





I was in my bedroom packing my clothes when Mr McGrath came into the room. It was sometime in the afternoon. He said I heard you're leaving and I said yes I am. Mr McGrath said one more time before you go. I said no and he said if you don't do it this time I'm going to tell your foster parents what you're like. I asked him what he meant and he said, I'll tell them about the other times. I was a bit scared. Mr McGrath told me to take down my trousers and get onto the bed. I pulled my trousers down to my ankles and got onto the bed, I was lying face down. Mr McGrath pulled my trousers right off. [...] He told me not to say anything to anybody and my foster parents about what happened in the hostel. He then left the room. I then started to cry and went to the bathroom. There was blood on my backside and legs and my backside was very sore. I went back to my room and finished packing. I left Kincora Hostel the next day and I haven't seen McGrath since.

Who Framed Colin Wallace?
Paul Foot (1990) p128

The central issue ... is not to determine whether one says yes or no to sex ... but to account for the fact that it is spoken about, to discover who does the speaking, the position and viewpoints from which they speak, the institutions which prompt people to speak about it and which store and distribute the things which are said.

History of Sexuality volume 1, an introduction,
Michel Foucault (1978) p11

Power has no essence; it is simply operational. It is not an attribute but a relation.

A thousand plateaus;
capitalism and schizophrenia,
Gilles Deleuze and Felix Guattari (1988) p27

THE NERVEMETER



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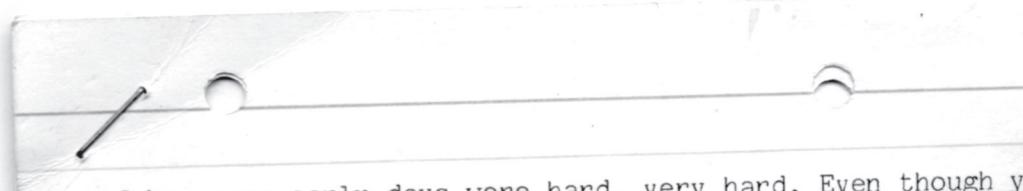
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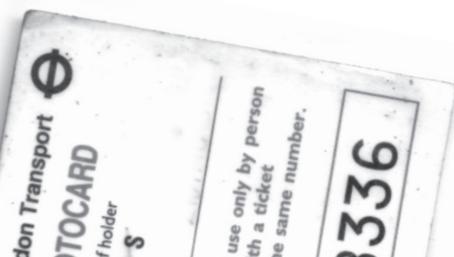


Carry on Panicking

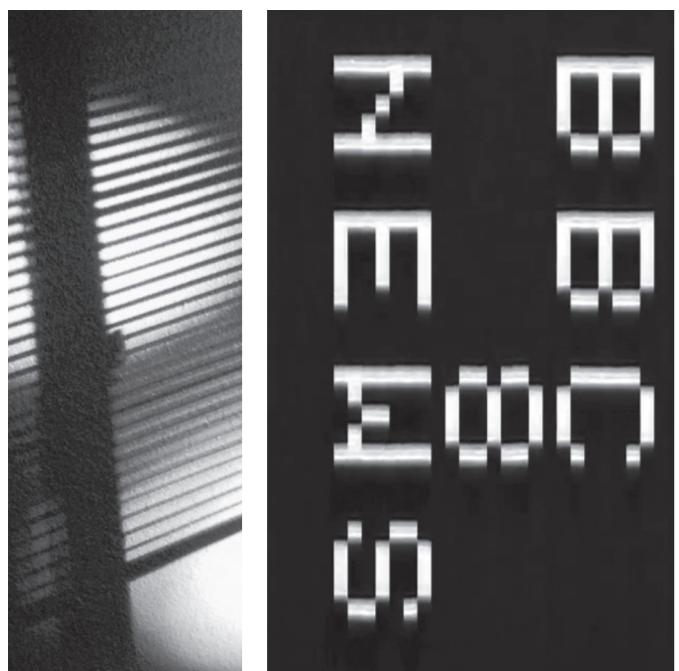


Calling something a "moral panic" does not imply that this something does not exist or happened at all and that reaction is based on fantasy, hysteria, delusion and illusion or being duped by the powerful. Two related assumptions, though, require attention – the attribution of the moral panic label means that the "thing's" extent and significance has been exaggerated (a) in itself (compared with more reliable, valid and objective sources) and/or (b) compared with other more serious problems. This labelling derives from a wilful refusal by liberals, radicals and leftists to take public anxieties seriously. Instead, they are furthering a politically correct agenda: to downgrade traditional values and moral concerns. The term "child abuse" contains many different forms of cruelty against children – neglect, physical violence, sexual abuse – whether by their own parents, staff in residential institutions, 'paedophile priests' or total strangers. Over the past decade, public perceptions of the problem have become increasingly focused on sexual abuse and sensationalistically atypical cases outside the family. Reaction to the sexual abuse of children rest on shifting moral grounds: the image of the offender changes; some victims appear more suitable than others. A series of stories over the last twenty years about serious abuse in children's homes and other residential institutions revealed not panic or even anxiety, but a chilling denial. The victims had endured years of rejection and ill-treatment by their own parents and the staff supposed to care for them. Their complaints to senior staff and local authority officials and politicians were met with disbelief, collusion and a tight organisational cover-up. There have been repeated waves of denial, exposure then denunciation.

**Folk Devils and Moral Panics: the Creation of the Mods and Rockers, Stanley Cohen (1972)
(preface to the third edition, 2002) p6**



Cleveland



What experience and history teach us is this – that people and governments have never learned anything from history, or acted on principles deduced from it.

Hegel

I think governments who invite judges to chair public inquiries which are going to take place in the open should be careful to choose the right case to do it. I think we have got to be careful that it doesn't come in the popular way of off-loading a very awkward problem which may be by having a public inquiry getting a disproportionate amount of public attention and public money ... I suspect that isn't something that is going to happen very frequently, nor indeed should it.

Rt Hon Lord Justice Butler-Sloss, [proceedings of a one-day conference organised by Children in Scotland and the National Children's Bureau, Stewart Asquith (ed.) (1993) p68]

Into the familiar criminal triangle – child (innocent victims), adult (evil perpetrator) and bystanders (shocked but passive) – appears the social worker, trying to be rescuer but somehow ending up being blamed for the whole mess. Social workers and social services professionals were middle-class folk devils: either gullible wimps or else stormtroopers of the nanny state; either uncaring cold-hearted bureaucrats for not intervening in time to protect the victims or else over-zealous, do-gooding meddlers for interviewing groundlessly and invading privacy.

The Cleveland child abuse scandal of 1987 marked the peak of this period and condensed its themes: the tensions between social work, medicine and the law; social workers as anxious, demoralised and particularly vulnerable as a predominantly female profession. For three months from April that year, a cluster of some 120 children (average age between 6 and 9) had been diagnosed as having been sexually abused by their families. In June, a local newspaper published a story about confused and angry parents who claimed that their children had been taken from them by local authority social workers on the basis of disputed diagnosis of sexual abuse made by two paediatricians in the local hospital. The Daily Mail ran the story on 23 June (Hand Over Your Children, Council Orders Parents of 200 Youngsters).

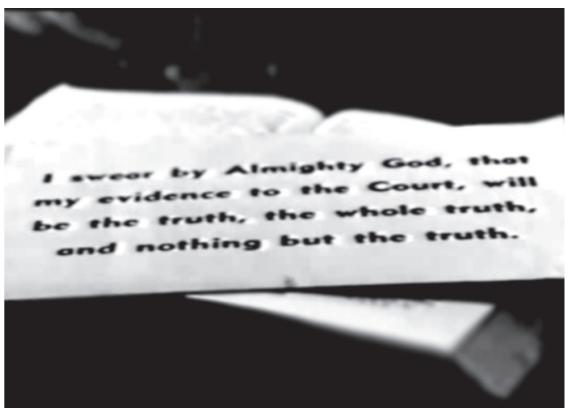
The resulting moral panic became a pitched battle of claims and counterclaims. So busy were the key players in fingering each other – social workers, police, paediatricians, doctors, lawyers, parents, local authorities, national politicians, then a judicial inquiry – that there was not even minimal consensus about what the whole episode was about.

Folk Devils and Moral Panics: the Creation of the Mods and Rockers, Stanley Cohen (1972) (preface to the third edition, 2002) p14

Long before the Cleveland volcano erupted, social workers and doctors (along with teachers, polytechnic lecturers and sociologists) had been specifically maligned by Thatcherism. Not only were they naughty experts but, like the women's movement, they committed the social crime of trespassing across the hallowed threshold of the family.

Unofficial Secrets, Child Sexual Abuse: the Cleveland Case, Beatrix Campbell (1988, revised 1997) p17

Devil Day-Care



What protected the police from public calumny in the months after the crisis erupted, if it was not a patriarchal consensus? Cleveland Constabulary quickly took the side of the fathers.

(Campbell 1988) p70

The group believes that the same procedures and errors of judgment that are responsible for the victimisation of innocent parents and children are also responsible for the failure to detect and prevent genuine cases of abuse.

Parents Against Injustice (PAIN), reproduced in Sexual Abuse, the Cleveland Affair and the Private Family, Governing the family: Childcare, Child Protection and the State, Nigel Paton (1991) p94

We need go no further than Lord Butler-Sloss herself for an eloquent exegesis. Were the children abused or not? "It was not my job to find out," she told a meeting of the Medico-Legal Society in March 1988.

(Campbell 1988) p226

Archaeology is the term Foucault used during the 1960s to describe his approach to writing history. Archaeology is about examining discursive traces and orders left by the past in order to write a "history of the present". In other words archaeology is about looking at history as a way of understanding the processes that have led to what we are today.

michel-foucault.com/concepts

Images of the sex offender have changed dramatically and cyclically over time. Originating in the Progressive Era, the imagery of the malignant sex fiend reached new heights in the decade after World War II, only to be succeeded by a liberal model over the next quarter century. More recently, the pendulum has swung back to the predator model; sex offenders are now viewed as being little removed from the worst multiple killers and torturers. And in each era, the prevailing opinion was supported by what appeared at the time to be convincing objective research. One reality prevailed until it was succeeded by another.

Moral Panic: Changing Concepts of the Child Molester in Modern America, Philip Jenkins (1998) p2

In around 1983, disturbing reports began circulating about children (as well as adults in therapy who are "recovering" childhood memories) alleging that they had been sexually abused as part of the ritual of secret, satanic cults, which included torture, cannibalism and human sacrifice. Hundreds of women were "breeders"; children had their genitals mutilated, were forced to eat faeces, were sacrificed to Satan, their bodies dismembered and fed to participants – who turned out to be family members, friends and neighbours, day-care providers and prominent members of the community. Claims making for various parts of this story joined conservative Christian fundamentalists with feminist psychotherapists.

Folk Devils and Moral Panics: the Creation of the Mods and Rockers, Stanley Cohen (1972) (preface to the third edition, 2002) p16

We're not "regressive hypnotherapists", but we know bloodied bunnies and tortured tots have existed at day-care centres. And, although for different reasons, we can't tell you why we know, any more than the abductees can tell you how they know what happened to them.

Letter to The Nation, Kelly O'Neill, 24 august 1998, reprinted in The Metanarrative of Suspicion in Late Twentieth Century America, Sandra Baringer (2004) p64

The source for the ritual abuse hysteria is to be found in the economic stresses of the movement of women into the workforce: a "massive social speed up" in which "childrearing seemed more arduous, draining and conflictual, and the tensions women felt were vented through the devil-child movies' use of increasingly resonant symbolism". Rosemary's Baby (1968), the Exorcist (1973), It's Alive (1974), The Omen (1976), The Devil Within Her, originally titled, I Don't Want to be Born (1976), and The Changeling (1979).

Satan's Silence: Ritual Abuse and the Making of a Modern American Witch Hunt, Debbie Nathan and Michael Sedecker (2001)





Parental loss of control over socialization of children in the two-wage earner economy saw childcare workers occupy a "pivotal point of tension between covenantal and contractual spheres" of social control. They were accused of Satanic activity rather than child molestation because the tension emanated from structural tension and not ordinary, individually based deviance. Thus a fantasy narrative has been created: the narrative warns that the capacity of covenantal family to recreate itself is at risk. The heroic figures in the narrative were the therapists and their allies.

The Satanic Cult Scare, David Bromley, Society, May/June, 1991: 55-66

Panic responses can be explained by "changes in the audience to whom activists are seeking to appeal" in the context of shifting social trends: the demographic balance of the population, sexual revolutions and the attributes towards sexual experimentation, diseases such as HIV/AIDS, feminism, changes in family structure, gender roles and the workplace, economic factors, marriage and divorce rates, increases in childcare outside the home, expansion of psychotherapeutic industry, globalisation and so on.

Psychoanalyzing History: Paedophilia and the Discourse of Child Sexuality, Steven Angelides PhD, Journal of Homosexuality, vol. 46 (2003) p16

If the development of civilisation has such a far reaching similarity to the development of the individual and if it employs the same methods may we not be justified in reaching the diagnosis that, under the influence of cultural urges, some civilisations, or some epochs of civilisation – possibly the whole of mankind – have become "neurotic".

Civilisation and its Discontents, Sigmund Freud (1930) p338



The Abuse Effect

The imposition of sexuality upon a child is an act of power by which the child is ritually subjugated. Where the child is female, a state of "learned helplessness" may be imposed, while male victims may be brutalised by this misuse of power, and internalise the role of the abuse. As adults these men may become abusers of both male and female children.

Children, Sex and Social Policy: Humanistic solutions for Problems of Child Sexual Abuse, Christopher Bagley (1997) p2

I tell you if I wanted I could have thousands from the government for the abuse I've had in children's homes and what have you. I have loads of mates who have committed suicide or ended up in Rampton. You know I was asked by ___ to be in a documentary about it, but look at him. He smokes piles of dope every day and goes mad on the brandy once a month. Do I want to be bringing up all that stuff? No. I just want to be an ordinary madman.

John (Nervemeter vendor)

I used to go to the "meat-rack" in Piccadilly Circus where most of the rentboys hung about waiting to be picked up - the railing round Piccadilly Circus to prevent people crossing the road instead of using the under pass.

Dan (Nervemeter vendor)

You are all virtually ghosts to us now. These scalps [arrests] are a diversion, a tiny part of the whole. Your abuses are wide and varied. Exploitation is your creed [...] I hold my abuse close. It sharpens my hatred for all who claim themselves my guardian. There's no meat on these old cadavers they're wheeling out. We want flesh!

Ben (Nervemeter vendor)

Research and clinical reports document a higher occurrence of history of child sexual in individuals with addictive disorders. In addiction, studies have documented a correlation between parental chemical dependency and physical and sexual abuse of the children. Therefore, it appears that chemical abuse and dependency may play a role in both the cause and effect of child sexual abuse.

Subjects with a history of sexual abuse reported more frequent psychological and physiological symptoms than non-abused subjects. The three most frequently reported symptoms by individuals with a history of child abuse were sexual dysfunction (37%), alcohol abuse (36%), and drug abuse (31%).

Another factor is the camouflaging nature of addiction. The numbing effect of active addiction keeps the patient from remembering and processing the trauma, resulting in the patient's failure to report the abuse. Additionally, the physiological impact of addiction withdrawal mimics the symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder often seen in trauma patients experiencing fragmented memory recall. These mimicking symptoms include heightened anxiety, agitation and hyper-vigilance. Therefore, the exhibited symptomatology may be attributed only to withdrawal, especially if the patient has never been questioned about a history of sexual abuse.

When patients with a history of child sexual abuse are successfully treated for their chemical dependency, the altered neuron functionality still exists and, in fact, is potentiated because the patients no longer have the drugs to mediate the environmental triggers and repressed memories. Memory recall tends to occur more frequently after the detoxification, as fragmented images of the abuse come into awareness. Consequently, these individuals are at a greater risk for relapse as they attempt to block the intrusive thoughts by returning to the previous coping behaviours of chemical use.

Survivors of child sexual abuse with chemical dependency require treatment for both disorders.

The Impact of Child Sexual Abuse on Addiction Severity: an Analysis of Trauma Processing, Glenda Walker, Peggy Scott, Ginger Koppersmith, Journal of Psychosocial Nursing (1998) vol. 36, no. 3

From 50 to 60% of psychiatric inpatients were found to have been abused as children, as were 40 to 70% of psychiatric out patients. Most people with dissociative identity disorder had been severely and chronically abused as children, as were many with other dissociative disorders. People with eating disorders have a higher likelihood of having been abused as children than the general population as do those with chemical dependencies (alcoholism and other drug dependence). People with other kinds of addiction, such as a sexual addiction, also have a higher incidence of having been abused as children, adolescents or adults.

Internal Evidence and Corroboration of Traumatic Memories of Child Sexual Abuse With Addictive Disorders, Charles Whitfield, in Sexual Addiction & Compulsivity: the Journal of Treatment and Prevention, vol. 5, no. 4 (1998) p269

Rape by a stranger is quick and brutal. It allows for a straightforward reaction – anger, hate. But the seduction or coercion of a child by a needed and trusted parent is far more complex. It is not amazing that some run away, that some turn to drugs, that some, having been called a slut by their fathers, become promiscuous prostitutes. What is amazing is that many (no-one knows how many) do not.

Kiss daddy goodnight: a speak-out on incest, Louise Armstrong (1978) p40

He was a school teacher – you go messing with them and they're just as likely to put you on detention, or hit you with something. And that's when he does it, he flips me over onto my belly and puts his thing between my legs, he noses it in there, he sweats on me, he gurgles, he trembles at the knees. And the sound of the shingle, that's the waves ... I used to have to go to the bedroom in the afternoons, I didn't breathe a word to no one, I was guilty as sin, I kept schtum ... I was implicated just by virtue of being born. That's sad.

So now I can talk, I dare him to come back, old Norman, I dare him to come back here and try to shut me up! I'll give him juice! We can talk about his dick and the crummier aspects of his intricate personality. I know his address, I have contacts. And his daughter, sweet Sue, in the nut-house by all accounts. Well, I remember and I won't forget. The sun slanting in through the drawn curtains, pale blue sea horses and cockle shells. Afternoons, you could hear the kids playing outside, the beach, the seagulls ...

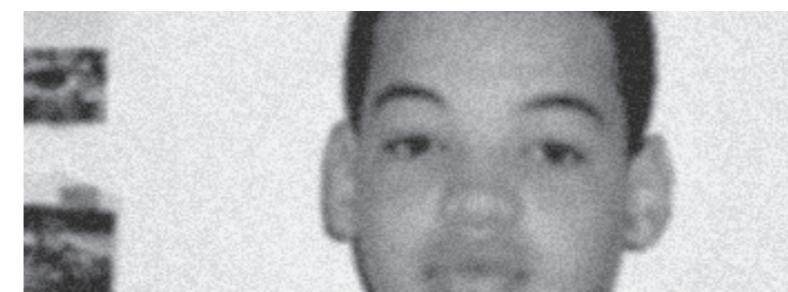
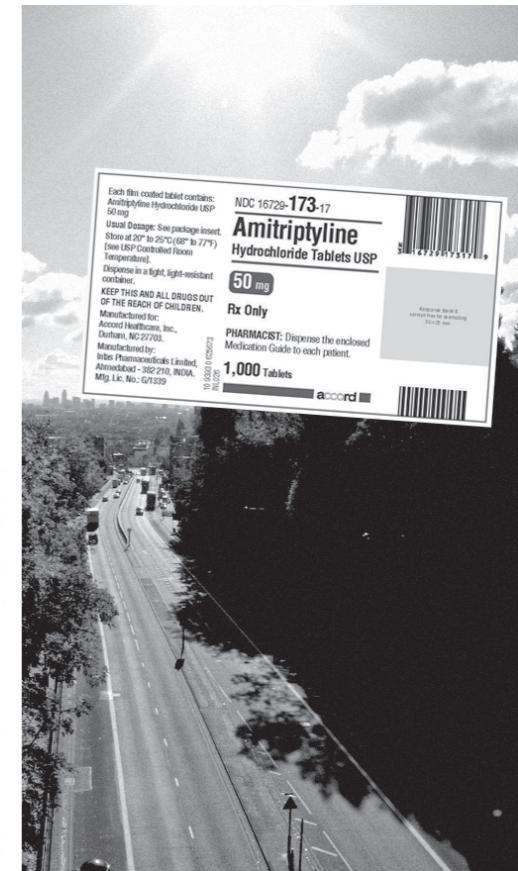
My Fault, Billy Childish (2001) p68

My natural love for beauty was checked by some ancestral dread. Yet this did not prevent me from feeding ecstasies and raptures spontaneously and intensely without any shame or the least sense of guilt, so long as they were disconnected with my own body. I thus detect another element in the shame which I had in being caught looking at myself in the glass in the hall. I must have been ashamed or afraid of my own body. Another memory, also of the hall, may help me explain this. There was a slab outside the dining room door ... G.D. lifted me on to this, and as I sat there he began to explore my body. I can remember the feel of his hand going under my clothes; going firmly and steadily lower and lower. I remember how I hoped he would stop; how I stiffened and wriggled as his hand approached my private parts. But it did not stop. I remember resenting, disliking it – what is the word for so dumb and mixed a feeling? It must have been strong, since I still recall it. This seems to show that a feeling about certain parts of the body; how they must not be touched; must be instinctive. It proves that Virginia Stephen was not born on the 25th January 1882, but was born many thousands of years ago; and had from the very first to encounter instincts already acquired by thousands of ancestresses in the past.

Moments of being: autobiographical writings, Virginia Woolf (1976)

The greatest defeat in anything, is to forget, and above all to forget what it is that smashed you, and let yourself be smashed without realising how thoroughly devilish man can be. When our time is up, we people mustn't bear malice, but neither must we forget: we must tell the whole thing, without altering a word – everything that we have seen of man's viciousness: and then it will be over and time to go. That is enough of a job for a whole lifetime.

Death on Credit, Louis Ferdinand Celine (1936)



The Whole of the Law

You herded, feeble creatures destined for our pleasure. Don't expect to find here the freedom granted in the outside world. You are beyond the reach of "legality". As far as the world goes, you are dead.

Salo or the 120 Days of Sodom, (dir/writer) Pier Paolo Pasolini (1975)

Children had little individual, social or legal status prior to the twentieth century. They were largely seen as little adults and expected to assume the roles society expected of them, performing the various tasks and servitudes required by community life. However, beginning in the sixteenth century in England there was some legislative recognition of the need for the protection of children from sexual exploitation: a law was passed in 1548 protecting boys from sodomy, and in 1576, protecting girls under 10 from forcible rape. Offenders were also protected, however, by the fact that rape of females over the age of 10 was merely a misdemeanour and proof of age was required before a felony could be proved. Nineteenth century socialisation was marked by a "frenzied campaign against childhood masturbation". Controls included sexual surgeries such as circumcision, clitorectomy, castration, and cauterisation, as well as various constraints for children such as canvas splints, chastity belts, spiked cages, and special gloves. It is curious that in such a repressive climate the sexual abuse of children went unnoticed or unchecked; unless of course we view these pseudo-medical interventions as themselves a form of sexual abuse.

Child Sexual Abuse, Christopher Bagley (1990) p27

It is by no means rare to encounter premature sexual development in country children, a thing which is here primarily caused by the sight of unrestrained sexual relations between male and female farm hands, as well as farm animals, also witnessing calving and other animal births must leave a lasting impression.

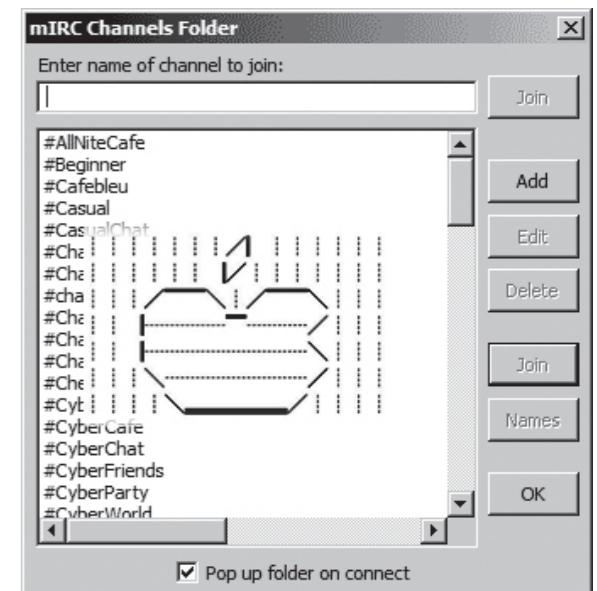
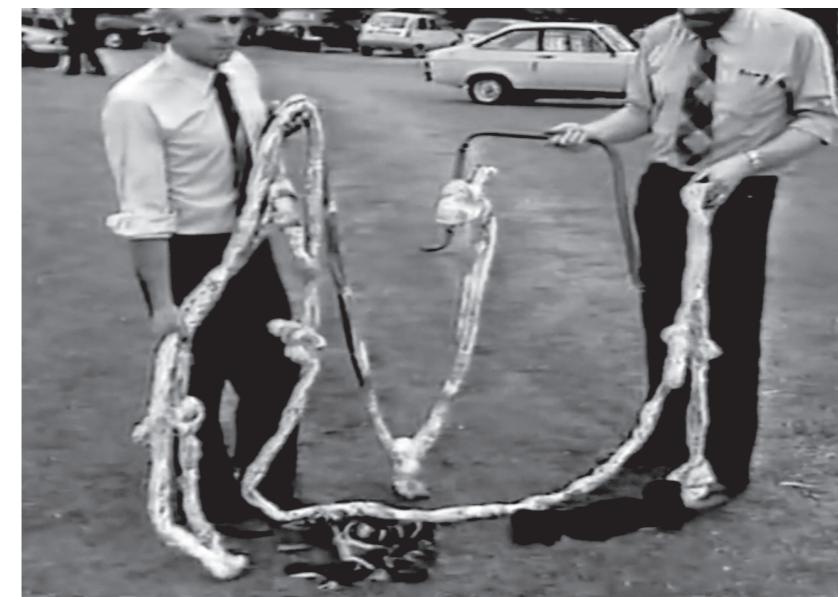
Anthropological Studies in the Strangest Sex Acts, Dr Iwan Bloch (1935)

Public opinion draws a sharp distinction in the blame that can be attributed when the younger party is fifteen rather than five, and very different personality types are involved in each instance. What exactly should we call a man sexually interested in younger teenagers? The favoured medical word, ephebophilia, is obscure, and the archaic pederast has virtually dropped out of common usage. Moreover, pederast usually applies only to man-boy interactions; no equivalent term exists for similar behaviour between opposite sexes, because not until the twentieth century was this latter behaviour regarded as pathological or illegal. No signifier to describe sexual acts between adults and children represents a neutral consensus view.

Moral Panic: Changing Concepts of the Child Molester in Modern America, Philip Jenkins (1998) p8

We simply do not have a language to speak about childhood sexuality, let alone a language to articulate the erotic bond between children and parents. These topics are taboo. We are not even expected to talk about them, let alone admit to having such desires. But without a language to work through these prohibited desires, the grief, guilt and shame they engender remain unresolved. And this only intensifies the original trauma of infantile sexuality. How do we deal with these highly intense and inarticulable desires? The answer, which might appear in these post-Foucauldian, post-repressive hypothesis times somewhat outdated, is, I suggest, repression.

Psychoanalyzing History: Paedophilia and the Discourse of Child Sexuality, Steven Angelides PhD, Journal of Homosexuality, vol. 46 (2003)



The boundaries of the sexually permissible have shifted so dramatically since the 1950s that it is necessary to spell out that there is no prospect of paedophilia becoming socially or legally acceptable.

Lord Russell, Professor of British History at Kings College London in Community Care, October 24-30 (1995)

Many boundaries in society have been fudged. Yet at the same time, sexual behaviour between adolescent boys in an EBD (educational behavioural difficulties) boarding school, for example, may now become the subject of a Social Services Child Protection Inquiry, whereas many adults, now in powerful roles, grew up in boarding schools where sexuality between boys was commonplace.

"The Victim's Perspective – Before, During and After the Abuse",
Dr Barbara Kahan in Child Sexual Abuse: Myth and Reality, (1997) p8

Young children are in a dependent state, and deserve the care and protection of adults. They are unable to give informed consent to a sexual relationship with an adult who because of seniority and power in the relationship can require the child to perform duties against his or her will. The adult has rights in this matter (in requiring the child to eat boiled cabbage, or do homework), but also a ponderous set of correlative duties to care for children. Children have transcendent rights which are different in nature from those of adults: these are rights to have their needs (for shelter, nutrition, emotional care, socialisation and instruction) met. The young child has no correlative duties: the child's rights for protection, nurture and care are absolute, transcendent rights.

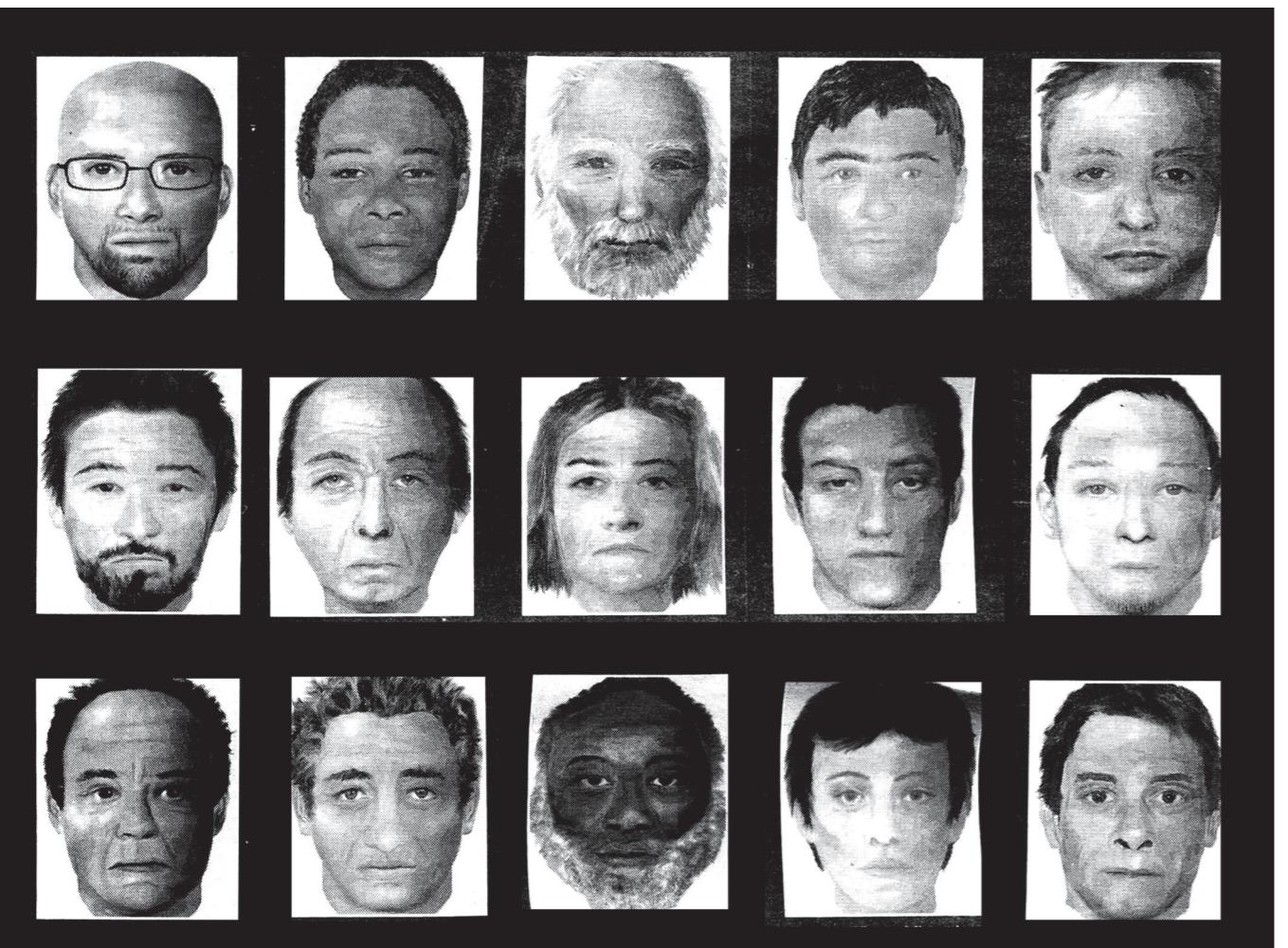
Children, Sex and Social Policy: Humanistic Solutions for Problems of Child Sexual Abuse, Christopher Bagley (1997) p2

Whilst the fear of such offenders has worsened, the number of all sex offender convictions has actually decreased in the last few years, despite an increase in recorded sexual offences, although, it is acknowledged that a large proportion of sexual offences go unreported.

Crime in England and Wales: a Statistical Bulletin, Home Office Statistical Bulletin 7/02 (2002)

By legislating more severe penalties for sex offenders, the government is thus able to fulfil its promise to the public to be tough on crime. In 1982, 39% of sex offenders received a fine, whereas only 23% were given a custodial sentence. Reflecting public demand, this has increased in the 10-year period to 1992, where only 17% received a fine and 39% were imprisoned. By 2005, only 6% of all sex offenders received fines and 58% were sent to immediate custody.

Suppressing human rights? A rights-based approach to the use of pharmacotherapy with sex offenders, Karen Harrison and Bernadette Rainey, Legal Studies, vol. 29, no1 March (2009) pp47-74



The argument from anthropology is based on the fact that many world societies, most noticeably the Hawaiian islands, have either tolerated or actively encouraged adult-child sexual relations as a means of gratifying the young, and socialising them into a world sexuality which seems (or seemed until missionaries intervened) to have the character of the sexual relationships of Eden. The problem with this argument is that the social systems of Britain, Canada or America are profoundly different from these idyllic paradise islands. What may be successful in Hawaii may be gravely harmful amongst the dark Satanic mills of Huddersfield (or then again it might not). It is a matter of some irony that in the Pacific Island communities which allowed adults to sexually socialise the young, adult paedophilia was a rare (but tolerated) phenomenon.

(Bagley 1997) p6

Unlike pornography, which is treated like speech, child pornography is equated with the act of hurting a child. Arguments against these acts are then used to justify restrictions on pornographic speech. Child abuse is the concept used to link violence, paedophilia and pornography. It is a new social construction. Prior to 1960s there was no general category of child abuse, only individual types of cruelty to children.

The Forbidden Image: Child Pornography and the First Amendment, Harris Mirkin (1999)

Once shut in, the libertines, their assistants, and their subjects form a total society, endowed with an economy, a morality, a language, and a time articulated in schedules, labours and celebrations. Here, as elsewhere, the enclosure permits the system, i.e. the imagination.

The Enclosure of the Sadian Site, Roland Barthes (1997)

The "reality" of innocent bodies has been violated, manipulated, enslaved by consumerist power – indeed such violence to human bodies has become the most macroscopic fact of the new human epoch.

Pier Paolo Pasolini, first appeared in Corriere della Sera, later in collected Lutheran Letters.



INVESTIGATIONS INTO KINCORA

1981: WHITESIDE-R.U.C
1982: JAMES PRIOR-SECRETARY OF STATE FOR N.I.(INCOMPLETE)
1983: GEORGE TERRY-SUSSEX POLICE
1985: HUGHES REPORT

ATTORNEY-GENERAL SIR MICHAEL HAVERS QC

COMMANDER LAND FORCES (NORTHERN IRELAND)
GENERAL PETER LENG

ARMY INTELLIGENCE
PETER GOSS

INFORMATION POLICY (ARMY INTELLIGENCE)
LT.COL. BERNARD RENOUF JOHNSTON
COL. MAURICE TUGWELL
COLIN WALLACE-WHISTLEBLOWER
BRIAN GEMMEL-WHISTLEBLOWER

HUGH MOONEY-FOREIGN AND COMMONWEALTH OFFICE

OPERATION CLOCKWORK ORANGE I (1972)
OPERATION CLOCKWORK ORANGE II (1974)

CECIL KING

JAMES MILLER

ROBERT BRADFORD (SHOT DEAD)

JOURNALISTS:
LIAM CLARKE
RICHARD NORTON TAYLOR
BARRIE PENROSE
ROBERT FISK

ROBERT HARBINSON/BRYANS
WRITER/NOW MAGAZINE

LARRY GRANT- LAWYER
KENNETH LENNON (MURDERED)

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INVESTIGATIONS INTO RUC

1984: STALKER ENQUIRY(UNPUBLISHED)
1989: STEPHENS ENQUIRY

BARONESS ELIZABETH-SLOSS

MI6
MAURICE OLDFIELD

MI5
DENIS PAYNE(1974)

MI6
JAMES ALAN

MI5
IAN CAMERON

MI6
CRAIG SMELLIE

MI5/ARMY INTELLIGENCE
PETER ENGLAND

KINCORA

STAFF:
W.McGRATH
R.SEMPLE
J.MAINS

RESIDENTS:
CLINT MASSEY
RICHARD KERR
STEPHEN WARING

HANDLER: CODENAME E3, R.U.C. SPECIAL BRANCH

WESTMINSTER

MERLYN REES
HAROLD WILSON

LONDON MI5:F BRANCH
COUNTER-SUBVERSION
JOHN JONES(1972-1974)

R.U.C. CHIEF CONSTABLE:
GRAHAM SHILLINGTON(1970-73)
JAMES FLANAGAN(1973-76)

R.U.C SPECIAL BRANCH HEAD:
MICK SLEVIN (1976)

BRIAN McDERMOTT (MURDERED 1973)
DR MORRIS FRASER(P.I.E.)
CHILD PSYCHOLOGIST

R.U.C SPECIAL BRANCH
E.DEP(T INTELLIGENCE)
E3A - REPUBLICAN INTELLIGENCE
E3B - LOYALIST INTELLIGENCE
E3C - LEFTIST INTELLIGENCE

E4 - SURVIELLANCE

JONATHAN LEWIS

IRAQ WAR
JOINT SUPPORT GROUP (JSG)
"TASK FORCE BLACK"
SPECIAL RECONNAISSANCE
REGIMENT(SRR)

No country which relies on the law of the land to regulate the lives of its citizens can afford to see that law flouted by its own government, even in an insurgency situation. In other words everything done by a government and its agents in combating insurgency must be legal. But this does not mean that the government must work within exactly the same set of laws during an insurgency as existed beforehand, because it is a function of government to make new laws when necessary.

**Brig General Sir Frank Kitson,
Low Intensity Operations:
Subversion, Insurgency and Peacekeeping(1977)**

"The use of loyalist paramilitary gangs to contain the republican-nationalist threat through terror, manipulation of the rule of law, infiltration and subversion all core to the Kitson military doctrine endorsed by the British army and the British government at the time."

KRW Law for Mary Heenan, on serving legal papers, BBC 2015

"Governments come and go but the security services carry on as they see fit. And within specific intelligence services there are different factions with different agendas, but an ultimate function is to maintain social order and stability." Will Black, former MI5 Operative 2014

"We have to look again at the allegations by Colin Wallace about the Kincora boys' home scandal. It has been suggested that young boys in a home effectively controlled by MI5 were buggered so that Protestant politicians could be blackmailed and silenced by MI5. That allegation cannot continue to drift around. It must be investigated and the truth exposed."

Ken Livingstone MP (Brent East) Hansard maiden speech 1987

"First, why did MI5 order this captain to stop his investigation into what has now been established as one of the most notorious cases of child sex abuse in Britain in recent years?"

Tam Dalyell MP (Linlithgow) Hansard 1990

"The upside of that secrecy is that terrorists might be led to believe that the intelligence agencies are all-seeing and all-powerful. They do not know where the subterfuge begins and ends, how deeply agent penetration goes or what are the agencies' objectives at any time. The downside of the policy is that we do not know either. We do not know to what extent, if at all, the agencies are overrunning the ethical boundaries."

Kevin McNamara MP (Hull) Hansard 2002



Blade on the Feather, Dennis Potter - 1980

Something very strange happened in British politics almost a decade ago. A Prime Minister, Harold Wilson, and the journalist with the closest links to the British intelligence services, Chapman Pincher, both said that elements of MI5 had been trying to bring down the Labour Government during 1974-76 - and nothing happened. There was no serious investigation by British journalists, the Labour Party or the Labour Government.

Wilson, MI5 and the rise of Thatcher:

Covert Operations in British Politics 1974- 76 (lobster #11)

In 1974, while working for the British Army's Northern Ireland psy-ops unit, Information Policy, Wallace was asked (told) by an MI5 officer to work on a psy-ops project, 'Clockwork Orange 2'. Wallace's job spec. for CO2 was to produce a document, a first-hand narrative, apparently written by a supporter of the Republican forces in Northern Ireland. In this narrative a number of Westminster MPs were to be smeared with various illegal and/or politically or socially embarrassing allegations. (Wallace got the job as the only Northern Ireland-born psy-ops officer then in the British state's employ: only he could get the 'feel' of such a document right.)

Lobster #13 (Apr 1987)

Colin Wallace claims he was discharged from the British army for his refusal to take part in a dirty tricks campaign orchestrated by MI5 in Northern Ireland. He was later jailed for the murder of a friend, but has maintained his innocence. The question is how far was MI5 involved?

Who framed Colin Wallace? Paul Foot (1990)

Amazon.co.uk

Meet the Paedophiles

Deviant groups serve an important social function, and sexual pariahs are especially enticing. They leave people with a feeling of moral rectitude and help to unite them by reinforcing feelings of superiority and morality of the dominant group. If minority groups identify themselves with the issues it helps make them legitimate. Feminists, gays, lesbians, Christian conservatives, politicians, and angry white men can prove their moral worth by attacking child pornography. Just being against a lynchee unites the lynchers, allowing them to feel they are protectors of the moral order, so this issue unites a fragmented community.

The Forbidden Image: Child Pornography and the First Amendment,
Harris Mirkin (1999) p511

I discovered last year that I can write right-handed. It was the healing massage. I got in touch with deadness in my left side. All my thoughts are on the right side. Pain, anger and confusion are all on the right side. When I was three I broke my leg. Had my right hand, I mean right leg in a leg iron for a year. Buggered by boys. I masturbated the gardener with my right hand. It's numb where I touched his pubic hair. Touching my mother's hair. It's as though memories are stored in my body. Once I retrieve the memories ... the physical se-se-se sensation goes away.

Doubt in the psychoanalysis of a paedophile, Donald Campbell,
The International Journal of Psychoanalysis, vol 95, no. 3, June (2014) p441

Do they cry or fight off my advances? Usually not. Remember in the child's mind they think they are as guilty as I am. They think other ... boys and girls don't do this, so they must not be good children. They are overwhelmed with shame much of the time and simply comply with the wishes of the adult.

[Child molester before US Senate Enquiry, 1985] Child Pornography – an Investigation,
Tim Tate (1990)

There was no affection from the nuns and consequently all of the children turned to one another for comfort. It was a "hive of sexual activity" and he was adopted by a 14-year-old boy. "There was masturbation and cock sucking – I'm sure the nuns were aware of it."

He described an episode when his pet fly which he kept in a matchbox, and whose wings he had taken off in order to stop it from leaving him, died. He went into the lavatories to find a replacement, saw a bluebottle on one of the doors and climbed up to catch it. But he realised one of the nuns was watching him. He was taken back into the refectory where all the children were assembled. Stripped naked and left for half an hour, then thrashed. He said it wasn't the thrashing that he minded, but the humiliation of being left alone, naked. He described how many of the children were incontinent or doubly incontinent. They were given no underclothes and on Saturdays the nuns would inspect their shirt-tails for evidence of shit. On Friday night the children used to suck their shirt-tails.

Perpetrators of Sexual Abuse: the Impact on Professionals and Institutions,
Dr Robert Hale, Director, The Portman Clinic in Child Sexual Abuse: Myth and Reality (1997)



He picked up children in playgrounds and was certainly of the inveterate type of paedophile, with no personal relationships to talk of. When he went into prison he was asked if he wanted Rule 43, which is the arrangement by which schedule 1 offenders can be segregated from the rest of the prison inmates. He decided that he would not. He was a professional man and would tell people he was in for fraud. The deputy governor agreed that that should be the story put around the prison and he assured him that his offence would not be in his notes. For the duration of his year-long sentence, the deputy governor would agree with the story that he was in for fraud. He had been in prison for about a fortnight and was lying on his bed when the "trusty" on his tea round came into his room and emptied the tea urn on his genitals. Interestingly, he said he felt no pain; he also felt the act was justified. What he had done was get the system to corrupt itself. He had made them punish him and he actually felt less pain from the physical assault than from the guilt he was already suffering. He had exposed corruption within the authority, proving what he believed, that all authority was corrupt. This capacity to push an organisation to the point where it breaks down in a way that it hates itself, is one of the hallmarks of the paedophile. One way to describe psychopaths in general is that they bring out the worst in people. This is certainly true of the paedophile in relation to organisations.

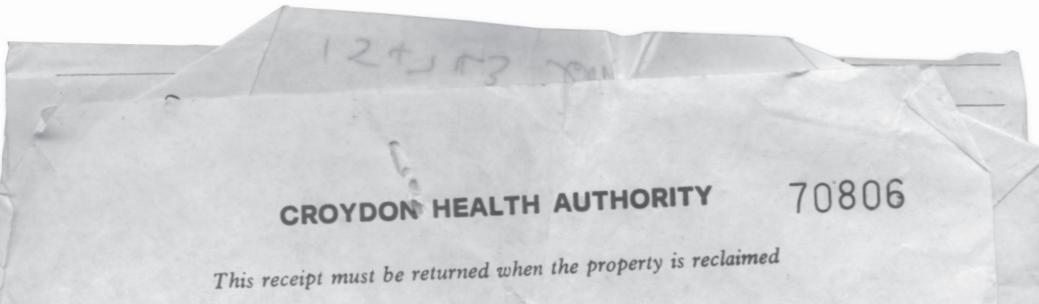
Child Sexual Abuse: Myth and Reality (1997) p30

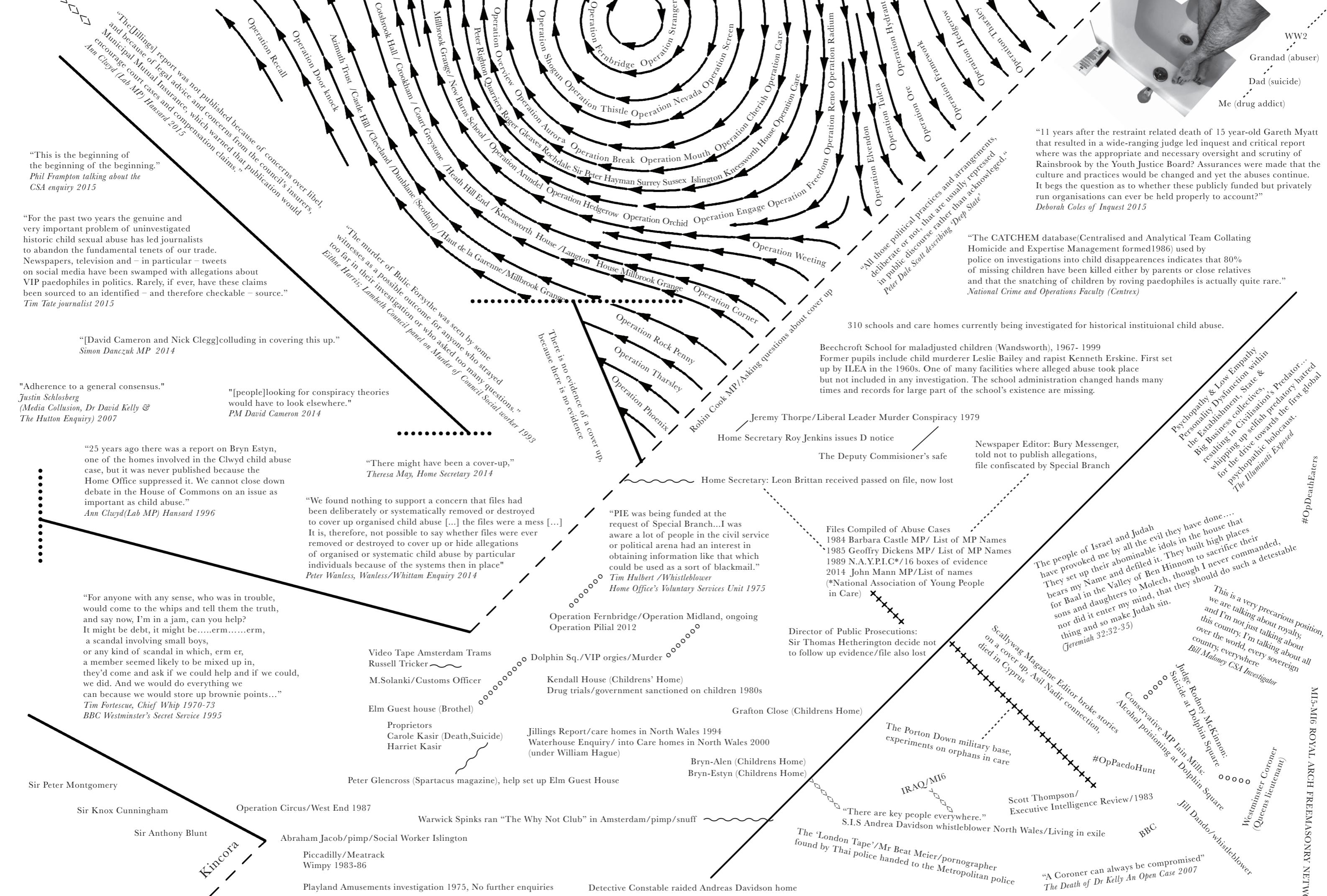
Frightful images rise before him. He sees the skin of little boys, the lucid white skin, vellum-like, in the pale, smooth bark of the slender beeches. He recognises the pachydermatous skin of the beggar boys in the dark and wrinkled envelope of the old oaks. Beside the bifurcations of the branches there are yawning holes, puckered orifices in the bark, simulating foul emunctoria, or the protruding anus of a beast. In the joints of branches there are other visions, elbows, armpits furred with grey lichens. Even in the trunks there are incisions which spread out into great lips beneath tufts of brown velvety moss. Everywhere obscene forms rise from the ground and spring, discoloured into a firmament which Satanises. The clouds swell into breasts, divide into buttocks, bulge as if with fecundity, scattering a train of spawn through space. They accord with the sombre bulging of the foliage, in which now there are only images of giant or dwarf hips, feminine triangles, great V's, mouths of Sodom, glowing cicatrices, humid vents. The landscape of abomination changes. Gilles now sees on the trunks frightful cancers and horrible wens. He observes exostoses and ulcers, membranous sores, tubercular chancres, atrocious caries. It is an arboreal lazaret, a venereal clinic.

La Bas, JK Huysmans (1895) p178

Now there's all sorts of angles one can use to actually sell things. For instance, sexy books seem to get big sales so, as there has been much crumpet in my life, do I fill my book with stories like how I "enjoyed" a young lady in the corridor of a train in broad daylight? Secretly but successfully. Impossible act you say? Don't you believe it. Now tales like that might get sales but I didn't feel that was right. Not that I would keep such murky moments secret because of what people might think of me.

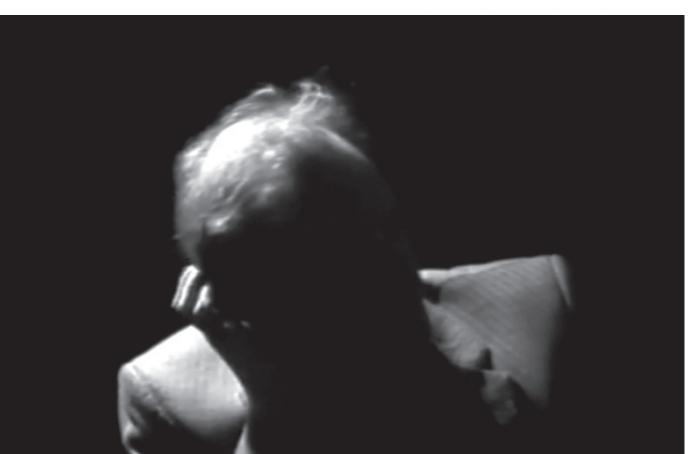
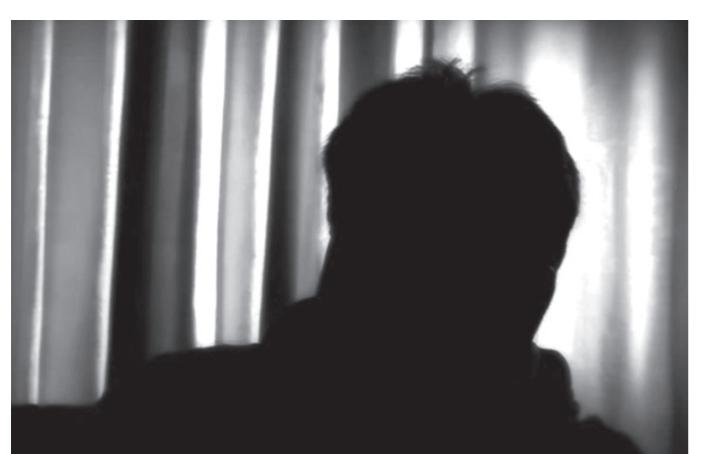
As It Happens, Jimmy Savile OBE, his autobiography (1974) p175





THE SUBCONSCIOUS ----- PARA POLITICS ----- & DEEP STATE

The Media



The July 2000 abduction of 8-year-old Sarah Payne led to the News of the World "crusade" (its own word), a series of classic texts of monster-making. The July 23 front page reads: "NAMED AND SHAMED. There are 110,000 child sex offenders in Britain ... one for every square mile. The murder of Sarah Payne has proved police monitoring of these perverts is not enough. So we are revealing WHO they are and WHERE they are ... starting today." The lists of names and the rows of photos reflect what the paper assumes and constructs as the primeval public anxiety: "DOES A MONSTER LIVE NEAR YOU? Check the list then read on: WHAT TO DO IF THERE IS A PERVERT ON YOUR DOORSTEP." The paper called for information about convicted sex offenders to be made publicly available and itself published over the next two weeks photos, names and addresses of 79 convicted offenders.

Folk Devils and Moral Panics: the Creation of the Mods and Rockers, Stanley Cohen (1972) (preface to the third edition, 2002) p14

The "naming and shaming" campaign initiated by the News of the World can be seen as a highly effective publicity and circulation strategy for the newspaper. The moral issue of child protection and the intimidation of the individuals so named might be understood as mere vehicles for this circulation strategy. Further, the assumption of the campaign of "naming and shaming" is that paedophiles are identifiable and constant personalities, and that paedophilia is always and essentially a property of the "other". Naming and shaming thus has a "projection" function. In demonising the "other", it constructs the self as entirely free from abusive impulses. It preserves the myth of the family as a bastion of child protection. Ideologically, it serves to conceal the evidence that most child abuse takes place within families, who might otherwise have "normal" sexualities.

"When the mobs are looking for witches to burn, nobody's safe": talking about the reactionary crowd, **John Drury in Discourse and Society (2002) vol. 13, no.1 p 44**

On 2 November the BBC's flagship news programme Newsnight transmitted an interview with Steve Messham, a former resident of a North Wales children's home, who alleged that he had been repeatedly abused by a leading Conservative politician in the 1970s. What began as a story surrounding the criminal behaviour of one person mutated into a potentially explosive scandal about Britain's governing party. Social media sites immediately identified the unnamed target of Messham's accusation as Lord McAlpine, a former treasurer of the Conservative Party – but a few days later Messham retracted his statement, and Newsnight and the BBC stood compromised by this allegation. On 10 November [George] Entwistle recognised the damage caused by the very public targeting of an innocent man by Newsnight and resigned. The BBC faced the greatest crisis in its history.

Moral Crusades in an Age of Mistrust: The Jimmy Savile Scandal, Frank Furedi, 2013

So during the phone hacking scandal that preceded the Savile affair, the judicial inquiry was invested with the authority to put right a wrong. The Economist magazine, in its discussions of "the great crisis of trust", noted that 86% of the population wanted a public inquiry, and editorialised, "the British may dislike politicians, but they still have faith in a probe led by a judge".

(Furedi 2013)

PIE

In December 2013, allegations appeared in the media that the Voluntary Services Unit (VSU) within the Home Office had provided funds to an organisation called the Paedophile Information Exchange (PIE) at some time during the 1970's. It was reported that a retired employee of VSU had raised concerns with senior management at the Home Office at that time. In response, the Permanent Secretary at the Home Office commissioned an independent investigation to be led by a senior investigator from another Central Government Department. [...]

No evidence was found to support the allegation that VSU provided direct funding to PIE. Evidence of connections between PIE and a number of other organisations were established and two of these organisations, Albany Trust and Prinedale Trust, received grant funding from VSU; however no evidence was found to indicate that either organisation used the funding to support PIE.

138 files were considered to be of potential relevance to the investigation. 126 files were available and reviewed. The remaining 12 files were recorded as destroyed or presumed destroyed, in line with relevant file retention and destruction policies in place at the time.

Independent Investigation in to Alleged Payment of Home Office Funding to the Paedophile Information Exchange, Final Report, completed March 2014

Whilst PIE was affiliated with it, the National Council for Civil Liberties (now Liberty) argued that photographs of undressed children should not be considered "indecent" - and therefore illegal - unless it could be proven that the subject had suffered harm or that an inference to that effect or to the effect that harm might have been caused could reasonably be drawn from the images themselves, with Harriet Harman (later deputy leader of the Labour Party) arguing that it would "increase censorship".

Wikipedia

Do we depart from the law? We do. We say that children have a right to their natural sexual instincts.

Childhood Rights, PIE, 1977

Wouldn't it be better to put an end to this nonsense by openly telling children the truth, which is, simply, that sex never did anybody any harm.

Childhood Rights, PIE, 1977

THE REAL child-lover who has a loving, tender relation with a consenting child is seldom discovered.

Why are people so upset about sexual activities with children? First of all, because their imagination carries them away. In their fantasies they see a small child, desperately crying for help or mortally afraid, cruelly raped by a big brute ... But this has nothing to do with paedophilia. Nearly always the paedophile limits himself to fondling and cuddling the child he loves, or to masturbation. In the last five years I've seen only one case of a man having intercourse with a small girl. The girl was ten, and the man was her father. When it comes to intercourse with a girl, or to anal intercourse with a boy, this nearly only happens when the relation is very intimate, continued for a long time, and the child has asked for it itself. And in the majority of cases of so-called seduction, it is the child who was the seducer, who took the initiative. A study by an American psychologist, James W Prescott, contends that the greatest threat to world peace comes from just those nations which have the most depriving environments for their children and which are most repressive of sexuality in young people. Sexual repression is one of the main factors promoting violence and crime in general.

I've seen children who were severely disturbed by the way they had been questioned by the police, even by kind or considerate male or female police officers about such facts. So my experience as a lawyer is that we should stop this nonsense in the first place in the interest of the child that is made unhappy and unfree, and is damaged by laws to protect it.

I think of the little Sicilian whose portrait in my study is admired by every visitor, and who would have been an invalid, a partially paralysed beggar in a small Sicilian village, but for the boy-lover who educated him, gave him the opportunity to learn a profession, and who had him operated on so his handicap nearly disappeared.

I think of the French guttersnipe prostituting himself in the streets of Paris, who was one day taken home by a boy-lover. The man was impressed by the extraordinary intelligence of the boy, adopted him and sent him to school. This boy is now a university professor and father of a large family, and every year his former lover comes to visit for a week in their home.

I think of an English boy who quite literally saved the life of a man about to commit suicide by making love to the man, and who was afterwards saved himself by this man when he found himself in such deep trouble that he couldn't see his way out.

I think of the German mother who told me, "Our youngest son is very gifted, but he used to have an unmanageable character. It seemed that my husband and I were quite unable to educate him; when he came into puberty we lost our influence over him completely. Then a saviour appeared, a bachelor friend of whom we knew to be a boy-lover, and he fell in love with our son. The affection was mutual. We entrusted our child to him, even though they would be living away from us. We knew from the start that sexuality was an important factor in their friendship, but we saw what a lot of good this relationship was doing for our boy. Under the steady influence of this fine, highly cultured man, he became a new person. He started to work again. He is now an adult man and doing well in life.

Let me give one final example. A Dutch boy from an excellent family, with loving, well-loved parents, at 11 years of age found himself drawing closer and closer to an adult man, who was also a family friend. Gradually their relationship became sexual, and soon sex in every form was an important, established part of their friendship. Yet, as the years passed, there was much more than sex between them. The boy is now 20 and just completed training he never could have followed without the constant support of this man. For years they did everything together, homework, hobbies, made little excursions. The boy now has a steady girl, but he hasn't forgotten his adult friend. When he was 17, the boy came to see me one day and discussed frankly and without embarrassment his sexual life. He had always felt himself to be a heterosexual; his masturbation fantasies were always about girls. Nevertheless, the frequent sex with his male friend was a source of intense pleasure with him. "This relationship has been the finest thing in my boyhood," he told me. "This man taught me the meaning of love."

Dr Edward Brongersma's "Forbidden Speech", Childhood Rights, vol. 1, no 2, PIE, August (1977)



The emphasis in PIE, during most of its short history, has been on campaigning, on producing what we have intended to be thought-provoking and controversial documents, such as our "Evidence on the Age of Consent", and on seeking publicity for them. But, as already pointed out, our formally-defined aims were much wider than this: they included giving 'advice and counsel', and/or legal help, to paedophiles who ask for it, and providing a means for paedophiles to get in touch with each other.

In other words we have always intended to be a "self-help" group. In this respect we have something in common with a "slimmers" club, or Alcoholics Anonymous, though of course our philosophy of self-help has been vastly different to either. The point of paedophiles helping each other, as we have seen it, has not been to help each other to reform himself, that is, to try and modify his sexual identity to fit in with the demands of society. The point has been one of learning how to cope with the fact of living in a hostile society. How to be paedophile without being suicidal about it, without feeling guilty just because other people expect you to. Guilt-ridden, anxious paedophiles are almost bound to become more relaxed, more happy as individuals, if for the first time in their lives they find themselves amongst other paedophiles who have learnt not to be depressed by their oppression.

How have we fared in this aim? What have we done to help paedophiles themselves?

Like PAL, we have in the past had regular London meetings to which members could come along and chat about their problems and experiences, but beyond a doubt our most consistently successful service to members has been the Contact Page. As the name implies, this is a bulletin in which members who want to be put in touch with others place an advertisement, and wait for replies. The advertisers simply give their membership number, general location, and brief details of their sexual and other interests. Replies are sent to PIE, as with a box number system, so that until a measure of trust is built up between the correspondents neither is informed of the other's address.

Obviously, we have always had to be very careful in the kind of ads we have accepted. The purpose has always been to put paedophiles in touch with each other, not with children, and once in a while we have had to turn down ads which could have implied the latter. Likewise we have been careful not to allow ads for the sale or purchase of erotica. Not surprisingly, the News of the World eventually turned its attention to our ads. These are some that caught their eye:

No. 273 Energetic middle-aged male sincere and discreet lks boys 8-15 yrs and the various ways in which they dress. Int swimming. Wld lk to hear from others with similar ints.

No. 390 Male. Interested public school type boys, 12-16, either in football shorts or corduroy trousers, wd like to meet young male, 20-30, with similar interests. (S W London/Surrey).

No. 373 Doctor, male. Poet and author, interested photos little girls in white pants and little boys out of white pants. Wd like to hear from male or female with similar interests. All letters answered. Perfect discretion. (Reading, Berks).

No. 401 Anglican priest, south London, anxious to meet other paeds for friendship and help.

Paedophilia: The Radical Case, Tom O'Carroll (1981)

To be honest, I only buy Brownie Annuals for the colour photographs of little girls with flat chests. And the 1979 Annual has rather a lot of these. Of course, I realise very clearly that the Annual (by its nature) does not invite grown-ups. Yet the paedophile's cup of tea is often his elevenses – to repeat a joke I overheard a lollipop man permit himself one sunshine afternoon many school terms ago – and Brownies are eleven years of age, or younger ... so there ought to be something in the Annual to interest most "hets".

The Brownie Annual '79 reviewed by Edward Dipfinger (Dip.Ed), MagPIE (1979)



8. Line to take

There has been no cover up.

Douglas-Thatcher

Hey! Rockstar! Leave them kids alone

"I don't even dare to ask you your age
It's enough to know you're here backstage
You're jailbait, and I just can't wait
Jailbait baby come on".

Motorhead

"I don't usually say this to girls your age
But when I saw you coming out of the school that day
That day I knew, I knew
I've got to have you, I've got to have you".

Kiss.

"If I played guitar I'd be Jimmy Page
The girls I like are underage"

The Beastie Boys

"Well she was just 17, and you know what I mean!"

The Beatles

"I once loved a woman, a child I'm told...
But don't think twice, it's all right"

Bob Dylan

"Hey little girl is your daddy home
Did he go and leave you all alone
I got a bad desire. I'm on fire"

Bruce Springsteen

"Girls of 15, sexually knowing"

The Who

"This girl is half his age...
Just like the old man in
That book by Nabokov"

Sting

"We could go on the hovercraft across the water.
They'll think I'm your dad and you're my daughter."

Rolling Stones

"Do you wanna touch me there? Yeah!"

Gary Glitter

"Ooooh, I need a dirty woman. Ooooh, I need a
dirty girl."

Pink Floyd.

"She's only fifteen
That's the reason that I can't sleep
You say illegal
I say legal's never been my scene".

Mötley Crüe

"I can see that you're fifteen years old
No I don't want your I.D.
You look so rest-less and you're so far from home
But it's no hanging matter
It's no capital crime."

"Oh yeah, you're a strange stray cat
Bet your mama don't know you scream like that
I bet your mother don't know you can spit like that".

The Rolling Stones

"I'm hanging around that same old scene
My girlfriend Betsy she's just fourteen
There's nothing better for me to do
I'm living on dog food"

Iggy Pop

"Steal away from mummy, oh, there's my little girl;
On the pillow of my tummy, give my hair a curl;
Run your fingers under and over make us a little blow;
And don't forget about tomorrow, in the same place after
school;
Baby, make me calm your fears; let me hold your 13 years."

Roy Harper

"My Francine just turned thirteen,
She's my angelic teenage queen.
And I love her, she's all that I want.
And I need her, she's all that I need."

ZZ Top

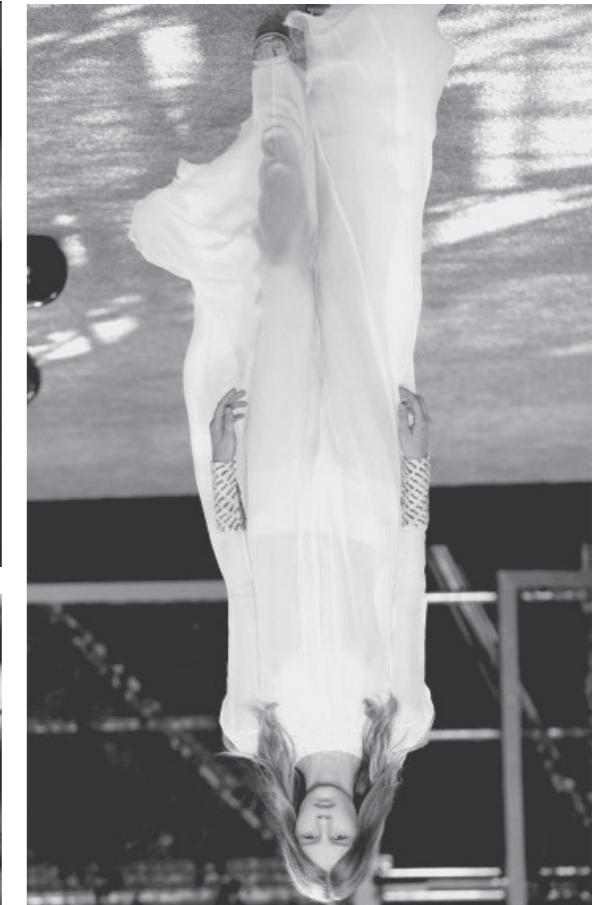
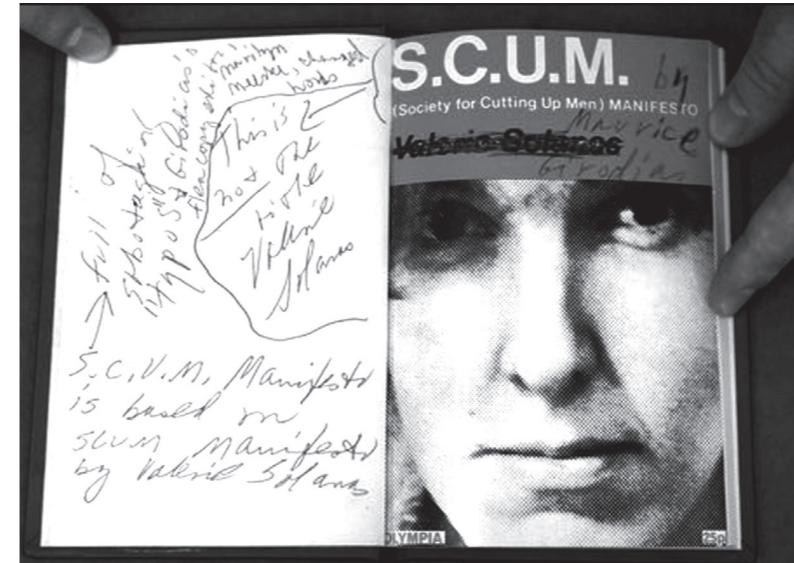
"Girl, you'll be a woman soon
Please come take my hand
Girl, you'll be a woman soon
Soon you'll need a man."

Neil Diamond

"Good morning little schoolgirl"

Rod Stewart

**Jimmy Savile's legacy, or, Hey!
Rockstar! Leave them kids alone,
Heathcote Williams (2015)**



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