	<i>I'm not sure. So yes and no.</i>

e.	<i>Did something in this direction actually happen?</i>
f.	<i>There does feel to be a sexual connotation in the letters but it is not clear to me whether this was flirtatious or in expectation of more. I have therefore chosen to give the benefit of the doubt to the woman.</i>

Question 4:

...when considered in light of the presumed intention, **ambiguous** and would you therefore **warn** your own child (adolescent over 16 years of age) about possibly unclear dangers of this "relationship" or **enlighten** your child about these potential dangers?

YES	NO
50,00 %	50,00 %



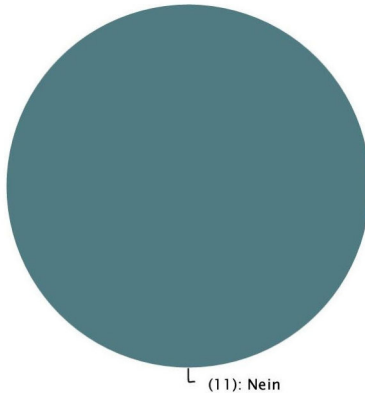
Individual comments:	
a.	<i>I would point this out to my child, yes. But I would not prevent them from maintaining a relationship with the host mother. However, I would continue to monitor the situation.</i>
b.	<i>It seems like a romantic crush to me, and to warn against it seems over-the-top to me.</i>

c.	<i>Definitely, but in an advisory and co-operative manner.</i>
d.	<i>It can't hurt!</i>
e.	<i>I feel that a parent should help their child be generally aware of risks associated with relationships regardless of the particular circumstances of this correspondence.</i>

Question 5:

... suitable for having to prevent contact between your child (adolescent over 16 years of age) and an adult by appropriate means? And would you do this **without** your child's involvement?

YES	NO
0 %	100 %



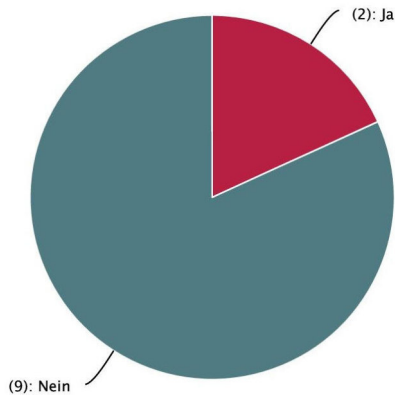
Individual comments:	
a.	<i>I would not cut off contact, and definitely not without involving my child. At the age of 16, I would trust that my child would be vigilant and sensible enough to be able to deal with the situation after being made aware of the same.</i>
b.	<i>Always together with the child.</i>
c.	<i>Not without their involvement.</i>

d.	<i>Never ever!</i>
e.	<i>This is something that I believe should be achieved by being supportive and sharing with the child. If the child is aware of the risks and has a good relationship with the parent(s) they would in theory be able to make their own decisions, perhaps by discussing with their parents. However, this is probably an ideal since teenagers are teenagers.</i>

Question 6:

... suitable for having to prevent contact between your child (adolescent over 16 years of age) and an adult using appropriate means? And would you do this **with** your child's involvement?

YES	NO
18,18 %	81,82 %



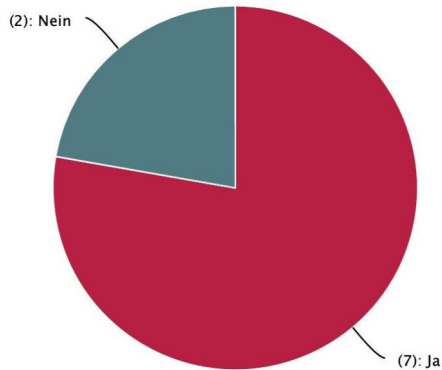
Individual comments:	
a.	<i>I wouldn't stop contact, but I would monitor the relationship.</i>
b.	<i>Definitely.</i>
c.	<i>Not without involving the teenager.</i>
d.	<i>No, not in any case!</i>

e.	<i>See previous answer.</i> [... in question no. 4e., author's addition]

Question 7:

... an event that, seeing that it happened almost 50 years ago, should be assessed differently, and indeed less scrutinisingly (strictly), than if it had taken place today?

YES	NO
18,18 %	81,82 %



	Individual comments:
a.	<i>I cannot identify any immediate psychological risks for the young person in these letters.</i>
b.	<i>The same.</i>
c.	<i>This is an universal topic!</i>

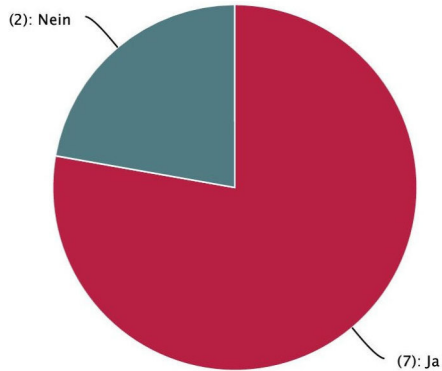
d. *I have answered no because I think that something that happened 50 years ago could (not should) now be viewed differently. It was a different world where the immediacy of modern communication did not exist although there were some telephone calls which seems unusual for the time.*

However, whether it should be assessed less 'strictly' is a different question; the truth of the events then are the same as they would be today although the medium was different. Flirtation (if that is what it was) between an older woman and a child remains questionable...

Question 8:

... an event that, seeing that it happened almost 50 years ago, should be assessed just as scrutinisingly (strictly) as it is today, because there is or should be a universal range of assessments on the subject of sexual violence (formerly referred to as "abuse")?

YES	NO
77,78 %	22,22 %



Individual comments:	
a.	The same!
b.	<p><i>There are two questions here: scrutiny; and reason for scrutiny. The scrutiny question I have tried to address in the previous answer.</i></p> <p><i>Whether there 'should be a universal range of assessments...' is based on a premise that such</i></p>

a range of assessments could be made. I do not see how there can be such a universal range since we live in a world where different cultures have quite different perspectives which have to be contextualised; I do not see that there can be a single, simple, universal assessment however desirable this might seem to be.

To illustrate: is flirtation equivalent to sexual violence? It depends on a range of factors.

Comments outside of the questions:

Internal quotations from the letters are shown in bold, they were not in bold in the original.

a.	<p>I read some of the letters, but only got to about page 25. I have to say that they became increasingly uncomfortable. And I don't want to read any further.</p> <p>I'm the kind of person who won't let go of it and who carries something like that around with them for a long time whilst pondering (I can only watch easy films with happy endings on TV...) .</p> <p>I don't want to falsify your survey by answering the questions with partial awareness. But my personal common sense already says at this point that something is wrong here. Without knowing how to proceed and without being able to put it into words. Just a strong gut feeling.</p>
b.	<p>How one would react as a parent in such a situation is difficult to judge. My two boys are still so little ...</p> <p>However, I think that at 16 you should already have enough common sense to be able to judge situations sensibly.</p> <p>For example, my mother always gave me a lot of freedom and let me go to the USA for a year when I was 16 without knowing what to expect. She just trusted that I would do the right thing.</p>

	<p>Of course, this also depends a lot on the child themselves. I was rather ambitious and followed the rules. ;-)</p> <p>The comments that I found inappropriate in the letters were [sic]</p> <p>"Your MRS in England", "He says that you like me", The bit with the strip club, And the many questions about [... Fritz', added by the author] 'girlfriends'.</p>
c.	<p>I find it difficult to evaluate this from the outside. In any case, in my opinion, the adolescent's responses should also be considered. There are some statements or hints that could be indications, but don't have to be.</p> <p>In any case, the frequency of the correspondence seems to me to be very unusual and also inappropriate, as well as some topics and formulations.</p> <p>Still, you have to be very careful with things like that.</p>

d.	This comment is from an Australian perspective.
	<p data-bbox="250 274 423 306">[...] “Fritz”.</p> <p data-bbox="250 347 941 561">Fritz is 16. He must have had a strong attachment to Rose and her family. There were 18 or so letters and several telephone calls in a few months? The questions are; was Rose infatuated with Fritz? Was Fritz infatuated with Rose? Was it all only friendly banter?</p> <p data-bbox="250 603 941 817">Fritz appears to have tried to project a maturity beyond his years. For example; the invention of girlfriend ‘Ursula’ (28/4/73), presumably attending a (conveniently forgotten?) strip club with the other adults (30/5/73), a question asked about his getting drunk (2/5/73).</p> <p data-bbox="250 858 371 890">“Rose”.</p> <p data-bbox="250 932 941 1145">Rose is 30 or 31. She was married at a young age (18 or 19?) – her first child was born at age 20 or 21. Rose was born near the end of the World War – about 1943 and reached young adulthood at the start of the “swinging 60s” in England.</p> <p data-bbox="250 1187 486 1219">1970s England.</p> <p data-bbox="250 1228 941 1401">The early 1960s was a period in England where social norms changed dramatically. The invention of the contraceptive pill enabled women to become more sexually adventurous, clothing became more daring (e.g. miniskirt), there were</p>

public protests about nuclear war threats and so on. Society became even more permissive into the 1970s. Strip clubs, rise of pornography, adventurous dress in women (e.g. bra-less) etc. Rose would have been of that era, except she was a young wife and mother and could not go to any extremes. She would have talked about these things with a more open attitude than earlier generations.

Also Rose and her family live in Croyden/London. London was very progressive compared to many other parts of Britain (and Europe) and people often would be more open-minded and relaxed than elsewhere.

Attitudes and perceptions.

Another observation about Rose is she is naturally a “chatterbox”. I don’t know if there is an exact translation into German but it is someone who talks (or writes) a lot and of trivial things.

This was apparent from her very first letter. Possibly not a German trait and something Fritz’s parents misinterpreted?

Fritz’s parents were an earlier generation. They grew up in Germany under a harsh and repressive regime with a moral code very different to that of Britain, USA, Australia etc.

The effects of the World War would still have

weighed heavily on their minds. I believe this, because my own experiences of war are still with me after 50 years.

I believe that their opinion of the English would be strongly influenced by this history and they could easily draw negative conclusions.

[...’s, name of this comment’s author, added by the book author] opinions on the letters.

From the letters following, are a few examples that may have influenced Fritz’s parents’ opinion. I have offered my opinion in some cases.

24/4/73: ‘...and I hope my sons will grow up as nice as you.’

2/5/73: ‘I hope you enjoyed your May celebration. Did you get drunk?’

These appear to be simple pleasantries and innocuous although the question about getting drunk is unusual? Refer to my opinion above that Fritz tried to project greater maturity than he may have had.

23/5/73: ‘But I still like my Elvis, ‘Falling in love with you’.

I think the song was actually ‘Can’t help falling in love’. This is an Elvis Presley song but if read out of context it could easily be misinterpreted. I think it is only chat about music.

23/5/73: ‘...and love from your MRS in England. That is what your father said, isn’t it? How does it feel to be married!! Do you think we should tell Jack!!!!!!

This is a typical British humorous and frivolous comment, making fun of someone else and is probably innocuous.

30/5/73: ‘You are lucky, going to Spain in a few weeks. Have you got room for me? I’m not very big. I’m sure you could squeeze me in somewhere without anyone knowing.’

I this is only a humorous comment and a typical, innocuous, British joke.

30/5/73: ‘Jack & Ralph are going to a strip club tomorrow night with some other fellows. At the end they raffle the stripper, and the one who wins, keeps her for the night?! I don’t quite know what I shall do, if he comes home with her! Did you tell your parents about the one we went to?’ [she means the strip club, added by the author].

This is an unusual topic for a mature woman to be telling a teenage boy but I refer back to my earlier comments about the 1970s more open attitudes and my opinion that Fritz tried to project greater maturity than he may have had.

9 June 1973: *[Letter by Margret, Rose's best friend] 'If Uwe is as 'modest' as you, we shall all have a good time.'*

There is a peculiar trait in British English called "Antiphrasis". It is done for emphasis by saying the opposite of what is actually meant in such a way that the true intention is obvious. An example: 'Take your time, we've got all day', meaning 'hurry up, we don't have time'. Unfortunately a non-native speaker could easily misunderstand it!

I interpret that comment as Fritz was NOT modest! Recalling my comment earlier - Fritz appears to have been trying to project maturity beyond his years.

16/6/73: *'Of course I don't mind you being jealous of the new student. Actually, I'm not looking forward to having another one. It won't seem the same somehow. I think, I got too attached to you! I shouldn't say that, should I? I do not know why I had a feeling I upset you. Perhaps it was just a mood I was in. I don't know. Anyway, I'm glad I didn't annoy you.'*

I have difficulty interpreting these comments? There seems to be a shift in the relationship? Fritz expressing jealousy over another student and Rose indicating being too attached?

16/6/73: This carried on in the same letter. ***'You never tell me if you are still going with Ursula, do you? You are very honest with your parents, aren't you. Do you tell them everything? It is a good thing to be close to your parents, I think.'***

'Yes, Jack came home ok from the strip club. He had a good time.'

Apparently only chatter. I cannot see any further issues regarding the above mentioned attachment.

24/7/73: ***'I'm glad you were worried when I didn't write, because that is how I felt a little while back when I wrote and asked you if I had upset you, and I thought you might have thought I was silly! Do you understand that it sounds very complicated!'***

It is difficult for me to interpret the meaning of this? She also signed off ***'Lots of love, Rose'*** which shows a slight shift in affection. Although that is not an unusual closing for good friends of opposite gender in England and Australia.

09/08/73: ***'MAKE LOVE NOT WAR, ITS MORE FUN THAT WAY!!!'***

That was a common, frivolous English slogan from that era. I think it is innocuous.

	<p>25/8/73: <i>'We are going to a party tonight. I wish you could be there and I could dance with you! (Do you laugh?).'</i></p> <p>Probably innocuous.</p> <p>Undated last letter: <i>'You should be here keeping me company, instead of Rome!!! Did you have any nice girlfriends. They are pretty Italian girls, aren't they! (not as good as English!).'</i></p> <p>This is frivolous comment. Note my comment about Rose is naturally a "chatterbox" but innocuous I think.</p>
e.	<p>This comment is from an English perspective.</p>
	<p>2/5/73 – to reply so quickly did feel a little odd as if she had nothing else to do although that could have been the case.</p> <p>11/5/73 – it might be a bit more 'normal' if she said bring 'us' up tea in the morning – me does sound a bit suggestive (I am only saying this because you are interested in my immediate reaction I think).</p> <p>Next letter with picture – John would probably say: that you have sent to us (including 'sent' or 'posted'); it is not something that a child would miss out.</p>

	<p>25/8/73 – this one made me feel a little uncomfortable – it seemed a bit too pushy...</p> <p>Saturday no date – Jack is more likely to have gone with ‘guys’ or ‘colleagues’ from work; boys would not normally be used in this context. It is also getting rather clingy and feels not quite right...</p>
f.	<p>[...] On this topic, which has been somewhat hot in the news of late, I would like to say that, in my opinion, all * women *, and especially those in show business, seem to suddenly seek the lime-light, sometimes after 20 years or longer, with mostly unfounded accusations.</p> <p>I disapprove completely. Except, of course, in the case of the abuse of children and in church institutions.</p> <p>Looking back at my professional activities almost 60 years ago, I felt very much appreciated when my boss decided to hug me, so as to show me that he honoured my work. All of my friends from that period think the same.</p> <p>There will be reprehensible individual cases, for sure, but at the moment this seems to be an inexhaustible topic.</p>

The survey. Assessment.

If one compares the reaction of Fritz' parents to the given situation in 1973 with the answers, reactions and comments of the survey participants, it is noticeable that the assessment of the fundamental question, as to whether the cascade of letters from the host mother is evidence of “sexual abuse in preparation”, is not easy to answer at first.

Some of the respondents find it difficult to be able to judge the matter with absolute clarity.

In the majority of cases, however, the host mother's fundamental intention is not seen as negative or dangerous.

The frequency of correspondence is noticeable and there are certainly abnormalities, such as references to girlfriends of the protagonist, jealousy and much banter. There are also some elements of flirtation between two people of different ages, who like each other, for sure.

It is abundantly clear, however, that this is a mother speaking with great empathy of her children and their and her enthusiasm for the young man Fritz.

She also expresses her worries about a new friend she has made.

The host mother's behaviour can therefore be placed in the context of her particularly strongly activa-

ted feelings of motherhood, which determine her daily life with three children.

The fact that she sometimes overshoots the mark in terms of tone and excessive (in this case virtual) closeness to a 16-year-old may be due to this person's particular peculiarity and/ or their specific English mentality.

Presumably, terms such as "love" as a greeting or the fact that the student is missed seem to have a different value for English people compared to Germans.

Without wanting to sound clichéd, Germans usually do not immediately speak of love in a friendship, unless they like someone very much and then use, for example, the German expression "Alles Liebe" (sort of "All my love") as a greeting.

English-speaking persons, and Americans in particular, often appear to "outsiders" who are not familiar with the corresponding culture, as extremely friendly and almost overly polite, but at the same time presumably very superficial.

Thus, maybe cultural differences come into play here, as well as excessive feelings of motherhood, which therefore point in a different direction than the feelings of a thirty-year-old who is in love with a 16-year-old.

One finding, which is particularly poignant, is that none of the respondents believe it to be appropriate to “support” a 16-year-old son without including him, if an intervention is considered necessary at all.

However, there are definitely indications that caution and attention should be exercised, which is of course understandable and not at all wrong, on the contrary, especially in light of everything that is now known about abuse and sexual violence in reality.

In conclusion, it can be stated that, following the intensive examination of the matter at hand as part of this book, the host mother's actual, relevant intention to cross a certain red line towards sexual abuse, was most probably non-existent.

Especially in light of our protagonist Fritz not having had any such experiences and, on the contrary, only taking home positive memories and good feelings.

Rather, Fritz was harmed by the rigid treatment of his parents, and not as the result of an intense friendship that was suddenly ended by the respective parental measures.

Fritz.

“Today I am over 60 years old and am looking back 50 years when reading the correspondence with my host mother at the time.

For a long time all I remembered was that my parents had acted rigidly and wrongly.

They had ruined a friendship for me and I hadn't understood why, then and for many years after, I hadn't even remotely sensed a possible intentional abuse.

Although I wasn't really aware of it at the time, I suspected that I could be gay and my antennas were literally already “different” back then.

So I hadn't really noticed that an adult woman apparently wanted more from me than would have been appropriate.

If she had actually physically implemented this alleged project, I would certainly have been surprised and thrown off my guard. However, I cannot say for sure how that would have affected me at the time.

It is likely that I would have been completely surprised and overwhelmed and it would have changed everything, that is to say, I would have behaved in an irritated and rejecting manner.

Even if I had responded to such advances, which of course would theoretically have been possible, because at this age one is very sensitive to all kinds of sexual stimuli, I would very likely have felt extremely uncomfortable and actually also abused.

I had already been quite active in terms of my sexuality, but only in relation to other boys.

Here and there I had fallen head over heels in love with boys of the same age, but except for sexual games in an “innocent” context, there had been no sex in the adult sense at that point.

I would like to be able to say today that I could very well imagine if an adult had put me in such an “adult situation”, it would have been anything but okay with me; it would have felt unnatural and very inappropriate to me.

It would probably have been a heavy burden on me and since I would not have dared to communicate something like that (feeling of guilt), I would not have been able to accept any support from third parties.

So today, I am ultimately grateful to my parents for protecting me from such experiences, even though the nature of these measures left a lot to be desired for in terms of pedagogical methods.

I think the consequences of sexual abuse by a guardian, whom the lady had been, would have weighed worse than my parents' rigid upbringing.

Unfortunately, I am unable to tell my parents this, as they both passed away some years ago.

Nevertheless, the experience of this stay in London during Easter 1973 remains a positive one and accordingly formed the basis for my love for England and the English language, which again determined and greatly enriched my life going forward."

Rainer.

Rainer was Fritz's best friend, or at least that's what he thought.

That's why they both came to London together. And they had made sure that they were housed in each other's neighbourhood.

Rainer was hosted by Rose's best friend Margret.

Margret and Rose lived next to each other and did almost everything together with their children, while their husbands were either at work or often went out with friends.

Therefore they also did a lot together with Fritz and Rainer.

Margret found Rainer a little hard to read. She once admitted to this in a letter to Fritz:

*“Rainer had said that he wanted to come again next year. But I don't know if he'll come and when.”*³⁶

During a personal conversation in which Margret and Fritz were alone, Margret had told Fritz how closed and 'strange', in her opinion, Rainer sometimes was. Rainer was indeed a little hard to read.

³⁶ See Margret's letter to Fritz.

Some time ago, back at home in Cologne, Germany, Fritz had fallen head over heels in love with Rainer. Rainer had given him his first real kiss "with tongue" that he had ever shared with another person.

They had both engaged in wild "sex games" with each other in the rec room at Rainer's parents' house, and Fritz had thought and hoped that they were now a gay couple.

Rainer, however, was actually in love with Fritz's best friend Ursula.

Fritz, not knowing exactly what he actually was, namely straight or gay, also had an eye on Ursula, who, on the other hand, was caught between several "stools" and kept turning heads, but without ever behaving in a clear and straightforward manner; she basically played several instruments simultaneously and alternately.

The clique continued back and forth and back and forth with these love affairs.

Sometimes Fritz "dated" Ursula and a few days later again Rainer and vice versa. These were typical puberty times, when everyone had "something" with everyone and then again didn't.

Most of the time, nothing significant happened, except for a kiss here and there.

Fritz was therefore quite confused and emotionally puzzled in general and especially regarding Rainer.

Now, shortly before the trip to London together, Rainer started hanging out with a different clique.

There, it was common to consume drugs and so it happened that Rainer later became a drug addict and had to cure hepatitis B at some point as a result of an improper use of syringes.

So, during his time in London, he was already ticking very differently and was under the strange influence of an incipient drug addiction.

Fritz knew nothing of this, because Rainer didn't talk to anyone about it. Also, Fritz was completely inexperienced in these matters and still fairly naive and childlike, so to speak.

Fritz did not find out the truth about Rainer's debacle until many years later and at that time had been unable to make sense of Rainer's change in behaviour. Although he had noticed a change of character, he related it more to himself and accordingly felt emotionally disconnected and unloved.

Fritz later addressed this situation in a letter to Rose, whereupon she wrote:

"I was surprised to hear that Rainer is back in England. Why do you think he's changed? Are you still friends?"

Fritz had no real answer to this question, which is why an intense and long friendship was allowed to run into an indefinite direction and Rose's question remained unanswered.

It later turned out that, almost as expected, Rainer was not and did not become gay, but, like many young people of this age, had simply wanted to try "everything", even with a boy like Fritz.

Fritz suffered from this insight for a long time, but did not know at the time how everything was connected.

Rainer didn't talk about it either. But Fritz never forgot the first kiss with Rainer.

Fritz. Conclusion.

The most important aspect about Fritz's story is that today, at the age of over 60, he has not "retained", or better, experienced any bad feelings, fears or trauma related to the encounter with Rose, as in his subjective memory neither sexual violence nor any other unpleasant incidents occurred.

According to Fritz, he only has positive and fond memories of his time in London in 1973.

Even if he had experienced bad things and had completely forgotten or suppressed them, from the current point of view that would be better than if he had suffered his whole life and not forgotten relevant experiences again.

A psychologist said to me, "There is nothing to treat, because there is no pressure of suffering, so you shouldn't touch it from a professional point of view either".

Fritz is therefore "better off"! Other victims suffer completely different consequences, which accompany them throughout their lives, presenting a heavy burden.

Now that we have adequately examined the correspondence between the host mother and our 16-year-old Fritz and even had a vote amongst uninvolved third parties as to whether our "common sense" would lead us to classify the matter at hand

as appropriate or inappropriate, we wouldn't want to accuse the host mother of anything that cannot be proven.

At least it is in no way physically aggressive or "violent" when reading it today (in the sense of the sexual abuse outlined in this way today).

At least her particular behaviour remains as a warning and maybe – if judged at all - she thought her particular manner was a friendly service and that she wanted to do something good for Fritz.

We, as observing third parties, would then have seriously misunderstood her good-naturedness and disavowed her actions to a terrible degree as a result of our own "control-bias".

"In dubio pro reo", in case of doubt for the accused, is the legal principle. There is no evidence, only conclusions, speculations and guesses.

And last but not least, the alleged victim is left with beautiful, innocent and lasting memories, without trauma.

Isn't this the nicest possible ending?!

Epilogue.

The subject of abuse and sexual violence has unfortunately been, but at the same time also finally is on everyone's lips.

However, these mouths are very much agape, considering the cruelty and multitude of crimes, and the worldwide scale.

Using an example from 50 years ago, we saw the difficulty of assessing such initiations, but also the perfidy of the same and were able to sharpen our awareness of what could possibly happen to us and/ or our children in today's everyday life.

Objective assessments are often difficult to make and require experience, a high level of legal protection and, in the end, "common sense"!

In any case, it is advisable to be vigilant and critical when it comes to preventing sexual violence, especially against those who cannot defend themselves and who would become lifelong victims of cruel acts.

Annex

Annex 01. Introductory Remarks.

The appendix to this book project offers an opportunity to provide background information on the explosive and highly topical subject of sexual harassment, abuse and sexual violence.

Since there are also quiet, inconspicuous attempts aimed at initiating abuse or harassment slowly and carefully, it is important to look more carefully at such cases.

By reading through the case at hand and the survey relating to it, the participants felt challenged in very different ways, and some even felt downright compelled.

Some felt personally affected, while others had no idea what the fuss was all about with these letters.

As varied as the feedback was, as varied are the feelings of people in general, and not only in this area.

One of the main findings is how difficult it can be to assess what initially appears to be harmless correspondence.

Could it become something else, or will it remain at the current level of harmlessness and friendliness?

In our case, however, it is also particularly important to look at what the victim Fritz took from the situation in the “end” and what not.

Since Fritz had not had any negative experiences, or could at least not remember them, the harmlessness of the case at hand seems evident.

It is, however, much more important, and perhaps even so, to take a closer look in future, not only in the case of minors, but always, when comparable incidents occur, but without overdoing it and without anticipating things that are not really there.

When considering these events, it is of course also important to consider relevant zeitgeist aspects of the time.

What was it actually like in the 1970s? What was the corresponding zeitgeist at that time, and can we really judge such an experience with today’s attitude, namely in a way that is appropriate for the time?

Therefore, a wide variety of information has been included in the appendix, providing the reader with enough material to be able to make or underpin an assessment.

Hence, there are articles on basic legal aspects, on historical background information and on political discussions and demands within the party landscape of the time, as part of which new movements

were dedicated towards basic social and socio-political demands for a structured social change.

It is clear that the matter itself is only a small lookout onto contemporary history, but that it has the potential of opening the way to a new way of thinking and, at the same time, a vigilant, but also prudent approach.

Annex 02.

Organisational Explanation of Symbols.

The common characters used in all publications to facilitate a reading of the same are explained below:

1. Square brackets

Square brackets [xxxx] always represent additions by the author and serve to add, insert, note, explain or provide information regarding omissions [...].

Accordingly, **round brackets** (xxxx) are always set by the writer or author of the article themselves.

2. [sic!]

From Latin: "sic erat scriptum" = "that is how it was written".

This is an editorial note, for example, in relation to spelling errors, missing or incorrect punctuation in the original, known misinformation or content-related inaccuracies.

Originals or citations of the same may not be changed. However, an author may like to point out if there is a spelling error that did not originate from them, or if an assertion is made that, to the knowledge or opinion of the author, is untrue or false.

There are different opinions as to whether it is necessary, for example, to reference old German spellings:

Example “er muss” (he has to) instead of “er muß”.

In this book, all mistakes have been flagged to ensure consistency.

3. Quotation marks " ".

Quotation marks are used for direct speech and quotations, or to identify certain personal names.

For example, if quoting an article in which quotation marks are already present, the person quoting would not use the quotation marks **"or"** at this point, but rather **'or'**.

If such quotation marks **'or'** are already present in a text because the text to be quoted has already been quoted, these characters are left as they are, because they already indicate a third-party quotation.

4. Footnotes. Example: ¹

Footnotes in cited third-party texts are omitted in this book, as they are usually not needed to give an account of the contextual idea.

They are indicated using raised square brackets with three dots in between: "[...]" (see also entries for square brackets as per point 1).

Annex 03.

An Attempt for a Definition.

Common Sense.

Common sense (often just known as sense) is sound, practical judgment concerning everyday matters, or a basic ability to perceive, understand, and judge in a manner that is shared by (i.e. common to) nearly all people.^[...]

The everyday understanding of common sense derives from historical philosophical discussion involving several European languages. Related terms in other languages include Latin *sensus communis*, Greek *αἴσθησις κοινὴ* (*aísthēsis koinè*), and French *bon sens*, but these are not straight-forward translations in all contexts.

Similarly in English, there are different shades of meaning, implying more or less education and wisdom: 'good sense' is sometimes seen as equivalent to 'common sense', and sometimes not.^[...]

Aristotle, the first person known to have discussed 'common sense', described it as the ability with which animals (including humans) process sense-perceptions, memories and imagination (*φρονεῖν*, *phroneîn*) in order to reach many types of basic judgments. In his scheme, only humans have real reasoned thinking (*νοεῖν*, *noeîn*), which takes them beyond their common sense.

'Common sense' also has at least two specifically philosophical meanings. One is a capability of the

animal soul (ψῦχή, *psūkhḗ*) proposed by Aristotle, which enables different individual senses to collectively perceive the characteristics of physical things such as movement and size, which all physical things have in different combinations, allowing people and other animals to distinguish and identify physical things.

This common sense is distinct from basic sensory perception and from human rational thought, but cooperates with both.

The second special use of the term is Roman-influenced and is used for the natural human sensitivity for other humans and the community. [...]

Just like the everyday meaning, both of these refer to a type of basic awareness and ability to judge that most people are expected to share naturally, even if they cannot explain why.

All these meanings of ‘common sense’, including the everyday ones, are interconnected in a complex history and have evolved during important political and philosophical debates in modern Western civilisation, notably concerning science, politics and economics. [...]

The interplay between the meanings has come to be particularly notable in English, as opposed to other western European languages, and the English term has become international. [...]

Since the Age of Enlightenment the term ‘common sense’ has been used for rhetorical effect both approvingly, as a standard for good taste and source of scientific and logical axioms, and disapprovingly,

as equivalent to vulgar prejudice and superstition.
[...]

It was at the beginning of the 18th century that this old philosophical term first acquired its modern English meaning: 'Those plain, self-evident truths or conventional wisdom that one needed no sophistication to grasp and no proof to accept precisely because they accorded so well with the basic (common sense) intellectual capacities and experiences of the whole social body.' [...]

This began with Descartes's criticism of it, and what came to be known as the dispute between 'rationalism' and 'empiricism'. In the opening line of one of his most famous books, Discourse on Method, Descartes established the most common modern meaning, and its controversies, when he stated that everyone has a similar and sufficient amount of common sense (*bon sens*), but it is rarely used well. Therefore, a skeptical logical method described by Descartes needs to be followed and common sense should not be overly relied upon. [...]

In the ensuing 18th century Enlightenment, common sense came to be seen more positively as the basis for modern thinking. It was contrasted to *metaphysics*, which was, like Cartesianism, associated with the Ancien Régime.

Thomas Paine's polemical pamphlet Common Sense (1776) has been described as the most influential political pamphlet of the 18th century, affecting both the American and French revolutions. [...]

Today, the concept of common sense, and how it should best be used, remains linked to many of the most perennial topics in epistemology and ethics, with special focus often directed at the philosophy of the modern social sciences [...].

Quoting Internet sources:
Original language: English.
Bibliographic details for „ Common sense “.
URL: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Common_sense
Page name: Common sense.
Author: Wikipedia contributors.
Primary contributors: Revision history statistics
Publisher: <i>Wikipedia, The free Encyclopedia (English version)</i> .
Date of last revision: 7 November 2021 07:18 UTC.
Date retrieved: 11 November 2021, 10:25 UTC.
Permanent link: https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Common_sense&oldid=1053971075
Page Version ID: 21478754.
Note: This quote is an excerpt. Underlined words in the original text refer to links, superscript digits in square brackets indicate footnotes; both formatting options resp. their contents have been omitted here.

**Annex 04a. Sexual Abuse of Wards.
The Legal Situation.
Germany. Today.**

"Legal situation: The age of consent is 14 years of age.

Regulations regarding the protection of children and young persons can be found in the Youth Protection Act [JuSchG].

*To answer the question of when or at what age children or young persons in Germany are legally allowed to have sexual intercourse, however, one needs to look at the **Criminal Code** [StGB].*

*Here, in the section on so-called **sexual criminal law (sections 174 ff. StGB)**, the sexual abuse of children (sections 176 ff. StGB) and young persons (sections 180, 182 StGB) is regulated among other things. From these penal norms, in accordance with § 1 JuSchG and § 1 JGG [Youth Courts Act], the following differences arise with regard to age limits:*

*** Children** are persons who are not yet 14 years of age.

*** Young persons**, on the other hand, are persons who are not yet 18 years of age.

*Taking into account sections 176 ff., 180, 182 StGB, it emerges that the so-called **age of consent is 14 years**, that is, in concrete terms, only from this age*

onwards do young persons generally have the right to have sexual intercourse .

Sex with children is always a criminal offense.

*According to **section 176 (1) StGB**, sexual acts against children are punishable with imprisonment between six months and ten years.*

According to the wording of the law, such sexual abuse also occurs if, for example, a 13-year-old girl has sexual intercourse with her 14-year-old boyfriend. The 14-year-old boyfriend is thus liable to prosecution. From the age of 14, one is above the age of criminal responsibility and may be held responsible for one's misconduct and be "punished" according to juvenile criminal law.

If, however, two children, who are both 13 years of age, commit sexual acts with each other, there is no criminal liability, since neither is above the age of criminal responsibility and thus cannot commit such an offense.

Accordingly, neither can be punished. However, the family court may very well order educational measures; in other words, the child's parents should receive professional help with their upbringing or such like.

One party may also choose to make a civil claim against the other side. In this case the children are represented by their legal guardians (parents).

Sex with young persons may be punishable by law.

*According to **section 182 (3) StGB**, sexual acts between a person over the age of 21 and a 14- or 15-year-old adolescent are punishable for the adult sexual offender, if they exploit the young person's lack of sexual self-determination.*

Such - at least attempted - abuse is punishable with imprisonment for up to three years or a fine.

*According to **section 182 (1) StGB**, on the other hand, sexual acts between a person over the age of 21 and a 16- or 17-year-old adolescent are generally permitted, provided that the adolescent's predicament is not exploited for this purpose.*

Otherwise such - at least attempted - abuse may be punished with imprisonment for up to five years or a fine.

*According to **section 182 (2) StGB**, even if an adult is allowed to have sexual intercourse with a young person, they may not pay any money for it. Otherwise, they may also be punished with imprisonment of up to five years or a fine.*

Sex with wards is always a punishable offense.

*Guardians within the meaning of **section 174 StGB** are persons to whom young persons between the ages of 14 and 17 are entrusted for the purpose of*

upbringing, training or care. This means that, for example, teachers, trainers, educators, bosses or host parents of exchange students are not allowed to perform sexual acts on their wards or allow these to be carried out by the wards. Otherwise, such abuse is punishable with imprisonment between three months and five years.

Conclusion

*From a legal perspective, **children** are not allowed to have sex, especially not with adults.*

***Young persons aged 14 and over** are allowed to have sex legally.*

***Young persons between 14 and 15 years of age**, however, may only do so, as long as there is no significant age gap between them and their partner, and the adolescent's lack of sexual self-determination is not being exploited.*

Otherwise, the adult sexual partner is liable to prosecution.

*On the contrary, **young persons between 16 and 17 years of age** are generally allowed to carry out sexual acts with adults, as long as older sexual partners do not pay any money in return or take advantage of a young person's predicament. Otherwise the adult sexual partner would also be liable to prosecution in this respect. [...]"*

Quoting Internet sources:
Original language: German Translation: Anja Kadir, FRG, Elmshorn. The original German text is to be read in Annex 12, II.
URL: https://www.juraforum.de/ratgeber/strafrecht/ab-wann-bzw-mit-welchem-alter-duerfen-jugendliche-sex-haben
Author: JuraForum-Redaktion
Date of last revision: 19 July 2021.
Date retrieved: 11 November 2021, 10:30 UTC.
Note: This legal situation refers to the regulations in the Federal Republic of Germany.

**Annex 04b. Sexual Abuse of Wards.
The Legal Situation.
Germany. Back then. 1973.**

During the reporting period the following legal text existed on the subject: Sex with wards:

[1st April 1970 – 24th November 1973/ 28th November 1973]

¹§ 174.

(1) A custodial sentence of not less than six months is to be pronounced if

- 1. whoever with another person under the age of twenty-one who is under their guardianship, education, supervision or care or*
- 2. whoever, taking advantage of their official position or their position in an institution for people in need of treatment or care, abusively fornicates with another person.*

(2) Attempts shall be punishable.

Notes:

1. 1st April 1970: Art. 1 no. 51, 105 no. 2 of the law dated 25th June 1969.

Quoting Internet sources:

Original language: German

Translation: Anja Kadir, FRG, Elmshorn.

The original German text is to be read in Annex 12, II.

URL: <https://lexetius.com/StGB/174,6>

Author: Rechtsanwalt Dr. Thomas Fuchs, Fachanwalt für Baurecht und Architektenrecht, Mannheim.

Date retrieved: 11 November 2021, 10:30 UTC.

Note:

This legal situation refers to the regulations in the Federal Republic of Germany.

Annex 05. Sexual Violence.

‘Perpetrators Who are the perpetrators?’

*In around 80 to 90 percent of cases, sexual abuse is committed by men and male adolescents, in around **10 to 20 percent by women** [highlighted by the author] and female adolescents. This is also confirmed by international studies.*

Abusive men come from all social classes, live heterosexual or homosexual lives and do not differ from non-abusive men in any external characteristic.

So far, little research has been carried out in relation to abusive women in Germany. It can be assumed, however, that sexual abuse by women is less likely to be discovered, as women are hardly trusted to commit such acts.

Motives of the perpetrators.

There is no uniform profile for perpetrators. Different cause models emphasise different factors that lead to someone abusing children or adolescents.

An essential motive is the desire to exercise power and to experience the feeling of superiority through action. With some perpetrators and a few female perpetrators, there is also a sexual fixation on children (pedosexuality).

The public opinion of ‘They are all sick!’ is wrong, however. This could furthermore lead to children and adolescents feeling pity and could be understood by them in such a way that the perpetrator is not really responsible for his/ her actions.

Quoting Internet sources:
Original language: German. Translation by Anja Kadir. FRG, Elmshorn. The original German text is to be read in Annex 12, III.
URL: https://beauftragter-missbrauch.de/praevention/was-ist-sexueller-missbrauch/taeter-und-taeterinnen
Author: Unabhängiger Beauftragter für Fragen sexuellen Kindesmissbrauchs (UBS-KM) [Independant consultant for questions on sexual abuse].
Date retrieved: 11 November 2021, 10:00 UTC.

Annex 06. A History of the 1970s.

Insights into the Federal Republic of Germany (until 1990). [Extract]

Society of the 1970s and 1980s.

With the so-called 68 movement came a new lifestyle.

In the media, the sexual revolution, made possible by the birth control pill, was particularly effective.

The emerging women's movement was not greeted with unreserved approval by the spokespersons of the 68 movement.

The best-known example of an attempt to master this new lifestyle not only in theory was the "Com-mune I".

Decades later, the "March through the Institutions", which was also propagated at the time, led to a generation that had achieved key positions in German politics, in the press and in the civil service.

The Beatles caused hysteria among young people. But other bands, such as The Rolling Stones, The Doors and Janis Joplin also became incredibly successful.

It was the time of hippies, flower power girls, drug use and free love.

When the immune deficiency AIDS first appeared in the 1980s, it aroused great concern nationwide and across the supposed target groups.

The confrontation with RAF terrorism led to a decree against radicals. In the late 1970s, calls were made to tighten the same, as well as to persecute 'sympathisers'.

In the short novel The Lost Honour of Katharina Blum, Heinrich Böll accused the rainbow press, but above all the Bild-Zeitung, of character assassination and violation of human rights. Böll's book was immediately made into a film by Volker Schlöndorff and Margarethe von Trotta.

The television series Holocaust – The Story of the Family Weiss [sic!], which was broadcast on German television in January 1979, sparked a renewed debate about the Nazi past.

A legislative proposal in the German Bundestag [*German Parliament, added by the author*] aimed to limit the criminal liability of crimes committed during the era of National Socialism.

With Karl Carstens, the election of an archconservative and former NSDAP member as Federal President was imminent. His membership in the NSDAP [*which was the Nazi party in the 1930s, added by the author*] was addressed by Claus Peymann, the director of the Stuttgart State Thea-

tre, through the performance of Thomas Bernhard's play 'Before Retirement'.

The First Minister of Baden-Württemberg, Hans Filbinger, forced Peymann to be dismissed, but had to quit his post before Peymann himself.

Rolf Hochhuth [*a German poet, added by the author*] had announced a new play that addressed the death sentences that Filbinger, as a naval judge, had imposed on German soldiers during the last days of the WW II.

Above all, the intervention of the Soviet Union in Afghanistan, Solidarność in Poland and the NATO Double Resolution gave rise to an unprecedented peace movement with numerous mass demonstrations.

The concern for the environment also became more and more of an issue. In addition to the peace movement, an environmental movement developed, aimed at bringing environmental policy to the fore.

This movement gave rise to the Green party "Die Grünen", which entered the German Bundestag for the first time in 1983 and has since been able to establish itself in the political system.

Nuclear energy in particular was viewed negatively in parts of the population after the Chernobyl disaster in 1986, with a demand for and promotion of alternative energy sources ever since.

There was resistance towards nuclear reprocessing plants and repositories: the Gorleben interim storage facility repeatedly hit the headlines for nuclear waste transports.

In 1984 the unions forced the implementation of a 38.5-hour week as a compromise to their demand for a 35-hour week.

During the last years of the old Federal Republic it became clear that numerous areas had to be reformed, but that little had been done. The reform backlog was stylised by the opposition as a trademark of the government and unemployment served as the writing on the wall for many.

Until the beginning of the 1980s, German-language punk and new wave music had been quite popular with teens, as part of the 'Neue Deutsche Welle' [*so called New German Wave, added by the author*] movement.

After the respective legal prerequisites had been put in place, the first private television channels went on air on January 1st and 2nd in 1984. RTL and PKS, forerunner of Sat.1, emerged. Eureka TV, the forerunner of ProSieben, came into being in May 1987.

Quoting Internet sources:
Original language: German. Translation by Anja Kadir. FRG, Elmshorn. The original German text to be read in Annex 12, IV.
Bibliographical details for page title: „Geschichte der Bundesrepublik Deutschland (bis 1990)“ [History of the Federal Republic of Germany (until 1990)].
URL: https://de.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Geschichte der Bundesrepublik Deutschland (bis 1990)&oldid=216339815
Author: Wikipedia contributors.
Primary contributors: Revision history statistics (on page).
Publisher: <i>Wikipedia, Die freie Enzyklopädie (German version) (The free Encyclopedia)</i> .
Date of last revision: 13 October 2021, 15:46 UTC.
Date retrieved: 11 November 2021, 10:00 UTC.
Permanent link: https://de.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Geschichte der Bundesrepublik Deutschland (bis 1990)&oldid=216339815
Primary contributors: Revision history statistics (on page)
Page Version ID: 216339815.
Note: Underlined words in the original text refer to links, superscript digits in square brackets indicate footnotes; both formatting options resp. their contents have been omitted here.

**Annex 07. A History of the 1970s.
Insights into the United Kingdom, Great Britain
and Northern Ireland. [Extract]**

**[...] From inflation to the “Winter of Discontent”
(1964–1979)**

[Prime Minister, added by the author] Wilson soon faced significant inflation and the consequent persistent weakness of the pound sterling and an increase in unemployment, which he could not control by monitoring prices or restricting immigration from the Commonwealth of Nations.

In addition, British exports fell noticeably, which was due, among other things, to incorrect product and pricing policies by many companies, especially state-owned corporations.

High taxes, high wage settlements and unions that were more willing to strike again put an additional strain on the economy.

Despite international support actions by the central banks, in 1967 he was finally forced to devalue the pound by 14.3 percent, which proved the currency speculators right.

In other areas of politics, Wilson achieved lasting reforms with the abolition of the death penalty, reform of the House of Lords and laws against racial discrimination.

He had to give up considering restricting the power of the trade unions, as he came under their pressure and in view of their great influence on the Labour Party.

When the government switched back to the Tories under Edward Heath, this did not bring economic relief.

The release of the exchange rate of the pound on June 23, 1972 was generally welcomed in Great Britain.

Membership in the EC from 1973 onwards initially failed to have an economic effect. During an energy shortage in January 1974, a three-day week had to be introduced at times.

The oil crisis had little impact on the national budget, as Great Britain benefited from the price increase through its oil fields in the North Sea.

The government was further troubled by a miners' strike by the NUM [*The National Union of Mineworkers is a British trade union, added by the author*], so that Heath decided to dissolve the House of Commons.

The elections on February 28, 1974, however, did not result in a clear majority; Harold Wilson formed a Labour Cabinet (as a minority government) and held elections in October 1974 (which Labour narrowly won).

Neither he nor James Callaghan, who became party chairman and Prime Minister after Wilson's surprising resignation on March 16, 1976 (and who had previously been Foreign Minister), could resolve the problems with price and wage controls.

Inflation peaked at 26.9% in August 1975, and unemployment rose in 1977 to 1.3 million people, the highest level since 1939.

This combination of inflation and a lack of economic growth, known as stagflation, was an internationally widespread phenomenon at the time.

A winter of strikes (Winter of Discontent) in 1978/79 led to Callaghan's defeat in the general election on March 28, 1979.

From this the Conservative Party emerged victorious; Margaret Thatcher became Prime Minister.

Northern Ireland was quiet for a long time during the post-war boom.

In view of the now deteriorating economic situation and stimulated by the civil rights movement in the USA, Catholic separatism re-formed from the mid-1960s onwards.

Soon there were acts of terrorism on both sides, as well as tough military action by the British security forces and, from 1969, also by the British Army.

A state of emergency was declared on August 3, 1971; shortly afterwards, the government in London took over the direct administration of Northern Ireland [...].

Quoting Internet sources:
Original language: German. Translation: Anja Kadir. FRG, Elmshorn. The original German text is to be read in Annex 12, V.
Bibliographical details for page title: „Geschichte des Vereinigten Königreichs von Großbritannien und Nord-Irland“ (History of the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland).
URL: de.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Geschichte_des_Vereinigten_Königreichs_von_Großbritannien_und_Nordirland&oldid=215715011
Author: Wikipedia contributors.
Primary contributors: Revision history statistics (on page).
Publisher: <i>Wikipedia, Die freie Enzyklopädie (The free Encyclopedia)</i> .
Date of last revision: 19 September 2021, 09:16 UTC.
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Permanent link: https://de.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Geschichte_des_Vereinigten_K%C3%B6nigreichs_von_Gro%C3%9Fbritannien_und_Nordirland&oldid=215715011
Page Version ID: 215715011.
Note: Underlined words in the original text refer to links, superscript digits in square brackets indicate footnotes; both formatting options resp. their contents have been omitted here.

Annex 08.
Sex between Children and Adults.
Social Discussion of the 1970s, using the
Example of the German “Greens”. ^[42]

Pedophilia Debate.
(Bündnis 90/ Die Grünen).

[...]

The **pedophilia debate** in Germany in 2013 was a public debate about how the party Die Grünen dealt with persons affiliated with the party, party members, party groups and representatives of the pedophile movement and their role in the early phase of the party at the beginning of the 1980s. ⁽¹⁾

This debate mainly dealt with the processes and texts of the pedophilia debate of the 1970s and

⁴² Bibliografic Specification for „Pädophilie-Debatte (Bündnis 90/Die Grünen)“

Page name: Pädophilie-Debatte (Bündnis 90/Die Grünen). [Pedophilia debate (Alliance 90/The Greens)].

Publisher: Wikipedia – The free Enzyklopädie (German version).

Primary contributions: Wikipedia-Authors, Revision history statistics.

Date of last editing: 14th. Juli 2021, 06:59 UTC

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Permanent link:

[https://de.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=P%C3%A4dophilie-Debatte_\(B%C3%BCndnis_90/Die_Gr%C3%BCnen\)&oldid=213860307](https://de.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=P%C3%A4dophilie-Debatte_(B%C3%BCndnis_90/Die_Gr%C3%BCnen)&oldid=213860307)

Date retrieved: 21th. November 2021, 07:34 UTC

Translation by Anja Kadir. FRG, Elmshorn. The original German text is to be read in Annex 12, VI.

This quote is completely shown and thereafter unchanged.

Underlined words in the original text refer to links, these formatting options resp. their contents have been omitted here. Super-script digits in square brackets indicate footnotes and are to be found at the end of the article (in German).

1980s, which were already the subject of press coverage in the 1980s. ⁽²⁾

[...]

The party reacted by commissioning and financing a research project at the Göttinger Institut für Demokratieforschung [Göttingen Institute for Democracy Research] on the 'scope, context and effects of pedophilic demands in the milieus of "new social movements" and the Green Party', which was headed by the political scientist and party researcher Franz Walter from Göttingen [Germany, added by the author].

Walter and the Göttingen employee Stephan Klecha presented their initial findings in September 2013.

At that time there were two specific cases of abuse that could not be clearly assigned to the Green Party as an institution. ⁽⁶⁾

In 2015, the party's federal executive board decided to make 'a payment in recognition of the severe suffering inflicted on them' as compensation to three victims of abuse. ⁽⁷⁾

[...]

Beginnings in the 1970s.

Various players, including members of the pedophile movement, sought a lifting or lowering of the age of consent and the legalisation of consensual pedosexual contacts.

Support from the left alternative spectrum, the Green Party and the gay movement ebbed in the 1990s, after female ministers protested against support for pedophiles and as some of the protagonists of the pedophile movement were serving prison terms.

Federal Working Groups.

Federal Working Group Gays, Pederasts and Transsexuals.

The 'Federal Working Group for Gays, Pederasts and Transsexuals' (BAG SchwuP) advocated, among other things, the legalisation of pederastic practices.

In 1984, the BAG SchwuP received an upgrade by being assigned to the 'Law and Society' working group of the Bundestag [*this is the name of the German parliament, added by the author*] parliamentary group and financed by the federal party and the Bundestag parliamentary group.^{(8) (9)}

The last co-ordinator was Dieter Fritz Ullmann, who was convicted of sexual abuse of children at least six times and from 1980 onwards was repeatedly imprisoned.

At the same time, Ullmann was active at federal state level and, from 1985, also at federal level for the Green Party. In 1987 the BAG SchwuP was dissolved.⁽¹⁰⁾

Federal Working Group Commune Movement.

In addition to the SchwuP BAG, the Green Party had a second BAG, the *Federal Working Group on Commune Movement of the Green Party*, in which a pedophile was active.

Their spokesperson was Hermann Meer, who also managed the Emmaus Center in Dachsberg. ⁽¹¹⁾

The Federal Working Group on Commune Movement hosted a strategy debate at Stettenfels Castle near Heilbronn from June 21 to 24, 1984.

The impetus for the meeting was provided by Rudolf Bahro, who founded the municipal BAG in 1983. People from the “Red Indian Commune” ^[2] also took part. ⁽¹²⁾

Demands and Party Resolutions.

Federal Programme of the Green Party (1980 - 1993).

From March 21 to 23, 1980, the second federal party conference of the Green Party took place in Saarbrücken [*which is a town in the western part of Germany in the federal state called Saarland, added by the author*].

² The expression „Red Indians“ is, of course, generally politically incorrect. But at the time of the reporting period and moreover, still in the Germany of today, it is not really used in an incorrect way. On the other side, the name surely was a per se provocation because this action group used this provocation as a political remedy.

Initially, demands were made to abolish Section 218 of the Criminal Code on abortion, the abolition of discrimination against homosexuals and the mitigation of Sections 174 and 176 of the Criminal Code on sexuality with children.

As a result, a group of delegates around Baldur Springmann threatened to leave the party. ⁽¹³⁾

With participation i.a. of the actor Cornelius Littmann, the lawyer Otto Schily and the chairman of the Bundesverband Bürgerinitiativen Umweltschutz [Federal Association of Citizens' Initiatives for Environmental Protection] Roland Vogt, an additional resolution was drawn up, which framed the demands for the revision of §§ 174 and 176. ⁽¹⁴⁾

In the approved federal programme, it says under point 4.3

'Against the discrimination of sexual outsiders:'

'Comment on the text of the resolution regarding §§ 174 and 176:

Unfortunately, it was not possible to discuss this resolution jointly at the party congress. Even at the party base, this question has so far not been discussed or has only been discussed very little. This is neither in the interests of those affected, nor of the applicant, nor of the party as a whole.

Therefore, we believe that paragraph 521 should be understood as follows:

It is a mandate to the party in all its branches to deal intensively with the effects of these criminal offenses.

The result of this discussion is of course not determined by this mandate. A commission will be set up to assist with the discussion.

In view of the justified concerns and fears associated with this topic, we consider it necessary that at one of the next party congresses, with the participation of those affected and experts, the topic is dealt with in detail.

The text of the resolution reads: - Sections 174 and 176 StGB are to be worded in such a way that only the use or threat of violence or abuse regarding a relationship of dependency in sexual acts should be punishable.'

– FEDERAL PROGRAMME OF THE GREEN PARTY, 1980 ⁽¹⁵⁾

This passage can also be found in the revised version from 1982, it formally remained part of the federal programme, which was valid until 1993.

Federal State Party Congresses in North Rhine-Westphalia in 1985.

At the state party conference of the Green Party in NRW [*North Rhine-Westphalia, added by the author*] on March 9, 1985 in Lüdenscheid, the twenty-person working group 'LAG SchwuP' sub-

mitted a 21-page draft entitled 'Sexuality and Authority'.

Despite a number of warnings from within, the delegates approved the content on March 10th after almost three hours of discussion with 76 to 53 votes, but only as a 'working paper' due to points of disagreement still in need of clarification. ⁽¹⁶⁾

The core theses were:

'Consensual sexuality is a form of communication between people of any age, gender, religion or race and must be protected from any restriction. [...]

Nonviolent sexuality must be free for everyone.'

Only where 'violence and dependency' are involved is the exercise of sexuality unacceptable.

'Nonviolent sexuality' should 'never be the subject of criminal prosecution'. Therefore, 'all criminal offenses that threaten non-violent sexuality with punishment should be deleted'.

'The entire sexual criminal law must be deleted' and 'summarised in a new paragraph under the aspect of the use of violence'. ⁽¹⁶⁾

The Minister of Labour and Social Affairs, Friedhelm Farthmann (SPD) [*Social Democrats in West-Germany, added by the author*], found that the paper aroused 'disgust among the majority of the population'.

Prime Minister Johannes Rau (SPD) saw the Greens' election chances reduced by the paper.

The Federal Minister of Justice, Hans A. Engelhard (FDP) [*Free Liberals, added by the author*] accused 'considerable parts of the North Rhine-Westphalian Greens' [*North-Rhine-Westphalia is a federal state in the western part of the Federal Republic of Germany, added by the author*] that if it were up to them, in future, 'even six-year-old boys and girls would no longer be safe on their way to school, and would mentally be permanently damaged as a result of sexual attacks by adults'.

The Deutsche Kinderschutzbund (DKSB) [*German Child Protection Association, added by the author*] accused the Greens of wanting to allow children to become objects of pleasure. ⁽¹⁶⁾

Strong criticism also came from individual district associations and members of the Greens, who threatened to 'boycott the election campaign for the state elections in two months' time. ⁽¹⁷⁾

As early as seven days after the party congress, the decision was suspended by the state main committee with 40 to 4 votes because of serious concerns, but it could not be overturned.

The state main committee convened a special state delegates' conference in Bad Godesberg [*a suburban part of Bonn, former capital of the FRG, from 1949-1990, added by the author*] on March 30, 1985, which passed a 'new part of the programme, 'Sexuality and Authority'(.), in which only the abolition of paragraphs 175 and 182 (sexual abuse of young persons) was demanded, with which the Greens/ NRW aligned their demands with those of the Federal Green Party.' ⁽⁹⁾ ⁽¹⁸⁾ ⁽¹⁷⁾

**Working Group "Children and Adolescents"
in Baden-Württemberg** [*a German federal state in
the western part of Germany, added by the author*].

The working group 'Children and Adolescents' of the Greens in Baden-Württemberg declared in April 1985: 'Consensual sexual relationships between adults and children must be free from punishment'.

And further: 'Since children are human beings, nobody has the right, under whatever pretext, to disregard their rights to self-determination and personal happiness.'⁽¹⁹⁾

Election Programme of the Alternative List Berlin.

The *Alternative Liste für Demokratie und Umweltschutz* [Alternative List for Democracy and Environmental Protection (AL), added by the author] declared in an election manifesto:

'It is inhuman to only permit sexuality for a certain age group and under certain conditions. If young people want to live with their peers or older people outside of the family, be it because their parents do not accept their homosexuality, or because they have pedosexual inclinations, or for other reasons, they must have the opportunity to do so.'⁽²⁰⁾

In the election manifesto of 1981, the AL demanded that sexual acts with children should only be punished, if violence is used or a relationship of dependency is exploited.⁽²¹⁾

Non-Partisan Groups with Ties to the Greens.

Emmaus Center Dachsberg.

According to the depictions of two former co-residents, regular sexual assaults took place against children living in the Emmaus community in Kamp-Lintfort in the 1980s.

According to these accounts, Herrmann Meer, the head of this Community, was actively involved. Meer, who openly acknowledged his pedophilia,⁽¹²⁾ was also a member of the NRW federal state [North-Rhine-Westphalia, added by the author] board of the Greens at that time.^{(22) (23)}

Meer tried to justify pedophilia with a reference to ancient Greece. This is also reflected in the preparatory papers for the meeting at Stettenfels Castle.

This bore the author's line 'Michaela von Freyhold, Die Grünen' with the stated location of 'Dachsberg'.

Meer's Community was closely linked to activities that took place under the umbrella of the Greens.⁽¹²⁾

In the 1970s he was a member of the CDU [*Christian Democrats, added by the author*] parliamentary group in the city council of Herne and was a direct candidate for the CDU in Wanne-Eickel in federal state elections.

It is no longer possible to reconstruct when Meer left the Union and joined the Green Party.⁽²⁴⁾ It is certain that in 1979 and 1980 he was a member of the NRW federal state executive committee of the

Green Party and continued to be active there in the 1980s. ⁽²⁵⁾

On September 24th and 25th, 1983, the Green Party Executive Committee of North Rhine-Westphalia hosted a Children's and Young Persons Congress at the Emmaus Center in Dachsberg, which focused on the topic of sex with children.

The congress was organised by Werner Vogel. In 1983, Vogel was one of the first Green members of the Bundestag parliament, and since 1980, he had also been a member of the federal state board of the Green Party in North Rhine-Westphalia. He did not take up his Bundestag mandate because of his NS [*National Socialist = Nazi, added by the author*] past. [...]

“Red Indian Commune”.

Representatives of the “Red Indian Commune” appeared at the first party congress in Karlsruhe [*this is an important city in Germany, it is host of the High Court for the protection of Germany's constitution, added by the author*]. ⁽⁹⁾

The aggressive “*Red Indian Commune*” from Nu-remberg propagated a right to ‘free love’ between children and adults.

Members of the “*Red Indian Commune*” participated in the Children's and Young Persons Congress at the Emmaus-Zentrum in Dachsberg ⁽²⁷⁾ ⁽²³⁾ and in June 1984 also in the meeting of the BGA Commune at Stettenfels Castle.

For Hermann Meer, working with the “Red Indians” proved difficult. In a *taz* [a German newspaper which is said to be left-winged, added by the author] report from July 9, 1984, Meer commented on the meeting at Stettenfels Castle as follows: 'I cannot support the fact that they' - the Red Indians - 'have managed to turn this congress into their congress again.'⁽¹²⁾

Several times, the "*Red Indian Commune*" participated in federal party conferences of the Greens.⁽²⁸⁾

At the Green Party Congress in Dortmund in 1980, members of the "*Red Indian Commune*" propagated sex with children on the podium.⁽¹²⁾

[...]

Debate before the 2013 General Federal Election.

Evaluations by Politicians and Parties.

Reactions from Bündnis 90/ Die Grünen.

As early as 1993, Volker Beck wrote in retrospect in the *taz*: 'For a long time in the gay movement we had maundered about 'consensual' and pedophilic relationships being 'equal before the law' and ranted over the structural asymmetry.'⁽⁵⁵⁾

The party clearly distanced itself from positions that had been occupied by minority movements during the early years:

'Demands for the impunity of sexuality by adults with children and pedophilic acts were and are

unacceptable and wrong. We regret that there was room for these debates and demands in the early years of the Green Party. This is a mistake for which our party bears responsibility without any ifs or buts. ... Pedophilic demands and debates have no place in our party.' ⁽⁵⁶⁾

A long-time member of the Bundestag, Mariluise Beck, demanded that the situation of the time be considered: 'It was about the difficult liberation from the heavy sexual morality of the post-war period. Anyone who wanted to overcome the narrow-mindedness of their parents was not always sure-footed in their standards.' ⁽⁵⁷⁾

Federal chairwoman Claudia Roth apologised in June 2013 and admitted that in the early days of the Green Party, there were 'people and groups who tried to use the Green Party as a platform for unacceptable positions'. ⁽⁵⁸⁾

After a victim and a witness testified in relation to pedophilic attacks by a Green politician in the 1980s, the second federal chairman, Cem Özdemir, was shocked: 'We take the information that someone, who has abused children, was involved with the Green Party and that a Green Party event took place in their surroundings, very seriously.' ⁽⁵⁹⁾

Silke Krebs, Minister in the Baden-Württemberg Federal State Ministry, said in a federal state parliament session: 'Daniel Cohn-Bendit's statements about fictional experiences in his time in the kinderladen [*in Germany a "kinderladen" was a self-governing childcare centre, typical for the late 1960s and 1970s, mostly with alternative concepts. Au-*

thor's addition, with the help of his translator Anja Kadir] are unbearable and clear misconduct, which he is rightly being accused of.'⁽⁶⁰⁾

Party chairwoman Claudia Roth accused several Union politicians of hypocrisy and said that the chairman of the CSU federal state group in the Bundestag Gerda Hasselfeldt, Union parliamentary group leader Volker Kauder or the later CSU chairman Horst Seehofer had voted against the criminal liability of rape in marriage in 1997 in the Bundestag.⁽⁶¹⁾

Voices of Former Green Party Members.

Eckhard Stratmann-Mertens, founding member of the Greens and a party member until 1999, explained in 2013: '... There was a group around 1980 that called itself the "Red Indian Commune". They came from Nuremberg. This group then took part in some federal party conferences. They described themselves as a children's rights initiative, which openly advocated pedosexual contact.'⁽⁶²⁾

Voices from the CDU/ CSU and the BdV.

In a debate in the German Bundestag in December 2009, the CDU member of the Bundestag and chairwoman of the Bund der Vertriebenen (BdV) [*Federation of Expellees, added by the author*] Erika Steinbach pointed out that in 1988, Volker Beck had demanded a 'decriminalisation of pedosexuality' in *The Pedosexual Complex*, whereupon Beck explained to her that it was a falsified and unauthorised article, from which he had distanced himself several times.

In addition, he supposedly advocated the punishment of the sexual abuse of children, and his suggestion appears to have led to the serious sexual abuse of children becoming a stand-alone crime in the Criminal Code.

Steinbach admitted that he did not know that the article had been falsified, said that she was pleased with Beck's point of view and thanked him for the explanation.⁽⁶³⁾

Nevertheless, Steinbach repeated her assertion in March 2010 before the Bundestag⁽⁶⁴⁾ and in a radio interview as BdV chairwoman in April 2011.⁽⁶⁵⁾

Beck commented that Steinbach lacked 'the necessary decency to apologise anyway'.⁽⁶⁶⁾

In a recent debate, Steinbach asked for clarification in May 2013, 'whether active politicians still belonged to the group of party members who once campaigned for pedophilic goals'.⁽⁵⁷⁾

In 2013, she called for the resignation of Cohn-Bendit and Beck in numerous press releases.

After verbal statements by CSU General Secretary Alexander Dobrindt against Daniel Cohn-Bendit in May 2013, the federal manager of Bündnis 90/ Die Grünen Steffi Lemke accused Dobrindt of 'the worst and absolutely unacceptable slander'.⁽⁶⁷⁾

The CSU chairman Horst Seehofer on the other hand agreed with Dobrindt and said: 'It is ok to put things in a nutshell, as our Secretary General has now done.'⁽⁶⁸⁾

The parliamentary head of the Green Party, Volker Beck, described Dobrindt as a 'chairman of the pedophile working group' and asked him to resign.⁽⁶⁹⁾

By means of an interim injunction, Dobrindt was banned by the Berlin District Court, under threat of a fine of up to 250,000 Euros or up to six months in custody, from expressing literally or analogously that Volker Beck was the 'chairman of the pedophile working group'.^{(70) (71) (72)}

After Dobrindt had lodged an objection to the temporary interim injunction, the court ordered him on October 28, 2013 to refrain from making such statements⁽⁷³⁾

Beck was not the chairman of the BAG [*Federal Working Group, added by the author*] SchwuP, but took part in some of the respective meetings.

After the separation of the Federal Working Group SchwuP from the Bundestag faction of the Greens, the Federal Working Group Schwule [*gays, added by the author*] was founded and Beck became its spokesperson.⁽⁹⁾

Responding to the criticism, the CSU changed their statement to the effect that Beck had been 'chairman of the successor organisation of the pedophile working group'.⁽⁷⁴⁾

Towards the end of July 2013, Dobrindt appeared unwilling to apologise for his allegations against Beck and statements against Cohn-Bendit.

He spoke of a 'cover-up' and explained: 'The Greens would do well to apply the same standards to educating their own ranks that they previously applied to educating church institutions.' In addition, the Greens should set up a contact point for victims. ⁽⁷⁵⁾

The deputy CSU [*Christian Social Democratc are a party in Bavaria, a southern federal, so called free state. This CSU is a sister party of the CDU which is a party of the whole of Germany, added by the author*] general secretary Dorothee Bär accused the Green Party of delaying the investigation in order to rescue themselves through the federal election. ⁽⁷⁶⁾

The CDU parliamentary group in the Hessian federal state parliament published a brochure entitled '*The Inappropriate Silence of the Greens - An Analysis of the Green's Past*'. ^{(77) (78)}

Open Letter from the CDU/ CSU.

In an open letter, Bär and six female members of the national board of the Junge Union [*this is the CDU's youth organisation, which is an important political part of most of the German politcal parties, added by the author*] demanded that the top candidate for the federal election, Katrin Göring-Eckardt, be actively involved in clarifying the alleged 'pedophilia entanglements' of Jürgen Trittin, and to develop an 'overarching consensus for a zero tolerance policy towards pedophilia'. ⁽⁷⁹⁾

Göring-Eckardt replied that the party had 'expressly apologised for the aberrations in its early days'. This was done 'in great seriousness and with concern for

those who suffered from the misunderstood tolerance towards pedophilic attempts at liberalisation'.

At the same time, Göring-Eckardt referred to the fact that 'the traditional sexual morality of the old Federal Republic, which was generally the subject of the liberalisation debates of the time, caused a lot of suffering', citing 1997 as an example, when the Bundestag decided that rape in marriage was punishable, despite a majority of the CDU/ CSU parliamentary group voting against it. ⁽⁸⁰⁾

Voices from other Parties.

SPD general secretary Andrea Nahles commented on the debate: 'The Greens are striving to educate themselves, which is obviously very much necessary'. ⁽⁸¹⁾

Bavaria's FDP general secretary Miriam Gruß insinuated that the Greens 'would like to see themselves as guardians of the grail of morality and decency', but 'tolerated perverts in their own party for years and coldly ignored their victims'. She called for Cohn-Bendit to be expelled from the party. as he had 'disqualified himself for membership in any party based on the rule of law'. ⁽⁸²⁾

The general secretary of the FDP in Lower Saxony [*again a German federal state, which until 1990 was part of the "German Democratic Republic", aka GDR or Eastern Germany, added by the author*], Gero Hocker, also spoke up and asked whether the Lower Saxony federal state association of the Greens, which was influential in the 1980s, was also involved in the trivialisation of pedophilic crimes. He

demanded 'a clear distancing and unreserved explanation from the two federal state chairmen as soon as possible'.⁽⁸³⁾

Press Evaluations.

[...]

The deputy editor-in-chief of the *Zeit* [*a highly intellectual and successful newspaper in Germany, added by the author*], Bernd Ulrich, criticised the party on August 4, 2013 for the lack of clarification of the allegations.

Hence, it was not enough to just announce that 'it was only words and no deeds, only individuals, but not the party'.

While green politicians expressed their dismay 'when the abuse cases in Catholic schools became known', they apparently do even less today in terms of education compared to the Catholic Church.

Their self-righteousness stands in their way when dealing with allegations of pedophilia.'⁽⁸⁴⁾

Christian Bommarius wrote on June 25, 2013 in the *Frankfurter Rundschau* [*another nationwide read newspaper in Germany, added by the author*]: 'The debate about how the Greens dealt with pedophiles in their own ranks over twenty years ago seems downright eerie.'

He demanded that the Greens should be allowed a right to error on this topic, and stated: 'Apparently Alexander Dobrindt believes that he is entitled to a

character assassination because he rejects pedophilia.' ⁽⁸⁵⁾

Similarly, Peter Müller criticised the CSU General Secretary in the *Spiegel* [*one of the top news magazines in Germany, added by the author*] : 'By placing MP Volker Beck in the same corner as pedophiles, General Secretary Alexander Dobrindt wants to discredit the Greens.

The breaking of this taboo is deliberately calculated. [...] Dobrindt is throwing with debris, but he does it without emotion. He has nothing against Beck, not at all. He defames, because it fits into his political concept. Dobrindt doesn't want to reach people's heads, he is aiming at the stomach.' ⁽⁸⁶⁾

In the *Cicero* [*another German news magazine, added by the author*] on May 21, Alexander Kissler raised the question of whether former members of the BAG SchwuP continued to pursue 'the old criminal aim via new paths, within as well as outside of the party', and criticised the fact that the Green Party as a decidedly hierarchical movement 'did not have a sufficiently developed sensorium for the power imbalance between children and adults'. In addition, he outlined the pedophilic aspirations within the party. ⁽⁸⁷⁾

Gerhard Amendt [*a famous German sociologist, added by the author*] criticises the Greens in particular for their current handling of the allegations: 'The appalling lack of empathy for children, which still marks the Greens vacillating position, cannot be remedied by the fact that the Greens' sexual-

political past, as in the case of Dany Cohn-Bendit and Volker Beck, is taken off the public's radar.'

They apparently also fall short of the demands they make on others, as they appear to want to themselves do 'what they have rightly accused church officials and sponsors of children's homes of, i.e. obscuring sexual abuse.'⁽⁸⁸⁾ ⁽⁸⁹⁾

In a Focus Online [*another German news magazine, added by the author*] article on July 31, Michael Wolffsohn [*a German historian, added by the author*] assumes a lack of will to explain and criticises the 'media's placidness with which the debate about the pedophilic past of the Greens has been softened'.

Wolffsohn suspects that this is due to the fact that journalists, as can be statistically proven, disproportionately often belonged to the Greens.⁽⁹⁰⁾

Christian Füller wrote in an article published in the FAZ [*Frankfurt General Newspaper, a leading German newspaper, added by the author*] on September 14th,⁽⁹¹⁾ as a party, the Greens were 'permeated by pedophile groups of all kinds'.

He sees the cause of the lack of protection for victims rooted deep within the party's ideology - the belief in a better world.

The separation from the pederasts was not, as shown, an act of political hygiene, but they left the parliamentary group of their own accord in order to increase their influence over the party.

International Media.

The pedophilia debate and the controversy surrounding Daniel Cohn-Bendit also caught the eye of the international press.

Kate Connolly reported on May 14th for the British broadsheet *The Guardian* about the pedophile efforts within the Green Party “Die Grünen” during the 80s.

A comparison is also made with the 'UK's Paedophile Information Exchange'. This is what a British group of pedophile activists founded in 1974 with ambitions similar to the BAG SchwuP called themselves. ⁽⁹²⁾

On May 18th, the British broadsheet *The Independent* reported on the subject. ⁽⁹³⁾

In Switzerland, the debate was taken up on May 14 by Ulrich Schmid in the *Neuen Zürcher Zeitung* [*New Zurich Newspaper, added by the author*].

Here, he found that 'almost all the big media products in the country (Germany) refer to the Green Party practically weekly with self-righteousness, stubborn conservatism, Manichean virtuous fury and a disturbing disregard for less educated but happy environmental polluters', but evaluates the fact that the Greens' have scientifically clarified how great the influence of groups in the party was in the seventies and eighties who approved of and even propagated child sex', as a sign of their ability to self-criticize. ⁽⁹⁴⁾

The Tages-Anzeiger [*Daily Indicator, added by the author*] limited their reporting on May 13th to the Cohn-Bendit case. ⁽⁹⁵⁾

In Austria, Der Standard ⁽⁹⁶⁾, Der Kurier ⁽⁹⁷⁾ and Die Presse addressed the allegations against the Green Party on May 13th.

For the latter, Karl Gaulhofer commented that these allegations 'do not (fit) at all with the image of the virtuous party, whose functionaries have been outraged louder than all others about the cases of abuse in the Catholic Church', and that 'they are indeed embarrassed about' having tolerated and supported pedophilic endeavors at the time. ⁽⁹⁸⁾

Outside of Europe, the debate was dealt with on May 15th by The Hindu, India's second largest English-language daily newspaper. ⁽⁹⁹⁾

The Malaysian New Straits Times also dealt with it. ⁽¹⁰⁰⁾

In the Israeli Haaretz on May 24, the journalist Benny Zahl complains about Daniel Cohn-Bendit that the world has apparently lost its sense of humor and that no real distinction is made between fantasies and deeds ('the fate of those who say things that touch upon perverse sex - even if in jest or with a wink - is the same as the fate of those who actually have perverse sex'). ⁽¹⁰¹⁾

Scientific Review by Walter and Klecha.

In June 2013, the federal executive committee of "Bündnis 90/ Die Grünen" commissioned the Institut für Demokratieforschung [*Institute for Research*

on Democracy, added by the author] at the University of Göttingen to determine the 'scope, context and effects of pedophilic demands in the milieu of the "new social movements" and the Greens'.

This is managed by Franz Walter. The report, financed by the party with 209,000 Euros, should be available by the end of 2014. ⁽¹⁰²⁾

Interim Results 2013.

In September 2013, Walter and his colleague Stephan Klecha in Göttingen announced that Jürgen Trittin was responsible for the local election programme of the Alternativen Grünen Initiativenliste (AGIL) [*Alternative Green Initiatives List, added by the author*] in Göttingen in 1981, in which the group 'Homosexuelle Aktion Göttingen' [*Homosexual Campaign Göttingen, added by the author*], in addition to the comprehensive equality of homosexuals, also called for paragraphs 174 (sexual abuse of wards) and 176 (sexual abuse of children) of the Criminal Code to be worded in such a way that only the use or threat of violence or the abuse of a relationship of dependency would be punishable'.
(103) (104) (105) (106)

Walter criticised the fact that 'leading politicians' of the Green Party 'display speechlessness for electoral reasons when clearing up allegations of pedophilia'.

The commissioned researchers stated a 'mixture of perplexity, paralysis, and indeed: fear of debate'.
(107)

Klecha defended Trittin by pointing out that the CDU and CSU had not found rape in marriage and of caning of children to be punishable until the late 1990s.

In addition, parts of the CDU had supported the Colonia Dignidad in Chile, in which there were serious cases of torture and sexual abuse of children.

'Those who are now starting to formulate moral standards have to be careful that they don't end up like the Greens,' said Klecha.

The contemporary understanding of homosexuality has changed significantly. If, as demanded by the CDU, there should be a general aid fund because the 'discourse at that time favoured pedophilia', 'the Union parties [...] would also have to pay into it'. ⁽⁶⁾

The CSU politician Horst Seehofer describes the references to the attitude towards rape in marriage as an 'attempt at distraction' and emphasises that the question at the time was 'how one could make this legally tangible – and not tolerance and acceptance'. ^{(108) (109)}

Klecha pointed out that a distinction must be made between 'whether one is responsible for an election programme containing nonsense that may not have caught the eye, or whether one philosophises about sex with children like Daniel Cohn-Bendit or whether one has been accused, like Hermann Meer, then a member of the NRW federal state board, of having sexually abused children in his community.'

However, this difference is 'difficult to convey' during election campaign times. Furthermore, he stated

with regard to the status of the investigation regarding the party history of *Bündnis 90/Die Grünen* that there have been indications of two cases of pedosexual abuse, for which it is not clear whether the Green Party as an institution could be held responsible'.⁽⁶⁾

Final Report November 2014.

On November 12, 2014, Franz Walter and the Green Federal Chairwoman Simone Peter presented the preliminary final report⁽¹¹⁰⁾ on *The Green Party and Pedosexuality* in Berlin.^{(111) (112)}

Criticism.

Monika Frommel criticises that the Göttingen Institute apparently works with a 'shortened method' and does 'moral policy' in the form of party research'.

She accuses them of a lack of historical contextualisation: 'It obviously makes no sense(,) to only search through the papers of individual groups or parties for 'suspicious' and 'morally disreputable' formulations by today's standards instead of determining the associated legal policy objectives.'⁽¹¹³⁾

See also

List of unions of pedophile activists

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Annex 09. Student Exchange. What is that, actually?

Student exchanges can be one-way or two-way / mutual.

A one-sided student exchange means that a young person from a German family, for example, is hosted by an English host family and the child of the English family does not, in return, stay with the German family.

Therefore, the term exchange is imprecise or incorrect here, but is still often used in this context.

The so-called Cologne “Jugendfahrtendienst”¹, through which our protagonist Fritz had booked his stay in 1973, referred to “paying guests” at that time in connection with such a one-sided exchange.”²

In return, a bilateral or mutual exchange means that a young person, for example, from a German family is hosted by an English host family and then the child of the English family, in return, stays with the German family.

¹ 1953 - 1987.

² „Various youth travel agencies arrange foreign families with whom young people (from 15 years of age) can live as paying guests against payment of maintenance costs ... Stays ... are possible in England (14 days full board from 200 Marks) ...“ Quote from *Die Zeit*, edition 08/1972. Quoting Internet sources. URL: www.zeit.de/1972/08/urlaub-ohne-eltern-kinderferien/seite_2. Last updated: 15th September 2021. Translation: Anja Kadir. FRG, Elmshorn. The original German text is to be read in Annex 11, VII.

This variant corresponds to the original meaning of the term and the idea of an actual exchange.

In addition, it makes the actual purpose of the **exchange** possible by strengthening the ties between two families from two different countries (and in this case two countries formerly at war).

The purpose of such exchange offers is to promote contacts, friendship and understanding between peoples and to contribute towards peace and friendly contacts.

Most of these offers were relatively inexpensive.

In the case of one-way student “*exchange*” bookings in 1972 ff., apparently only “maintenance costs” were incurred, which amounted to around 200 DM for two weeks, which today corresponds to around 100 Euros.

Since Fritz’ stay lasted three weeks, the booking amount, according to this information, should have been 150 Euros.

According to a statement in a letter printed in the book (Margret’s letter to Fritz) from 1973, the English family received 29 pounds, which today is around 97 Euros.

Both **the student’s family** benefited by enabling their daughter or son to go on an educational stay abroad for “little money”,

and the **host family** benefited from the fact that they could earn some extra money,

and ultimately also the organizer, who received a considerable share for the placement in return for their expertise.

Annex 10. Legal Notice Regarding the Publication of Letters.

The publication of letters, as in this book, could be subject to the regulations of general copyright law.

However, since they contain "commonplace messages", they can be used in our book:

“Letters are protected by copyright as written works if they not only contain commonplace messages, but an intellectual achievement that stands out from ordinary letters in terms of the form and content of the language, or the way in which it deals with scientific, cultural, political or other issues.”¹

In return, that means:

“If the texts do not reach the necessary level of creativity, there is no copyright protection.”^{2 3}

¹ Quoting of internet sources. URL: <https://www.debier.de/urheberrecht-an-briefen/#:~:text=Briefe%20sind%20als%20Schriftwerke%20urheberrechtlich%20gesch%20tzt%2C%20wenn%20sie,Form%20und%20Inhalt%20von%20gew%20nlichen%20Briefen%20abhebt.%202.>

² Quoting of internet sources.
URL: <https://www.urheberrecht.de/text/?highlight=Text>.
Last updated: 16th September 2021.

"Translation by Anja Kadir. FRG, Elmshorn. The original German text is to be read in Annex 12, VIII.

³ „**The level of creation, level of design or level of work** (1) is a criterion that distinguishes works protected by copyright in copyright law from those services that are not subject to copyright protection, in particular those that are therefore in the public domain [...] “The examination of individual cases, as to

‘Level of creation’ means, if the letters in question are not written in a literary or scientific context, for example, but are written as normal everyday letters, that these letters are safe for publication.

what is to be regarded as a work ", is determined "according to the law of the protected country", (2) thus the legal system in which an infringement is to be asserted."

Bibliographic Specification for „Schöpfungshöhe“ [Level of creation]

Page name: Schöpfungshöhe [Level of creation].

URL:

<https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Schöpfungshöhe#:~:text=Schöpfungshöhe.%20Die%20Schöpfungshöhe%2C%20Gestaltungshöhe%20oder%20Werkhöhe%20ist%20ein,einer%20solchen%20Abgrenzung%20in%20jeder%20Rechtsordnung%20beruht%20.>

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Translation by Anja Kadir, FRG, Elmshorn. The original German text is to be read in Annex 12, VIII.

Underlined words in the original text refer to links, these formatting options resp. their contents have been omitted here.

And furthermore:

- “1. Letters containing everyday messages are not protected by copyright. This also applies to everyday messages from famous people, including well-known writers.*
- 2. In order to protect a letter through copyright, it is necessary to deal independently with important cultural and political issues. If this is the case, it is irrelevant regarding the question of protection, whether the person considered the letters to be worthy of publication.”⁴*

In other words: There is nothing to protect here, unlike, for example, a poem that has already been published or is intended for publication.

Furthermore, the parties named in the letters are not traceable, since all actual names and location details have been replaced with aliases, and the visual representations of the persons concerned have been alienated (pixelated), so that an identification by third parties would be impossible.

⁴ Quoting of internet sources. Wolters Kluwer Deutschland GmbH. URL <https://research.wolterskluwer-online.de/document/8921466b-e0b9-4f17-96a1-8b6814e44fa2>. Last updated: 16th September 2021.
In: Chamber of Commerce Berlin, ruling on April 21, 1995, Ref.: 5 U 1007/95.

Even the sketch of "Mickey Mouse" published in the letter of one of the children was replaced with a similar drawing by an uninvolved child of about the same age in order to entirely rule out any possible tracings or conclusions.

These changes to the original texts are, in the strictest sense, falsifications of the original, the damaging effect of which, however, is considered to be tolerable because the protection of the people involved and the location information must be given higher priority.

Furthermore, there is a general, or at least popular scientific interest in the now internationally virulent social and criminal topic of "sexual violence" and abuse, although the present investigation or questioning of uninvolved third parties does not claim to be representative and/ or scientific in the sense of an empirical investigation.

Since the letters published here, through the anonymisation and obscuring of traceable contexts, do not harm anyone and in particular not the protagonists and, moreover, almost 50 years have passed since the letters were created, in the opinion of the author, their use or publication is justified from a legal point of view.

The author places great importance on this legal and ethical assessment and the weighing of the current data protection situation.

The sole aim is to deal with these letters, so as to sensitise for future and potentially to be expected sexual violence and to help prevent such crimes.

Under no circumstances does he want to compromise anyone, and especially the host mother, with this publication.

At this point, the protection of any future victims seems to be valued more highly than the damage caused by the publication of 50-year-old everyday letters.

Since such damages, as explained above, cannot be tolerated, the publication of the letters at hand is considered harmless and legally safe.

Annex 11. Political Review of the Time. 1984. Moving on from the 1970s in Relation to Sexuality.¹

Transcript of a meeting of the "**BAG-SCHWUPS**" (**Federal Working Group for Gays, Bisexuals, Paederasts and Transsexuals within the Green Party**).

Person taking notes: Christoph Ehse,
former member and delegate
of the local Green Party group SCHWUPS in
Cologne, forming part of the federal working group
of the same name (BAG) SCHWUPS.

Background and reason for the transcript:

Presentation by a panel member based on a written
discussion.

Document by Hans Nieters, Bonn, May 17, 1984,
as a submission for a meeting
of the BAG SCHWUPS,
date of the meeting May 18-19, 1984,
transcript from May 18, 1984.

Place of the meeting: unknown.

¹ See German original text in Annex 12, IX.

1. Preliminary remarks by the author (2021).

In the 1970s, a lot went on in German society.

Almost all social and political directions were on the move, having already begun towards the end of the 1960s with student unrests, demonstrations and demands for social change.

The main criticism was in regard to **capitalism** as a form of society, to which the Warsaw Pact held up a mirror of the supposedly philanthropic **socialism**, leading to an allegedly existing competition or an actual cold war between the two systems.

The decisive postulates were the “**collectivisation of the forces of production**”, the **peace and disarmament policy** between East and West and the beginnings of opposition to nuclear power.

These demands, which not only came from the left-wing political scene, formed the economic and socio-political pillars of the protest movements and consequently expanded into all areas of life as postulates.

Naturally, in the sense of this phrase, **sexual criminal law** as one of the supposed main claims to rule was not spared from social and socio-political criticism.

Since the power relationship, in the scenario of the left world view, was predominantly that of a male domain,

(Think of the sexism and the exploitation that women were subjected to - even in communes that were considered progressive, women living there were "passed around" as if they were objects of male desires, but all in the sense and under the pretext of "free sexuality", where everyone enjoyed this freedom with one another)

this had an intrinsic effect on the system during the 1968 "movement" and led to absurd constellations that are difficult to understand from the outside and were partly incomprehensible even then (example of the so-called "communes" and their contradictions).

At the same time there was a demand for the abolition of all of these structures of rule, and in particular the laws restricting sexuality.

In view of these various aspects, sometimes crude, but also very constructive, socially critical writings and speeches appeared on the scene, which dealt intensively with these fundamental conditions and made suggestions for improvement and, of course, for fundamental social change.

Regarding our topic of the letters from England, the following questions are crucial:

‘What were the 1970s and 1980s really like?

What was the social discussion like?

What were the socio-economic and political expectations and objectives?

And last but not least, how far did one really go in terms of sexuality in all its forms?’

An adequate answer to these questions is important for understanding the mood during these years, and is just as important for assessing the immanent mood (zeitgeist) that is expressed or suggested in our letters.

Only when one roughly knows and understands the background of the social situation of the 1970s and the following years, is a contemporary assessment of our "cosmos of letters " possible at all.

Similar to today, there were conservative and traditional social concepts at the time, struggling to survive, and also moderate and extreme left positions aimed at enthronelement of the same.

In precisely these extreme cases, parts of this left-wing movement led, a little later, to the "phenomenon" of the Bader-Meinhoff-terrorist troubles.

2. Transcript (1984):

a. Current State of Sexuality.

In the above-mentioned polemic pamphlet for discussion, the legal situation of sexual criminal law is described as

"ambiguous and illogical"

hence a

**demand for
the complete abolition
of sexual criminal law**

is being made.

Internal comment, as a marginal note:

This striking demand seems absurd to me, but nevertheless it does not lack an inherent logic.

This logic consists in the fact that this futuristic idea represents a noble goal of doing away with centuries-old structures of dependencies "just like that" and changing the basic principles of the prevailing social structure.

If one were actually able to implement this project, a corresponding change in the sense of the discussion would certainly be possible.

The **ruling structures** of a Prussian-influenced "subject-dependent concept", which continues to exist in post-war Germany and in classic late capitalism, are criticised in terms of all areas of life and should be put to the test as a whole.

It is only through the system-immanent, structural, and yes, basically hierarchical structure of society that these **dependencies** arise, e.g. between children and adults.

In such a hierarchical structure, it is almost logical that the unrestrained living out of free sexuality can only be enforced violently or at least intrusively, and not through sexuality itself, but through the background circumstances of the dependencies in which it must take place.

Sexual criminal law, or rather its executors fatally and precisely react to the consequences of this system of oppression and punish the victims of these structures of dependency, who are thereby absurdly declared perpetrators.

This happens erroneously, instead of punishing the underlying ruling structures and protecting the victims of such conditions.

Dependencies create a basis for violence and exploitation, in the sense of a predicament, which presumably would not even come about with a wide-ranging impunity for sexual acts.

b. Definitions:

Dependencies may exist:

Between **parents** and **children**, within the classic, post-capitalist nuclear family;

between **teachers** and **students**, at any institution, private or public;

between **prison inmates**, **sick people** in institutions and other **people seeking assistance** in certain relevant institutions and their **supervisory staff**;

within the institution of **marriage** or a non-institutionalised **relationship** of any kind;

between **panderers** and their **prostitutes**.

c. Demands:

Original, system-independent and free sexuality, without violence, is therefore never punishable and must generally remain exempt from punishment.

The sanctioning of what is actually immanent non-violence in the exercise of sexuality leads to the criminalisation of parents, educators, teachers, children and young people, who are prevented from developing freely as a result of these prohibitions.

Even women in marriage are dependent and sexually restricted in this way.

Internal comment, as a marginal note:

This argument contains a not entirely illogical approach, because in the past most women were actually dependent in marriage because they usually had to lead their existence alongside their "patriarch" without their own income and without full civil rights (up until 1977 women had to ask their husbands to be allowed to work and needed their signature to conclude an employment contract).

The unequal treatment of homosexuality, where the age limit is 18, in contrast to heterosexual relationships, where it is 16, is cited as an example and evidence for the criticism of the power structures.

In addition, gay sexual relationships that occur below this age limit are subject to the dictates of criminal offenses, i.e. crimes that can be reported by anyone, not just by those directly affected.

In contrast, heterosexual "offenses" are only punished at the request of the parents, e.g. of the girl involved, which is another perfidious instrument of power of impunity for heterosexual crimes:

If, for example, a girl is still a minor, the adult's violation will go unpunished if the perpetrator marries this girl, but thus again brings her into structural dependency.

The criminal offense of **public nuisance** serves the "rulers" to ban sexuality into the private sphere by criminalising an open display, such as exhibitionism.

Internal comment, as a marginal note:

If you don't want to look, you should look away, is the motto of the discussion in this case.

On the other hand, a woman who witnesses a rendezvous in public, e.g. in a forest, and who is therefore encouraged to take part, is prevented from developing freely thanks to the threat of a sanction of "public nuisance". In this case, the state wants to prevent the woman from being able to liberate herself sexually in order not to escape her relationship of dependency.

All these aspects of the suppression of sexuality are therefore elements relevant to rule and must be abolished.

Social dependencies (also referred to as suppression structures) must be eliminated and

sexuality completely removed from the line of punishment.

Even a child is better off developing his or her sexual identity, rather than studying Latin vocabulary.

Accordingly, wards are supposedly restricted in their free development towards becoming a self-determined living person by this regulation.

Therefore, it is incomprehensible that when a carer in a home embraces their ward in order to bring them closer, this is criminalised based on the prohibition of the abuse of wards, although this ward may even have given their consent or is glad that someone is taking care of them.

This paternalism, in spite of possible voluntariness and initiative, can also be seen when analysing situations involving children.

If children want to have sex with adults, they are declared underage, prevented from developing freely and, conversely, the adult is highly criminalised.

In summary, we are fighting for the following changes in this society based on dependency:

Consensual and non-violent sexuality must be exempt from punishment for all people, regardless of age and gender.

Societal and social **dependencies** must be abolished and, wherever they appear to be necessary, protected from the exercise of violence at all costs.

The question therefore arises, as to how to get rid of dependency?

Dependency arises in the traditional **small group behaviour** of nuclear family units, in hierarchical work structures, e.g. where there are **executive boards** on executive floors on one side and **employees** on the other.

A form of **communitisation** is seen as the solution here, which can be achieved through extensive self-management, e.g. through councils, extended families and/ or co-operatives.

It is also important to ensure that all social classes, age groups and production facilities are **treated equally**.

Examples of such structures that are already functioning are **kibbutzim** or **model socialist states** such as Chile, under Allende.

The already existing socialist societies in Europe are also considered to be models, which are striving for the abolition of hierarchies and relationships of dependency in the traditional way.

Violence as an essential design and per se element of the **capitalist oppressive society** should

in principle be subject to **official punishment** in all areas, i.e. it should be able to be reported by everyone.

But who determines what violence is, because violence can express itself in very different forms.

For example, is a form of upbringing, such as the withdrawal of pocket money, already a form of violence?

Or is it really just about physical violence?

The exercise of violence also includes the fact that sexuality in children and adolescents with their adult sexual partners is prohibited by law.

The legal prohibition leads to considerable restrictions, in particular for adults who are accused of child abuse and who are "caught", and whose existence is destroyed when their punishment becomes known.

Because actually, such a child-adult relationship is

**"pleasant, development-enhancing,
in short: positive."**

Internal note: The example of homosexuality mentioned in the discussion turns out to be a positive feature of this line of argument,

"Within the heterosexual structure of a nuclear family [there is, added by the author], a designed educational measure for

forced heterosexuality (by suppressing the homosexual parts of the [respective, added by the author] personality) and thus the oppression of homosexuals, as well as the function of the nuclear family to adapt children and men to capitalist wage labour and with it the REPRODUCTION of this nuclear family and of patriarchal capitalism itself. "

Basically, an essential element of the socially-motivated social criticism is summarised here briefly by using an example in this quotation.

d. Summary of the Demands.

Most paragraphs of the sexual criminal law, such as § 175, 182, 183a, are to be abolished.

„The remaining paragraphs are to be combined into two paragraphs, "174 new" and "175 new". The first contains the definitions, the second the criminal offenses.“

New paragraph 174:

The abuse of the discussed forms of dependency is defined as follows:

Threats and threats of disadvantages and violence against the will of an involved party, so as to force sexual relations or actions.

This abuse in the sense of exploiting dependency shall generally be punishable.

New paragraph 175.

This new paragraph contains the corresponding catalogue of sanctions, within the meaning of the new § 174:

The severity of the punishment depends on the severity of the threat or implementation of the respective disadvantage.

In addition, the following social measures should accompany the amendments to the law:

Anti-discrimination laws

for homosexuals and women.

An (international) **charter of children's rights**, with provisions for the protection of the child, both in the direction of general dependencies and with regard to the use of violence in any form.

Family law adjustments [*it is not explained what is to be understood by this, note added by the author*].

Amendment of the Constitution, Article 6² [*it is not explained what is meant by this, note added by the author*].

Rehabilitation for those convicted of non-violent sexuality under the “old” law.

Establishing **large communities** [*it is not explained what is meant by this, what is it actually? Note added by the author*]

„In nuclear families, mutual control is as good as impossible. This only works in large communities.”

² **Subsequent addition:**

Constitution Art 6. (1) Marriage and family are under the special protection of the state order. (2) The care and upbringing of children are the natural right of parents and their primary duty.

Internal note: This raises the question as to the control concerned and the person exercising the same?

In my opinion, this remark has nothing to do with equality and democracy, but implies a classic, hierarchical cadre behaviour and what conclusions should we reach as to how large families should be designed? This riddle remains unanswered.

Annex 12. I-IX. Original German Texts as a Proof.

Content.

- I. Question-Related Comments of the Survey.
- II. The Legal Situation. Germany. Today.
- III. Sexual Violence: The Perpretators. Who are the Perpretators?
- IV. A History of the 1970s. Insights into the Federal Republic of Germany.
- V. A History of the 1970s. Insights into the United Kingdom, Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
- VI. Pedophilia Debate, using an Example of the German Party Bündnis 90/ Die Grünen (Alliance 90/ The Greens).
- VII. Student Exchange. What is that, actually?
- VIII. Legal Notice, Regarding the Publication of Letters.
- IX. Political Review of the Time. 1984. Moving on from the 1970s in Relation to Sexuality.

Preliminary Remarks.

In this part, the original German-language texts are shown.

Since translations can potentially falsify original texts, it is only fair to the respective author to additionally offer his/ her original contributions to the reader.

In the case of the survey, the non-relevant English texts are in a light grey tint in the background, in order to maintain clarity when reading.

I. Question-Related Comments

Die Befragungstexte und ihre Antworten.

Ist dieser (hier vorliegende, einseitige) Briefwechsel

zwischen einer Frau Mitte Dreißig und einem 16-Jährigen,

im Sinne des gewöhnlich „üblichen“ und gesellschaftlich gebotenen Abstandsgebotes zwischen einem Erwachsenen und einem 16-jährigen Jugendlichen,

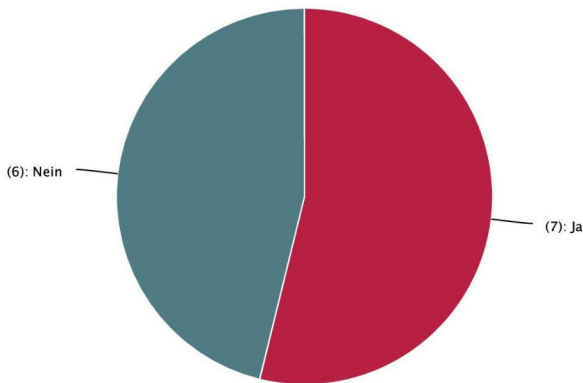
der überdies noch schutzbefohlen im Sinne eines Gastmutter/ Austauschschüler-Verhältnisses ist,

Ihrer Meinung und Ihrem „gesunden Menschenverstand“ nach...

Frage 1:

...angemessen, im Sinne einer (damals und auch heute noch) gültigen Moralvorstellung?

JA	NEIN
53,85 %	46,15 %



Einzelkommentare:

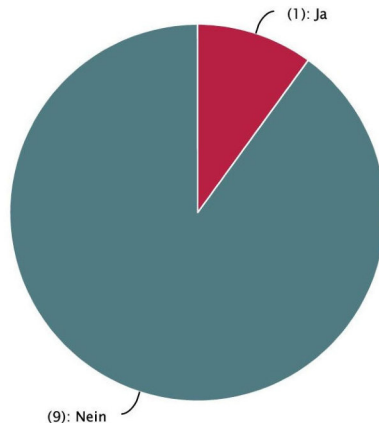
- | | |
|----|--|
| a. | <i>Für eine 31-Jährige, die ständig Briefe an einen 16-Jährigen schreibt, ist das Ganze etwas unangemessen und geht über übliche Verhaltensweisen weit hinaus.</i> |
| b. | <i>Erscheint mir zu häufig.</i> |
| c. | <i>Mein Bauchgefühl sagt mir, ganz normal ist es nicht. Einen Brief schreiben. OK. Aber die Vielzahl??</i> |

d.	<i>Die Frage wäre, ob es zu Übergriffen außerhalb der Briefe kam?</i>
e.	<i>Whilst I say it is not appropriate I am somewhat ambivalent. The frequency of the initial letters seems to be rather high within the context of a friendly relationship; it is more akin to a pen-pal relationship between teenagers..</i>

Frage 2:

... darauf angelegt, ein Liebesverhältnis, mit der Anbahnung einer gesetzlich verbotenen, sexuellen Konnotation zu begründen?

JA	NEIN
10,00 %	90,00 %



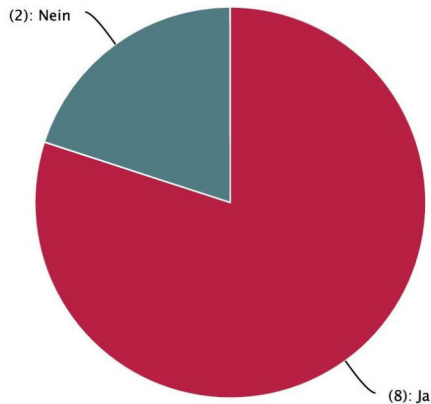
Einzelkommentare:	
a.	<i>Ich finde nicht, dass man das konkret daraus schlussfolgern kann.</i>
b.	<i>Es gibt viele Andeutungen auf sexuelle Zusammenhänge und es wird viel von Liebe und Zuneigung gesprochen, was über Alltagsfragen hinausgeht.</i>
c.	<i>Nicht eindeutig.</i>

d.	<i>Die Frau war sehr liebevoll und mütterlich, vielleicht manchmal zu viel des Guten?</i>
e.	<i>Whilst superficially the lady is intrusive in terms of asking about the boy's love life (particularly towards the end of the correspondence), it seems unlikely that it could be anything more than an inappropriate flirtation since, even if the boy had visited again, the woman would be unable to start anything sexual within a family environment with children and a husband around.</i>

Frage 3:

...darauf angelegt, lediglich ein freundschaftliches Verhältnis, **ohne** Anbahnung einer gesetzlich verbotenen sexuellen Konnotation zu begründen, zu pflegen und zu befördern?

JA	NEIN
80,00 %	20,00 %



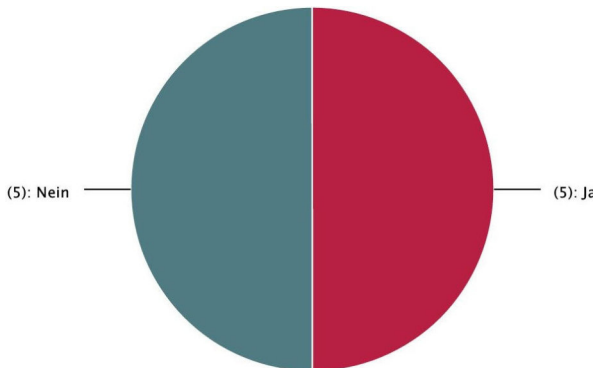
Einzelkommentare:	
a.	<i>Ich bin mir da unsicher. Ich tendiere zu ja, aber zu 100% kann ich das nicht sagen.</i>
b.	<i>Es geht weiter darüber hinaus.</i>
c.	<i>Nicht eindeutig.</i>
d.	<i>Ich bin mir nicht sicher. Deshalb ja und nein.</i>

e.	<i>Ist denn etwas in dieser Richtung passiert?</i>
f.	<i>There does feel to be a sexual connotation in the letters but it is not clear to me whether this was flirtatious or in expectation of more. I have therefore chosen to give the benefit of the doubt to the woman.</i>

Frage 4:

...von der mutmaßlichen Absicht her betrachtet, **uneindeutig** und würden Sie daraufhin Ihr eigenes Kind (Jugendlicher über 16 Jahren) vor evtl. unklaren Gefahren dieser „Beziehung“ **warnen** bzw. Ihr Kind über diese potentiellen Gefahren **aufklären**?

JA	NEIN
50,00 %	50,00 %



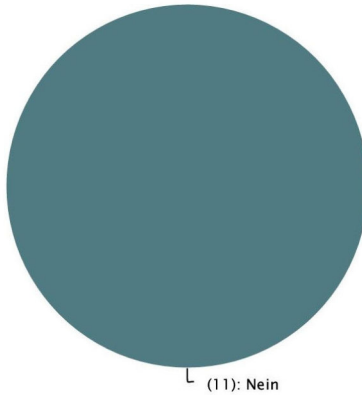
Einzelkommentare:	
a.	<i>Ich würde mein Kind darauf hinweisen, ja. Ich würde es aber nicht daran hindern, eine Beziehung zu der Gastmutter aufrecht zu erhalten. Diese würde ich allerdings weiterhin beobachten.</i>
b.	<i>Es erscheint mir wie eine romantische Schwärmerei, davor zu warnen, halte ich für übertrieben.</i>

c.	<i>auf jeden Fall, aber beratend und partnerschaftlich.</i>
d.	<i>Das könnte nicht schaden!</i>
e.	<i>I feel that a parent should help their child be generally aware of risks associated with relationships regardless of the particular circumstances of this correspondence.</i>

Frage 5:

... dazu geeignet, den Kontakt zwischen Ihrem Kind (Jugendlicher über 16 Jahren) und einem Erwachsenen, mit entsprechend angemessenen Mitteln, unterbinden zu müssen? Und würden Sie dies **ohne** Beteiligung Ihres Kindes durchführen?

JA	NEIN
0 %	100 %



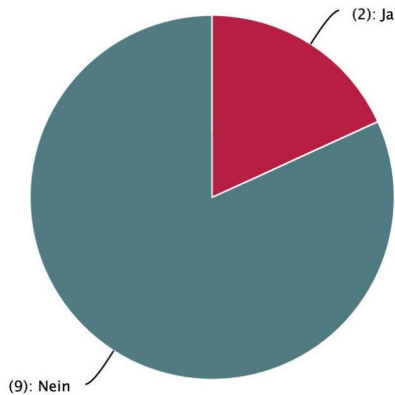
Einzelkommentare:	
a.	<i>Ich würde den Kontakt nicht unterbinden, und auch nicht, ohne mein Kind miteinzubeziehen. Mit 16 Jahren würde ich darauf vertrauen, dass mein Kind wachsam und vernünftig genug ist, nach einem Hinweis mit der Situation gut umgehen zu können.</i>
b.	<i>immer zusammen mit dem Kind.</i>

c.	<i>Nicht ohne Beteiligung.</i>
d.	<i>Never ever!</i>
e.	<i>This is something that I believe should be achieved by being supportive and sharing with the child. If the child is aware of the risks and has a good relationship with the parent(s) they would in theory be able to make their own decisions, perhaps by discussing with their parents. However, this is probably an ideal since teenagers are teenagers!</i>

Frage 6:

...dazu geeignet, den Kontakt zwischen Ihrem Kind (Jugendlicher über 16 Jahren) und einem Erwachsenen, mit entsprechend angemessenen Mitteln, unterbinden zu müssen? Und würden Sie dies mit Beteiligung Ihres Kindes durchführen?

JA	NEIN
18,18 %	81,82 %



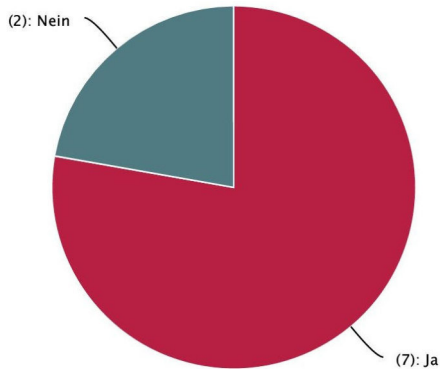
	Einzelkommentare:
a.	<i>Ich würde den Kontakt nicht unterbinden, die Beziehung allerdings beobachten.</i>
b.	<i>In jedem Fall.</i>
c.	<i>Nicht ohne Beteiligung des Jugendlichen.</i>

d.	<i>Nein, auf keinen Fall!</i>
e.	<i>See previous answer. [In question no. 4e., author's addition]</i>

Frage 7:

...eine Begebenheit, die entsprechend des Alters dieser Begebenheit von fast 50 Jahren, anders, und zwar weniger restriktiv (streng), zu bewerten, als wenn sie heutzutage stattgefunden hätte?

JA	NEIN
18,18 %	81,82 %



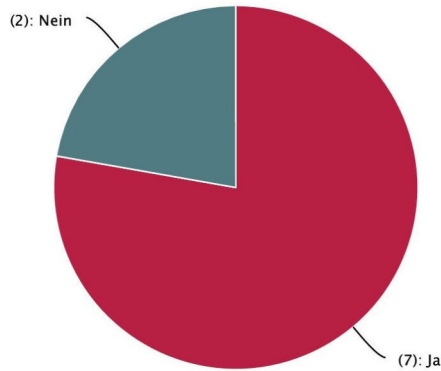
Einzelkommentare:	
a.	<i>Ich sehe in diesen Briefen keine unmittelbare psychische Gefahr für den Jugendlichen.</i>
b.	<i>Gleich.</i>
c.	<i>Das ist ein universelles Thema!</i>

d.	<p><i>I have answered no because I think that something that happened 50 years ago could (not should) now be viewed differently. It was a different world where the immediacy of modern communication did not exist although there were some telephone calls which seems unusual for the time.</i></p> <p><i>However, whether is should be assessed less 'strictly' is a different question; the truth of the events then are the same as they would be today although the medium was different. Flirtation (if that is what it was) between an older woman and a child remains questionable...</i></p>
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Frage 8:

...eine Begebenheit, die entsprechend des Alters dieser Begebenheit von fast 50 Jahren, genauso restriktiv (streng), zu bewerten ist, wie heutzutage, weil es beim Thema sexuelle Gewalt (früher „Missbrauch“ genannt) ein universelles Bewertungsspektrum gibt oder geben soll?

JA	NEIN
77,78 %	22,22 %



Einzelkommentare:	
a.	Genauso!
b.	<p><i>There are two questions here: scrutiny; and reason for scrutiny. The scrutiny question I have tried to address in the previous answer.</i></p> <p><i>Whether there 'should be a universal range of</i></p>

assessments...' is based on a premise that such a range of assessments could be made. I do not see how there can be such a universal range since we live in a world where different cultures have quite different perspectives which have to be contextualised; I do not see that there can be a single, simple, universal assessment however desirable this might seem to be.

To illustrate: is flirtation equivalent to sexual violence? It depends on a range of factors.

II. The Legal Situation. Germany. Today.

Anhang 04a. Die Rechtslage. Deutschland. Heute.¹

Sexueller Missbrauch von Schutzbefohlenen bezeichnet in Deutschland, als eine Form des sexuellen Missbrauchs, Handlungen einer Person mit Minderjährigen, wenn zwischen der Person und Minderjährigen ein Erziehungs- bzw. Betreuungsverhältnis besteht, (bis 30. Juni 2021 war ab dem vollendeten 16. Lebensjahr nur die Ausnutzung eines dadurch begründeten Abhängigkeitsverhältnisses strafbar),

die Abhängigkeit eines Ausbildungs- und Dienst- oder Arbeitsverhältnisses ausgenutzt wird, (vgl. für Ausbildungsverhältnisse aber unten § 174 Abs. 2, wo es nicht auf eine Ausnutzung einer Abhängigkeit ankommt;

bis 30. Juni 2021 bestand gegenüber unter 16-jährigen Auszubildenden sogar generell Strafbarkeit) oder es sich bei dem Minderjährigen um einen leiblichen oder rechtlichen Abkömmling (z. B. Kin-

¹ Zitieren von Quellen im Internet. Wikipedia. Seite „Sexueller Missbrauch von Schutzbefohlenen“. In: Wikipedia – Die freie Enzyklopädie. Bearbeitungsstand: 8. August 2021, 19:35 UTC.

URL: https://de.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Sexueller_Missbrauch_von_Schutzbefohlenen&oldid=214607648 (Abgerufen: 27. September 2021, 04:29 UTC).

Permanente Link: https://de.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Sexueller_Missbrauch_von_Schutzbefohlenen&oldid=214607648

Dieses Zitat ist ein Auszug und ist unverändert. Durch Unterstriche ausgewiesene Verlinkungen und Fußnoten wurden ausgelassen.

der, Enkel) des Täters oder seines Ehe- oder Lebenspartners oder einer Person handelt, mit der er in eheähnlicher oder lebenspartnerschaftlichen Gemeinschaft lebt.

Diese Tat ist in Deutschland durch § 174 STGB unter Strafe gestellt.

Seit 1. Juli 2021 gilt das auch für das Bestimmen zu sexuellen Handlungen mit Dritten (bisher unter Umständen als Förderung sexueller Handlungen Minderjähriger strafbar).

Im schulischen Zusammenhang wird der sexuelle Missbrauch von Schutzbefohlenen gemäß den Schulgesetzen der Bundesländer auch dienstrechtlich sanktioniert.

Seit Januar 2013 sind in §25 Abs. 3 Schulgesetz Rheinland Pfalz sexuelle Kontakte zwischen Lehrkräften und Schülern einer Schule ausdrücklich für unzulässig erklärt.

Diese Neuerung entstand aus Anlass eines umstrittenen Urteils des OLG Koblenz aus 2011, das einen Lehrer vom Vorwurf des sexuellen Missbrauchs von Schutzbefohlenen nach § 174 Abs. 1 Nr. 1 StGB freisprach, weil der Lehrer zwar mehrfach Vertretungslehrer, aber weder Klassenlehrer noch Fachlehrer der 14-jährigen Schülerin gewesen sei und somit kein Obhutsverhältnis festzustellen sei.^[...]

In einem anderen Fall kam es zu einer ähnlich gelagerten Entscheidung des Bundesgerichtshofs vom 5. April 2012.^[...]

Seit Januar 2015 reicht es gem. dem neuen § 174 Abs. 2 deshalb aus, dass der Minderjährige einer Erziehungs-, Ausbildungs- oder Betreuungseinrichtung, in der der Täter arbeitet (z. B. Schule), anvertraut ist, wenn dem Täter dort (andere) Minderjährige zur Erziehung, Ausbildung oder Betreuung anvertraut sind (ab dem vollendeten 16. Lebensjahr des Minderjährigen ist nur die Ausnutzung der Stellung strafbar).

Anlage 04b.

Die Rechtslage. Deutschland. 1973.

Zum Berichtszeitraum bestand fl. Gesetzestext zum Thema: Sex mit Schutzbefohlenen: ¹

„[1. April 1970–24. November 1973/ 28. November 1973]

¹§ 174.

(1) Mit Freiheitsstrafe nicht unter sechs Monaten wird bestraft,

- *1. wer einen seiner Erziehung, Ausbildung, Aufsicht oder Betreuung anvertrauten Menschen unter einundzwanzig Jahren oder*
- *2. wer unter Ausnutzung seiner Amtsstellung oder seiner Stellung in einer Anstalt für Kranke oder Hilfsbedürftige einen anderen zur Unzucht missbraucht.*

(2) Der Versuch ist strafbar.

Anmerkungen:

1. 1. April 1970: Art. 1 Nr. 51, 105 Nr. 2 des Gesetzes vom 25. Juni 1969.“

¹ Zitieren von Quellen im Internet. URL: <https://lexetius.com/StGB/174,6>. Stand 30.08.2021. Alte Rechtschreibung wurde im Original belassen.

III. Sexual Violence. Perpretators. Who are the Perpretators?

Anhang 05. Sexuelle Gewalt.

„Täter und Täterinnen Wer sind die Täter und Täterinnen?“¹

*„Sexueller Missbrauch findet in etwa 80 bis 90 Prozent der Fälle durch Männer und männliche Jugendliche statt, zu etwa **10 bis 20 Prozent durch Frauen** [Hervorhebung durch d. Verf.] und weibliche Jugendliche. Dies bestätigen auch internationale Studien.*

Missbrauchende Männer stammen aus allen sozialen Schichten, leben hetero- oder homosexuell und unterscheiden sich durch kein äußeres Merkmal von nicht missbrauchenden Männern.

Über missbrauchende Frauen wurde in Deutschland bislang wenig geforscht. Es ist jedoch davon auszugehen, dass sexueller Missbrauch durch Frauen seltener entdeckt wird, weil solche Taten Frauen kaum zugetraut werden.

¹ Zitieren von Quellen im Internet. Mit freundlicher Genehmigung:
Unabhängiger Beauftragter für Fragen sexuellen Kindesmissbrauchs (UBS-KM): Was ist sexueller Missbrauch? Täter und Täterinnen.
In: <https://beauftragter-missbrauch.de/praevention/was-ist-sexueller-missbrauch/taeter-und-taeterinnen>. Stand: 06.09.2021.

Motive der Täter und Täterinnen.

Es gibt kein einheitliches Täterprofil. Verschiedene Ursachenmodelle betonen unterschiedliche Faktoren, die dazu führen, dass jemand Kinder oder Jugendliche missbraucht.

Ein wesentliches Motiv ist der Wunsch, Macht auszuüben und durch die Tat das Gefühl von Überlegenheit zu erleben. Bei einigen Tätern und wenigen Täterinnen kommt eine sexuelle Fixierung auf Kinder hinzu (Pädosexualität).

Die in der Öffentlichkeit anzutreffende Formulierung „Das sind ja alles Kranke!“ ist jedoch falsch. Sie kann zudem bei Kindern und Jugendlichen Mitleid auslösen und von ihnen so verstanden werden, dass der Täter oder die Täterin nicht wirklich für seine/ ihre Tat verantwortlich sei.“

IV. A History of the 1970s. Insights into the Federal Republic of Germany (until 1990)

Anhang 06.

Geschichte der 1970er. ¹

Einblicke in die Bundesrepublik Deutschland (bis 1990). [Auszug]

Gesellschaft der 1970er- und 1980er-Jahre.

Mit der 68er-Bewegung ging ein neuer Lebensstil einher.

In den Medien war besonders die Sexuelle Revolution, ermöglicht durch die Antibabypille, von nachhaltiger Wirkung.

Die sich anbahnende Frauenbewegung stieß nicht auf uneingeschränkte Zustimmung bei den Wortführern der 68er-Bewegung.

¹ Zitieren von Quellen im Internet. Seite „Geschichte der Bundesrepublik Deutschland (bis 1990)“. In: Wikipedia – Die freie Enzyklopädie. Bearbeitungsstand: 20. September 2021, 17:20 UTC.

URL: [https://de.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Geschichte_der_Bundesrepublik_Deutschland_\(bis_1990\)&oldid=215756115](https://de.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Geschichte_der_Bundesrepublik_Deutschland_(bis_1990)&oldid=215756115)

(Abgerufen: 27. September 2021, 04:51 UTC).

Permanentlink: [https://de.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Geschichte_der_Bundesrepublik_Deutschland_\(bis_1990\)&oldid=215756115](https://de.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Geschichte_der_Bundesrepublik_Deutschland_(bis_1990)&oldid=215756115)

Dieses Zitat ist ein Auszug und ist unverändert. Durch Unterstriche ausgewiesene Verlinkungen und Fußnoten wurden ausgelassen.

Bekanntestes Beispiel für den Versuch [sic!] den neuen Lebensstil nicht nur theoretisch zu meistern [sic!] war die Kommune !.

Der damals ebenfalls propagierte „Marsch durch die Institutionen“ führte Jahrzehnte später zu einer Generation, die Schlüsselpositionen in der deutschen Politik, in der Presse und im Beamtenapparat erungen hatte.

Die Beatles lösten eine Hysterie unter den Jugendlichen aus. Aber auch andere Bands wie The Rolling Stones, The Doors und Janis Joplin feierten Erfolge.

Es war die Zeit der Hippies, Flower-Power-Mädchen, des Drogenkonsums und der freien Liebe.

Als in den 1980er-Jahren die Immunschwäche AIDS erstmals auftauchte, löste sie landesweit und über die vermeintlichen Zielgruppen hinweg große Besorgnis aus.

Die Auseinandersetzung mit dem Terrorismus der RAF führte zum Radikalenerlass. Ende der 1970er-Jahre wurde ständig zu seiner Verschärfung und zur Verfolgung der ‚Sympathisanten‘ aufgerufen. In dem Kurzroman Die verlorene Ehre der Katharina Blum klagte Heinrich Böll die Regenbogenpresse, vor allem aber die Bild-Zeitung, wegen Rufmord und Verletzung der Menschenrechte an. Bölls Buch wurde sogleich von Volker Schlöndorff und Margarethe von Trotta verfilmt.

Die mehrteilige Fernsehserie Holocaust – Die Geschichte der Familie Weiß, die im Januar 1979 im deutschen Fernsehen ausgestrahlt wurde, entfachte eine erneute Debatte über die NS-Vergangenheit.

Ein Gesetzesantrag im Bundestag hatte die Begrenzung der Strafbarkeit von Verbrechen während der Zeit des Nationalsozialismus zum Ziel.

Mit Karl Carstens stand die Wahl eines Erzkonservativen und ehemaligen NSDAP-Mitglieds zum Bundespräsidenten bevor. Seine NSDAP-Mitgliedschaft wurde von Claus Peymann, dem Direktor des Stuttgarter Staatstheaters, durch die Aufführung von Thomas Bernhards Stück *Vor dem Ruhestand* thematisiert.

Der baden-württembergische Ministerpräsident Hans Filbinger erzwang Peymanns Entlassung, musste aber selbst noch vor Peymann sein Amt verlassen.

Rolf Hochhuth hatte ein neues Stück angekündigt, in dem die Todesurteile thematisiert wurden, die Filbinger als Marinerichter noch in den letzten Tagen des Zweiten Weltkriegs gegen deutsche Soldaten verhängt hatte.

Vor allem die Intervention der Sowjetunion in Afghanistan, die Solidarnosc in Polen und der NATO-Doppelbeschluss ließen eine noch nie dagewesene

Friedensbewegung mit zahlreichen Massendemonstrationen entstehen.

Auch die Sorge um die Umwelt wurde immer mehr zu einem Thema. Neben der Friedensbewegung entwickelte sich eine Umweltbewegung, die die Umweltpolitik stärker zur Geltung bringen wollte.

Aus dieser Bewegung entstand die Partei Die Grünen, die 1983 erstmals in den Bundestag einzog und sich seitdem im politischen System etablieren konnte.

Insbesondere die Kernenergie wurde nach der Katastrophe von Tschernobyl 1986 in Teilen der Bevölkerung negativ gesehen und alternative Energiequellen werden seitdem gefordert und gefördert.

Gegen atomare Wiederaufarbeitungsanlagen und Endlager regte sich Widerstand: Das Zwischenlager Gorleben geriet immer wieder bei Atommülltransporten in die Schlagzeilen.

1984 erzwangen die Gewerkschaften die Einführung der 38,5-Stunden-Woche als Kompromiss zu ihrer Forderung der 35-Stunden-Woche.

In den letzten Jahren der alten Bundesrepublik wurde deutlich, dass zahlreiche Bereiche reformiert werden mussten, aber wenig getan wurde. Der Reformstau wurde von der Opposition zum Markenzeichen der Regierung stilisiert und die Arbeitslosigkeit wurde für viele zum Menetekel.

Bis Anfang der 1980er-Jahre konnten mit der Neuen Deutschen Welle deutschsprachige Lieder der Punk- und New Wavemusik Erfolge bei den Teens feiern.

Nachdem die rechtlichen Voraussetzungen geschaffen waren, gingen am 1. und 2. Januar 1984 die ersten Privatfernsehkanäle auf Sendung. RTL und PKS, Vorläufer von Sat.1, entstanden. Im Mai 1987 entstand Eureka TV, Vorläufer von ProSieben.

V. A History of the 1970s. Insights into the United Kingdom, Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Anhang 07.

Geschichte der 1970er.¹

Einblicke in das Vereinigte Königreich von Großbritannien und Nordirland. [Auszug]

„[...] **Von der Inflation zum Winter of Discontent
(1964–1979)**

[Premierminister, Hinzuf. d. Verf.] Wilson wurde bald mit einer erheblichen Inflation und einer daraus resultierenden andauernden Schwäche des Pfund Sterling und einer Zunahme der Arbeitslosigkeit konfrontiert, die er weder durch Preisbeobachtung noch durch die Einschränkung der Einwanderung aus Commonwealth-Staaten in den Griff bekam.

Zudem sanken die britischen Exporte zusehends, was unter anderem auf eine falsche Produkt- und

¹ Zitieren von Quellen im Internet. URL: Seite „Geschichte des Vereinigten Königreichs von Großbritannien und Nordirland“. In: Wikipedia – Die freie Enzyklopädie. Bearbeitungsstand: 19. September 2021, 09:16 UTC. URL: https://de.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Geschichte_des_Vereinigten_K%C3%B6nigreichs_von_Gro%C3%9Fbritannien_und_Nordirland&oldid=215715011 (Abgerufen: 27. September 2021, 05:34 UTC).

Permanентlink: https://de.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Geschichte_des_Vereinigten_K%C3%B6nigreichs_von_Gro%C3%9Fbritannien_und_Nordirland&oldid=215715011

Dieses Zitat ist ein Auszug und ist unverändert. Durch Unterstriche ausgewiesene Verlinkungen wurden ausgelassen.

Preispolitik vieler Unternehmen, insbesondere der staatlichen Konzerne, zurückzuführen war.

Hohe Steuern, hohe Lohnabschlüsse und wieder streikfreudigere Gewerkschaften [sic!] belasteten die Wirtschaft zusätzlich.

Trotz internationaler Stützungsaktionen der Zentralbanken [sic!] war er 1967 schließlich doch zu einer Abwertung des Pfundes um 14,3 Prozent gezwungen, die den Währungsspekulanten Recht gab.

Auf anderen Politikfeldern [sic!] gelangen Wilson mit der Abschaffung der Todesstrafe, der Reform des Oberhauses und Gesetzen gegen Rassendiskriminierung auch dauerhafte Reformen.

Überlegungen zur Einschränkung der Macht der Gewerkschaften musste er [sic!] unter deren Druck angesichts ihres großen Einflusses auf die Labour Party [sic!] aufgeben.

Der Regierungswechsel zu den Konservativen unter Edward Heath [sic!] brachte keine wirtschaftliche Entspannung.

Die Freigabe des Wechselkurses des Pfundes am 23. Juni 1972 wurde in Großbritannien allgemein begrüßt.

Die Mitgliedschaft in der EG ab 1973 hatte zunächst kaum wirtschaftliche Effekte. Als im Januar 1974 die

Energieversorgung in Schwierigkeiten geriet, musste zeitweise allgemein die Drei-Tage-Woche eingeführt werden.

Die Ölkrise wirkte sich auf den Staatshaushalt wenig aus, da Großbritannien über seine Ölfelder in der Nordsee vom Preisanstieg profitierte.

Weitere Schwierigkeiten brachte der Regierung ein Bergarbeiterstreik durch die NUM [*Die National Union of Mineworkers ist eine britische Gewerkschaft, Hinzuf. d. Verf.*], so dass sich Heath entschloss, das Unterhaus aufzulösen.

Die Wahlen am 28. Februar 1974 brachten aber keine klaren Mehrheitsverhältnisse; Harold Wilson bildete ein Labourkabinett (als Minderheitsregierung) und bewirkte Wahlen im Oktober 1974 (die Labour knapp gewann).

Weder er [sic!] noch James Callaghan, der nach Wilsons überraschendem Rücktritt am 16. März 1976 Parteivorsitzender und Premierminister wurde (und zuvor Außenminister gewesen war), konnten mit Preiskontrollen und Lohnkontrollen die Probleme lösen.

Die Inflation erreichte im August 1975 mit 26,9 % einen Höchststand, außerdem stieg die Arbeitslosigkeit 1977 mit 1,3 Millionen Menschen auf einen Höchststand seit 1939.

Diese Kombination von Inflation und fehlendem Wirtschaftswachstum, Stagflation genannt, war damals ein international weit verbreitetes Phänomen.

Der Streikwinter (Winter of Discontent) 1978/79 führte zur Niederlage Callaghans bei der Unterhauswahl am 28. März 1979.

Aus dieser ging die Konservative Partei als Sieger hervor; Margaret Thatcher wurde Premierministerin.

In Nordirland war während des Aufschwungs der Nachkriegszeit lange Ruhe eingekehrt.

Angesichts der sich nun verschlechternden Wirtschaftslage und angeregt durch die Bürgerrechtsbewegung in den USA [sic!] formierte sich ab der Mitte der 1960er Jahre der katholische Separatismus erneut.

Bald kam es zu Terrorakten auf beiden Seiten [sic!] sowie zu hartem militärischem Vorgehen britischer Sicherheitskräfte und ab 1969 auch der British Army.

Am 3. August 1971 wurde der Notstand ausgerufen; kurz darauf übernahm die Regierung in London die unmittelbare Verwaltung Nordirlands [...].“

VI. Pedophilia Debate, using an Example of the German Party Bündnis 90/ Die Grünen (Alliance 90/ The Greens].

Anhang 08. Die Pädophilie-Debatte (Bündnis 90/ Die Grünen) ^[1]

Die **Pädophilie-Debatte** in Deutschland im Jahr 2013 war eine öffentliche Debatte über den Umgang der Partei Die Grünen mit parteinahen Personen, Mitgliedern, parteiinternen Gruppierungen und Vertretern der Pädophilenbewegung sowie deren Rolle in der Frühphase der Partei Anfang der 1980er Jahre.¹

In dieser Debatte wurden im Wesentlichen Vorgänge und Texte der Pädophilie-Debatte der 1970er

¹ Zitieren von Quellen im Internet:

Bibliografische Angaben für „Pädophilie-Debatte (Bündnis 90/Die Grünen)“

- Seitentitel: Pädophilie-Debatte (Bündnis 90/Die Grünen).
- Herausgeber: Wikipedia – Die freie Enzyklopädie.
- Autor(en): Wikipedia-Autoren, siehe Versionsgeschichte.
- Datum der letzten Bearbeitung: 14. Juli 2021, 06:59 UTC
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- Permanentlink: [https://de.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=P%C3%A4dophilie-Debatte_\(B%C3%BCndnis_90/Die_Gr%C3%BCnen\)&oldid=213860307](https://de.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=P%C3%A4dophilie-Debatte_(B%C3%BCndnis_90/Die_Gr%C3%BCnen)&oldid=213860307)
- Datum des Abrufs: 21. November 2021, 07:34 UTC

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und 1980er Jahre thematisiert, die in den 1980er Jahren bereits Gegenstand der Presseberichterstattung waren.²

Auslöser war die Verleihung des Theodor-Heuss-Preises 2013 an den Europaabgeordneten Daniel Cohn-Bendit.^{3 4 5}

Die Partei reagierte mit der Beauftragung und Finanzierung eines Forschungsprojekts am Göttinger Institut für Demokratieforschung zu ‚Umfang, Kontext und Auswirkungen pädophiler Forderungen in den Milieus der Neuen Sozialen Bewegungen sowie der Grünen‘, das von dem Göttinger Politikwissenschaftler und Parteienforscher Franz Walter geleitet wurde.

Walter und sein Göttinger Mitarbeiter Stephan Klecha präsentierten bis September 2013 erste Ergebnisse. Damals gab es zwei konkrete Missbrauchsfälle, die aber nicht klar der Grünen Partei als Institution zugeordnet werden konnten.⁶

2015 beschloss der Bundesvorstand der Partei, an drei betroffene Missbrauchsoffer ‚eine Zahlung in Anerkennung des ihnen zugefügten schweren Leides‘ als Entschädigung zu leisten.⁷ [...]

Anfänge ab den 1970er Jahren

Von verschiedenen Akteuren, unter anderem auch von Mitgliedern der Pädophilenbewegung, wurde eine Aufhebung oder Senkung der Schutzalters-

grenzen und die Legalisierung einvernehmlicher pä-dosexueller Kontakte angestrebt. Die Unterstützung aus dem links-alternativen Spektrum, von den Grünen und der Schwulenbewegung verebbte in den 1990er Jahren, nachdem Feministinnen gegen die Unterstützung der Pädophilen protestiert hatten und als einige der Protagonisten der Pädophilenbewegung Haftstrafen verbüßten.

Bundesarbeitsgemeinschaften

Bundesarbeitsgemeinschaft Schwule, Päderasten und Transsexuelle

Die ‚Bundesarbeitsgemeinschaft Schwule, Päderasten und Transsexuelle‘ (BAG SchwuP) setzte sich u. a. für eine Legalisierung von päderastischen Praktiken ein.

1984 erfuhr die BAG SchwuP eine Aufwertung, indem sie dem Arbeitskreis ‚Recht und Gesellschaft‘ der Bundestagsfraktion zugeordnet und von der Bundespartei und der Bundestagsfraktion finanziert wurde. ⁸⁻⁹ Ihr letzter Koordinator war Dieter Fritz Ullmann, der wegen sexuellen Missbrauchs von Kindern wenigstens sechs Mal verurteilt wurde und ab 1980 immer wieder im Gefängnis saß. Zugleich war Ullmann auf Landes- und ab 1985 auch auf Bundesebene bei den Grünen aktiv. 1987 wurde die BAG SchwuP aufgelöst. ¹⁰

Bundesarbeitsgemeinschaft Kommune-Bewegung

Neben der BAG SchwuP gab es mit der *Bundesarbeitsgemeinschaft Kommune-Bewegung der Grünen* bei den Grünen eine zweite BAG, in der ein Pädophiler aktiv war.

Ihr Sprecher war Hermann Meer, der auch das Emmaus-Zentrum Dachsberg leitete.¹¹ Die Bundesarbeitsgemeinschaft Kommune-Bewegung lud vom 21. bis 24. Juni 1984 zu einer Strategiedebatte auf Burg Stettenfels bei Heilbronn. Den Anstoß zu dem Treffen hatte Rudolf Bahro gegeben, der 1983 die Kommunen-BAG ins Leben gerufen hatte. Auch Personen aus der Indianerkommune nahmen teil.¹²

Forderungen und Parteibeschlüsse

Bundesprogramm der Grünen (1980–1993)

Vom 21. bis 23. März 1980 fand in Saarbrücken der zweite Bundesparteitag der Grünen statt. Zunächst wurden Forderungen nach Abschaffung des § 218 StGB zu Schwangerschaftsabbrüchen, Abschaffung der Diskriminierung Homosexueller sowie Milderung der Paragraphen 174 und 176 StGB über Sexualität mit Kindern beschlossen. Daraufhin drohte eine Gruppe von Delegierten um Baldur Springmann mit dem Parteiaustritt.¹³

Unter Beteiligung u. a. des Schauspielers Cornelius Littmann, des Rechtsanwaltes Otto Schily und des

Vorsitzenden des Bundesverbandes Bürgerinitiativen Umweltschutz Roland Vogt wurde eine zusätzliche Resolution verfasst, welche die Forderungen nach Revision der §§ 174 und 176 einrahmte.⁷

Im verabschiedeten Bundesprogramm heißt es unter dem Punkt 4.3 *„Gegen die Diskriminierung von sexuellen Außenseitern“*:

„Anmerkung zum Beschlußtext [sic!] zu den §§ 174 und 176:

Zu diesem Beschluß [sic!] konnte leider auf dem Parteitag nicht gemeinsam diskutiert werden. Auch an der Parteibasis ist diese Frage bisher teilweise nicht oder nur wenig diskutiert worden. Dies ist weder im Sinne der Betroffenen, noch der Antragsteller, noch der Partei insgesamt.

Deshalb meinen wir, daß [sic!] Abs. 521 folgendermaßen zu verstehen ist: er ist ein Auftrag an die Partei in allen Gliederungen, sich mit den Auswirkungen dieser Straftatbestände intensiv auseinanderzusetzen.

Durch diesen Auftrag ist das Ergebnis dieser Diskussion natürlich nicht festgelegt. Es wird eine Kommission gebildet, die Hilfestellung bei der Diskussion gibt.

Gerade im Hinblick auf die berechtigten Sorgen und Ängste, die sich mit diesem The-

menbereich verbinden, halten wir es für notwendig, daß [sic!] auf einem der nächsten Parteitage unter Beteiligung von Betroffenen und Fachleuten dieses Thema ausführlich behandelt wird.

Der Beschlußtext [sic!] lautet: – Die §§ 174 und 176 StGB sind so zu fassen, daß [sic!] nur Anwendung oder Androhung von Gewalt oder Mißbrauch [sic!] eines Abhängigkeitsverhältnisses bei sexuellen Handlungen unter Strafe zu stellen sind.'

– Bundesprogramm der Grünen, 1980 ¹⁵

Auch in der überarbeiteten Fassung aus dem Jahr 1982 findet sich diese Passage, sie blieb formal Bestandteil des bis 1993 gültigen Bundesprogramms.

Landesparteitage in NRW 1985

Beim Landesparteitag Grünen in NRW am 9. März 1985 in Lüdenscheid brachte eine rund zwanzigköpfige Arbeitsgruppe ‚LAG SchwuP‘ unter dem Titel ‚Sexualität und Herrschaft‘ einen 21-seitigen Entwurf ein.

Trotz etlicher Warnungen aus den eigenen Reihen billigten die Delegierten am 10. März nach fast dreistündiger Diskussion mit 76 zu 53 Stimmen den Inhalt, wegen noch klärungsbedürftiger Dissenspunkte allerdings nur als ‚Arbeitspapier‘. ¹⁶ Die Kernthesen lauteten:

„Einvernehmliche Sexualität ist eine Form der Kommunikation zwischen Menschen jeglichen Alters, Geschlechts, Religion oder Rasse und vor jeder Einschränkung zu schützen [...]

Gewaltfreie Sexualität muß [sic!] frei sein für jeden Menschen.’ Nur dort, wo ‚Gewalt und Abhängigkeit‘ im Spiel seien, sei die Ausübung von Sexualität nicht akzeptabel.

„Gewaltfreie Sexualität‘ dürfe ‚niemals Gegenstand strafrechtlicher Verfolgung sein‘. Daher seien ‚alle Straftatbestände zu streichen, die gewaltfreie Sexualität mit Strafe bedrohen‘. Es müsse ‚das gesamte Sexualstrafrecht gestrichen‘ und ‚unter dem Aspekt von Gewaltanwendung zu einem neuen Paragraphen zusammengefaßt‘ [sic!] werden.¹⁶

Arbeits- und Sozialminister Friedhelm Farthmann (SPD) befand, das Papier erzeuge ‚Abscheu beim überwiegenden Teil der Bevölkerung‘.

Ministerpräsident Johannes Rau (SPD) sah durch das Papier die Wahlchancen der Grünen gemindert. Bundesjustizminister Hans A. Engelhard (FDP) warf ‚erheblichen Teilen der nordrheinwestfälischen Grünen‘ vor, wenn es nach ihnen ginge, wären künftig ‚schon sechsjährige Jungen und Mädchen auf dem Schulweg nicht mehr sicher, durch sexuelle Angriffe von Erwachsenen seelisch nachhaltig geschädigt zu werden‘. Der Deutsche Kinderschutzbund (DKSB) warf den Grünen vor, das Kind als Lustobjekt freigegeben zu wollen.¹⁶

Heftige Kritik kam auch von einzelnen Kreisverbänden und Mitgliedern der Grünen, die damit drohten, ‚den Wahlkampf für die zwei Monate später stattfindende Landtagswahl zu boykottieren‘. ¹⁷

Bereits sieben Tage nach dem Parteitag wurde der Beschluss wegen schwerer Bedenken vom Landeshauptausschuss mit 40 zu 4 Stimmen ausgesetzt, ohne dass er aber aufgehoben werden konnte.

Der Landeshauptausschuss berief für den 30. März 1985 eine Sonder-Landesdelegiertenkonferenz in Bad Godesberg ein, die einen ‚neuen Programmteil ‚Sexualität und Herrschaft‘ verabschiedete(,) in dem nur noch die Abschaffung der Paragraphen 175 und 182 (Sexueller Missbrauch von Jugendlichen) gefordert wurde, womit die Grünen/NRW ihre Forderungen an die der Bundesgrünen anglichen‘. ^{9 18 17}

AK ‚Kinder und Jugendliche‘ in Baden-Württemberg

Der Arbeitskreis ‚Kinder und Jugendliche‘ der Grünen in Baden-Württemberg erklärte im April 1985: ‚Einvernehmliche sexuelle Beziehungen zwischen Erwachsenen und Kindern müssen straffrei sein‘. Und weiter: ‚Da Kinder Menschen sind, hat niemand das Recht, sich unter welchem Vorwand auch immer über ihre Rechte auf Selbstbestimmung und persönliches Glück hinwegzusetzen.‘ ¹⁹

Wahlprogramme der Alternativen Liste Berlin

Die *Alternative Liste für Demokratie und Umweltschutz (AL)* erklärte in einem Wahlprogramm:

„Es ist unmenschlich, Sexualität nur einer bestimmten Altersstufe und unter bestimmten Bedingungen zuzubilligen. Wenn Jugendliche den Wunsch haben, mit Gleichaltrigen oder Älteren außerhalb der Familie zusammenzuleben, sei es, weil ihre Homosexualität von ihren Eltern nicht akzeptiert wird, sei es, weil sie pädosexuelle Neigungen haben, sei es aus anderen Gründen, muss ihnen die Möglichkeit dazu eingeräumt werden.“²⁰

Im Wahlprogramm von 1981 forderte die AL, sexuelle Handlungen mit Kindern nur dann zu bestrafen, wenn Gewalt angewendet oder ein Abhängigkeitsverhältnis ausgenutzt wird.²¹

Außerparteiliche Gruppen mit Verbindungen zu den Grünen

Emmaus-Zentrum Dachsberg

Nach den Schilderungen zweier ehemaliger Mitbewohner kam es in der Emmaus-Gemeinschaft in Kamp-Lintfort in den 80er-Jahren regelmäßig zu sexuellen Übergriffen dort lebenden Kindern gegenüber.

Laut Angaben dieser Zeugen war Hermann Meer, der Chef dieser Kommune, aktiv daran beteiligt. Meer, der sich offen zu seiner Pädophilie bekannte,¹² war zu dieser Zeit auch Mitglied im NRW-Landesvorstand der Grünen.^{22 23}

Meer versuchte Pädophilie unter Bezugnahme auf die griechische Antike zu rechtfertigen. Dies spiegelt sich auch in dem Vorbereitungsreader zum Treffen auf Burg Stettenfels wider.

Dieser trug die Autorenzeile ‚Michaela von Freyhold, Die Grünen‘ und war mit der Ortsangabe ‚Dachsberg‘ versehen. Meers Kommune war eng mit Aktivitäten verbunden, die unter dem Dach der Grünen stattfanden.¹²

Er gehörte in den 1970er Jahren mehrere Jahre der CDU-Fraktion im Rat der Stadt Herne an und war Direktkandidat der CDU in Wanne-Eickel bei Landtagswahlen. Wann Meer aus der Union austrat und den Grünen beitrug, lässt sich heute nicht mehr rekonstruieren.²⁴ Gesichert ist, dass er 1979 und 1980 dem NRW-Landesvorstand der Grünen angehörte und auch in den 1980er Jahren dort weiterhin aktiv war.²⁵

Am 24. und 25. September 1983 wurde vom Grünen-Parteivorstand NRW im Emmaus-Zentrum Dachsberg ein Kinder- und Jugendkongress ausgerichtet, bei dem es besonders um das Thema Sex mit Kindern ging.

Organisiert wurde der Kongress von Werner Vogel. Vogel war 1983 einer der ersten Grünen-Bundestagsabgeordneten, seit 1980 war er ebenfalls Mitglied im Landesvorstand der Grünen NRW. Sein Bundestagsmandat trat er wegen seiner NS-Vergangenheit nicht an. ²⁶

„Indianerkommune“

Auf dem ersten Parteitag in Karlsruhe traten Vertreter der Indianerkommune auf. ⁹

Die aggressiv auftretende *Indianerkommune* aus Nürnberg propagierte ein Recht auf ‘freie Liebe‘ zwischen Kindern und Erwachsenen. Mitglieder der *Indianerkommune* nahmen an dem Kinder- und Jugendkongress im Emmaus-Zentrum Dachsberg ^{27 23} und im Juni 1984 auch am Treffen der BGA-Kommune auf Burg Stettenfels teil.

Für Hermann Meer erwies sich die Zusammenarbeit mit den Indianern als schwierig. In einem taz-Bericht vom 9. Juli 1984 äußerte sich Meer wie folgt über das Treffen auf Burg Stettenfels: ‚Ich kann es nicht mittragen, dass sie‘ – die Indianer – ‚es wieder geschafft haben, diesen Kongress zu ihrem Kongress zu machen.‘ ¹² Die *Indianerkommune* partizipierte mehrfach an Bundesparteitagen der Grünen. ²⁸ Beim Grünen-Parteitag in Dortmund 1980 propagierten Mitglieder der *Indianerkommune* vom Podium aus Sex mit Kindern. ¹²

Äußerungen von prominenten Grünen

Daniel Cohn-Bendit

Siehe auch: Gesellschaftliche Debatte über ‚Der grosse [sic!] Basar‘

Passagen aus dem teilweise autobiographischen Werk *Der grosse Basar*²⁹ von Daniel Cohn-Bendit – erschienen 1975, mehrere Jahre vor Gründung der Grünen Partei – waren im März 2013 für Andreas Voßkuhle, Präsident des Bundesverfassungsgerichts, der Anlass, seine Laudatio zur Verleihung des Theodor-Heuss-Preises an Cohn-Bendit abzusagen.

Voßkuhle begründete seine Entscheidung damit, der Preisträger habe sich ‚in nicht unproblematischer Weise über die Sexualität zwischen Erwachsenen und Kindern geäußert‘.

In einem Interview mit dem Nachrichtenmagazin Der Spiegel im Mai 2013 erklärte Cohn-Bendit, *Der grosse Basar* sei ‚nicht nur furchtbar schlecht geschrieben, sondern auch eine merkwürdige Kolportage aus Fiktion und Erlebtem‘. Das Buch sei ‚aus einem Interview entstanden, als eine Art Manifest gegen die bürgerliche Gesellschaft‘.³⁰

Kritisiert wurde Cohn-Bendit auch in einem Artikel des Journalisten Christian Füller von der Frankfurter Allgemeinen Zeitung (FAZ), weil im Frankfurter Stadtmagazin PflasterStrand, für das Cohn-Bendit die presserechtliche Verantwortung trug, einige Ar-

tikel mit pädophilem Inhalt veröffentlicht worden waren. So war dort 1978 zu lesen: ^{31 32 33 34}

„Letztes Jahr hat mich ein 6-Jähriges Genossenmädchen verführt. Es war eines der schönsten und sprachlosesten Erlebnisse, das ich je hatte. Vielleicht war es so schön, weil es so sprachlos war. Es war das einzige Mal, wo es mir nicht zu früh kam.“

Aber das war nicht wichtig in dem Moment, und es ist auch jetzt nicht wichtig, ein Traktat über das Für und Wider von Päderastie zu schreiben.’

– Anonymus: Pflasterstrand, 1978

Laut Füller gab es ‚unter Cohn-Bendits Verantwortung weit mehr pädophile Äußerungen als bisher angenommen.’ Im *Pflasterstrand* fänden ‚sich immer wieder abstoßende Texte.’ ³¹ Dies wurde von der *taz*, ³⁵ der *Zeit* ³⁶ und der *Rheinischen Post* ³⁷ aufgegriffen.

Cohn-Bendit selbst rechtfertigte solche Veröffentlichungen 1978 mit ‚der Maxime, im Zweifel für die Veröffentlichung, denn was im Dunklen kocht, ist schrecklicher als das, was im hellen [sic!!] nackt steht’. ³⁸

Nach Silke Hoock in der WAZ fällt es ‚manchen schwer’, Cohn-Bendits Entschuldigung ‚zu trauen’. Eckhard Stratmann-Mertens, Mitbegründer der Grü-

nen, ‚warf seinem ehemaligen Parteifreund offen vor, zu lügen‘. ³⁴

Magnus Klaue in der *Jungle World* fand es insofern ‚konsequent, dass ausgerechnet die Grünen nun ein ‚Pädophilieproblem‘ hätten. ³²

Ebenfalls Teil der Kritik ist sein Auftritt in einer französischen Talkshow bei Antenne 2 (heute France 2), in der er seine Ansichten wiederholte:

« Vous savez la sexualité d'un gosse c'est absolument fantastique. [...] Vous savez quand une petite fille de cinq ans commence à vous déshabiller, c'est fantastique car c'est un jeu erotico-maniaque. »

‚Wissen Sie, die Sexualität eines Kindes ist etwas absolut Fantastisches. [...] Wissen Sie, wenn ein kleines fünfjähriges Mädchen beginnt, Sie auszuziehen, ist das großartig. Es ist großartig, weil es ein Spiel ist, ein wahn-sinnig erotisches Spiel.‘

- Daniel Cohn-Bendit: Antenne 2, Talksendung ‚Apostrophes‘ vom 23. April 1982.

In einem Interview mit dem *Spiegel* begründet er diese Äußerung als situationsbedingte Provokation gegenüber einem anderen Anwesenden, dem konservativen Schriftsteller Paul Guth. ³⁰

Der Auffassung, die Legalisierung von Sex mit Kindern sei bei den Grünen in den 1980er Jahren eine Minderheitenposition gewesen, widersprach Cohn-Bendit. Zu seiner Verteidigung sagte er: ‚Sie müssen sich nur die Anträge zur Altersfreigabe beim Sex mit Erwachsenen ansehen: Das war bei den Grünen Mainstream‘. ³

Im April 1981 brachte Daniel Cohn-Bendit eine mögliche Bundestagskandidatur von Dieter Ullmann von der Berliner Alternativen Liste ins Spiel. ³⁹

Ullmann war Leiter der Bundesarbeitsgemeinschaft Schwule, Päderasten und Transsexuelle und saß wegen sexuellen Missbrauchs von Kindern im Gefängnis. ⁴⁰ ‚Dann kommt nämlich Dieter Ullmann, der jetzt noch im Knast sitzt, in das Berliner Abgeordnetenhaus. Den werden wir zum Bundestagskandidaten machen.

In Berlin wurden die Bundestagskandidaten bisher immer im Proporz zu dem Stimmenanteil ihrer Partei aufgestellt und dann einstimmig gewählt. Mal sehen, ob die CDU das bei dem Knacki von der Alternativen Liste auch noch mitmacht.‘ ³⁹

Die feministische Publizistin Alice Schwarzer kommentierte bereits im Jahr 2001: ‚Selbstverständlich ist Daniel Cohn-Bendit kein Pädophiler [...] Aber er ist – und war immer – ein Kind seiner Zeit. Mehr noch: Er war ein Leader seiner Zeit. Was er gedacht und getan hat, das geht darum nicht nur ihn und die direkt Betroffenen an, es geht uns alle an.‘ Sie

erwartete jedoch, ‚dass er sich nicht wieder rausredet, sondern dass er die Verantwortung übernimmt für das, was er gedacht, getan und gepredigt hat.‘⁴¹

Sein ehemaliger Weggefährte, der Welt-Herausgeber Thomas Schmid, verteidigte in seinem Artikel ‚Cohn-Bendit irrt – doch war er kein Pädophiler‘ dessen Integrität.⁴²

Der Laudator Roger de Weck mahnte ‚Massstäbe einer demokratischen Auseinandersetzung‘ an, nahm den ‚Citoyen Cohn-Bendit‘ gegen ‚Verleumdung‘ in Schutz und warnte, in westlichen Demokratien werde ‚Hass salonfähig‘.⁴³

Volker Beck

Volker Beck war 1988 in dem von Joachim S. Hohmann herausgegebenen Band *Der Pädosexuelle Komplex. Handbuch für Betroffene und ihre Gegner* mit einem Aufsatz vertreten.

2007 erklärte Beck hierzu, der Abdruck sei nicht autorisiert gewesen und durch eine freie Redigierung vom Herausgeber verfälscht worden.

Außerdem hätten seinerzeit selbst Kriminologen des Bundeskriminalamtes vorgeschlagen, zwischen gewaltlosen und gewaltförmigen Sexualkontakten zwischen Erwachsenen und Kindern zu unterscheiden.⁴⁴

Der Autor des Aufsatzes beklagt, dass sich der Sonderausschuss des Deutschen Bundestages 1973 'für eine generelle Strafbarkeit der Sexualität mit Kindern entschieden' ⁴⁵ habe.

Beck tätigte unter anderem folgende Äußerungen:

„Eine Entkriminalisierung der Pädosexualität ist angesichts des jetzigen Zustandes ihrer globalen Kriminalisierung dringend erforderlich, nicht zuletzt weil sie im Widerspruch zu rechtsstaatlichen Grundsätzen aufrechterhalten wird.“

– Volker Beck: *Das Strafrecht ändern? Plädoyer für eine realistische Neuorientierung der Sexualpolitik*, S. 266.

„Allein eine Mobilisierung der Schwulenbewegung für die [sic!] rechtlich gesehen [sic!] im Gegensatz zur Pädosexualität völlig unproblematische Gleichstellung von Homo- und Heterosexualität durch die Streichung des § 175 StGB und für die Rechte der Homosexuellen wird das Zementieren eines sexual-repressiven Klimas verhindern können – eine Voraussetzung, um eines Tages den Kampf für die zumindest teilweise Entkriminalisierung der Pädosexualität aufnehmen zu können.“

– Volker Beck: *Das Strafrecht ändern? Plädoyer für eine realistische Neuorientierung der Sexualpolitik*, S. 268.

„Als strafrechtliche Perspektive wäre z. B. eine Novellierung ins Auge zu fassen, die einerseits das jetzige ‚Schutzalter‘ von 14 Jahren zur Disposition stellt (in den Niederlanden gab es solche Initiativen mit erheblichem Erfolg!) oder auch eine Strafabsenhensklausel.“

– Volker Beck: *Das Strafrecht ändern? Plädoyer für eine realistische Neuorientierung der Sexualpolitik*, S. 263.

1989 setzte Beck einen Parteibeschluss durch: ‘Die Forderung nach einer Abschaffung des 13. Abschnitts des Strafgesetzbuches (‚Straftaten gegen die sexuelle Selbstbestimmung‘) oder eine Streichung der §§ 174 und 176 (‚Sexueller Missbrauch von Schutzbefohlenen‘ und ‚Sexueller Missbrauch von Kindern‘), wie sie von Teilen der Schwulenbewegung diskutiert wird, ist für DIE GRÜNEN völlig inakzeptabel.’⁴⁶

Jürgen Trittin sagte über Beck: ‚Das war im Wesentlichen das Verdienst von Volker Beck, der die grüne Schwulenpolitik von pädophilen Einflüssen befreit hat.’⁴⁷

Der Landesverband Bayern der Jungen Union (JU) verpflichtete sich gegenüber Beck am 29. Mai 2013

außergerichtlich, den Buchbeitrag *Das Strafrecht ändern* nicht mehr zu verbreiten, 'ohne darauf hinzuweisen, dass der damalige Abdruck nicht autorisiert war und im Sinn durch eine freie Redigierung des Herausgebers verfälscht wurde'.⁴⁸

Am 20. September 2013, zwei Tage vor der Bundestagswahl 2013, berichtete Spiegel Online, dass der Buchbeitrag Becks 'nicht inhaltlich verfälscht worden' sei, und nannte diese Erklärung Becks eine 'Täuschung der Öffentlichkeit'.⁴⁹ Das Nachrichtenmagazin veröffentlichte zugleich das Original-Manuskript des umstrittenen Textes.⁵⁰

Beck blieb bei seiner Aussage, der Herausgeber habe den Sinn des Textes verfälscht. Er hatte das Originalmanuskript nach dem Fund drei Tage vor der Spiegel-Online-Veröffentlichung an verschiedene Medien weitergegeben.

Verändert worden sind der Titel, eine Zwischenüberschrift und ein Satz.

Beck hatte seinem Buchbeitrag folgenden Titel gegeben: 'Reformistischer Aufbruch und Abschied von einer 'radikalen' Forderung – Plädoyer für eine realistische Neuorientierung der Sexual-(Strafrechts-) Politik im Hinblick auf eine Entkriminalisierung der Pädosexualität'.

Der Herausgeber machte daraus: 'Das Strafrecht ändern? Plädoyer für eine realistische Neuorientierung der Sexualpolitik'.

Eine Zwischenüberschrift Becks lautete: ‚Möglichkeiten und Strategien einer neuen Sexual- (Strafrechts-) Politik – auch für den Bereich der Pädosexualität‘, daraus wurde: ‚Wie kann man das Sexualstrafrecht verändern?‘ Der Satz im Buch (S. 263): ‚Ein Ve[r]trauen darauf, durch noch so starken öffentlichen Druck eine Mehrheit für eine Streichung des Sexualstrafrechtes im Parlament zu erhalten scheint reichlich naiv‘ wird im Originalmanuskript (S. 10) noch fortgesetzt mit: ‚und die Revolution, na ja ...‘.

Gegenüber der Frankfurter Rundschau (FR) äußerte Beck dazu, dass der Herausgeber seine, Becks, zentrale Aussage, nämlich den ‚Abschied von einer radikalen Forderung‘ – der Forderung nach einer Abschaffung des gesamten Sexualstrafrechts – ‚wegredigiert‘ (FR) habe.

Die Überschrift habe, so berichtet die FR Becks Aussage, erkennbar nicht ins Konzept des Herausgebers gepasst, ‚war sie doch eine klare Absage an eine damals gängige Forderung in der Schwulenbewegung‘.⁵¹

Sexueller Missbrauch im Berliner Landesverband

Im Mai 2015 wurde von den Berliner grünen Landesvorsitzenden Bettina Jarasch und Daniel Wesener ein Bericht der *Kommission zur Aufarbeitung der Haltung des Landesverbandes Berlin von Bündnis 90/DIE GRÜNEN zu Pädophilie und sexua-*

lisierter Gewalt gegen Kinder von der Gründungsphase bis in die 1990er Jahre vorgestellt. ⁵²

Dass in der *Alternativen Liste für Demokratie und Umweltschutz (AL)*, ‚jahrelang‘ mindestens zwei strafrechtlich verurteilte Pädosexuelle geduldet worden seien, bezeichnete Jarasch als ‚das institutionelle Versagen unserer Partei‘. ⁵³

Dazu wurde im *Tagesspiegel* berichtet, dass es im Berliner Landesverband ‚massiven sexuellen Missbrauch von Kindern gegeben‘ habe und nach Aussage des Abgeordneten Thomas Birk bis zu 1000 Kinder betroffen waren; die ‚Schwulen-AG unserer Partei war bis 1993 mehr oder minder ein Pädobereich‘. ⁵³

Hierzu erklärten Jarasch und Wesener, bei der genannten Zahl handle es sich um ‚eine spekulative Aussage über mögliche Opfer‘, die nicht in dem vorliegenden Bericht zu finden sei. Sie betonten außerdem, dass ein Nachweis von sexuellem Missbrauch ‚in grünen Partei-Zusammenhängen‘ bisher nicht gelungen ist. ⁵⁴

Debatte im Vorfeld der Bundestagswahl 2013

Bewertung durch Politiker und Parteien Reaktionen von Bündnis 90/Die Grünen

Volker Beck schrieb bereits 1993 rückblickend in der *taz*: ‚Lange Zeit hatten wir in der Schwulenzbewegung von ‚einvernehmlichen‘ und ‚gleichbe-

rechtigten‘ pädophilen Beziehungen gefaselt und über die strukturelle Asymmetrie hinwegschwandrioniert.’ ⁵⁵

Die Partei distanzierte sich klar von Positionen, die in den Anfangsjahren von Minderheitenströmungen besetzt worden waren: ‚Forderungen nach Straffreiheit von Sexualität von Erwachsenen mit Kindern und pädophilen Handlungen waren und sind inakzeptabel und falsch.

Wir bedauern, dass es in den Anfangsjahren der Grünen Partei Raum für diese Debatten und Forderungen gab. Das ist ein Fehler, für den unsere Partei ohne Wenn und Aber die Verantwortung trägt. ... Pädophile Forderungen und Debatten haben in unserer Partei nichts zu suchen.’ ⁵⁶

Die langjährige Bundestagsabgeordnete Marieluise Beck forderte, die Situation der Zeit zu beachten:

‚Es ging um die schwierige Befreiung von der bleischweren Sexualmoral der Nachkriegszeit. Wer die Spießigkeit der Eltern überwinden wollte, war nicht immer trittsicher in seinen Maßstäben.’ ⁵⁷

Die Bundesvorsitzende Claudia Roth sprach im Juni 2013 eine Entschuldigung aus und räumte ein, in den Anfangszeiten der Grünen habe es ‚Personen und Gruppen gegeben, die versucht haben, die Grünen als Plattform für inakzeptable Positionen zu nutzen’. ⁵⁸

Nachdem ein Betroffener und ein Zeuge über pädophile Übergriffe eines Grünen-Politikers in den 1980er Jahren ausgesagt hatten, zeigte sich der zweite Bundesvorsitzende Cem Özdemir betroffen: ‚Wir nehmen die Informationen, wonach jemand, der Kinder missbraucht hat, bei den Grünen engagiert war und wonach in dessen Umfeld eine grüne Veranstaltung stattfand, sehr ernst.‘ ⁵⁹

Silke Krebs, Ministerin im baden-württembergischen Staatsministerium, äußerte in einer Landtagsitzung:

‚Die Äußerungen Daniel Cohn-Bendits zu fiktiven Erlebnissen in seiner Zeit in Kinderläden sind unerträglich und ein eindeutiges Fehlverhalten, das ihm zu Recht vorgeworfen wird.‘ ⁶⁰

Parteivorsitzende Claudia Roth warf mehreren Unionspolitikern Scheinheiligkeit vor und sagte, die Vorsitzende der CSU-Landesgruppe im Bundestag Gerda Hasselfeldt, Unionsfraktionschef Volker Kauder oder der spätere CSU-Vorsitzende Horst Seehofer hätten 1997 im Bundestag gegen die Strafbarkeit der Vergewaltigung in der Ehe gestimmt. ⁶¹

Stimmen ehemaliger Grüner

Eckhard Stratmann-Mertens, Gründungsmitglied der Grünen und bis 1999 Parteimitglied, erklärte 2013:

... Es gab um 1980 eine Gruppe, die nannte sich Indianerkommune. Die kamen aus Nürnberg. Diese Gruppe nahm dann an einigen Bundesparteitagen teil. Die bezeichneten sich als Kinderrechtsinitiative, die ganz offen für pädosexuelle Kontakte Stimmung machten.’⁶²

Stimmen aus der CDU/CSU und vom BdV

In einer Debatte des deutschen Bundestages im Dezember 2009 wies die CDU-Bundestagsabgeordnete und Vorsitzende des Bundes der Vertriebenen (BdV) Erika Steinbach darauf hin, Volker Beck habe 1988 in *Der pädosexuelle Komplex* eine ‚Entkriminalisierung der Pädosexualität‘ gefordert, woraufhin Beck ihr erklärte, dass es sich um einen verfälschten und nicht autorisierten Artikel handele, von dem er sich mehrfach distanziert habe. Zudem habe er sich für die Bestrafung des sexuellen Missbrauchs von Kindern eingesetzt, und auf seinen Vorschlag gehe zurück, dass schwerer sexuelle Missbrauch von Kindern im Strafgesetzbuch zu einem eigenständigen Verbrechenstatbestand geworden sei.

Steinbach räumte ein, nicht gewusst zu haben, dass der Artikel verfälscht gewesen sei, zeigte sich erfreut über Becks Standpunkt und bedankte sich für die Aufklärung.⁶³ Gleichwohl wiederholte Steinbach ihre Behauptung im März 2010 vor dem Bundestag⁶⁴ sowie in einem Radio-Interview als BdV-Vorsitzende im April 2011.⁶⁵ Beck äußerte dazu, Steinbach fehle ‚ohnehin der nötige Anstand, um sich zu entschuldigen‘.⁶⁶

In der neuerlichen Debatte verlangte Steinbach im Mai 2013 Klärung, ‚ob noch heute aktive Politiker zu dem Kreis der Parteimitglieder gehörten, die sich einst für pädophile Ziele eingesetzt haben‘. ⁵⁷ In zahlreichen Pressemitteilungen fordert sie 2013 den Rücktritt von Cohn-Bendit und Beck.

Nach verbalen Äußerungen von CSU-Generalsekretär Alexander Dobrindt im Mai 2013 gegen Daniel Cohn-Bendit warf die Bundesgeschäftsführerin von Bündnis 90/Die Grünen Steffi Lemke Dobrindt ‚übelste und absolut inakzeptable Verleumdung‘ vor. ⁶⁷

Dagegen stimmte der CSU-Vorsitzende Horst Seehofer Dobrindt zu und sagte: ‚Man darf die Dinge, wie das jetzt unser Generalsekretär gemacht hat, auch mal auf den Punkt bringen.‘ ⁶⁸

Den Parlamentarischen Geschäftsführer der Grünen, Volker Beck, bezeichnete Dobrindt als ‚Vorsitzenden der Pädophilen-AG‘ und forderte ihn zum Rücktritt auf. ⁶⁹ In einer einstweiligen Verfügung wurde Dobrindt vom Landgericht Berlin unter Androhung eines Ordnungsgeldes bis zu 250.000 Euro oder bis zu sechs Monaten Ordnungshaft untersagt, wörtlich oder sinngemäß zu äußern, Volker Beck sei ‚Vorsitzender der Pädophilen-AG gewesen‘. ^{70 71 72}

Nachdem Dobrindt gegen die einstweilige Verfügung Widerspruch eingelegt hatte, verurteilte ihn das Gericht am 28. Oktober 2013 zur Unterlassung der Äußerung. ⁷³

Beck war nicht Vorsitzender der ‚BAG SchwuP‘, nahm aber an einigen ihrer Veranstaltungen teil.

Nach der Trennung der ‚BAG SchwuP‘ von der Bundestagsfraktion der Grünen wurde die ‚BAG Schwule‘ gegründet, deren Sprecher Beck wurde.⁹ In Reaktion auf die Kritik änderte die CSU die Aussage dahingehend, Beck sei ‚Vorsitzender der Nachfolge-Organisation der Pädophilen-AG‘ gewesen.⁷⁴

Ende Juli 2013 zeigte Dobrindt sich zu keiner Entschuldigung für seine Vorwürfe gegen Beck und Äußerungen gegen Cohn-Bendit bereit. Er sprach von ‚Vertuschung‘ und erklärte: ‚Die Grünen täten gut daran, bei der Aufklärung in den eigenen Reihen dieselben Maßstäbe anzulegen, die sie zuvor bei kirchlichen Einrichtungen angelegt haben.‘ Außerdem sollten die Grünen eine Anlaufstelle für die Opfer einrichten.⁷⁵

Die stellvertretende CSU-Generalsekretärin Dorothee Bär warf den Grünen vor, die Aufklärung zu verschleppen, um sich über die Bundestagswahl zu retten.⁷⁶

Die CDU-Fraktion im Hessischen Landtag gab unter dem Titel ‚*Das unangebrachte Schweigen der Grünen*‘ – *Eine Analyse der Vergangenheit der Grünen* eine Broschüre heraus.^{77 78}

Offener Brief der CDU/CSU

In einem offenen Brief verlangten Bär und sechs weibliche Mitglieder des Bundesvorstandes der Jungen Union von der Spitzenkandidatin zur Bundestagswahl Katrin Göring-Eckardt, sich aktiv in die Aufklärung angeblicher ‚Pädophilie-Verstrickungen‘ von Jürgen Trittin einzuschalten, und ‚einen übergreifenden Konsens für eine Null-Toleranz-Politik gegenüber Pädophilie‘ zu erarbeiten.⁷⁹

Göring-Eckardt antwortete, die Partei habe sich ‚ausdrücklich für die Verirrungen ihrer Anfangszeit entschuldigt‘. Dies sei ‚in großem Ernst und in Sorge um diejenigen geschehen, die unter der falsch verstandenen Toleranz gegenüber pädophilen Liberalisierungsversuchen gelitten‘ hätten.

Zugleich verwies Göring-Eckardt darauf, dass ‚auch die überkommene Sexualmoral der alten Bundesrepublik, um die es generell in den Liberalisierungsdebatten der damaligen Zeit ging, viel Leid verursacht hat‘, und nannte als Beispiel die 1997 gegen eine Mehrheit der CDU/CSU-Fraktion im Bundestag beschlossene Strafbarkeit der Vergewaltigung in der Ehe.⁸⁰

Stimmen aus anderen Parteien

SPD-Generalsekretärin Andrea Nahles äußerte zur Debatte: ‚Die Grünen streben selber die Aufklärung an, das ist wohl offensichtlich auch nötig‘.⁸¹

Bayerns FDP-Generalsekretärin Miriam Gruß unterstellte den Grünen, ‚sich gerne als Gralshüter von Moral und Anstand‘ zu sehen, dabei aber ‚über Jahre Perverse in ihrer eigenen Partei toleriert und ihre Opfer eiskalt ignoriert‘ zu haben. Sie forderte den Parteiausschluss von Cohn-Bendit, da dieser sich ‚für jede rechtsstaatliche Partei disqualifiziert‘ habe.⁸²

Auch der Generalsekretär der FDP Niedersachsen, Gero Hocker, meldete sich zu Wort und stellte die Frage, ‚ob auch der in den 80er Jahren einflussreiche niedersächsische Landesverband der Grünen in die Verharmlosung der Pädö-Kriminalität verstrickt war‘. Er erwarte ‚von den beiden Landesvorsitzenden schnellstmöglich eine eindeutige Distanzierung sowie rückhaltlose Aufklärung‘.⁸³

Bewertungen in der Presse

Der stellvertretende Chefredakteur der *Zeit*, Bernd Ulrich, kritisiert am 4. August 2013 die Partei für die mangelnde Aufklärung der Vorwürfe. So reiche es nicht nur zu verkünden, ‚dass es ja nur Worte gewesen seien und keine Taten, nur Einzelne, aber nicht die Partei‘.

Während sich grüne Politiker bestürzt zeigten, ‚als die Missbrauchsfälle in katholischen Schulen bekannt wurden‘, täten sie heute sogar noch weniger für die Aufklärung als die katholische Kirche ihrerzeit. Ihnen ‚steht beim Umgang mit den Pädophilie-Vorwürfen ihre Selbstgerechtigkeit im Weg‘.⁸⁴

Christian Bommarius schrieb am 25. Juni 2013 in der Frankfurter Rundschau:

‚Die Debatte über den Umgang der Grünen mit Pädophilen in den eigenen Reihen vor über zwanzig Jahren wirkt geradezu gespenstisch.‘ Er forderte, dass man den Grünen ein Recht auf Irrtum bei diesem Thema einräumen solle, und stellte fest: ‚Offenbar glaubt sich Alexander Dobrindt zum Rufmord legitimiert, weil er der Pädophilie eine Absage erteilt.‘⁸⁵ Ähnlich kritisierte auch Peter Müller im Spiegel den CSU-Generalsekretär:

‚Indem er den Abgeordneten Volker Beck in die Ecke von Pädophilen stellt, will Generalsekretär Alexander Dobrindt die Grünen diskreditieren. Der Tabubruch ist kühl kalkuliert. [...] Dobrindt wirft mit Unrat, aber er macht das ohne Emotionen. Er hat nichts gegen Beck, überhaupt nicht. Er diffamiert, weil es in sein politisches Konzept passt. Dobrindt will nicht die Köpfe der Menschen erreichen, er zielt auf den Bauch.‘⁸⁶

Alexander Kissler warf im Cicero vom 21. Mai die Frage auf, ob ehemalige Mitglieder der BAG SchwuP ‚das alte verbrecherische Ziel auf neuen

Pfaden, innerhalb wie außerhalb der Partei' weiterhin verfolgten, und kritisierte, dass die Grünen als dezidiert hierarchiekritische Bewegung ‚kein hinreichend entwickeltes Sensorium für das Machtgefälle zwischen Kindern und Erwachsenen' besessen hätten. Darüber hinaus zeichnete er die pädophilen Bestrebungen innerhalb der Partei nach.⁸⁷

Gerhard Amendt kritisiert die Grünen insbesondere für ihren jetzigen Umgang mit den Vorwürfen:

‚Der erschreckende Mangel an Empathie für Kinder, der die schwankende Position der Grünen noch immer markiert, lässt sich nicht dadurch beheben, dass die sexualpolitische Vergangenheit der Grünen wie im Fall von Dany Cohn-Bendit und Volker Beck vom Radar der Öffentlichkeit genommen wird.'

Auch würden sie den Ansprüchen, die sie an andere stellen, selbst nicht gerecht, da sie das, ‚was die Grünen zu Recht Kirchenfunktionären und Trägern von Kinderheimen als Verdunklung von sexuellem Missbrauch vorwarfen, [...] so will es scheinen, [...] jetzt selber' tun.^{88 89}

In einem Focus-Online-Artikel vom 31. Juli unterstellt Michael Wolffsohn einen mangelnden Aufklärungswillen und kritisiert eine ‚mediale Sanftheit, mit der die Debatte über die pädophile Vergangenheit der Grünen weich gespült wurde'. Wolffsohn vermutet, dass dies darauf zurückzuführen sei, dass Journalisten, wie statistisch nachweisbar ist, unverhältnismäßig oft den Grünen zugehörten.⁹⁰

Christian Füller schrieb in einem am 14. September in der FAZ erschienenen Artikel, ⁹¹ die Grünen seien als Partei ‚von pädophilen Gruppen aller Art durchsetzt‘ gewesen.

Die Ursache für den fehlenden Opferschutz verortet er tief in der Ideologie der Partei – im Glauben an eine bessere Welt. Die Trennung von den Pädophrasten sei nicht, wie dargestellt, ein Akt der politischen Hygiene gewesen, sondern diese hätten von sich aus die Fraktion verlassen, um ihre Einflussmöglichkeiten auf die Partei zu vergrößern.

Internationale Medien

Die Pädophilie-Debatte und die Kontroverse um Daniel Cohn-Bendit fand auch in der internationalen Presse Beachtung.

So berichtet Kate Connolly am 14. Mai für die britische Tageszeitung The Guardian über die pädophilen Bestrebungen innerhalb der Partei Die Grünen in den 80er Jahren. Es wird auch ein Vergleich zu ‚UK’s Paedophile Information Exchange‘ gezogen. So bezeichnete sich eine 1974 gegründete britische Gruppe pädophiler Aktivisten mit ähnlichen Ambitionen wie die BAG SchwuP. ⁹²

Am 18. Mai berichtete die britische Tageszeitung The Independent über das Thema. ⁹³

In der Schweiz wurde die Debatte am 14. Mai von Ulrich Schmid in der Neuen Zürcher Zeitung aufge-

griffen. Darin stellt er fest, dass ‚fast alle grossen [sic!] Medienprodukte des Landes [Deutschlands] bei den Grünen inzwischen praktisch wöchentlich Selbstgerechtigkeit, sture Konservativität, manichäischen Tugendfuror und eine verstörende Geringschätzung minder gebildeter, aber fröhlicher Umweltverschmutzer konstatieren‘, wertet aber den Umstand, dass die Grünen ‚wissenschaftlich abklären lassen, wie gross [sic!] in den siebziger und achtziger Jahren der Einfluss von Gruppen in der Partei war, die Kindersex guthiessen [sic!], ja propagierten‘, als Zeichen der Fähigkeit zur Selbstkritik.⁹⁴

Der Tages-Anzeiger beschränkte seine Berichterstattung vom 13. Mai hingegen auf den Fall Cohn-Bendit.⁹⁵

In Österreich thematisierten Der Standard,⁹⁶ Der Kurier⁹⁷ und Die Presse am 13. Mai die Vorwürfe gegenüber den Grünen. Für letztere kommentierte Karl Gaulhofer, dass diese Anschuldigungen ‚gar nicht zum Image der Tugendpartei (passen), deren Funktionäre sich lauter als alle anderen über die Missbrauchsfälle in der katholischen Kirche empört haben‘, und es ‚ihnen heute durchaus peinlich‘ sei, damals pädophile Bestrebungen toleriert und unterstützt zu haben.⁹⁸

Außerhalb Europas wurde die Debatte am 15. Mai von The Hindu, der zweitgrößten englischsprachigen Tageszeitung Indiens, behandelt.⁹⁹

Auch die malaysische New Straits Times befasste sich damit.¹⁰⁰

In der israelischen Haaretz vom 24. Mai beklagt der Journalist Benny Ziffer in Bezug auf Daniel Cohn-Bendit, dass die Welt anscheinend ihren Sinn für Humor verloren habe ('The world, as it looks today, has lost its sense of humor') und keine wirkliche Unterscheidung zwischen Fantasien und Taten unternommen werde ('the fate of those who say things that touch upon perverse sex – even if in jest or with a wink – is the same as the fate of those who actually have perverse sex').¹⁰¹

Wissenschaftliche Aufarbeitung durch Walter und Klecha

Im Juni 2013 beauftragte der Bundesvorstand Bündnis 90/Die Grünen das *Institut für Demokratieforschung* an der Universität Göttingen damit, 'Umfang, Kontext und Auswirkungen pädophiler Forderungen in den Milieus der Neuen Sozialen Bewegungen sowie der Grünen' zu untersuchen.

Federführend ist Franz Walter. Der von der Partei mit 209.000 Euro finanzierte Bericht sollte Ende 2014 vorliegen.¹⁰²

Zwischenergebnisse 2013

Im September 2013 gaben Walter und sein Göttinger Kollege Stephan Klecha bekannt, dass Jür-

gen Trittin 1981 die presserechtliche Verantwortung für das Kommunalwahlprogramm der *Alternativen-Grünen-Initiativen-Liste (AGIL)* in Göttingen innehatte, in dem die Gruppe ‚Homosexuelle Aktion Göttingen‘ neben einer umfassenden Gleichstellung Homosexueller auch forderte, die Paragraphen 174 (Sexueller Missbrauch von Schutzbefohlenen) und 176 (Sexueller Missbrauch von Kindern) des StGB so zu fassen, ‚dass nur Anwendung oder Androhung von Gewalt oder der Missbrauch eines Abhängigkeitsverhältnisses unter Strafe stehen‘.^{103 104}
^{105 106}

Walter kritisierte, dass ‚führende Politiker‘ der Grünen ‚aus wahltaktischen Gründen bei der Aufklärung der Pädophilievorwürfe eine Sprachlosigkeit an den Tag legen‘.

Die beauftragten Forscher konstatierten ein ‚Gemisch aus Ratlosigkeit, Lähmung, ja: Furcht vor der Debatte‘.¹⁰⁷

Klecha nahm Trittin in Schutz, indem er darauf hinwies, dass die CDU und CSU bis in die späten 1990er Jahre die Vergewaltigung in der Ehe und Züchtigung von Kindern nicht für strafwürdig befunden hätten.

Zudem hätten Teile der CDU die Colonia Dignidad in Chile unterstützt, in der es schwerste Fälle von Folter und sexuellem Missbrauch von Kindern gegeben habe.

„Diejenigen, die jetzt anfangen, moralische Maßstäbe zu formulieren, müssen aufpassen, dass es ihnen hinterher nicht so geht wie jetzt den Grünen“, sagte Klecha. Das zeitgenössische Verständnis von Homosexualität habe sich stark gewandelt. Wenn es, wie aus der CDU gefordert, einen allgemeinen Hilfsfonds geben solle, weil der ‚Diskurs in der damaligen Zeit Pädophilie begünstigt‘ habe, so müssten ‚auch die Unionsparteien [...] darin einzahlen‘. ⁶

Der CSU-Politiker Horst Seehofer bezeichnet die Hinweise auf die Haltung zur Vergewaltigung in der Ehe als ‚Ablenkungsversuch‘ und betont, es sei damals um die Frage gegangen, ‚wie man das juristisch greifbar machen kann – nicht um Tolerierung und Akzeptanz‘. ^{108 109}

Klecha wies darauf hin, dass zu unterscheiden sei, ‚ob man ein Wahlprogramm verantwortet, in dem Unsinn drin steht, der vielleicht nicht aufgefallen ist, oder ob man wie Daniel Cohn-Bendit über Sex mit Kindern philosophiert oder ob einem vorgeworfen wird wie Hermann Meer, damals NRW-Landesvorstandsmitglied, Kinder in seiner Kommune sexuell missbraucht zu haben.‘ Dieser Unterschied sei jedoch in Wahlkampfzeiten ‚schwer zu vermitteln‘. Weiterhin konstatierte er zum Stand der Untersuchung hinsichtlich der Parteigeschichte von *Bündnis 90/Die Grünen*, dass es bisher Hinweise auf zwei Fälle pädosexuellen Missbrauchs gebe, bei denen nicht klar sei, ‚ob die Grünen als Institution dafür verantwortlich gemacht werden können‘. ⁶

Abschlussbericht November 2014

Am 12. November 2014 stellten Franz Walter und die grüne Bundesvorsitzende Simone Peter in Berlin den vorläufigen Abschlussbericht ¹¹⁰ über *Die Grünen und die Pädosexualität* vor. ^{111 112}

Kritik

Monika Frommel kritisiert, das Göttinger Institut arbeite mit einer ‚verkürzten Methode‘ und mache ‚Moralpolitik in Form von Parteienforschung‘.

Sie wirft ihnen mangelnde historische Kontextualisierung vor: ‚es macht offenbar keinen Sinn(,) in den Papieren einzelner Gruppierungen oder Parteien lediglich nach ‚verdächtigen‘ und nach heutigen Maßstäben ‚moralisch anrühigen‘ Formulierungen zu suchen, statt die damit verbundenen rechtspolitischen Ziele zu ermitteln.‘ ¹¹³

Siehe auch

- Liste von Vereinigungen pädophiler Aktivist

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VII. Student Exchange. What is that, actually?

Anhang 09. Schüleraustausch. Was ist das eigentlich?

Schüleraustausch kann einseitig oder zweiseitig/ gegenseitig sein.

Ein einseitiger Schüleraustausch bedeutet, dass ein Jugendlicher z.B. einer deutschen Familie in einer englischen Gastfamilie unterkommt und es danach keinen Folgeaufenthalt des Abkömmlings der englischen Familie in der deutschen gibt.

Deshalb ist der Begriff Austausch hier unpräzise bzw. falsch, wird jedoch häufig trotzdem in diesem Zusammenhang verwendet.

Ein sogenannter Kölner „Jugendfahrtendienst“¹, bei dem unser Protagonist Fritz seinen Aufenthalt im Jahre 1973 gebucht hatte, sprach damals bei dieser Form des einseitigen Austauschs von „Paying Guests“, also „zahlenden Gästen.“²

¹ 1953 – 1987.

² „Verschiedene Jugendreisebüros vermitteln ausländische Familien, bei denen junge Leute (ab 15 Jahre) gegen Zahlung des Unterhaltskosten als Paying Guest wohnen können... Aufenthalte ... sind möglich in England (14 Tage Vollpension ab 200 Mark)...“ Zit.n. Die Zeit, Ausgabe 08/1972. Zitieren von Quellen im Internet. URL: www.zeit.de/1972/08/urlaub-ohne-eltern-kinderferien/seite.2. Stand: 15.09.2021.

Ein zweiseitiger oder auch gegenseitiger Austausch bedeutet im Gegenzug, dass ein Jugendlicher z.B. einer deutschen Familie in einer englischen Gastfamilie unterkommt und es danach im Wechsel einen Folgeaufenthalt des Abkömmlings der englischen Familie in der deutschen gibt.

Diese Variante entspricht im originären Sinne der Bezeichnung und der Idee des Austauschs.

Überdies stärkt sie den eigentlichen Zweck des **Austauschs**, indem die Bande zwischen zwei Familien zweier (hier sogar ehemals verfeindeter) Länder noch verstärkt werden.

Sinn dieser Austauschangebote ist es, Kontakte, Freundschaft und das Verständnis zwischen den Völkern zu fördern und einen Beitrag zum Frieden und zu freundschaftlichen Kontakten zu leisten.

Meist waren diese Angebote recht preiswert.

Bei einseitigen Schüler“austausch“buchungen“ im Jahre 1972 ff. entstanden offenbar nur „Unterhaltskosten“, welche sich auf ungefähr 200 DM für zwei Wochen beliefen, was heute ca. 100 Euro entspräche.

Da Fritzens Aufenthalt drei Wochen gedauert hatte, müsste der Buchungsbetrag, entsprechend dieser Angabe, 150 Euro gewesen sein.

Laut einer Aussage eines im Buch abgedruckten Briefes (Margrets Brief an Fritz) aus dem Jahre 1973, bekam die englische Familie 29 Pfund, was heute ca. 97 Euro entspricht.

So profitierte sowohl die **Familie des Schülers**, indem sie ihrer Tochter oder ihrem Sohn für „kleines Geld“ einen lehrreichen Auslandsaufenthalt ermöglichen konnte,

als auch die **Gastfamilie**, dass sie sich etwas dazu verdienen konnte,

und letztlich auch der Veranstalter, der für seine Expertise bei der Vermittlung einen erklecklichen Anteil erhielt.

VIII. Legal Notice Regarding the Publication of Letters.

Anhang 10. Rechtlicher Hinweis zu Veröffentlichung von Briefen.

Veröffentlichung von Briefen, wie in diesem Buch, könnten den Regularien des allgemeinen Urheberrechts unterliegen.

Da sie jedoch „Allerweltsmitteilungen“ enthalten, sind sie in unserem Buch nutzbar:

„Briefe sind als Schriftwerke urheberrechtlich geschützt, wenn sie nicht nur Allerweltsmitteilungen enthalten, sondern eine geistige Leistung, die sich durch die Art der Sprachgestaltung oder der Auseinandersetzung mit wissenschaftlichen, kulturellen, politischen oder sonstigen Fragen in Form und Inhalt von gewöhnlichen Briefen abhebt.“⁴²

⁴² Zitieren von Quellen im Internet. URL:
<https://www.debieer.de/urheberrecht-an-briefen/#:~:text=Briefe%20sind%20als%20Schriftwerke%20urheberrechtlich%20geschützt%2C%20wenn%20sie,Form%20und%20Inhalt%20von%20gewöhnlichen%20Briefen%20abhebt.%202>

Das bedeutet im Umkehrschluss:

„Erreichen Texte nicht die notwendige Schöpfungshöhe, besteht kein Urheberrechtsschutz.“⁴³

„Schöpfungshöhe“ bedeutet, wenn die hier in Rede stehenden Briefe nicht z.B. in einem literarischen oder wissenschaftlichen Zusammenhang verfasst, sondern als normale Alltagsbriefe geschrieben wurden, dass diese Briefe für eine Veröffentlichung unbedenklich sind.

⁴³ „Die **Schöpfungshöhe**, **Gestaltungshöhe** oder **Werkhöhe** ⁽¹⁾ ist ein Kriterium, das im Urheberrecht urheberrechtlich geschützte Werke von solchen Leistungen abgrenzt, die keinem urheberrechtlichen Schutz unterliegen, insbesondere solchen, die dadurch gemeinfrei sind [...] „Die Prüfung im Einzelfall, was als Werk anzusehen ist“, bestimmt sich „nach dem Recht des Schutzlands“, ⁽²⁾ also der Rechtsordnung, in der eine Rechtsverletzung geltend gemacht werden soll.“ Zitieren von Quellen im Internet. Seite „Schöpfungshöhe“. In: Wikipedia – Die freie Enzyklopädie. Bearbeitungsstand: 22. September 2021, 07:48 UTC.

URL: <https://de.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Sch%C3%B6pfungsh%C3%B6he&oldid=215794308> (Abgerufen: 27. September 2021, 06:00 UTC).

Permanentlink: <https://de.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Sch%C3%B6pfungsh%C3%B6he&oldid=215794308>.

Dieses Zitat ist ein Auszug und ist unverändert. Durch Unterstriche ausgewiesene Verlinkungen und Fußnoten wurden ausgelassen.

Und weiter:

- „1. Briefe, die alltägliche Mitteilungen enthalten, sind urheberrechtlich nicht geschützt. Dies gilt auch für Allerwelts-Mitteilungen berühmter Personen, etwa auch bekannter Schriftsteller.*
- 2. Zum Urheberrechtsschutz eines Briefes ist eine eigenständige Auseinandersetzung mit wichtigen kulturellen und politischen Fragen vonnöten. Liegt diese vor, so ist es für den Schutz unerheblich, ob die Person die Briefe für veröffentlichungswürdig gehalten hat.“⁴⁴*

Mit anderen Worten: Hier gibt es nichts zu schützen, anders, als z.B. bei einem Gedicht, das bereits veröffentlicht wurde oder zur Herausgabe beabsichtigt ist.

Zum anderen sind die in den Briefen genannten Beteiligten nicht nachverfolgbar, da alle Eigennamen und Ortsangaben durch Aliasnamen ausgetauscht und bildliche Darstellungen von Personen erkenntnistekhnisch verfremdet (gepixelt) wurden, so dass eine Identifikation durch Dritte unmöglich ist.

⁴⁴ Zitieren von Quellen im Internet. Wolters Kluwer Deutschland GmbH. URL <https://research.wolterskluwer-online.de/document/8921466b-e0b9-4f17-96a1-8b6814e44fa2>. Stand: 16.09.2021.
In: Kammergericht Berlin, Urt. v. 21.04.1995, Az.: 5 U 1007/95.

Selbst die im Brief eines der Kinder veröffentlichte Skizze einer „Mickey Maus“, wurde gegen eine ähnliche Zeichnung eines ungefähr gleichaltrigen, unbeteiligten Kindes ausgetauscht, um Rückverfolgungen bzw. Rückschlüsse in Gänze auszuschließen.

Diese Änderungen der Originaltexte sind im strengen Sinne Verfälschungen des Originals, deren Schadwirkung jedoch als tolerierbar erachtet wird, weil der Schutz der beteiligten Personen und Ortsangaben zwingend höher bewertet werden muss.

Des Weiteren besteht ein allgemeines, zumindest populärwissenschaftliches Interesse am heute international virulenten Gesellschafts- und Verbrechensthema „Sexuelle Gewalt“ bzw. Missbrauch, wenngleich die hier vorliegende Untersuchung bzw. Befragung unbeteiligter Dritter keinen Anspruch auf Repräsentativität und/ oder Wissenschaftlichkeit im Sinne einer empirischen Untersuchung erhebt.

Da die hier veröffentlichten Briefe, durch die Anonymisierung und Unkenntlichmachung von rückverfolgbaren Zusammenhängen, niemanden und insbesondere nicht die Protagonisten schädigen und überdies fast 50 Jahre seit Erstellung der Briefe vergangen sind, steht einer Nutzung bzw. Veröffentlichung, aus rechtlichen Erwägungen heraus, nach Auffassung des Verfassers, nichts im Wege.

Auf diese auf Recht und Ethik abgestellte Beurteilung und Abwägung der hier vorliegenden datenschutzrechtlichen Lage hat der Verfasser großen Wert gelegt.

Er verfolgt ausschließlich das Ziel, mit Hilfe der Auseinandersetzung mit diesen Briefen, für zukünftige, potentiell zu erwartende sexuelle Gewalttaten zu sensibilisieren und diese Verbrechen verhindern zu helfen.

Er möchte unter keinen Umständen jemanden, hier speziell die Gastmutter, mit dieser Veröffentlichung desavouieren.

So erscheint an dieser Stelle der Schutz etwaiger zukünftiger Opfer höher zu bewerten zu sein, als ein durch die Veröffentlichung von 50 Jahre alten Alltagsbriefen eintretender Schaden.

Da es diesen Schaden, wie eindeutig erörtert, nicht geben kann, ist die Bekanntmachung der vorliegenden Briefe unbedenklich und rechtlich abgesichert.

**IX. Political Review of the Time. 1984.
Moving on from the 1970s in Relation to
Sexuality.**

**Anhang 12. Politische Zeitkritik. 1984.
Weiterentwicklung der 1970er Jahre,
im Hinblick auf Sexualität.**

Mitschrift einer Sitzung in der „**BAG-SCHWUPS**“
(**Bundesarbeitsgemeinschaft Schwule, Bisexuelle, Päderasten und Transsexuelle bei den Grünen**).

Mitschreibender Christoph Eheses,
damaliges Mitglied und Delegierter
der örtlichen grünen Parteigruppierung SCHWUPS
in Köln, welche ein Mitglied der gleichnamigen Bundes-Arbeitsgemeinschaft (BAG) SCHWUPS war.

Hintergrund und Anlass der Mitschrift:

Vortrag eines Podiummitgliedes auf Basis einer
schriftlichen Diskussionsgrundlage.

Schriftstück von Hans Nieters, Bonn, 17.05.1984.
zur Vorlage für eine Versammlung
der BAG SCHWUPS,
Datum der Versammlung 18.-19.05.1984,
Mitschrift vom 18.05.1984.

Ort der Veranstaltung: unbekannt.

1. Vorbemerkungen des Verfassers (2021).

In den 1970er Jahren war in Deutschlands Gesellschaft viel im Fluss gewesen.

Fast alle gesellschaftlichen und politischen Richtungen waren im Aufbruch, was am Ende der 1960er Jahre bereits mit Studentenunruhen, Demonstrationen und Forderungen nach gesellschaftlichen Veränderungen begonnen hatte.

Hauptsächlich galt die Kritik der Gesellschaftsform des **Kapitalismus**, dem durch den Warschauer-Pakt der Spiegel des angeblich menschenfreundlichen **Sozialismus** vorgehalten wurde und zu einem vermeintlich existierenden Konkurrenzkampf bzw. einem daraus folgenden real existierenden kalten Krieg zwischen beiden Systemwelten führte.

Maßgeblich waren es Postulate nach „**Vergemeinschaftung der Produktionskräfte**“, nach **Friedens- und Abrüstungspolitik** zwischen Ost und West und Anfänge der Atomkraftgegnerschaft.

Diese Forderungen, nicht nur der linken Politszene, bildeten die ökonomischen und gesellschaftspolitischen Grundpfeiler der Protestbewegungen und weiteten sich daraufhin und folgerichtig als Postulat in alle Lebensbereiche aus.

So blieb naturgemäß, im Sinne dieses Duktus', das **Sexualstrafrecht** als einer der vermeintlichen

Haupt Herrschaftsansprüche von Gesellschafts- und sozialpolitischer Kritik nicht verschont.

Da sich die Herrschaftsverhältnisse, im Szenario des linken Weltbildes, als Männerdomäne zeigten,

(man denke an den Sexismus und die Ausbeutung, die der Frau zuteil wurden - auch in als fortschrittlich geltenden Kommunen wurden dort lebende Frauen „herumgereicht“, als seien sie Objekte männlicher Begierden, jedoch alles im Sinne und unter dem Vorwand einer „freien Sexualität“, wo alle miteinander diese Freiheit genossen)

wirkten sie quasi systemimmanent in die 1968er „Bewegung“ hinein und führten zu absurden Konstellationen, die von außen betrachtet schwer nachzuvollziehen sind und teilweise bereits damals schon unverständlich waren (Beispiel eben die sogenannten „Kommunen“ und deren Widersprüche).

Gleichzeitig wurde die Forderung nach Abschaffung all dieser Herrschaftsstrukturen laut, insbesondere der Gesetze, die Sexualität restringierten.

Im Angesicht dieser Gemengelage tauchten teils krude, jedoch auch sehr konstruktive gesellschaftskritische Schriften und Redebeiträge auf den Plan, die sich intensiv mit diesen grundlegenden Verhältnissen beschäftigten und Vorschläge zur Verbesserung und natürlich auch zur grundlegenden Gesellschaftsänderung unterbreiteten.

Hinsichtlich unseres Themas bezüglich der Briefe aus England sind folgende Fragen entscheidend:

„Wie war es eigentlich wirklich in den 1970er und 1980er Jahren?

Wie sah die gesellschaftliche Diskussion aus?

Was waren die sozialökonomischen und politischen Erwartungen und Zielsetzungen?

Und last but not least, wie weit ging man in punkto Sexualität in all ihren Ausprägungen wirklich?’

Die adäquate Beantwortung dieser Fragestellungen ist wichtig zum Verständnis der Zeitstimmung dieser Jahre und ebenso wichtig für die Einschätzung der immanenten Stimmungslage (Zeitgeist), die sich in unseren Briefen äußert bzw. andeutet.

Erst wenn man die Hintergründe der Gesellschaftssituation der 1970er Jahre und folgender annähernd kennt und versteht, ist eine zeitkonforme Einschätzung unseres „Briefekosmos“ überhaupt erst ansatzweise möglich.

Ähnlich wie heute, gab es damals konservative und alttraditionelle Gesellschaftskonzepte, die um ihren Fortbestand rangen und zur gleichen Zeit existierten gemäßigte und auch extreme Linkspositionen, die um ihre Inthronisierung kämpfen wollten.

In eben diesen extremen Fällen führten Teile dieser Linksbewegung wenig später zum „Phänomen“ der Bader-Meinhoff-Terroristen-Problematik.

2. Mitschrift (1984):

a. Istzustand Sexualität.

Die Gesetzeslage des Sexualstrafrechts wird in der eingangs vorgestellten Diskussionsstreitschrift als

„uneindeutig und unlogisch“

dargestellt und entsprechend wird die

**Forderung nach
kompletter Abschaffung
des Sexualstrafrechts**

laut.

Interner Kommentar, als Notiz am Rande:

Diese plakative Forderung wirkt auf mich absurd, entbehrt trotzdem aber nicht einer innewohnenden Logik.

Diese Logik besteht darin, dass diese futuristische Vorstellung zum hehren Ziel wird, „eben mal so“ jahrhundertealte Abhängigkeitsstrukturen abzuschaffen und grundlegende Prinzipien der vorherrschenden gesellschaftlichen Strukturierung zu verändern.

Wäre man tatsächlich in der Lage, dieses Vorhaben umsetzen, wäre eine entsprechende Veränderung im Sinne der Diskussion sicher möglich.

Die im Nachkriegsdeutschland fortbestehenden **Herrschaftsstrukturen** eines preußisch geprägten „Untertanen-Abhängigkeitskonzepts“, welches sich im klassischen Spätkapitalismus fortsetzt, wird für

alle Lebensbereiche kritisiert und soll insgesamt auf den Prüfstand gestellt werden.

Erst durch die systemimmanente, strukturelle, ja, dem Grunde nach, hierarchische Struktur der Gesellschaft kommt es zu diesen **Abhängigkeiten**, z.B. von Kindern gegenüber Erwachsenen.

In einer solchen hierarchischen Struktur ist es fast schon logisch, dass das ungebremsste Ausleben freier Sexualität systembedingt nur gewalttätig oder zumindest übergriffig durchgesetzt werden kann, und zwar nicht durch die Sexualität selbst, sondern durch die Hintergrundumstände der Abhängigkeiten, in der sie stattfinden muss.

Das Sexualstrafrecht bzw. dessen Vollstrecker reagiert fatalerweise genau auf die Folgen dieses Unterdrückersystems und bestraft die Opfer dieser Abhängigkeitsstrukturen, die dadurch widersinnig zum Täter erklärt werden.

Dies geschieht fälschlicherweise, anstatt die zugrundeliegenden Herrschaftsstrukturen zu ahnden und die Opfer dieser Verhältnisse zu schützen.

Abhängigkeiten schaffen eine Grundlage für Gewalt und Ausbeutung, im Sinne einer Zwangslage, die bei einer breitgefächerten Straffreiheit sexueller Handlungen mutmaßlich gar nicht erst zustande käme.

b. Begriffsbestimmungen:

Abhängigkeiten können bestehen:

Zwischen **Eltern** und **Kindern**, innerhalb der klassischen, postkapitalistischen Kleinfamilie;

zwischen **Lehrern** und **Lernenden**, an jeglichen Institutionen, ob privat oder staatlich;

zwischen **Gefängnisinsassen**, **Kranken** in Anstalten und anderen **Hilfesuchenden** in bestimmten, einschlägigen Einrichtungen und deren **Aufsichtspersonal**;

innerhalb der Institution der **Ehe** bzw. einer nicht institutionalisierten **Beziehung** jeglicher Couleur;

zwischen **Zuhältern** und ihren **Prostituierten**.

c. Forderungen:

Originäre, systemunabhängige und freie Sexualität, ohne Gewalt, ist deshalb niemals strafwürdig und muss generell straffrei bleiben.

So führt Sanktionierung von eigentlich immanenter Gewaltfreiheit bei der Ausübung von Sexualität zu Kriminalisierung von Eltern, Erziehern, Lehrern, Kindern und Jugendlichen, die durch die Verbote an ihrer freien Entfaltung gehindert werden.

Selbst Frauen in der Ehe sind in dieser Weise abhängig und sexuell eingeengt.

Interner Kommentar, als Notiz am Rande:

Dieses Argument beinhaltet eine nicht ganz unlogische Betrachtungsweise, denn früher waren die meisten Frauen in der Ehe tatsächlich abhängig, weil sie in der Regel, ohne eigenes Einkommen und ohne volle Bürgerrechte, ihr Dasein an der Seite ihres „Patriarchen“ führen mussten (bis 1977 musste eine Frau ihren Ehemann fragen, ob sie arbeiten durfte und brauchte seine Unterschrift zum Abschluss eines Arbeitsvertrages).

Als Beispiel und Beleg für die Kritik an den Machtstrukturen, wird die ungleiche Behandlung der Homosexualität genannt, deren Altersgrenze bei 18, im Gegensatz zu heterosexuellen Beziehungen, die bei 16 Jahren liegt.

Überdies unterliegen schwule Sexualbeziehungen, die unterhalb dieser Altersgrenze stattfinden, dem Diktat der Offizialdelikte, das sind Straftaten, die von jedermann, und nicht nur von direkt Betroffenen, angezeigt werden können.

Im Gegensatz dazu werden heterosexuelle „Verstöße“ nur auf Antrag der Eltern, z.B. des beteiligten Mädchens, geahndet, was ein weiteres perfides Machtinstrument der Straffreiheit bei heterosexuellen Straftaten darstellt:

Wenn etwa ein Mädchen noch minderjährig ist, wird der Verstoß des Erwachsenen straffrei bleiben, wenn der Täter dieses Mädchen heiratet, es aber damit erneut in eine strukturelle Abhängigkeit bringt.

Der Straftatbestand des **öffentlichen Ärgernisses** dient den „Herrschenden“ dazu, Sexualität ins Private zu verbannen, indem man offene Zurschaustellung, wie z.B. Exhibitionismus, kriminalisiert.

Interner Kommentar, als Notiz am Rande:

Wer nicht hingucken wolle, solle weggehen, ist die Devise der Diskussion in diesem Fall.

Andererseits wird eine Frau, die ein Stelldichein in der Öffentlichkeit z.B. in einem Wald sieht und deshalb animiert wird, dort teilzunehmen, durch die Sanktionierung eines „öffentlichen Ärgernisses“ daran gehindert, sich frei zu entfalten. Der Staat wolle in diesem Falle verhindern, dass sich die Frau sexuell befreien könne, um nicht ihrem Abhängigkeitsverhältnis zu entfliehen.

All diese Aspekte der Unterdrückung von Sexualität sind deshalb herrschaftsrelevante Elemente und müssen abgeschafft werden.

Gesellschaftliche Abhängigkeiten (auch Unterdrückungsstrukturen genannt) müssen beseitigt und die Sexualität vollkommen aus der Bestrafungsschusslinie herausgenommen werden.

Auch ein Kind entfaltet doch besser seine sexuelle Identität, als Lateinvokabeln zu pauken.

Entsprechend seien Schutzbefohlene in ihrer freien Entfaltung, hin zu einem selbstbestimmt lebenden Menschen, durch diese Vorschrift eingeeignet.

So ist es nicht nachvollziehbar, dass ein Pfleger in einem Heim seinen Schützling umarmt, um ihm Nähe zukommen zu lassen und dies durch das Verbot des Missbrauchs von Schutzbefohlenen kriminalisiert wird, obwohl dieser Schutzbefohlene vielleicht sogar seine Einwilligung gegeben hat oder froh ist, dass sich jemand um ihn kümmert.

Diese Bevormundung, trotz einer möglichen Freiwilligkeit und Eigeninitiative, sieht man auch bei der Situationsanalyse von Kindern.

Wenn Kinder es wollen, Sex mit Erwachsenen zu haben, werden sie als unmündig erklärt, an ihrer Entfaltung gehindert und im Umkehrschluss wird der Erwachsene hochgradig kriminalisiert.

Zusammenfassend kämpft man für folgende Veränderungen in dieser auf Abhängigkeit aufbauenden Gesellschaft:

Einvernehmliche und gewaltfreie Sexualität sind für alle Menschen, unbeschrieben von Alter und Geschlecht, straffrei zu stellen.

Gesellschaftliche und soziale **Abhängigkeiten** müssen abgeschafft und dort, wo sie nötig zu sein scheinen, mit aller Kraft vor der Ausübung von Gewalt geschützt werden.

Die Frage taucht auf, wie erreicht man die Beseitigung von Abhängigkeit?

Abhängigkeit entsteht im traditionellen **Kleingruppenverhalten** kleiner Familieneinheiten, in hierarchischen Arbeitsstrukturen, z.B. dort, wo es **Vorstände** in Chefetagen auf der einen Seite und **Arbeiter** auf der anderen Seite gibt.

Als Lösung wird hier eine Form der **Vergemeinschaftung** gesehen, die in weitestgehender Selbstverwaltung, z.B. durch Räte, durch Großfamilien und/ oder durch Genossenschaften erreicht werden kann.

Weiterhin gilt es, die **Gleichbehandlung** aller Gesellschaftsschichten, Altersgruppen und Produktionsstätten zu erstreiten.

Als Beispiel für solche bereits funktionierende Strukturen werden beispielhaft **Kibbuzim** oder **sozialistische Musterstaaten** wie Chile, unter Allende, genannt.

Auch die bereits real existierenden, sozialistischen Gesellschaften Europas gelten als Vorbilder für das Streben nach Abschaffung von Hierarchien und Abhängigkeitsverhältnissen traditioneller Lesart.

Gewalt als wesentliches Gestaltungs- und Per-Se-Element der **kapitalistischen Unterdrückergesellschaft**, sollte grundsätzlich in allen Bereichen der **Offizialbestrafung** unterliegen, d.h. von jedermann anzeigbar sein.

Wer aber legt fest, was Gewalt ist, denn Gewalt kann sich sehr unterschiedlich äußern.

Ist z.B., eine Form der Erziehung, wie Taschengeldentzug, bereits eine Form von Gewalt?

Oder geht es tatsächlich nur um physische Gewalt?

Zu der Ausübung von Gewalt wird auch gezählt, dass Sexualität bei Kindern und Jugendlichen mit deren erwachsenen Sexualpartnern gesetzlich verhindert wird.

Das gesetzliche Verbot führt zu erheblichen Einschränkungen, insbesondere für die des Kindesmissbrauchs bezichtigten, „erwischten“ Erwachsenen, deren Existenz durch das Bekanntwerden ihrer Bestrafung zerstört wird.

Denn eigentlich ist eine solche Kind-Erwachsenenbeziehung

**„angenehm, entwicklungsfördernd,
kurz: positiv.“**

Interner Notizkommentar: Als durchaus positives Merkmal dieser Argumentation stellt sich das in diesem Zusammenhang in der Diskussion erwähnte Beispiel der Homosexualität heraus,

„in der heterosexuellen Struktur der Kleinfamilie [besteht eine, Hinzuf. d. Verf.] angelegte Erziehung zur Zwangsheterosexualität (durch Unterdrückung der homosexuellen Teile der [jeweiligen, Hinzuf. d. Verf.] Persönlichkeit) und damit die Unterdrückung der Homosexuellen, sowie die Funktion der Kleinfamilie zur Anpassung der Kinder und Männer an die kapitalistische Lohnarbeit und damit der REPRODUKTION eben dieser Kleinfamilie und des patriarchalischen Kapitalismus selbst.“

Im Grunde wird in dieser Zitatstelle ein wesentliches Element der sozialistisch motivierten Gesellschaftskritik in Kürze und an einem Beispiel zusammengefasst.

d. Zusammenfassung der Forderungen.

Es sollen die meisten Paragraphen des Sexualstrafrechts, wie § 175, 182, 183a., abgeschafft werden.

„Die restlichen Paragraphen werden zu zwei Paragraphen zusammengefasst, „174 neu“ und „175 neu“. Der erstere enthält die Begriffsbestimmungen, der zweite die Straftatbestände.“

Neuer Paragraph 174:

Der Missbrauch der diskutierten Abhängigkeitsformen ist definiert durch:

Drohungen und Androhung von Nachteilen und Gewalt gegen den Willen eines Beteiligten, zur Erzwingung sexueller Beziehungen bzw. Handlungen.

Dieser Missbrauch im Sinne der Ausnutzung von Abhängigkeit steht hierbei generell unter Strafe.

Neuer Paragraph 175.

Dieser Neuparagraf enthält den entsprechenden Bestrafungskatalog, im Sinne des neuen § 174:

Bestrafungshöhe je nach Schweregrad der Nachteilsandrohung bzw. -umsetzung.

Zusätzlich sollten gesellschaftlich folgende Maßnahmen die Gesetzesneuerungen begleiten:

Antidiskriminierungsgesetze für Schwule und Frauen.

Eine (internationale) **Kinderrechtscharta**, mit Bestimmungen zum Schutz des Kindes, sowohl in Richtung allgemeiner Abhängigkeiten, als auch bezüglich Gewaltausübung in jeglicher Ausprägung.

Familienrechtsanpassungen *[es wird nicht erläutert, was darunter zu verstehen ist, Anm. d. Verf.]*.

Grundgesetzänderung Artikel 6 ¹ *[es wird nicht erläutert, was darunter zu verstehen ist, Anm. d. Verf.]*.

Rehabilitierung für diejenigen, die nach „altem“ Recht wegen gewaltloser Sexualität verurteilt wurden.

Aufbau von **Großgemeinschaften** *[es wird nicht erläutert, was darunter zu verstehen ist, was ist das denn eigentlich?, Anm. d. Verf.]*

„In Kleinfamilien ist eine gegenseitige Kontrolle so gut wie un-

¹ **Nachträgliche Einfügung:**

GG Art 6. (1) Ehe und Familie stehen unter dem besonderen Schutze der staatlichen Ordnung. (2) Pflege und Erziehung der Kinder sind das natürliche Recht der Eltern und die zuvörderst ihnen obliegende Pflicht.

***möglich. Das geht nur in Großge-
meinschaften.“***

Interner Notizkommentar: Hier entsteht die Frage, um welche Kontrolle geht es hier und wer führt sie durch?

Nach meinem Gefühl hat diese Bemerkung nichts mit Gleichberechtigung und Demokratie zu tun, sondern impliziert ein klassisches, hierarchisches Karderverhalten und was schließen wir daraus, wie Großfamilien konzipiert sein werden? Dieses Rätsel bleibt unbeantwortet.

Annex 13.	Image Sources¹
Image reference	Type + origin of image
Cover image	"Tasse, Tee, Porzellan, Trinken, Dekor, Brechen" [Cup, tea, porcelain, drinking, decor, breaking], from www.pixabay.de, congerdesign. Pixabay no. 829527. Name for the book: A cup of tea.
Image 01	"Host family McLaren", Photo: Private photo of the protagonist Fritz. Name for the book: Host family.
Image 02	"Stockcar Racing", Photo: Private photo of the protagonist Fritz. Name for the book: Stockcar Racing.
Image 03	"Host mother Rose", Photo: Private photo of the protagonist Fritz. Name for the book: Host mother Rose in the kitchen.

¹ The names of real protagonists have been changed for reasons of data protection. Original images of people have been made completely unrecognisable (pixelated) in accordance with the requirements of the law.

Image 04	<p>“Big Ben and street lantern”, Photo: Private photo of the author. Name for the book: Big Ben.</p>
Image 05	<p>“Rose’s envelope”, Photo: Private photo of the protagonist Fritz. Edited or changed for reasons of data protection. Name for the book: Rose’s envelope</p>
Image 06	<p>“Mickey Mouse”, Sketch: Pia Joseph. Name for the book: Mickey Mouse.</p>
Image 07	<p>“London Bridge”, Photo: Private photo of the author. Name for the book: London Bridge.</p>
Image 08	<p>“St. Paul’s”, Photo: Private photo of the author. Name for the book: St. Paul’s.</p>

Annex 14	Note of Thanks
	Thanks to...,
Wikipedia	...for the possibility of using background information.
Annex 04b	...lawyer Mr. Thomas Fuchs, Mannheim.
Annex 05	... Mr. Stefan Frohloff, independent press spokesperson for the institution "Unabhängiger Beauftragter für Fragen sexuellen Kindesmissbrauchs" [Independent Representative for Questions of Sexual Abuse]. Berlin.
Survey tool	...Easyfeedback GmbH, Koblenz. www.easy-feedback.de . Free option of using an excellent survey tool.
Survey	...to all who participated in the survey, relating to a fairly complicated, very emotional topic.
Illustrations letters	... to Pia Joseph for her excellent drawing of Mickey Mouse.
Royalty-free photos	... to the photo portal "Pixabay" for the many possibilities of the free use of image material.

Annex 15. Afterword.

"Those were, indeed, interesting years back then, full of anger, energy, hope.

The fact that some things were called for in a more radical way, rather than being sensible, is attributable to the idea of "demanding the impossible in order to achieve what seems impossible".

And haven't we come out of these times as good, committed, enlightened, cosmopolitan citizens?"

Afterword by an "old" gay political companion of the authors'.

Friedrich Schregel, 2021.

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