

Jeremy Stutes  
Enter the Private World  
Annotated Bibliography

*Bill Viola: Selected Works*. Dir. Bill Viola. Los Angeles: Voyager Press, 1986

Once again, Bill Viola provides outstanding imagery for his audience to work with. Much of this work is highly experimental and structuralist-based, but the pacing is very patient, a distinctive quality for much of his work. The sharp cuts in the imagery and audio that are presented here, and in his other work develop a style that I'm becoming more and more fond of. Although audio design is central for his work, he refrains from the use of spoken dialogue. Is it possible for me to do the same with my work?

*Death in Venice [Morte a Venezia]*. Dir. Luchino Visconti. Perf. Dirk Bogard. Warner Bros. Pictures, 1971.

I have not yet screened this film due to errors in Netflix shipment.

DeMause, Lloyd. *The Evolution of Childrearing*. 2006. The Institute for Psychohistory, Mar 11, 2006. <[http://www.psychohistory.com/htm/el08\\_childrearing.html](http://www.psychohistory.com/htm/el08_childrearing.html)>

This is an online chapter from *The Emotional Life of Nations*. by the same author. De Mause posted the book on his website where he defines Psychohistory as: "the science of historical motivation, [Psychohistory] combines the insights of psychotherapy with the research methodology of the social sciences to understand the emotional origin of the social and political behavior of groups and nations, past and present." This is a fascinating interdisciplinary approach to the idea of parenting, and this chapter details what we would currently consider to be horrific parenting acts from history including those of incest and greek pederasty. Actually, DeMause goes so far as to state that he could not find evidence of "even one "good mother" prior to the eighteenth century-the definition being one who would not today be incarcerated for child abuse." That's not to say that he didn't try to find these sources. There's an exhaustive list of 601 citations for this single chapter of the book!

Finkelhor, David. *Child Sexual Abuse: New Theory and Research*. New York: Free Press, 1984.

David Finkelhor provides a detailed analysis of questions that should be asked when analyzing child sexual abuse and sexual abusers – some of these questions he answers...others he does not. He identifies future areas that should be investigated further with child sexual abuse research including age of consent and the media's sexualization of children. He also develops a theoretical 4-step process for understanding what compels a pedophile to abuse a child despite social and personal interests. He does not, however, make much distinction

between various genders and age groups and their respective predators, though he does call for further research in these areas. His discussion regarding theories of attraction is particularly interesting and well founded.

Jenkins, Philip. *Moral Panic: Changing Concepts of the Child Molester in Modern America*. New Haven: Yale, 1998.

A constructivist view of changing social perceptions of the child molester in America from the 1890s until the 1990s. Jenkins details how perception is constructed, the importance of who is highlighting the problem, the use of terminology, and ideological association with other temporally contextualized fears.

Nagel, Thomas. *Concealment and Exposure: and Other Essays*. New York: Oxford, 2002.

Nagel discusses the relationship between the private and public spheres. He draws particular attention to the need for sexual privacy while discussing theories surrounding various perspectives on these situations.

Peacock, Molly, ed. *The Private I*. Saint Paul: Graywolf Press, 2001.

A fabulous anthology of writing from a variety of authors focusing on the subject of privacy in a public world. I will draw from this text to create the environment for my installation.

Rind, Bruce, Robert Bauserman, and Philip Tromovitch. *An Examination of Assumed Properties of Child Sexual Abuse Based on Nonclinical Samples*. Dec. 18th 1998. Ipce. Mar. 17, 2006.  
<[http://home.wanadoo.nl/ipce/library\\_two/rbt/examination.htm](http://home.wanadoo.nl/ipce/library_two/rbt/examination.htm)>

This report has been criticized for displaying findings that are in support of young male intergenerational relationships. They quote statistics from the Kinsey reports of 1960, and from boys in an independent report who agree to speak about their positive experiences in male-boy relationships. Ipce is a rather strange scholarly archive phenomenon in itself. I have no idea what the acronym stands for, or much about the operation for that matter. From the information provided on their home page, one can easily assume that there is a pro-pederast scholarly movement in the works.

“Ipce is a forum for people who are engaged in scholarly discussion about the understanding and emancipation of mutual relationships between children or adolescents and adults. In this context, these relationships are intended to be viewed from an unbiased, non-judgmental perspective and in relation to the human rights of both the young and adult partners. Ipce meets once every one or two years in a different country, publishes a newsletter and a web site, co-

ordinates the (electronic) exchange of texts and keeps an archive of specific written publications.”

*Safe Surfin' Foundation – For Parents & Communities*. 2006. Safe Surfin' Foundation. Mar 15, 2006. <<http://www.safesurfincentral.org/parents.html>>

A website attempting to break the myths surrounding sexual predators, and demonstrate how sexual predators “groom” their targets. It features a concise list of traits commonly found in cases involving pedophiles. These are central ideas relating to the project that I want to present. However, this list makes no analysis of the age of the “targets” of sexual predators, lumping all child and teen sexual abusers into the same demographic category under the terminology “pedophile”.

Sandfort, Theo, Edward Brongersma, and Alex van Naerssen, ed. *Male Intergenerational Intimacy: Historical, Socio-Psycological, and Legal Perspectives*. New York: Harrington Park Press, 1991.

While the introduction to this book seems to make outlandish claims without evidence that “children who are emotionally deprived are, so to speak, “immune” to the advances of an adult seeking sexual contact,” the articles within the volume are useful in dissecting the mind of various hebephiles and pederasts throughout history. The book attempts to introduce the term “pedagogical eros” referring to intergenerational love with a focus on companionship, teaching, and growth rather than on the sexual desires of the elder.

The book was written and edited in the Netherlands, a hot spot for sex research, especially with regards to this topic. Many of the articles in the book have been translated, which may result in some lack of clarity on behalf of the reader. However, there are interesting articles which attempt to probe the minds of pedophiles, hebephiles, and pederasts. The articles focus on grey areas in our understanding of relationships between men and boys, and attempt to explore terminology, distortions in research, and social norms in a variety of cultural contexts.

The book frequently attempts to make a case for further objective research regarding these issues. While I certainly don't agree with all the conclusions that are reached, I do find it necessary to look from a variety of perspectives on these issues to gain diverse insight before attempting to create a piece about this sensitive subject matter.

*Shedding Light on Rapists who Target Teenagers: Sophie Desjardins Presents her Thesis on Hebephiles*. 2006. Université de Montréal. Mar. 13 2006. <[http://www.umontreal.ca/english/news\\_digest/2005-2006/20060206/hebephiles.html](http://www.umontreal.ca/english/news_digest/2005-2006/20060206/hebephiles.html)>

A news article briefly reviewing the results of a “study of 149 men who were found guilty of sexual assault and sentenced to two years or more in a federal penitentiary.” (in Canada?) The article frequently quotes Sophie:

“Compared to pedophiles, hebephiles are more likely to use force to obtain sexual favours from their victims, particularly excessive force and a weapon, to perpetrate their crimes. Coitus is the standard act among hebephiles while this is much less common among pedophiles.”

“Hebephiles are the most stable group in terms of family responsibilities. They are more likely to be married at the time of their sexual crime, to have a long-lasting marriage and to have children.”

This article gives a portrait of men who were caught and convicted, and may result in some distortion of the findings, primarily in the nature of the offense, but also regarding class levels as well. Some statistics presented about unemployment seem fishy considering my experiences, but perhaps this just calls for more exploration regarding male/female targets.

I’m still struggling with how to characterize the men who approached me. Certainly they fall under the category of hebephiles, but does that mean they would they have used force or a weapon? I have slight reason to believe that one who went to prison might have, but what about the others? In fact, most of my experiences directly conflict with the findings illustrated here.

Herek, Gregory. *Facts about Homosexuality and Child Molestation*. 2006. UC Davis. Mar. 12, 2006.  
<[http://psychology.ucdavis.edu/rainbow/html/facts\\_molestation.html](http://psychology.ucdavis.edu/rainbow/html/facts_molestation.html)>

A socio-psychology based article addressing the stereotype that homosexuals are child molesters. It discusses this implications effect in the policy of organizations such as the Boy Scouts of America and the Catholic church. There is a clear discussion of terminology and their implications.

“Child molestation and child sexual abuse refer to actions, and don't imply a particular psychological makeup or motive on the part of the perpetrator.”

“Not all pedophiles and hebephiles actually molest children; an adult can be attracted to children or adolescents without ever actually engaging in sexual contact with them.”

“The distinction between gender of victim and sexual orientation of perpetrator is important because many child molesters don't really have an adult sexual orientation. They have never developed the capacity for mature sexual relationships with other adults, either men or women.”

Cites a report on child sexual abuse by Dr. Carol Jennie: “The molester was a gay or lesbian adult in only 2 of the 269 cases in which an adult molester could be identified – fewer than 1%”

Herek discounts the findings of Dr. Paul Cameron who attempts to make a connection between homosexuality and child molesters. Herek is “an internationally recognized authority on sexual prejudice (also called *homophobia*), hate crimes, and AIDS stigma.”

*I Do Not Know What it is I am Like*. Dir. Bill Viola. New York: Electronic Arts Intermix, 1986.

This video provides a wonderful investigation into the relationship between man and beast, both spiritually and otherwise. Most of the film is brilliant, well paced, and provocative, but there is a section that bothers me in which a sacred Fijian fire-walking ceremony goes unexplained and may be exoticized. What I most hope to apply to my artwork from this film is the slow pacing and careful way that he guides his audience in the realization of the deeper message that he is trying to convey. Can the same be done with more of an environmental installation?

*L.I.E. [Long Island Expressway]*. Dir. Michael Cuesta. Perf. Brian Cox, Paul Franklin Dano, Billy Kay. Lot 47 Films, 2001.

L.I.E. brings the grey areas of the realm of the sexual taboo into the spotlight. Sexual identity, underage male hustlers, pederasty, and the emotional needs of young teens are central to any discussion revolving around the content of this film. The movie is cleverly structured so that the portrayal of the pederast raises questions in the mind of those in the audience.

The pederast is driven to engage in taboo sexual acts with young boys, but is sensitive to the needs of the main character, a young boy who desperately needs help. The complexity of the characters in L.I.E. reminds me of the difficulty that I have when judging the men who propositioned me in my youth. Some were respectful of my boundaries, others were not. If I can have half the effect that this movie has upon the audience, I would consider myself very lucky.