

An assessment of the failures at fighting sexual abuses against children at the local, national and international levels.

CONTENT

P. 1..... CONTENT

P. 2.....ABSTRACT

P. 4..... INTRODUCTION

P. 8.....I: VICTIMS AND FACTORS PUTTING THEM AT RISK.

P. 8.....a) Definition

P. 9.....b) how many victims? - and the statistics deficiency

P. 11..... c) Growing numbers

P. 12..... d) Victims' profiles: Aggravating factors

P. 13..... e) Consequences of abuses: traumas and symptoms

P. 14..... II: THE MONETARISATION OF PEDOPHILIA AND ITS DE FACTO OR DE JURE LEGALISATION

P. 17..... a) 'Commercialisation'

P. 18..... b) Monetarisation.

P. 19 ... d) The problem could be the law

1) Leniency

2) Legality, illegality

P. 19..... e) Testimonies, disclosure and judicial failures

P. 23..... III: THE PERPETRATORS WITHIN THE SOCIETY: VISIBILITY, FACILITIES, SECLUSION AND SILENCING

P. 23..... a) Where

P. 23..... b) Migrations

P. 25..... c) Employability

P. 26..... d) By who

P. 26..... e) surroundings

P. 27..... f) Family

P. 27..... g) social services/care

P. 28..... h) Schools

P. 29..... i) Gender

- P. 30..... j) Mediatisation
- P. 33..... k) Socio-economic and socio-cultural changes
- P. 34..... l) Modernisation and the internet

P. 34..... IV: PROGRAMMES AND POLICIES

- P. 33..... a) Convention
- P. 34..... b) Dysfunctional: a system of impediments
- P. 36..... c) Human right, duty or responsibility
- P. 37..... d) Aid and Program's solutions- holistic or specific
- P. 38..... e) Raising awareness
- P. 39..... f) Schools
- P. 40..... g) Health reasons given as the redundant reasons for countering paedophilia, not the necessary attacks on predators
- P. 42..... e) With what to help?
- P. 43..... h) The danger of a so powerful tool

P. 43..... LITERATURE REVIEW

- P. 45..... a) Are collections of data working at all?
- P. 46..... b) Data collection
- P. 48..... c) Aggregation of data
- P. 49..... d) Misappropriation of the language by professionals
- P. 50..... e) Rehabilitation, resocialization?
- P. 52..... f) Too little is conscientiously done

P. 51..... CONCLUSION

P. 57..... BIBLIOGRAPHY

P. 61..... APPENDIX

ABSTRACT

The first section of this paper is about the victims. Victims should be at the centre of the greatest attention and emergency actions as sexual crimes against children leave the most

profound social, mental, psychological, and physical scars and symptoms. Increasing concerns and data available are still standing low compared to the scale of the abuses, and even more when compared to ‘well-funded’ criminal networks and means of distribution becoming more and more efficient and recognised to be facing patently insufficient law enforcement.

Trafficking involves ‘trading exchanges’, so the financial dimension to it, the ‘commercialisation’ via ‘pornography’ and the notoriously gigantesque money-making industry that ‘so-called prostitutions’ represents will be discussed. Moreover, within an exploitative context reinforced by gender, social and work relations, one can also figure out how atrocities might be linked with dire exploitative methods- just because of the fear or of the mimicking or the replication of systems letting SAAC unaddressed. At the origin of this fear or social reproduction; the whole societal systemⁱ may have been found in many cases to be complacent or to have let down victims and to have even led to their criminalisation, impeaching in most cases disclosure and prosecution.

After having analysed (or through) who and what, the question of where will be under scrutiny.

Places where sexual abuses against children (SAAC) happen or start interpellate on the access of the abusers to the abused while SAAC are often perpetrated within the family, or within the very surrounding of the child, in places and discourses where children are and are therefore threatened with the abusers’ attempts to be at proximity. The final point will be on how the work put in place are in turn helping curbing the progression of this scourge or how they result in defeat.

INTRODUCTION:

This paper will be looking at reasons for the failures to protect children from sexual crimes against children (SAAC) in a comprehensive and successful manner. It will investigate the detrimental roles of states' institutions, businesses, and private individuals allowing SAAC to perdure. The dramatic amount and pervasiveness of SAAC in society become even more hard to believe when compared with the quasi total secrecy around it, they are left unreported and unprosecuted. The very few scandals of SAAC mediated represent only a little proportion of the extent of those crimes, while no comprehensive measures seem to be taken to fight actively against them. That taboo infiltrates all institutions, and the same applies to the way politicians and policy makers react to them: in letting them unaddressed, in silencing them publically.

'Growing number of victims'. This phrase is certainly the most shocking and widespread in the literature on present sexual abuses on children (Fong and Berger, 2010) (UNICEF Pacific, 2006) (Broughton, 2009) (Lalor, 2004). In this dissertation the literature review has been placed at the end in the attempt to prioritize information and start with the first chapter that provide information about the victims. Pedophilia, through incest, is known as being present and 'evenly distributed' regardless of the class, wealth, origins, social milieu or status (Galiana, 2012). However, traffickers and other abusers will predominantly target children of very marginalised communities (Dottridge, 2008) (O Briain, 2006). The chapter thus goes on to enumerate what might count as aggravating factors other than poverty and the gender factor both explored in chapter III within their social or cultural contexts. Being without one's parents or experiencing parental neglect or abuse, lack of financial means and lack of education, all highly contribute to augmenting the risks for children to be sexually abused

(Fong and Berger, 2010) (O Briain, 2006) (Dottridge, 2008) (Lalor, 2004). It is to be noted that the focus is made on the legal, political, societal and pragmatic (preventive, retributive, or reparative) measures- rather than psychological or medical perspectives. However, a summary of the traumas and tortures sustained by the victims is necessary to understand better the quasi inevitability of lasting exploitation without outside real help. This rather descriptive part is fundamental to the understanding on how perpetrators use their 'power' to further harm (Fong and Berger, 2010) and occasion dependency or helplessness, and sometimes with the support, knowing, willing, condoning, tolerating, unaware, ineffectively defendant or passive attitude of the system.

The second part connects sexual abuses to money, the law and the power relations that results from it. The heavily economic vocabulary used, and debates around that highly profitable trade (O Briain, 2006) (Schell et al., 2006) (Esposito, 1998) (Lalor, 2004) exposes clearly the many pressures and obstacles at all levels encountered even when it comes to paedophiliac abuses. Of course this monetarisation, commoditisation pervasively present are reminiscent of how prostitution backed by many as work could lead to more and more sexual crimes against children (SAAC) and fewer actions and fewer possibilities for valid, substantial oppositions. Legislatively, the lack of appropriate punishment (UNICEF Pacific, 2006) (Dottridge, 2008) (Galiana, 2012) gives an additional view on how prostitution and pornography are treated as a billion-dollar industry, i.e. as an industry first and foremost, supported by rulings agreeing with paedophiliac representations, and paedophile activism (Schlebaum, 1992) (Mirkin, 2009) (Taylor, 2013). The plights of the victims will be back at the centre of the discussion. It is there explained how children are the victims of their direct abusers and, of the whole society irresponsible to the horrors children are let in, of stigmatisation and denial translated into more than judicial defeat but judicial torments in this case leading to lasting torture. Examples will be exposed, such as the routinized doubts on the

credibility granted to children testimonies undermining prevention and police protection (Fong and Berger, 2010) (O Briain, 2006) (Jensen et al., 2005) (Orchard, 2007) (Schlebaum, 1992) (UNICEF Pacific, 2006), like the UK have been reminded with the 2013 and 2015 grooming scandals of more than 400 girls (The guardian, 2013) (The guardian, 2015) (BBC, 2015). Details on children remaining unaccounted for, ignored, or not believed, and put further into danger of reprisals by the same agencies supposed to be the rescuers and carers of children and of people attest of the great impediments contravening disclosure and testimony within official organisations themselves.

Thirdly, the questions of where and who come into play. This will not be about traffickers themselves, as they should be the objects of a specific piece and are the objects of quite abundant interests, but about the processes of such commercial or non-commercial traffics or isolate abuses. The paragraphs are divided into places and locations, geographical but also in places of decision-making such as social services, schools, and families. It also hints at the need to debunk people linking it conceptually or ideologically to a specific time in history, as it supposed absence in general comes with worse and 'legitimised' ways of sexually abusing children, unchallenged child marriage (Lalor, 2003) being only one example. Along these themes, recurring patterns of abuses are found whenever perpetrators can profit from the defect of societies (Lalor, 2003) (Whitaker et al., 2008) (UNICEF Pacific, 2006) (Dottridge, 2008) (O Briain, 2006). Changes in cultures (Lalor, 2003) have been used as a cover and inculpated for the occurrences of paedophilia. Are changes truly guilty of regression? - or protecting undefined cultures located in the past instead of tackling the present forms of society's biggest failures, if not only retrograde, could sometimes unsurprisingly be a further note to a sterile stance. Nostalgia tones will be romanticising families, or deprive individuals of their personal choices and autonomies, and disavow the presence of egregious crimes hidden or justified by 'stabilised' or rigid, arbitrary society where seclusion and secrecy are

part of an active societal construction or destruction. In response to this, we will see how sexual crimes against children (SAAC) supporting stances has been confined and by the larger notions of 'religion', traditions, gender relations, and poverty (Orchard, 2007) (Hornby, 2012). (Lalor, 2003). The reality of performant technologies multiplying opportunities and information facilitating offenses through the internet will be presented (Schell et al., 2006) (Esposito, 1998) (Beech, et al., 2008) (Schlebaum, 1992).

Chapter four will give examples of the conventions pertaining to SAAC. It will hint at the premises, perspectives, solutions and alternatives commonly found in governmental and NGO's programs (Saxby, 2008) (Fong and Berger, 2010) (Dottridge, 2008) and suggest some of the common features that have done so much to curb SAAC but that could bear limitations in their redundancy or because they become the only and reduced way to proceed (Willis, 2002) (Kelly et al, 1995) (Jensen et al., 2005) (Siverts, 2003) (Brabant, 2011) (Whitaker et al., 2008). We will act as a reminder on how SAAC are of an extremely grave nature, and could participate in causing irreparable injustice through false accusations (Astapenia, 2013) (Daily Caller, 2014) (Huffington Post, 2016) (Daily Dot, 2015).

Hindrances to data collection and the quality of data, as well as data aggregation (Lalor, 2003) (Whitaker et al., 2008) (Willis, 2002) (Fong and Berger, 2010) (Broughton, 2009) constitute the first part of the literature review. Then questioning arises on the way professionals themselves use terms chronically misused, fuelling misunderstanding and amalgams or helping the hiding of crimes by defining them via wordings such as 'sex industry', 'prostitution' or the 'commercialisation' of sexual abuses on children.

The dissertation puts forward the way paedophilia, one cannot do more taboos and 'naturally' 'at home matters', are maintained in the realm of the untold, of the unnoticed, of the unreported, or un-investigated even though when known of everyone. Could statistic results be part of the explanations for such unwilling or absence altogether of serious steps against

it? Would it be because of its pervasiveness (UNICEF Pacific, 2006) (Lalor, 2003) that paedophilia is in fact ‘under protection’ or at least protected by people’s passiveness not daring even for it to be addressed? One cannot say ‘unseen’, as in broad daylight, child marriage included in the US, sex tourism regions on every continent or whole quarters in India (Whitaker et al., 2008), of children and under-age individuals exploited in such atrocious ways, remains juridically untouched, standing as the epitomes of sexual abuses on children international realm. Even though muffled, reporting appear on popular, high-circulated papers, without anyone managing to take serious actions against it. If the spotlight stays discreet, legal decisions result in letting paedophiles predators advocating, pressurizing for paedophilic crimes as activists and directors of organisations in the Netherlands.

I: VICTIMS AND FACTORS PUTTING THEM AT RISK

a) Definition.

A ‘child’ is defined in international law as any person under the age of 18 years. (O Briain, 2006, p.5).

‘The United States in 2000 passed The Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA), a national policy addressing human trafficking which defines ‘severe forms’ of human traffickingⁱⁱ as sex trafficking in which commercial sex is induced by force, fraud, or coercion, or in which a person induced to perform such

an act has not attained 18 years of age; or the recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person for labor services, through use of coercion, for the purpose of subjection to involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage and slavery (U.S. Department of State in Broughton, 2009, p 6)'

Although, the abuses that are the objects of a trade and the abuses that do not consist in trading or '*abused by single perpetrators*' (Broughton, 2009, p.19) are two different types of abuses that require different types of interventions (Fong and Berger, 2010)ⁱⁱⁱ they will rarely be the object of a strict differentiation here.

b) how many victims? - and the statistics deficiency^{iv}.

"Underground" industry's estimates about the number of the victims are very hard to establish (Esposito, 1998). Due to paedophilia being legally punished and the consequent seal of secrecy placed around it, statistics or serious representative studies are hard to found or to assess (Broughton, 2009). The lack of certainty or even relevance might be caused by paedophilia being a taboo, and of the low rates of it being reported- be it because the perpetrators are family, or cannot be prosecuted nor found, or because they manage to have total control over the lives of their victims (Kelly et al, 1995).

Besides, others deplore research paucity, or 'data vacuum' (Lalor, 2003)^v (Schlebaum, 1992).

The data inexactness or absence is also due to a lack of data at the national level (UNICEF Pacific, 2006) that will logically impair or render impossible worldwide data to be assembled (UNICEF Pacific, 2006). By extension the absence of study, survey or data collection indicates the most disturbing lack of will or interest, or absence of reaction from the

authorities. On those lines, many draw attention^{vi} to the ineffectiveness of Interpol (Galiana, 2012), and the lack of cooperation between most governments (Schlebaum, 1992).

Limoncelli portrays the nationalistic approaches of trafficking, not protecting victims as a whole but only nationals versus foreigners (Limoncelli, 2010). Many instances proved that historically countries, governments, armies and NGOs run programs intended not to suppress trafficking but to regulate it or profit from it (Limoncelli, 2010). More recently rich states have been found to condone out-of-the-country abuses, until very recently for the UK, when they used to allow 'double criminality', a system that prevented extradition when their nationals had been found guilty of sex tourism (Saxby, 2008). Nevertheless, these discordances also echo the reality of the international shortage of funds phenomena whose paradigm is the UN famous lack of substantial resources. However, troubles to obtain funds and many other unresolved matters might be put better in evidence at the supranational level than national organs are prepared to admit of their own. If we take a country like the United States, reporting inconsistencies have been pointed out as being a factor preventing accurate data (Broughton, 2009). Of course if data are corrupted then whole policies and perspectives of actions will lose in quality. Still some figures emerge, and when one victim or the threat on one victim would incontestably impair the system as a whole, millions are left at the hands of the perpetrators.

Estimates from the year 2000 suggest that, worldwide, 1.8 million children were involved in prostitution and pornography, and 1.2 million were victims of trafficking (UNICEF Pacific, 2006) Furthermore, the World Health Organization (WHO) estimates that in 2002, "150 million girls and 73 million boys under 18 experienced forced sexual intercourse or other forms of sexual violence" (UNICEF Pacific, 2006, p.4).

In fact, these United Nations Children's Fund's (*UNICEF*) estimates may be regarded as rather conservative like Daniel Broughton observes in his report. The US Department of State in its '*Trafficking in Persons Report-June 2008*' stated that at least two million children are exploited in the international commercial sex trade (Broughton, 2009)^{vii}.

c) Growing numbers

One of the most publicised information is that the number of children victims of sexual abuses and networked sexual abuses attest of its globalisation and growth (Broughton, 2009) (Fong and Berger, 2010) (UNICEF Pacific, 2006). This figure in augmentation in developing country (Lalor, 2004) (UNICEF Pacific, 2006), is also rising in rich countries such as the United States (Boxill & Richardson, Estes & Weiner, Spangenberg, in Broughton, 2009) (Fong and Berger, 2010)^{viii ix}. In some countries of the Pacific or in Africa, results have been equated with being an '*epidemiology of child sexual abuses*' (Finkelhor in Lalor, 2003, p.454) or as '*rampant*' (UNICEF Pacific, 2006, p.49). Also '*studies in 19 countries produced findings similar to North American research*' thus '*undermining the assumption of North American exceptionalism*' with '*prevalence ranging from 7 to 36% for women and 3 to 29% for men*' sexually abused when they were children (Lalor, 2003, p.454). Another estimate from '*international studies estimate that 25% of children around the world experience sexual abuse, physical abuse or domestic violence*' (Cohen & Mannarino in Fong and Berger, 2010, p 313).

Light canning in schools and incest are sometimes standing in the same figure (Fong and Berger, 2010). Of course, if these statistics cannot help anyone on the subject of pedophilia, they should call on the emergency of abuses to be talked about in order to be tackled, but they also reveal political insisting unwillingness to deal with it as the necessity to stop SAAC is in

fact quasi nowhere to be found in political discourses and are merely left to the NGOs to campaign for.

d) Victims' profiles: Aggravating factors

To sum it up,

'Trafficking children for sexual abuses and slavery will predominantly target children of very defavorised communities' (O Briain, 2006, p.17).

or of deprived children within their own communities.

Below are some of the factors that make children especially vulnerable to being trafficked. Information on overall trafficking have to be analysed since they are the subject of many more investigations and reflexions than sexual exploitation is. Also exploitation *'may start out as exploitation of a person's labour, and end in their sexual exploitation'* (O Briain, 2006, p.3). Children victims of sexual abuses are often victims of so many other abuses that the extent of their traumas will 'facilitate' their being held by the perpetrators (Dottridge, 2008). Inversely, it is because trafficking might eventually lead to its worst possible forms that people urge more and more the resolution of trafficking in children as it also implies sexual exploitation (Dottridge, 2008).

Within the lists of aggravating factors and causing research to become rarer are the other dangers they will face alone or within their communities, such as war, disease, poverty, hunger (Lalor, 2003). Targets s are more likely to be children who experience parental neglect and abuse, children living without their natural parents (including those who are informally adopted) and children suffering economic hardship, poverty of opportunity

(UNICEF Pacific, 2006) (Whitaker et al., 2008), discrimination, *or particularly youth from minorities* (O Briain, 2006, p.16)^x. The worst perspectives socially on these fragilities is when a family is made vulnerable in order to be more and more defenceless against abuses, and ultimately sexual trafficking.

e) Consequences of abuses: traumas and symptoms

Traumas, more than consequences, are also utilised as ‘tools’, as means for perpetrators to operate ‘disablement’ on individuals with what will be regarded as abnormal and stigmatised by the very same society that even if it prohibits those crimes still let them happen. Also children’s special needs (Fong and Berger, 2010) is one further reason why one has to set specific tasks force on rescuing victims and beating the pressures initiated by perpetrators inspiring permanent, controlling terror, capable of sabotaging external too feeble intervention.

Other mental health problems may include ‘*acute post-traumatic stress symptoms, acute anxiety and stress disorders, affective disorders, conduct disorders and personality disorders., low self-esteem, suicidality, poor academic achievement, substance abuse, disassociation and poor interpersonal relationship quality, affective, behavioral and cognitive problems, depression, low self-esteem, problems with trusting others, anger, poor social skills, substance abuse, various forms of physical harm, and suicide*’ (Broughton, 2009, p.39). (Cohen & Mannarino, Corcoran & Pillai, in Broughton, 2009, p.18). The list of psychological and cognitive traumas that may have been caused is endless. Sexual abuses and the way torturers manage to violate and seclude children affect all dimensions of the individuals. Of course sexually transmitted diseases and drugs consumption will also directly affect physical health (Broughton, 2009).

II: THE MONETARISATION OF PEDOPHILIA AND ITS DE FACTO OR DE JURE LEGALISATION

a) 'Commercialisation'

Commercial sexual exploitation of children may take the form of juvenile prostitution, child pornography, trafficking of children for sexual purposes, and child marriages (Lalor, 2003, p.441).

In any circumstances, even though more networked actions and groups of institutions show endeavours towards being responsive to paedophilic diverse crimes, it is met by the admission of an ever developing commercialisation sexual exploitation of children (UNICEF Pacific, 2006: p.36)

Trafficking in children is considered the third most lucrative illegal trade in the world, following only the sale of illegal drugs and weapons (Esposito, 1998). "

Commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC) may take the form of juvenile prostitution, child pornography, trafficking of children for sexual purposes, and child marriages. Concern originally emerged regarding the involvement of minors in "sex tourism" in South East Asia, particularly in Thailand and the Philippines, culminating in a global

conference against CSEC in Stockholm in 1996 (Lalor, 2003). For the USA, little is known about child prostitution (Fong and Berger, 2010).

However, conservative measures indicate that between 300,000 and 400,000 children are exploited through prostitution in the United States each year (Spangenberg, 2001; Willis & Levy, 2002 in Broughton, 2009, p.12)^{xi}.

On what is still called prostitution in a 1994 study by the Institute for Medical Research on some Pacific Islands known for prostitution ‘found that 30% of the 250 sex workers were between 13 and 19 years of age and some were as young as 11’ (UNICEF Pacific, 2006, p.49).

While thousands of children worldwide are abused, pornography and all other degrees of representations or actions have been protected by some for being a psychological outlet that could help potential abusers to fantasize rather than concretely commit crimes (Beech, et al., 2008).

No country is exempt. There is an almost insatiable market-by 1977 there were 264 separate child pornography magazines in America alone (Schlebaum, 1992, p.916).

In 2005, TopTenReviews, Inc. estimated that child porn generates over \$US 3 Billion annually (Ropelato, 2005 in Schell et al., 2006, p.47) and over 100,000 Websites exist with the primary purpose of selling it to others, according to customs service estimates (Ropelato, 2005 in Schell et al., 2006, p.47).

b) Monetarisation^{xii}.

One of the main reasons why and reasons how such crimes are not efficiently tackled are to do with the massive amount of money these trafficking and crimes represent^{xiii}. Here again people abuse other people for gain. Child pornography only is hugely profitable (Esposito, 1998) and has international returns of six billion dollars (Schlebaum, 1992). Schlebaum in her account of Tim Tate, goes on recalling the so frequent scandals involving academics, politicians, legal authority, businessmen, etc. (Schlebaum, 1992). It is anyhow known that pedophilia occurs regardless of the class, social or revenue groups perpetrators are in (Galiana, 2012). Now, sex tourism is here to demonstrate how higher revenue people go to developed and less protected countries to abuse children exploited by local population (Schlagenhauf, 2005).

In contrast, the price of legal implementation, and societal watch guards is sometimes mentioned by authors. States' obligations under international law to child victims of trafficking are more onerous than their obligations to adults (O Briain, 2006) -or at least the way they are envisaged to be conducted-, which let understand that they will be applied with less rigour (O Briain, 2006).

Territorially, there are remarks about how communities and localities are more scrutinized than developed networks (Lalor, 2003). Nevertheless, in an international context the opposite is possibly to be found, and could even evince individual or personal responsibilities in developing primarily a discourse perhaps more political but reinforcing the perpetrators' anonymity- the physicality of people concealed behind much debated concepts of internationality, conventions, cultures, etc. There are treaties at the UN level framing trafficking such as the 'Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child Pornography' (UNHCHR, 2008), the 'World

Congresses against Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents' (CSEC World Congress, 2008) under the aegis of the UN not only through UNICEF but also through the 'Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights' (OHCHR), the 'United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees', and the 'ILO/IPEC', that is the 'International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour' (IPEC) within the 'International Labour Organization' (UNODC, 2008). Though these treaties seem to predominantly be concerned by the monetisation of sexual abuses or by its networking, fewer documents are on paedophilia per se that would also target lone individuals not 'promoting' or financially benefiting from the occurrences of the abuses.

c) The problem could be the law

1) Leniency

These are crimes, universally recognised by every nation as crimes by their legal systems. Although as appalling as human trafficking is, – harming adults and children, the latter who will in addition suffer from diminished knowledge on how to defend themselves against gangs, if that is at all possible- it is notoriously policed with much more 'leniency' and sanctioned less than drugs trafficking (Galiana, 2012). Notoriously pimps, and procurers even when inculpated and this is very rare, go away with negligible two-year sentences (Galiana, 2012), often because they are condemned for other crimes as evidence is not gathered or because the very crimes they commit is not listed on the national legislation-example, abuses on boys- (UNICEF Pacific, 2006). Legislative deficiencies may mean that police or court records do not accurately capture the nature of the offence. For instance, many criminal codes only recognize sexual abuse as a crime against girls, thus overlooking boy victims of sexual

abuse; and cases of child sexual abuse occurring within the family unit may be mislabelled solely as “incest”, without noting the age of the victim. Similarly, the criminalization of prostitution can result in child victims of sexual exploitation being charged as offenders (UNICEF Pacific, 2006, p.15). Law enforcement officials are reported to frequently find expedients to charge suspected traffickers with lesser offences, such as corruption of a minor or assisting a child to enter a country illegally. This is because collecting the evidence to secure convictions on such charges is easier. This may mean that the child concerned is not recognised as a ‘victim of trafficking’ and hence does not receive appropriate assistance or compensation. In effect, there is a danger that trafficked children are denied access to justice because of the way the law is formulated and the economics of the criminal justice system (Dottridge, 2008). As an outcome, SAAC crimes are in fact low risk and well-paid criminal activities (Galiana, 2012) even compared, for instance, to civil servants’ wages in developing countries. Those low convictions rates compare only to the opacity of the police actions: the millions of victims go in stark contrast with the low figures of indictment or victims’ protections issues by Interpol or other police. Like the UN’s and other international websites, and certainly Interpol in particular, these organisations do not let any precise information about operations, on what they do or achieve as a simple visit to their website leave the searchers with very little information (Interpol, 2015). Here again this power relation is extremely upsetting and problematic as for the possibility of further and future operations.

2) Legality, illegality.

We have viewed how, however illegal, such crimes perdure, but there are also instances where people want these daily atrocities to be endowed with absolutely no boundaries, or any morality or humanity upheld- to become legal or tolerated^{xiv}.

'This secretive, highly organized trade is protected' (Tate in Schlebaum, 1992). The upper-hand of a paedophile mafia helped by many external components, including public ignorance and indifference, or countered too often with inadequate and poorly enforced laws weakened by many 'legal loopholes'. Tate's account might be 20 years old, but is drawn out of a legal background allowing confusion, approximation in the texts to be exploited. Once more paedophilia atrocities may find ways as far as being 'advertised' and that with the help of the law.

Obscenity is illegal pornography; it could be that the sex is too explicit, or it could be that otherwise legal porn is just displayed to the wrong audience or advertised in the wrong way. The Supreme Court has had trouble drawing a line between legal and obscene sexual images. Some judges, like Black and Douglas, argued that the First Amendment protected all speech, including sexual speech and images. (Schlebaum, 1992, p. 917).

The amount of pornographic material available in parallel to the suggestive images within the main stream media or other sexualisation (Daily mail, 2007), and particularly almost in daily diffusion as regular adds on the internet (Esposito, 1998) (Daily mail, 2007), contrasted with the quasi or total absence of activism and awareness campaign about these criminal offenses, bring to the deduction of a so striking unbalance or upfront pornographisation of relationships, and of all relationships in publicity and the media that would legitimised and almost incentivised the 'sexual utilisation' of children.

The law of freedom of expression, and the loopholes or grey areas between legislature and courts (Schlebaum, 1992) as to what are *'permissible sexual images and illegal ones'* (Mirkin, 2009, p.239), might protect suggestive photos, depictions through cartoons or

fictional writings (Mirkin, 2009)^{xv}. Legislators have gone as far as protecting freedom of assembly and therefore freedom of campaigning up to the 1980's in the U.K with the notorious 'Paedophile Information Exchange scandal'; notoriously involving two MPs (The Daily Beast, 2013) (Castella, 2014), but less noted, the whole nation harbouring openly paedophile 'activist' organisations. Still in Europe, in Holland, in 2013, judges ruled out in favour for an organization campaigning for the legalization of paedophilia to be able to continue to be legally registered (Taylor, 2013). Authorised by the jurisprudence of the Netherlands, if people are allowed to campaign for being a paedophile, then there would be a collapse of the boundaries between this, inciting to commit these abuses, and committing the abuses themselves.

d) Testimonies, disclosure and judicial failures

At the prosecution level, children, mostly teenagers may end up being prosecuted rather than looked after (Fong and Berger, 2010)^{xvixvii}. When calling for help or when giving testimony, victims or families of victims may not be believed but be put into doubt, or will not be investigated (Schlebaum, 1992)^{xviii}, will not be helped, or protected (Fong and Berger, 2010). Victims of families and of traffickers may then end up being victims of legal and static institutions.

Otherwise, the very traumas inflict upon the victims often will impair if not impeach testimonies to take place. Very high level of distrust will lead to refusal to communicate and even to hostility towards social services, police or any possible rescuers (O Briain, 2006). Psychologists talk about cognitive impairment following the abuses but also the manipulations of the vision of the world: a constant and consistent indoctrination by the

perpetrators plays a fundamental role (Kelly et al, 1995). The question of the victims' special needs is often cited (Fong and Berger), and the role of the perpetrations onto the victims could even go as far as ensuring adverse or anti-social behaviours, or at least impairing any communication skills in order to make sure the victims do not talk or link with tiers people. In fact, rehabilitations of the victims take so long that it makes more difficult for the perpetrators to be traced (Fong and Berger). Traumas will be also be induced just to cause further impairment to the victims and thus make potential identification very difficult. Also, the problems of occurrences happening in childhood is in general faced with difficulties in clear remembrances, at least as long as mental or psychological trauma are concerned. As for the physical traumas they might be at the earlier age and then could not be factually remembered at all. Even prosecution processes take a long time (O Briain, 2006) and we are reminded of the means and money that are made a problem in many reports. The longer the time between the contact with the traffickers and the interview, the more likely the child will be to feel safe and to disclose details of the experience.

Finally, the one reasons why things are not changing the way they should is the fear criminal networks inspire (and certainly more when officials are involved actively) (Fong and Berger, 2010) and the opaque veil under which they operate. Trafficking networks may be very specialized (each person having very defined functions not knowing about the rest of the rings – ranging from paper forgery, to transportation, to distribution-) (O Briain, 2006) (Broughton, 2009). This fragmentation will make them difficult to investigate and dismantled, or even for the criminals to be fully aware of the degree of their offenses. If officials fear reprisals or are not in the position of actions, one can only image what children may go through in term of retaliation to them and to their family, against highly dangerous criminals ready to do anything to get away from investigations. In this case including the riddance of evidence (O Briain, 2006) and to view witnesses as 'physical evidence': since

criminals of this kind are only logically renowned for beyond extreme violence actions and murders. Shaming is also used, as fearing the law and the police are (O Briain, 2006).

Unbelievably enough trafficked teenagers have been charged with prostitution, '*illegal work, petty theft, begging, drugs use for which they are taught to flee the police*' (Fong and Berger, 2010, p.313), under those circumstances there is no wonder left as to why and how those crimes against humanity sustain themselves^{xix}.

In terms of disclosure, usually victims wait for years before talking about the abuses (Jensen et al., 2005). Manipulations by the perpetrators, the fear of escalating violence and the one of not being believed are additional reasons to the unspeakable suffering experienced sometimes a long time without even knowing that their perpetrators should be or could be have been incarcerated for years for the very crimes only the victims may know about. On the contrary, easing disclosure would mean that it results '*in some positive consequences, and not too many negative consequences*' (Jensen et al., 2005, p.1410). In fact, that abuses and threats stop with perspectives of better care would be a good enough start if not overridden by a system that incredibly might discard and discredit them. Children more often need a specific structured and solid support to start talking about the abuses (Jensen et al., 2005). As others simply say, another prerequisite for them to start telling their stories is 'thinking they would be believed' (Orchard, 2007). It is obvious that the 'humiliation' of being rejected by the safeguards of the society cannot but doubling the state of shock, and disbelief, the state of utter horror at the certitude of being completely surrounded. In 2013, in Oxford region, for the years long trafficking of 50 girls (The guardian, 2013)^{xx} and in 2015 , police finally apprehended several local gangs having sexually abused and exploited 373 girls (The guardian, 2015) (BBC, 2015), does not let us wonder about the degree of incompetency at play to ignore such an amount of abuses, because the police have been found complicit of

denigrating systematically complaints from the victims in saying that they were consenting to a 'way of life', to drug consumption and subsequent systematic abuses (The guardian, 2013). There is a larger need for disclosure^{xxi} as to how society as a whole manages or fails to face and even fails to be speaking about those crimes^{xxii}. Although there is need for exposure to the realities of sexual crimes against children, on how these can be, and should be stopped; this disclosure itself could be threatening the dominant moral order since concurrently unveiling its invalidity (Jensen et al., 2005). Joining what is said on how the burden might be put on the victims to fight off (Whitaker et al., 2008), how can we deem a child or teen to have the capacity of disclosing what society itself maintains practically unspoken of, without being its direct victim and 'letting it happen'.

III: THE PERPETRATORS WITHIN THE SOCIETY: VISIBILITY, FACILITIES, SECLUSION AND SILENCING

a) Where

If no society is exempt of this grievous crimes (Lalor, 2003), certain regions, or countries are particularly at risks^{xxiii} (Walker, 2014). At the extreme end, some countries afflicted with armed conflict, such as 'civil unrest and inter-tribal warfare has led to child sexual assault' (O Briain, 2006, p.16). However, in some part of the world, the danger is constant. For example, Eastern Europe (Walker, 2014)^{xxiv} and Asia (Lalor, 2003) might be more susceptible to sex tourism with in some places a very high proportion of under-age girls (UNICEF Pacific, 2006) preyed on by what is still called by most people 'prostitution'. Logically, criminals

target the places where weak legal systems turn regions into sex tourism destinations (Willis, 2002). While one has to keep in mind not to commit the mistake of minimising sex tourism, studies also reveal that, contrary to popular belief, the perpetrators of sexual abuses and exploitation of children are also overwhelmingly men from the local community^{xxv} (UNICEF Pacific, 2006, p.1). The threat therefore remains mostly local not international. In richer countries the type of abuses is lessened but still very clearly occurring with ‘many girls reporting "sexual victimisation", for example, by harassment or exposure to pornography’ (Walker, 2014). In the UK, the 2013 Saville scandal broke. Saville, a TV and BBC Radio anchor whose audience was principally teenagers, was very famous, socialising with British royalty and knighted for charitable services. Post mortem investigations found he was guilty of dozens of sexual assaults on children (8 out of 10 of his victims) and adults in National Health Service hospitals over several decades (Evans, 2015). Reports suggest NHS participation with staff turning a blind eye to Saville’s wrongdoings, as he campaigned for and raised donations for hospitals, leaving Saville with 24-hour staff access to services users’ rooms and ambulances (Evans, 2015).^{xxvi}.

b) Migrations

Socio-economic and socio-cultural changes have been linked with an increase in child maltreatment that may be in large part due to migrations (Lalor, 2003). Traffickers target preferably people already victims of poverty or underprivileged. Lack of opportunities locally make people willing to take a chance elsewhere and as they move, they get caught in the migration process (O Briain, 2006)^{xxvii}. The migrants are especially at risks, moreover when teenagers travel alone (Dottridge, 2008). Also, the children of migrants whose parents have to work in other provinces or towns are left under sometimes unsuitable care (Lalor, 2003).

As a result, many children are left either alone at home during the weekdays after school or with nannies and grandparents, who may not give them proper care. Thus, they are vulnerable to sexual abuse from opportunistic predators (Madu & Peltzer, 2001, p.318 in Lalor, 2003, p.446).

However, it might be observed that immigration problems are predominantly internal rather than cross-national. (Dottridge, 2008). Still this finding may seem logical as globally, internal migrations are much more voluminous than cross-national ones. Nevertheless, those locations that are at the national level and within regions could reveal itself to be without much hope to fall under any international purview and protection. Here the extremely difficult situations of being in no specific territories, being outside or outsiders to communities, with financial, administrative papers, identity and nationality issues become what traffickers and other abusers thrive to profiteer from. The traffickers will transport some of their victims across-borders (Broughton, 2009) turning incompetency from states to provide security into human trafficking.

c) Employability

The traps of trafficking, and the need for cash in absence of a regular job get interwoven. People deprived of work become desperate for a job and are taking many risks to obtain one. Traffickers know it and exploit people willingness to move out of their region (Orchard, 2007), which make them of course vulnerable to any attacks.

Amalgam, is also used under the shape of deception in 'recruitment'. Migrants and other workers are being trapped under false pretence of a job (O Briain, 2006). They follow a recruitment process and end up tied, physically constraints, with their papers stolen (Galiana, 2012) and any types of situations of forced trafficking might involve.

For example, a young person might answer an advertisement for work in a hotel or bar, but end up prostituted in such a place. (O Briain, 2006)

Unemployment when imbricated with poverty will have people facing survival dilemma. In dire financial situations people then '*may then turn to theft, robbery and prostitution*' (UNICEF Pacific, 2006, p.21). They also may then turn to trafficking.

d) By whom

The paedophiles and sexual trafficking networks are becoming bigger, more complex, more technologized, more internationalised, more specialised and difficult to localize. However here will be discussed not the traffickers as people belonging to organized criminal networks, but all perpetrators in the surroundings of the children.

e) Surroundings

Just like for rapes, the mistaken emphasise on 'stranger danger' reinforced the false idea that sexual abuses on children come predominantly from strangers, but just like the whole criminologist community of experts acknowledges, in the majority of cases it actually comes from the victims' 'extended family' or from friends, neighbours or acquaintances. Thus '*abuses usually but not always are organized by an intermediary (parent, family member, procurer, teacher and so on*' (Lalor, 2003, p.446), or in psychological term, 'directly from

people they know and trust' (UNICEF Pacific, 2006, p.viii). One can also remark that '*the use of inaccurate stereotypes*' on who may abuse them and who may not or on the contrary help them, will pose an even greater problem to children's vulnerability and how they may be manipulated (Dottridge, 2008).

f) Family

That perpetrators are family members and acquaintance (Finkelhor et al., 2005; US DHHS, 2007) is a general knowledge in every comprehensive and representative survey on paedophilia. It also would suggest that intended perpetrations will be done by people purposefully creating a family or family ties or entering professions in close contacts with children. This closeness to the victim makes it particularly difficult for children to control (Whitaker and al, 2007) and for others to intervene.

Contrarily to what might be seen in the media or entertainment platform, in US CSI movies featuring 'good' to 'very good' cops ending up 're-entrusting' abandoned child to sexual networks to parents, more secured approach should prevail. Although that the state can take over children from parents is indeed a huge concern as any abuses from the social services (that are known to be at the sources of many) would have too dramatic consequences on family lives to be welcome whenever sexual abuses were in fact non-existent within the family. But at least very close enquiry and partnership with the parents must happen when suitable.

If family reunification or repatriation is unsafe, child welfare agencies must work to create a permanency plan that is in the best interest of the child (O'Neill Richard in Broughton, 2009, p.45).

g) social services/care

Another very worrying data for the integrity of the social services, and also for the possibility of taking someone out of those circles, is the incredible percentage of children ‘promised’ to prostitution whenever they are under ‘social services care’ (Kelly et al, 1995), or ‘*vulnerable youth on the street or from the foster care system*’ (Broughton, 2009).

h) Schools

Sexual exploitation and assaults against female students and pupils by male pupils and teachers have been documented as serious in scale and gravity by Human Rights Watch in South Africa. Another phenomenon on the rise is the one of “sugar daddies” and “sugar mommies”, that is older people targeting teenagers need for help as teenagers lack of money impact on their ability to pay for school expenses (Lalor, 2003). Just like in Europe and America where university students are said to be more prone to ‘escorts types of cash-makers’, alarmingly the raise in students’ fees and living costs is at the origin of this expending forms of exploitation.

At the worst of time, children may be sexually abused and exploited everywhere they go: ‘in the home, school, community, in the workplace and brothels more so especially in some regions (UNICEF & ANNPCAN, in Lalor, 2003, p.441).

i) Gender

Sexual exploitation is also gendered and in particular where gender relations are violent based (Dottridge, 2008) (Fong and Berger, 2010). Sexual abuses could be backtracked from the very ‘social relations between men and women, adults and children’ (Fong and Berger, 2010, p.19), and *particularly due to* ‘the low status of women and children’ (UNICEF Pacific, 2006, p.53).

Globally, sexual abuse and sexual exploitation of children are due to factors such as gender inequality and the low status of children (particularly girls), increased pressure on families to engage in monetized economies, separation of parents from children due to conflict, natural disasters and the migration of parents in search of employment. (UNICEF Pacific, 2006, p.53)

Also perpetrators are overwhelmingly males and typically men with resources or other power in the community’ (UNICEF Pacific, 2006, p.1). Many feminist writers theorised on how pornography or other representation depicting unbalanced gender relations, is in fact an image or transcription of the power that men have and exercise over women (Purvis and Ward, 2006). Pedophiles are also said to look for characteristics of children (e.g., compliance, petiteness, submissiveness, etc.) in their sexual relationships with women (Schell et al., 2006). Of course the opposite must be true, while infantilising women, they give to the perpetrators legitimacy in how women are made younger to satisfy the desire for a power that brings (or is brought by) dependency and manipulation^{xxviii}. Even though feminist theories have been deemed being not credible as their view on how the state are supportive of abuses because it is a conspirational theory and therefore proves to be a reductionist view of men and

patriarchy (Purvis and Ward, 2006); here only the word patriarchal is to be moved to render it credible in the sense that the victims are not all women but women, sexual victims of the system as a whole, made by both sex.

j) Mediatisation

What the media has difficulties to report on is the way people knew about it and never reached for the alarm, as media themselves may well under-report or under-investigate situations not yet or not yet on the brink of being the object of general scrutiny.

What might let someone in search for information wonder with the media is how under the spotlight are cases made famous- perhaps sometimes because of their being more researchable or because of the personality, sociability, or popularity of the people involved.

Notwithstanding the causes, media will typically be focusing on the plight of a few individuals^{xxix}, leaving the thousands other at risks or in the shadows. They also take over extraordinary cases, for example the murder of Sarah Paine in 2000, and the lengthy campaign following, advocating the "Sarah's law", that would allow people to know the whereabouts of released sex offenders, and has been used thereafter as a pilot in policy in some regions of England (Greenslade, 2008). What makes this types of reporting questioning the probity of the media as a whole is that in contrast the work around '*200 000 estimated Britain's paedophiles of other paedophiles hunt*' (BBC, 2002) stays very discreet, only statistically mentioned without an effort at discussing policies, protection, prevention, etc. At the same time, one well may stop being too disparaging of those reporting done by the BBC for example as other media, from other parts of the world may not even initiate the debate or harbour the subject. Even if BBC or other types of mass mediatisation are not

generally very informative, some images say long, and succeed in showing what the dereliction of a system that does not manage to protect children from their sexual abusers might look like^{xxx}.

k) Socio-economic and socio-cultural changes

One of the parameters justifying the socio-economic and socio-cultural changes argument is the amount of secrecy and taboosation, even though this is incrementally being overturned (O Briain, 2006), found in what call themselves ‘traditional societies’. On a double account, not secrecy but a forged version of what happens or does not happen will getting worse, if minorities or all other people do not trust the judicial system or the police- moreover so when the society at large practise a ‘do not tell policies’. Out of this puritanism schema, some traditional societies do not taboos things but formalize those crimes, often societal crimes in their scope and scale, through child marriage (Lalor, 2003)^{xxxix}, for example, or through inextricable poverty, censorship or illiteracy^{xxxii}.

To illustrate how ‘*forces of modernity, “foreign influences,” and rapid social change*’ (Lalor, 2003, p.440) have been pointed to as the ready-made culprits is the simultaneity with which people regard them to be the causes of abuses but delayed ‘*attention given to sexual abuse of children in their own homes/communities*’. As SAAC are ‘*qualified as being “unnatural,” and very rare*’, or unworthy of the commentators’ origins or nations’, (Lalor, 2003, p.440) perpetrators are covered and left unworried as warnings against their crimes do not have a place even in the oral tradition, or only to assert them as inexistent or impossible- in one word- unsayable.

As far as ‘religious’ societies consider themselves to be traditional, child marriages whose toll represent about one third of today’s women aged 20 to 24 globally (UNICEF, 2015),

enforced prostitution (which in case of under-age individuals can never be done with consent, so will always have to be treated as aggravated forms of tortures) and child molesting occur in countries overwhelmingly defined as Hindu, Islamic, or Catholic^{xxxiii}.

Pope Francis has provoked a debate within the Catholic Church after being quoted as saying that one in 50 Catholic clerics is a paedophile (Mckenna, 2014).

Recently, and after disclosures of many sexual abuses perpetrated by priests, Dumortier, rector at the Pontifical Gregorian University advocate the development of a ‘*culture of listening, a different face to the culture of silence*,’ (Hornby, 2012, p.1)

This remark though supposed to support effective punishment and imprisonment for SAAC crimes, have been branded as “window dressing” and that the Vatican should hand over their files on abuses to the International Criminal Court (ICC) in the Hague (Hornby, 2012).

Hindu societies have made ‘child prostitution’ - that should be called ‘child sexual trafficking’ be it by their communities or families - part of the cast system. Within the Devadasi ‘cult’ women are being told that they ‘sell their body’ in order to provide for their families (Orchard, 2007). It has transformed forced prostitution into the appearance of an obligation interpreted as a donation from designated women to the community. To close-up on any successful attempt at stopping that plight, the devadasi’ victims are stigmatised while put under unquestioned coercion coming from the society as a whole as soon as they are teenagers and obviously at an earlier age, with that has been called “*the power of the ‘whore stigma’*, which functions *are to distinguish “‘virtuous women’ from women in prostitution (Pheterson, in Orchard, 2007, p 2387)*”. The devadasi’s inextricable social situation

demonstrates how a system has lost sight of humane humanity, of sanity, or humanity itself and rules through dire seclusion as girls and awomen do not leave the houses (Orchard, 2007). The devadasi-dhandha cults literally explain how seclusion from a knowing mainstream society has worked in maintaining social horrors in plain sight without them being even denounced.

1) Modernisation and the internet

The Internet has caused the most explosive growth in child pornography than at any other time in history. One of the reasons for this explosion is that technology itself has greatly reduced the barrier to entry for the production and distribution of child porn. Cameras and powerful editing multimedia software are becoming more affordable and easier to use, simplifying the process of creating and distributing child porn (Schell et al., 2006, p.50) of transmission from one pedophile to many other pedophiles and from one country to many other countries. (Schell et al., 2006, p.47). The entire literature is pervaded with messages of caution about how internet^{xxxiv} (Schell et al., 2006) (Esposito, 1998) (Beech, et al., 2008) and means of communication. The multiplication and inexpensiveness of media, and the hi-tech level of forfeiture the mafia uses are a direct threat to ‘cyber patrols’ that try to contain and stop them (Prat, 2005). Internet is also widely used because of its capacity at evading the law, or of its not being regulated (Esposito, 1998). Internet addresses stay unanimous and is a secure way to exchange illegal materials. Addresses and websites are open and closed with great ease (Esposito, 1998)^{xxxv}. Of course pornography will help intensifying ‘large scale sexual exploitation of children and fuels the myriad networks of active child abuse’ (Schlebaum, 1992, p.917). Finally, it will participate in ‘legitimising’, ‘officialising’ and by

extension 'legalising' sexual abuses. When material is found, the providers is asked to remove child pornography, and it is only when the provider fail to do so that the police will have to intervene (Esposito, 1998). In other words, evidence is just got rid of instead of being traced.

IV: PROGRAMMES AND POLICIES

a) Convention

Covering sexual exploitation and abuses, the UN convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) has been and remained famously the most signed of all the UN conventions, every country in the world signed it (except for the United States of America and Somalia) (Tepelus, 2008).

Such a universal stamp of approval only reflects the common strict opposition to pedophilia and stays essential to start true international cooperation and shared converging effort.

The CRC has agreed to protect children against all forms of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse, and to prevent children from being abducted, sold or trafficked for any purpose. An additional Protocol to the CRC sets out the minimum requirements for a national law that will protect children from sale, prostitution and pornography. (O Briain, 2006, p.10)

Another one is the Council of Europe's Convention on Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse (Lanzarote Convention) ratified by 39 states (C.O.E, 2016) with its Lanzarote Committee bringing together all states that ratified it in 2007 came into force on 1 July 2010 (Saxby, 2008). It looks into a number of different areas including '*prevention, assistance to victims, treatment of offenders, prosecution and investigation, and international co-operation*' (Saxby, 2008, p. 282). These treaties promulgating legal actions against SAAC with intent at being comprehensive are the clear signs that pedophilia is politically addressed. Nevertheless, no matter how public and diverse programs against sexual abuses might appear, they all tend to be for professionals and others already looking for information. This will have to be warmly welcomed because professional networking and real build-on information and coordinated actions remain a huge problem for professional. Now, however vital the information to professionals is, as long as the general public and the potential perpetrators or victims are not reached nor targeted, all will forcibly seem like a lost battle.

b) Dysfunctional: a system of impediments

We saw how the judiciary failed at times in the chapter II, here we will draw attention to sexual abuses being internationally untouched partly due to its getting away with sanctions through playing with laws and locations. While this global problem by nature especially requires multi-layered organisations (Saxby, 2008), it suffers^{xxxvi} from a lack of cooperation, and liaison between non-profit organizations and governmental organizations (Fong and Berger, 2010) and even between non-profit organizations to themselves and governmental organizations with international, intergovernmental or regional ones or across different

departments of a same organ or of a same country (Galiana, 2012). Stubborn and endemic refusal for keeping or sharing information is recognised as being at the heart of the impossibility of inaction (Galiana, 2012). The lack of international cooperation cannot be stressed enough as trafficking and the technology they are using, including internet, make the sexual exploitation of children an international (Esposito, 1998) plague. On a topic of international amplexness, a lack of intergovernmental efforts creates vacuum, i.e. unlawfulness. When international efforts are made through legislation, the lack of homogeneity for example, in definitions, changing according to various national laws (Hornby, 2012) makes cohesion and improvement hazardous and tedious. The lack of uniformity also affects strategies implementation and may cause their being under-utilized in many countries (Broughton, 2009) (Fong and Berger, 2010).

c) Human right, duty or responsibility

Most programs for the prevention of child sexual abuse have focused on potential victims, teaching them to avoid child molesters. Such programs can be important, but they are likely only part of a broad solution. Programs focusing on potential victims put much of the prevention burden on the child, who may have limited ability to engage in prevention behaviors (Whitaker et al., 2008, p. 529).

A rights-based approach holds the aims of ensuring that ‘the child’s best interests be given primary consideration’ in all actions (Dottridge, 2008, p 27); and is crucial in putting the child needs as the objectives, as well as structuring long-term types of interventions. However, the child rights-based measures to trafficking have for possible unwanted side-effects

the classic limitations of some feminist theories, dominant in health and care, in that its focus on the child has for consequences the diminishing focus on perpetrators (Purvis and Ward, 2006)- here protection, prevention, punishment and therapy. However, to avoid facing the children's carers or wardens cannot not solve the problems in depth or before they occur, particularly as children cannot fight for their rights as the results of their dependency and sometimes financial and legal tutelage. It had to be noted that debates such as whether a child's human right to education applies not just against governments but also against a child's parent (Stanford, 2016) still take place within the human rights philosophers' communities. As children abusers will use any possibility for their crimes to stay 'private' whenever not in the possibility to officialise them, this example of prominent question on rights and duties could be troubling as education is a key to children and teenagers' bringing up and for many the only public places they actually have to attend.

d) Aid and Program's solutions- holistic or specific

The overwhelming message seems to be that protecting children from this kind of abuse is both complex and difficult, requiring constant re-evaluation of methods and strategies. (Saxby, 2008, p.281)

Just like Saxby notes below, what is true of the social services, families, communities, is true politically and the only way one will be able to find justice and decency will lay in the constant renewal, and thought again search for better programs, policies and practices. Three main objectives for actions to be comprehensive come to the fore: to prevent human trafficking, protect victims, and prosecute traffickers (Fong and Berger, 2010) (Orchard,

2007). Just like explained in the first chapter, holistic considerations are necessary to prevent abuses. It is often because children run away from harming situations that they start being exploited (Dottridge, 2008). Responding to these sets of needs and actions UNICEF has advocated to address child trafficking for all purposes (Willis, 2002). It however insisted on taking specific measures to stop child trafficking against mixing it with measures taken against human trafficking as a whole (Dottridge, 2008). However, when donors and actions insist on dealing with all ranges of child exploitation covering labour, physical violence etc., it diminishes the possibility for clear and sustained programs specifically on sexual exploitation or sexual abuses to take place^{xxxvii} (Dottridge, 2008). Variances will be present between countries, and across community (Willis, 2002). Besides, children suffering from incest, and trafficking, two different abuses processes and different abusers, will need different type of intervention (Fong and Berger, 2010). That children rights had not been told apart from adult rights is of course an aberration, as it meant that they were left at the hands of their torturers. That a child's history be taken holistically makes sense as people have to be aware of all the dangers, and too selective approaches could not be but dangerously incomplete, but amongst all these erroneous amalgamations one more could be the one of treating abuses of totally different gravity the same way.

e) Raising awareness

A specific stance insisting on raising awareness and building community resilience through the use of public campaigns, training and telephone hotlines (Orchard, 2007) is now often taken. Awareness of the danger is of course fundamental for people to be able to fight it off. It has

been said that even specialised professionals (ex: social workers, police or immigration officers, teachers, or here any professionals in contact with children (Kelly et al, 1995) may be very unknowledgeable about the dangers but also the means of countering it (Kelly et al, 1995); and let alone individuals, parents or communities' leaders. Awareness may also seem the most urgent and sensitive as lack of awareness strikes also the victims. They may not know about their future (Orchard, 2007) and do not realise they are the objects of exploitation and not care, and thus cannot entirely or successfully fathom on the present calamities, the gravity of their situation and of what they have been made to endure, or the implications of what they have undergoing. If raising awareness is not always enough, is that the victims also may think it is impossible to go away (Kelly et al, 1995), but more than that one can be sure that everything is done by the perpetrators to keep the victims in that state of doubtless fear, resignation, ignorance and more and more harming traumas for the rest of their lives.

Though raising awareness offers great hope as it would transform the latent inaction and silent by default postures taken by the authorities, the vast pool of ideas and prototypes projects inducing awareness raising might also hide the fact that campaigning the public could have become NGOs' prerogatives. And that on the other hand scrutiny by or into the states, only true powerful enough to beat very organised criminals apparel or entire communities will not be possible.

f) Schools

The states, after having suppressed proportionate punishment by too well-known lenient sentences on acts of paedophilia are also not providing any awareness programs in schools.

Like HIV campaign education never or scarcely reached schools, and when it was up to most popular soap to make a significant raise in people screening for the disease. Just like DST, topics such as incest's and juvenile prostitution (sexual trafficking or sexual abuses), will never appear at schools and yet less on the soaps broadcast by the BBC or any other channels (Gould, 2010). If a lack of education affects vulnerabilisation; however, the education system itself does not touch upon the subject albeit its remaining the only way for children in danger to be informed^{xxxviii}. Awareness campaigns play an important role in triggering disclosure (Jensen et al., 2005) ^{xxxix} as well as helping the communities towards preventive actions through raising the problem and keeping people on the watch.

g) Health reasons given as the redundant reasons for countering paedophilia, not the necessary attacks on predators

In terms of resolution, and justifications in debates, the overemphasis on health to justify condemning sexual abuses against children may indicate that the health of children here is primordial to establish, as cynically as it is, as only the least of SAAC's consequences can be expressed through words: that sexual exploitation is profoundly harming to its victims and the society as a whole.

The society is partly guilty of it, which is never the case with the victims.

The great insistence on women's physical and mental health and their ability 'to other kind of productions', see (Whitaker et al., 2008) is or may be again a way of minimising why sexual abuses must be stopped. Insisting on people's health versus their being tortures might remind similar arguments used in environmental issues where people keep forests not for all what they represent, are and shelter but to have future energy to burn. Within that types of

discourses, health might become a way of advancing political agenda, enriching certain people and institutions to the detriment of others. Somewhat a person's needs are attended for what she will bring 'materially' to her community's economic potential, to a community that would and have used her life for the same effect via 'prostitution'. In this framework of ideas, the individual still belongs to the community who is asked to bring her health in order to be able to have better re-conduction, or production rate. Yet again the stigmatisation of prostitution serving the mainstream society in that they are above questioning, to stop this trade not because we let those atrocities happen but because they would be healthier?

There is a growing recognition that the prevention of child sexual abuse is a critical public health concern (Daro, 1994; Hammond, 2003; McMahon & Puett, 1999; Mercy, 1999; Whitaker, Lutzker, & Shelley, 2005 in Whitaker et al., 2008).

Ultimately, to try to convince people or perpetrators of the wrong doing through means to an end theorisation all over the literature and put forward by the UNICEF itself, is of utmost concern. Following the cosmopolitan view that we might not reach an agreement not because we agree on the causes but on the outcomes. That is prostitution might well be ok, or not here is not the question, women's health only and not the way people treat people and maintain them into prostitution. A taboo on the state of our society, displacement of the subject on how come this type of violations co-occurs with wealth and a more modernised, efficient, elaborated world, that allow have and have-nots and that anyhow could start counting prostitution as work. Within these programs, some initiatives can drive away from helping the victims as far as harnessing the 'distribution of condom or sexual health advise instead of tracking down perpetrators and punishing them with penalties' (Siverts, 2003). If one cannot deny that it will be preventing sexual transmissible diseases; it is also mere accommodations towards the crimes. Some will say that it minimises the impacts without addressing what is

wrong and evil. But one could also say that it is only enabling the terrors to last longer, with professionalised ways surrounding them, with nurses and social workers as helpers, instead of the location holding child and adult sexual trafficking to be judiciary, or militarily sized when necessary, and no doubt it would be in many cases in order to dismantle them. Instead of this, children and under-age teenagers are given ‘sex aid’^{xi}.

h) With what to help?

Even though many things are to be improved, the support to victims of human trafficking is also said to be getting better (Broughton, 2009). Priority should be on the need for a better education (Brabant, 2011) (Siverts, 2003), vocational training, recreational and social services (Siverts, 2003). This is true for the children as well as for the caregivers (Brabant, 2011). Organisations such as ‘Stopping child marriage’ and many others, campaign for better maternal health and every step towards the inclusions of girls into sustainable economic development (Brabant, 2011), that is basics principles of equality and human rights for all that are keys Millennium Development Goals (Brabant, 2011).

Of course money and resources are un-controversially needed to break the state of deep vulnerability in which children and their families, or future victims are secluded (Brabant, 2011), fated to inter-generational repetition- even though perpetrators will take families apart in order to prevent solidarity (Orchard, 2007) or the better possibility for self-help to succeed ^{xli}. Although funds are crucial, questions remain about how effectively they could be used if societies are not using the big alleys, such as schools, police, and judicial active participation. Also as long as work is not a right, self-

sufficiency will not be reached by a portion of the population. Finally, since paedophilia is also a community, or society related problem, it cannot be staunched by money only, but will be fuelled by the power unbalances generated by the injustice money provokes or permits. Give money to the victims, while money has been the tools or the motives of perpetrators, just cannot be enough.

i) The danger of a so powerful tool

One absolute crime, the one of sexual abuses against children, appeals for ultimate resolution but what if justice becomes distorted (Astapenia, 2013). One can feel how people in power could end up resolving in transferring the decision making concerning the child to the institutions, going as far as separating families that was functional^{xlii}, or just bullying and pointing out parents whose only fault is the lack of means (abuses of power where risks does not exist in the family, for example how gay parents could be targeted^{xliii} as not being stable enough because of their sexual orientation are enough for the society to alienate or target them). For yet another confusion in term and amalgamation, paedophiles seek protection under 'sexual minorities rights' often saying that homosexuals are protected under that category (Munro, 2014) (Huffington Post, 2016). Every at work dishonesty, and pre-established power abuses could be used to pretend as a right for an adult to enforce sexual assaults upon children- or to attempt to lower the age of consent (maybe similarly to the age for voting to be lowered) in order for not qualifying as rape by default^{xliv}. Gay people or very poor people or in precarious situations are the typical examples of who have been systematically pointed out as being paedophiles (Daily Dot, 2015) because of course, homophobes^{xlv} or simply people wanting to harm, and control others, would use a paedophile

label as the ultimate insults and through it to put doubt on every aspect of the integrity of those slanders' victims. On the other hand, decisions must be taken, and without forbidding the child to still have this parents, to put anything into place to bar any danger of sexual molestation^{xlvi}. Did sexual abuses on children stay under-checked because of the enormity of the allegations or revelation? What would happen if people start pointing at without real proofs, or abuse their power, i.e. the power of assessing family suitability- no greatest distress for a parent that the loss of their children in case of offspring unjustly remove from family. Or could it impeach, strong bond between adults and kids to be formed, through the fear of what situation of proximity or intimacy could then inspire? Or stop distinguishing cases of relationship between 16 years old and 25 years old, and the persecutions by serial rapists or expert traffickers?

In parallel to laissez-faire, usually the very people, amongst them politicians that advocate deregulation will champion punishment such as castration^{xlvi}. Castrations as tortures have been widely utilised historically; castration laws are now applied in Macedonia (The Associated Press, 2014), are considered in Russia (R.T, 2011) and even Australia, and have been used recently in the US (Johnson, 2011), and in many other countries such as Indonesia. Such mutilation will not stop a whole business or social or mediatisation trend, that are backed otherwise and nor will it stop the financial causes, incentivising, domineering, harming and sadistic attitudes, often at the heart of sexual abuses (Purvis and Ward, 2006). If failure of justice cannot be repaired. Also paedophilia is torture and do not need a sex drive to torture. Usually very fundamentalist people asking for castration, might well be the same people practising FGM or people for so un-equalitarian society that they want to dig deeper classification, that is castrated the paedophile that did not stay hidden enough or without enough protection. People advocating castration the same people using prostitution, mainly fed by un-equalitarian society and women abused from the start of their childhood.

Emasculation, bundle of very violent emotional reactions, while backed by regimes producing inequalities, passive police, economic and educational abysses. And creating empires too separated and free from a too bias and costly law. One therefore cannot count on a circus trick, (while Female Genital Mutilations are reintroduced in Europe and in the US, just as cultural features) analogical enough to the substitute ablation of the entire justice system guilt.

LITERATURE REVIEW^{xlviii}

a) Are collections of data working at all?

Writers' opinions diverge. On one hand, statistics attest that data processing has multiplied (Dottridge, 2008) (Schell et al., 2006) (UNICEF Pacific, 2006), on the other, that they are too few or vague. Supranational successes have, for example permitted the adoption of the UN Trafficking Protocol, 'prompting new research and numerous publications on the subject' (Dottridge, 2008, p.7). Of course the sine qua non question of availability of data will occur. UNICEF replies that the visibility of SAAC and children sexual trafficking (at the other end of the ones on measures promulgated to end it) and the short period of time over which one can gather insights is in itself telling about how sexual violence against children is alarmingly present (UNICEF Pacific, 2006). If growing concerns maybe be witnessed, the reality on the grounds says otherwise. Millions of children are victims of paedophiles, rapists and captors (Fong and Berger, 2010)^{xlix}. If statistics when they exist present an altogether different viewpoint from those opinions, from people affirming that things could look up while

statistics are tragically high, it must then be the summary or typical diagnosis of a pervasive phenomenon just coming to the surface. To reconcile these data could be a simple appeal to deduction. It must be that statistics are implicitly assessed to have been higher beforehand- which is historically very likely true in many parts of the world- whence a present improvement on SAAC compared to a past commonly afflicted with it. Amongst denials, complicit atonements or normalisation of paedophilia; concerns might in fact arise from an otherwise desolate land. Even though results from representative samples of populations are more than disturbing, no appropriate sets of actions are taken matching it. Is the production of data working at all? Is a real dissemination of the information taking place? Research cannot work alone, but on top of their practical limitations, they are not conceptually either resulting or focusing on the eradication of these networks or on pro-active, active and widespread prevention, if research questions are more on the nature of the crimes rather than on how to put an end to them. When the eradication of sexual abuses, its stages, efforts, failures, and successes have not been the intense object of queries, studies then would become the repository of the determinative enclosure of those violations to the few victims cared for and to the criminals caught up occasionally and released so distraughtly too soon (Kelly et al, 1995) (Galiana, 2012), escaping any suitable length of punishment, so much so that their inculcation could end up being the attestation, and the public the witness of these harassing crimes not being under threat, almost even to the slightest.

b) Data collection

Findings will typically leave some regions and languages under-scrutinised (Lalor, 2003). In addition, ‘different adoptions of definitions by regional or static organisations make data comparison and research as a whole extremely difficult’ (Dottridge, 2008, p.50). More recently, a briefing paper for the 2ndWorld Congress against CSEC (commercial sexual

exploitation of children) reported the difficulty for quantification particularly in zones such as the sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) (Lalor, 2003). But these barriers to quantification do not prevent the problems to be felt as existing extensively (Lalor, 2003). Searchers do not need surveys, statistics or professionally tightly gathered data with the help of the government to try to figure out the extent of sexual abuses against children. In the sub-Sahara regions for example, where the subject is openly, willingly undiscussed (Lalor, 2003), ‘commercial sexual exploitations’ of children in the region continue to be extensive (Lalor, 2003). This perception in this case comes from the ‘amount of anecdotal evidence’ (Lalor, 2003), that are more intuitive or deductive assessment than statistics can be. Since sexual abuse goes unreported (Whitaker et al., 2008), surveys could play a special role, as a tool permitting to initiate late disclosure, or bringing awareness to the existence, the reality of what occurs. Finally, enquiries or any investigations related to the victims has to answer concerns over the victims’ safety (Willis, 2002) through specific ethical procedures. The victims’ safety is given the possible degree of violence, gravity and barbarity of the offences is more than a very serious prerequisite for the research implications, but also may have people doubtful on how much experts have been in a real, and pragmatic manner fighting abuses- what are research made with? Proper independent investigations seem to be unlikely without very strong security enforced by the states themselves. Once rescued or sheltered, even then, while thematically, psychology might be felt to be dominant over other fields of study (compared to political sciences or social sciences), if there are many reviews on the impact of sexual abuses¹, there is much less said about how to reduce the consequences of these traumas (Fong and Berger, 2010) still affecting the victims. At some point the accounts of the victims’ ordeals might stand for being the vestiges of the rescue process of one individual only (‘lucky enough’ to have been dealt with)- since the vast majority have not been detected and have no hope to be.

c) Aggregation of data

Amalgam in research comes under the shape of data aggregation. However, how many more specialists have been put on the task, we know that results are impaired by groupings that may not differentiate adults from children (Broughton, 2009).

Countries, such as the Republic of Benin, which have incorporated the concept of 'worst forms of child labour' into their legislation about human trafficking (Dottridge, 2008, p.8)

The data emerging from research are so agglomerated that one cannot always differentiate people suffering from domestic violence, poverty, lack of education and when having determinate that people suffer from trafficking, the data cannot specify whether the trafficking was work exploitation such as child and force labour or trafficking related to sexual exploitation (Dottridge, 2008). Some others discard the enquiry on sexual abuses altogether, and instead will list it under *'physical forms of child abuse such as excessive corporal punishment, infanticide, and female circumcision'* (Lalor, 2003, p.443). The resulting vagueness and approximation of information could be at the sources of impoverished, in fact misleading, almost senseless, perhaps demeaning views- creating more confusion or obscuring the truth about the suffering and harm taking place. The practical reasons for the origins of those entangled pictures of real situations are that a crime is in general followed by other crimes- whence this accumulation. Also the multiplicity of the assaults experienced is one of the main factors rendering people less and less apt at fighting back and at appearing in any surveys anyhow (because of the possible many and repeated

traumas and tortures of various nature made by the perpetrators purposefully). The complexity and the extreme cruelty of what the victim has endured might mean that someone may be on statistics when she is a woman, though having been a victim since she was a child; she might suffer from drugs abuses, prostitution, mental health, and illnesses related diseases (Whitaker et al., 2008). She might be exploited as a worker, and also abused and used sexually. She might be the object of trade, and be on record for poverty (Whitaker et al., 2008).

Yet again, it demonstrates of an amalgamation of ideas and data, but this could hide another reality, that these violations such as sexual violence are not singularised and therefore are not more targeted and punished than other type of abuses, less significantly ‘destroying, or stealing’ the lives of the ‘imprisoned’ victims. This could be signs of an agenda of levelling down of the penalties as to not being able to punish any crimes efficiently, in a society that had reverted to secrecy and not telling anything to the authorities out of fear of being sanctioned by abhorrent laws unable to set appropriate and proportionate responses to crimes- that is to sentence petty larceny and crimes of this level of infamy with same penalties. This absence might also come from it to be less provable, as crimes might be conducted with more discretion, secrecy, and that pedophilia is a subject of great ‘shame’^{li}, astonishingly for the victims, and stigmatisation^{lii}. Sadly, professionals here to help might also be in no position to further assistance in front of victims so afraid and ‘brain-washed’ that they will refuse the help given. Help might turn to be too sporadic and hesitant, with the child and professionals’ situations being too at little protected, or in too feeble situations to rally the resources necessary to be safe from the abusers, the networks of abusers or incompetent civil servants, police, social services or NGOs’ staffs. Societies permitting sexual abuses are clearly a threat to the individuals interacting within or with them (Brabant, 2011) (Orchard, 2007). If one individual was victim of paedophilia it would not be a lesser problem, but the numbers of

children violated instead of being the result of isolation are the result of rejection, and render less and less impossible hope for interventions, changes, preventions, and even education.

d) Misappropriation of the language by professionals

All the way, reports mention such things as ‘labour and smuggling’ instead of ‘trafficking’, ‘child prostitution’, ‘sex industry’ and so forth. To talk about prostitution instead of horrific crimes and the punishment that are linked to them, will with certainty impact on how these issues are considered, tackled or ignored. Prostitution should have been reworded to phrases conveying how children have been traded and sexually raped, neutralised, harmed and tortured against money. The same applies with children called prostitutes but not trafficked, enslaved children by the sex trades. Alongside it people tend to use vocabulary from a milieu that endorses sexual abuse against children. It is not even about the percentage of professionals using these terms instead of words reflecting the crimes they attempt to designate. It is no longer the question, this paper uses these erroneous terms similarly since a lack of reformulation rules over the impossibility of naming those abuses otherwise. Professionals use the ‘new wave’ name depicting what have been defended as being ‘sex work’ for adults, and from there, one will define victims as being within (or rather belonging to) the ‘sex industry’ (Broughton, 2009, p.2). The ‘sex industry’, as it is erroneously called, using children as victims, is expending. Left indefinitely like this and the by default classifications, academic quotes and phrases would then legitimate it as being a business rather than a crime industry of the most horrendous (if not so vilified) and punishable type of abuses.

The number of children involved in national and international sex industry
(Broughton, 2009, p.2)

as it is inappropriately and shamelessly called

e) Rehabilitation, resocialization^{liii}?

”13 Article 9.3 of the Optional Protocol requires States Parties to “take all feasible measures” to ensure all appropriate assistance to children who are victims of offences mentioned in the Protocol, “including their full social reintegration and their full physical and psychological recovery” (Broughton, 2009, p.12).

It is true that aiming at full inclusion, and full protection is essential and has by any means to be reminded and observed. Though this kind of formulation also infers that these same professionals do not know what they specialise in. They are the signs of a too easy, permissive, self-uncritical, satisfied jargon typifying once again that the burden is put on the child (Purvis and Ward, 2006) to fully recovered from what may be nearly impossible to. In that case pathologies could be treated as not normal and be punished as particularities, and symptoms or signs (type of resilience or healing processes that will be discounted, ignored or unexamined) could then be perceived as backwards or as inner deficiencies. It is also forgetting or erasing the ongoing realities of people having been or being harassed, and victimised. It pronounces the abuses as mendable, just a blip in the course of one’s life- it is trivialising it. Even though people jargon about sexual exploitation on children, they routinely used economic terms just like ‘rehabilitating’ them into general trading, and where even there, growth is ‘attained’. ‘Full reintegration’ resounds as the pride of a social system that

simultaneously ‘allows’ that to remains well-known and left aside perpetrations, promulgating or providing at last, the perspective of being integrated to the system: as a reward, a final and late join-in.

f) Too little is conscientiously done

Research should demonstrate very detailed ways of fighting networks, now not one example is to be found. This would be possible while respecting privacy data and other sensitive information but the supposition is that the police or social services doing investigations, preventions schemes, or of detection, are not really researched by independent boards, assessing and evaluation information and procedures, and also keeping the work of the state and civil societies, and of diverse agencies in check- with the enhanced possibility for coordination, or self-awareness. Here again a culture of secrecy harms professionals and public with censorship on information, there is no tracking down even towards the institutions who are supposed to protect population. That work frame impediments transparency, and obligation to results.

Endnote on methodology: ^{liv}

CONCLUSION

Vulnerability, candour, ignorance, inexperience, the need for help with self-development and education- the inevitable dependence of children or teenagers upon maturity and adulthood are of course key elements at making the enslavement of children easier. Perpetrators are also using and exploiting poverty, as well as employing deception, while the victims tend to come

predominantly from parents or communities themselves undergoing precariousness, or from families of perpetrators. When it comes to the types of abuses, the statistics available tend to not differentiate between them. Many reports translate into agglomerated data not distinguishing between physical abuses and sexual abuses. Whereas agglomerated data blur assessment accuracy and reliability, often children sexually molested suffer from many other abuses. Though a lot of research has been carried out on traumas, writers denounce a lack of literature around how to treat the victims towards better recovery; this also reflects the lack of social and legal measures ending the victims' isolations and sufferings.

Abuses reflect also how criminals organize sexual tortures and other excruciations as sexual tortures generally imply innumerable forms of deprivations and agony, compiled in order to maintain the victims in states of complete coercion and imprisonment, be they physical, mental, financial or social. While labour exploitation could be compensable, sexual exploitation is not, as it leaves unhealable physical, psychological and mental injuries. It involves successions of manipulative onslaughts achieving the objectives of stifling, stealing lives' skills, or any possibility of even living. Chapter two has at its core the main causes of low rates of convictions. These are proven records of inappropriate legislation, defective enforcement or even complaisant police or magistrates. These deficiencies show a practically de-facto tolerated pornography, rife on the internet that has become a venue for abusers, strengthened networks, and participated in 'legitimising' the occurrences and recurrences of crimes.

Agonisingly, under-aged individuals may be harassed for 'prostitution' related offenses such as solicitation or incitation instead of being taken care of. Judges might protect pedophiles associations and activities or literature under 'freedom of expression' regulations. The children, not only the victims of organized crimes sometimes of international scale, will be the victims, and the admonishment-bearers of police itself. Police and the judicial systems

proven to be criminalizing children and teenagers as if they were part of or responsible for associated crimes, is the ultimate betrayal, stigmatisation and denial by the only or at least the unavoidable place where one should be given and be able to ask for protection- more than that they are openly complicit in acts of terror. Between people pushing for predations to be accepted and the reprobation of victims, one could draw a parallel with what happens with prostitution, and how it could be used for sexual abuses against children (SAAC). The criminalization of prostitution spurred on the movement for the legalisation of prostitution, because officials do not help people victims of prostitution but in fact further harm them. Chapter II and III converge in reviewing the lack of coordination and cooperation between international and national legislative departments, policies and agencies, and the openly disengaged judicial prosecution and punishment systems, supported by a culture of secrecy or of toleration that validates abuses.

Chapter III addresses the larger communities' reactions or roles. Rare peak viewing time programs about pockets of child sexual trade operate unhidden serve as indicators of how the rest of the society is 'tolerant' 'or blinkered'. The subsequent but not subsidiary question is by whom the abuses are perpetrated, condone, downplayed, normalised or ignored. What has started to be demonstrated is the way these crimes perdure, and this tacitly because of the mainstream systems' inability, the systems of the majority, and therefore everybody's failure, at fighting back. Within that account, the question still not quite answered in the literature or in this dissertation, is how much vulnerable society itself may be (and how come it is) to let itself and the children it is supposed to protect be violated in such horrific ways. Half of the answer lies in the rate and frequency SAAC are committed, in places including family, schools, and social services. Economic, social and cultural changes may be accused of many an evil while cultures or the patterns within which people insist on hiding behind the protection of amorality they benefit from, are at the origins of a system tolerating, even

pushing for abuses to happen. The depiction of pasts or places rid with paedophilia is often use for ideological reasons, or for nostalgia to help getting away from present responsibilities; if not for openly adulating situations that were more prone to incest and explicit enslavement.

The traditional argument is an epitome of how cultures use social reproduction in order to be conduct atrocities they do not combat or acknowledge.

Advances in technologies that are made in favour of criminal rings and that are not matched up by police or legislation, and social fractures not social changes, have facilitated people exploitation of one another. To talk about changes for the worst being responsible is also true, what does not change however is that whenever societies permit the fragilization of individuals, then plights often extensionally growing onto the vulnerabilised individual loom and hit. Chapter IV acknowledges the building-up of conventions and programs of intervention. At the international level, professionals are still tied and in many ways defeated by a lack of data at the national level. The lack of will or of means will logically impair or render impossible worldwide data collection, and coherent, coercive actions. As for the NGOs' input, though indispensable, a trend in correlation with lesser sentencing, their programs tend to focus on how warning parents and children (though parents may often be made powerless or the direct/indirect reasons or the facilitators of the abuses) or psychologizing the situations of the abusers or victims alike without aiming enough at tackling causes external to the immediate children's environment such as targeting networks, or solving the debilitating results often yielded by police, social services, and all other specialised agencies failing their duties. Perhaps though hopes might lie in better efficiency in coordination, cooperation, prevention, protection and recovery schemes, all of which are in place already.

Health reasons has been given as the redundant reasons for countering paedophilia, not the necessary attacks on predators. Justifying the crack down on SAAC this way is to assist to a diminished argument of justifications and morals between people who fight paedophilia and those who would like to see it legalised. To have to argue this way is the proof that combating the rape of children is not to be taken for granted but has to be positively and strictly protected), as people winning over the possibility of the laws becoming even more lax on these crimes against humanity could in fact be imminent.

Facing an overwhelming numbers of unresolved cases, politicians also could be prone to have recourse to sporadic means of tortures, like castration, or the stereotyping of perpetrators in launching homophobic campaigns advocated within societies that back pornography the rest of the time.

That the amounts of academic inputs have risen is only normal, and go with increasing interest for social sciences in general. Poor quality has shown through reiterated classifications or disqualifications of aggregated data, of which amongst many others, is data being about adults instead of being about children - or of surveys not distinguishing between the two. Data and information collection at times are so extremely vague that it suggests a taboo strongly influencing professionals and researchers. Furthermore, very serious questions about definitions or wording are present through core texts. Severe lexical malapropisms such as disserting about 'the prostitution of children' rather than sexual atrocities and sequestration, and repeated, organized, institutionalized serial rapes, or about an industry of sex rather than designating it as criminal coalitions conducting the perpetrations of those atrocities. Offenses that with not doubt when organised or the subject of re-offending belong to crimes against humanity

However, one will have to interrogate themselves on whether this is a predicament due to language limitations or not. Academics and professionals in many papers and lectures or

interviews, and in fact purely academic ones, that have for responsibilities to establish communication, public relations, and a common and shared vocabulary, cannot misuse words by mistake on a regular basis. The role of scholars is to understand and use words in an appropriate manner as they convey directly or indirectly the frame of meaning in which the more official side of society will be able to communicate, legitimizing unfit vocabulary can only be the officialisation of atrocities into trade or into normativity (reflecting or following decriminalization). People's and above all academics' inadequate lexicon could be nothing but still slightly hidden political statements about their approvals or not entire disapprovals of 'prostitution' and the violation of children's entire lives. If children are said to be easy to manipulate, then how should we qualify or interpret these words, the keys of understandings, of premises, the leading and asserting powers they have on people?

While erroneous words are used, the same impasses are met when writing; more appropriate words are just not there. Similarly, it is when trying to avoid repetitions that one has to come to the conclusion that crimes with such implications do not have synonyms. Then tortures, abuses, crimes, agony, excruciations, are in use permanently and at all time one must come to the admission that even the strongest words cannot but abysmally minimize the truth. In this field, one found themselves, in a continuous manner at a loss for designations, real descriptive or prescriptive phrases or expressions. When looking for synonyms of victims, the dozens supposed to be the closest to the term "victim" 's are derogatory and colloquial. Names such as 'scapegoat', legal or insurance vocabulary such as 'party', or 'casualty' that stop conveying the nature of the attack, and therefore the culpability. Lack of preventive and punitive actions, lack in data and access bringing awareness and enabling criticism of how seriously and effectively or not SAAC are stopped by the authorities just shows how the overall mechanism is unsuccessful in treating it as a national concern. Parallel to SAAC, two huge reasons for it being unsuccessfully tackled is prostitution as a whole and unemployment.

They are of great concerns since the need for cash will allow perpetrations to go on. In contrast with the sizeable on air time or items answering to worries about how to perfect childhood and all other periods of life's wellbeing in these parts of the society free from the fear of trafficking, many other discussions thrive on how to secure future 'sex workers'. Could society be the victim or culprit of some kind of militantism in prostitution politic? As succinctly demonstrated, the importance of prostitution here is creeping in again, because those destructive, violently, intrinsically harming crimes against children are how criminal rings secure future 'sex workers' or the future of sex work. Abated through legislation, media, inertia, SAAC are a societal product, and must be resolved by society. Now SAAC are also the effects of unemployment and the glorification of financial gains by any means or whenever one does not have to justify the way money is exchanged. That SAAC do not urge proactive reactions resulting in program able to reach every child is or the sign of the institutions being cynically drafted or drawing onto arguments of debilitating fatality, or the sign of social and political subservience to SAAC.

The conclusive comment is how little is done, and contrarily to how serious the propagation or at least the consolidation of the problems is, through technical means and more and more complex networks and associations, of what cannot be more heinous types of crimes. A consensus of 'that should never happen again' has been issued on persecutions such as genocides. Remembrances days and regular campaigns have triggered awareness of these horrors of the past and modern history as a warning against present ones. Martyrizing children (besides genocide other important criteria: its being the result of mass violence)- should be treated, as far as organised crimes and recidivism are concerned, as genocide legal equivalent, prosecuted and punished like any gross crimes against humanity. All SAAC obviously cannot be treated the same, according to gravity, age of the criminals, nature of the attack and moreover by the very possible lack of awareness doubled by incentives of the

sexualisation of relationships potentially playing an important role in the attacks or sexual acts, i.e., people guilty of SAAC out of ignorance or immaturity rather than intent to destroy. On a whole, as a defence against legislative ambiguity or defection, a duty of proportionality, reciprocity and balance prevails, leading to call into question how has been made possible that daily rapes and molestations, the sexual exploitations of children- without forgetting those of adults- are not regarded and sanctioned just as any other genocide attempt would be?

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APPENDIX

ⁱ Associations, laws, judiciary, executive, civil servants, and civil society.

ⁱⁱ the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organised Crime 2000, and in Article 4 of the Council of Europe Convention on action against Trafficking in Human Beings 2005:

“Trafficking in persons” shall mean the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a

position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation (O Briain, 2006, p.22).

iii

Many of the girls forced into prostitution in Atlanta were kidnapped or lured from public places, such as movie theaters, schools, bus stops and shopping malls. After years of victimization, many of these girls looked similar to child prostitutes from abusive backgrounds despite their circumstances and different means of entry into prostitution. (Fong and Berger, 2010, p.313).

^{iv} The millions of victims go in stark contrast with the low figures of indictment or victims' protections issues by Interpol or other police. Despite explanation or rather watering down factors such as growing population, more powerful tool of 'distribution' and of unsupervised or clandestine networking; or more positively that actual abuses are not hidden by child marriage, the complete absence of criminalisation, of reporting or of prosecutions, we assist to a growing strength and impunity facing an often disempowered, distanced or disengaged public, political and legal opinions or mechanisms.

^v From an attempt at mapping the general literature about the fight against paedophilia, a feeling of almost vacuum or desertion might arise. Come up various, but not numerous, articles about a few mediated stories, depicting the horrors lived or live by one, not by the hundreds of thousands current victims left aside. Also to test academics' works against the more populist viewpoint and actions led publicly through media, or information programs aiming at the general population or addresses to professionals such as social workers, teachers, or within the tourist industry is not really possible due to the, what could be named, a taboo stance, a culture of secrecy only rivalling or mirroring by the culture of secrecy of criminality, or sectarian obscurantism on the subject.

Paucity of data could or in fact more than data but investigations and follow-up might also be due to low level of disclosure. In searching a topic, one has always has to interrogate the present debate and information. When individual analyses mostly in the field of psychology resorting on the plight of a little number of victims, the paucity of all of the latter might come from the primary lack or opacity of information or investigations. In turn, blatant vacuum might come from the disequilibrium of power the subject touches on. The victims are caught between the grey area of familial and private doing, easily manipulated by abusers forcing people into ignorance, doubt and silence, between a judiciary system notoriously failing their duty, and traumatic events that may have impaired the victims cognitively, and a mid-lawful mid-criminal mafia making billions of dollars through the exploitation of sexual predation and depravation – a consumption of sex supported by and supporting violence, abuses, staging rapes and entrapment, exploiting people made vulnerable, and poverty, altogether aiming at them becoming what will be then appreciated and justified as being common and normalised.

If literature sometimes suggests or an increased number of research or the too little quality of them due to lack of funding, lack of coordination or just political, judicial competency or will; the overall acknowledgment is that even though, there might be a growing concern for sexual exploitation, and sexual abusers preying on underage children, it is nearly not as much as the echo of decoupling actual means for trade and spread of such paedophilic marketization'. Every one attests of this: through internet and the coordinated internationalisation of criminality, networks keep on developing. Those criminals are not caught. It is due by the lack of cooperation between different national or regional polices, states, policy-makers and also by the weakness or evasiveness of certain policies while others are openly lenient, and damaging to the children victims of these horrific crimes. Internet stands as an ever extensionally decoupling means of sharing incredible amounts of information, at a very fast speed, and at no cost. Vastly unregulated criminals of such grave and pervert, sadistic activities such as paedophilia remain quasi-unworried, as websites and forums will stay unanimous, and anyhow not investigated. Protocols such as the internet service providers deciding to close paedophilic or other forums, without even to have a duty to call the police, therefore precluding the police in turn from exerting its duty to investigate it, tied with a duty to perform in a proactive and professional way.

^{vi} Here lack of information is definitively an issue for a person that think they are legally being left at the hands of the perpetrators, or legally detained or abused, but information still is likely not to be enough without authorities' protection of victims. Even when it is there, the nature of being children render the victims so dependent of their abusers that to know about the crimes if prevention is not done actively would equate to just wait for the victims to turn up by themselves, and to be immune to the glooming perspective of becoming a victim when in care via the social services.

Since families are the primary barriers to abuse or the ones that may convey it, and the first environment in which a child is raised; unfortunately, solutions to abuses or at least to patterns that would lead a child to being exploited in the future are difficult to put in place. As we will see later in this dissertation, education within the communities and actions forbidding children prostitution and prostitution at large, together with real job opportunities for everyone underlined how structural, comprehensive and global, solutions have to be.

^{vii} Most victims of international trafficking come from Southeast Asia, Latin America, Eastern Europe and Newly Independent States and the average age of child victims of trafficking is about 13 or 14 (Barnitz, 2001; Boxill & Richardson, 2007). Although the trafficking of boys for commercial sexual purposes is typically unreported, the International Labor Organization (ILO) and UNICEF estimate that 2% of all commercial sexual exploitation is with boys (U.S. Department of State, 2008 in Broughton, 2009, p.39).

^{viii} Broughton goes on specifying that trafficking of persons occurs also domestically and vulnerable children^{viii} within the United States are at-risk of sexual exploitation (Broughton, 2009).

^{ix} A growing number of American children are trafficked into the national and international sex industry (Fong and Berger, 2010).

x

At the family level^x: Low level of education in the family, sexual abuse within the family, lack of family support within the educational system, substance abuse/addiction/alcoholism, history of abuse and violence within the family, lack of communication between parents and children, absence of parental support (O Briain, 2006, p.4).

including subcategories of Childhood Abuse, Poor Parenting Practices, Parental Instability, and Parental Loss. (Whitaker et al., 2008, p.535).

When trying to establish a profile of the children the most at risk most of their vulnerability comes from family themselves being perpetrators, by letting perpetrators abusing them or by not being able to protect them (in case when family or communities are the targets themselves). Though this account of the situations does not help solving what will appear to be caught in vicious cycles. Moreover, it dismisses how much the environment, as in the society and not the family, are letting people suffering just because laws do not reach the ones that are hidden, the ones without resources, and in case of children the ones that do not have knowledge enough because of not being exposed to legal and societal system and to what society should provide as safety nets in order for familial and private abuses to not go on.

^{xi} Although child prostitution is often associated with international trafficking, Estes and Weiner (2002) showed that this is only one aspect of child prostitution. Estes and Weiner (2002) suggest that as many as 244,000 American youth are at-risk of commercial sexual exploitation each year (Broughton, 2009).

xii

Commercialised or not.

This could constitute one of the causes or consequences why no real attempt at educating children against sexual abuses do not occur at school. As a displacement of the taboos when it is dealt with, whereas it has been proven, even despite the fact that main campaigns put forward the evidence that most predators are known to the direct surrounding of the victims and not caused predominantly by people strangers to the child.

Of course, focusing on trafficking is crucial but as in reproduction and production, as long as criminal networks are not as powerful as to kidnap and detain their victims, many of the children and of the adults victimised this way have been victims from their earlier age within their familial or community environment. Not tackling private or familial issues are an old by default judicial and political stances that lead to the impossibility of look into what communities as a whole do. Yet again the fact that situations are not defined properly could

lead to the system being unprepared vis a vis intervention. However, that commercial sexual exploitations are neglected is also a valid comment. The focus is on the sexual abuse of children in the home/community, as opposed to the commercial sexual exploitation of children (Lalor, 2003, p.460).

Maybe then when it comes to intervention as news about rigs dismantlement is very few apart, also through lack of testimony.

^{xiii} crimes known to bring money, and whose trade is to inspire a daily terror enabling the trauma and tetanise people through their lives.

^{xiv} Child marriage, paedophiles networking, be them informal, official or the outcome of total abandonment to what is done within families or within mafia or criminal circles are certainly the main components attached to this effect.

^{xv} The Supreme Court has had trouble drawing a line between legal and obscene sexual images. Some judges, like Black and Douglas, argued that the First Amendment protected all speech, including sexual speech and images arguing that the legislature, not the Court, should draw the line between (Schlebaum, 1992, p.916).

^{xvi}

^{xvii} *Boxill and Richardson (2007) found that these children were frequently involved in the juvenile justice system and their behavior criminalized. As a result, their abductions and long histories of physical and sexual abuse were ignored (Fong and Berger, 2010, p.315)*

^{xviii} *Tate admits to "genuine fury at the bland complacency of lawyers, judges, and law makers," who persistently choose to misunderstand, disbelieve or reject evidence (Schlebaum, 1992).*

^{xix} Capture how children are found and placed within societal circles seemingly seamed by the very authority of citizens' everyday security and justice.

^{xx} *Girl C said her adoptive mother went to social services in 2004 to beg for help. She said: "Mum wrote to all the key people in social services, called her own case conferences, invited agencies and got them sitting around the table, but they just passed the parcel between them – and all the while, I was getting increasingly under the power and influence of the gang." (The guardian, 2013, p.1).*

Two years later council agreed to put the girl in a temporary care home, but by then Girl C said: "It was too late: the grooming process had run its course. I was completely under their [the gang's] control." (The guardian, 2013, p.1).

Shortly after she was trafficked from Oxford to London for the first time, Girl C said, she had tried to talk to staff at the care home but was told the conversation was "inappropriate" (The guardian, 2013, p.1).

^{xxi} A question on wording remain, on how victims may be able to understand how to report it. To this effect, and the one of prevention, and also the ones of making sure that offenders associate pedophilia as a crime and not be themselves victims of immature judgments or be influenced by pervasive tendentious societal attitudes.

^{xxii} Would it be due to a changing society losing some of its humane values or economic or social stability or the growing concern and will of starting tackling or at least addressing the problem or even the fact that paedophilia cannot be hidden any longer within families' system such as when the children are in total dependence of adults or families or when facing a reluctant police or states.

^{xxiii} The UNICEF report found that 120 million girls and women under 20 had endured forced sexual acts, with such experiences especially common in some developing countries - about 70% of girls suffer sexual violence in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Equatorial Guinea - and an estimated 50% in Uganda, Tanzania and Zimbabwe, UNICEF said (Walker, 2014, p.1).

^{xxiv} A UNICEF report published this week details the plight of more than 500 sexually exploited children and a flourishing sex trade serving mainly German paedophiles and "sex tourists" (Schlagenhauf, 2005, p.1).

[...]

children are picked up at petrol stations, supermarkets, bus stations, and lay-bys by male, often middle-class, Germans (Schlagenhauf, 2005, p.3).

The clients are paedophiles or sex tourists who drive to the Czech–German border specifically for child sex, attractive because of the reduced risk of "AIDS and other diseases", she said (Schlagenhauf, 2005, p.3).

^{xxv} Amongst the Gusii people, crimes are perpetrated particularly by '*classificatory fathers of their victims (i.e., they are closely related members of their victims' parents' generation)*' or '*rape of prepubescent girls by adult men or actual father-daughter incest*' (Lalor, 2003, p 442)

^{xxvi} In as far as hidden or inclusive sexual perpetrations are concerned, from castes, to criminal rings, to child marriage, or dire poverty and unemployment, and lack of resources where peer pressures towards degradation is more certain to take place, another confusion might run its course. The inducing of amalgams with consent or nature or functions where the society is so corrupted that duress or physical coercion is induced in and within the whole system. Where people do not hold any power and rights to their own person and in equality to

others, and in which subjugation is sustained with mental and psychological brain-washing, a culture of silence and a culture in fact a community all pressurising or letting people enslaving and torturing children. A system of exclusion and seclusion practicing disablement via social circles.

xxvii

Human traffickers operate in circumstances where there are large numbers of people who are desperate for a better life, because of poverty, or lack of real opportunities, or because of personal difficulties, and when there is a demand for their labour or services in another place. Much of the 'demand' is for sexual services. (O Briain, 2006, p.6)

xxviii In any cases, all of these characteristics are but derivatives of societal constructions that a society looking for signs of possible enslavement would like to imagine as being the best way to suit all parasite-like stances they could then impose.

xxix Only one story one at a time, impeach the bigger picture to emerge, result maybe of what cannot be investigated, journalists cannot hold only on witnesses but would have to process onto the gathering of other types of evidence.

xxx From the diverse scandals in rich countries involving rich individuals, to the 2015 grooming scandals in the UK, to the USA very high rates of child 'prostitution' and marriage, to countries like Cambodia, Thailand and the Philippines or specific towns in eastern Europe or Africa, the targets of 'sex tourism' profiteering from what society as a whole proves itself to incompetent to authoritatively stop.

The great advantage of the images is that they prove how journalists, infiltrate or follow networks of paedophiles, without any problems, in an often completely open-air places where the 'sales' of children for sexual abuses take place daily. These reporting though not academics by nature just demonstrate how police, justice, law and human decency has then disappeared from the very society ruling them.

xxxi Also what if the state is unable to raise or help children, such as with the Saville scandals, or the scandals that go on and on but quietly in care industry = whatever privatised or not or 'agencised'= the state care system leading children to prostitution or condemned life barred with education.

Poverty that makes everyone in situation of vulnerability (Whitaker et al., 2008).

xxxii When no valid reason is given it has the potentiality or role of a statement, fabricating myths of arranged and forced marriage, child marriage and what will be called 'prostitution' of underage girls and boys -maybe located in neighbour places that the one discussed- and in unreported situations, where all people are foreign and strangers, where investigating one's clans would rhyme with banishment.

xxxiii Hidden as well through forced and arranged marriage or ‘simply’ by ‘officialised’ or totally despised ‘adult prostitution, which just up to now, is not fought or is not viewed as prostitution with sexual horrendous crimes against minors, but just as prostitution whatever the setting, degree of abuses, enslavement, coercion, dependence, autonomy, and age of the victims.

xxxiv

In a sense, excluded from the radical feminist approach to intervention means that the focus is shifted from men who sexually abuse are not outside society but neither are they wholly reducible to it. They are neither totally powerful, nor the victims of forces beyond their control (Purvis and Ward, 2006, p.303).

Sexual practices serve to create and maintain power relations between men and between men and being: sexually in charge, dominant, sexually successful, detached and self-focused, predatory, conquest-like, phallocentric, secretive, and immoral, whilst minimizing sexual inadequacy (Purvis and Ward, 2006, p.303).

For some men, therefore, sexual practices such as sexual behavior with a child may be a key experience through which power is derived and masculinity is accomplished (Purvis and Ward, 2006, p.307).

Such as the inevitability of heterosexuality. Trained to appear heterosexual or not homosexual, will justify any sexualised behaviour, forced sexualisation role or enrolment (allegiance, mimic, imitation) of the relation.

Furthermore, the emphasis on children’s obedience to adults and male supremacy over females allow men to yield a double authority over girls (Lalor, 2003).

xxxv

Internet is the ‘absolute best hunting ground (for a) pedophile’. It is "the most efficient pornography distribution engine ever conceived." Child pornography is particularly rampant on the Internet because pedophiles can transmit and download illegal pictures anonymously (Esposito, 1998, p.3).

xxxvi Like for other types of campaigns aimed at redressing tort or addressing government or populations even with endemic and serious topics, energy and information often get lost on the way.

xxxvii We also have seen that added to the confusion on how to define and target precisely those abuses, the sense of their being particularly horrendous, and the sense of its gravity, and with it the appropriateness of sanctions and the emergency of such situations, have affected the cohesion and coherence of actions at the same time as leaving people in inaction or without the necessary tools.

^{xxxviii}: Media though have an effect on this issue, one it may render the issue unrealistic, from the virtual domains, just like pornography or suggestive images within mainstream mass media features younger and younger people, by process of infantilisation and others. It also makes the ‘trade’ of paedophiliac literature, image, depiction or actual acts, its proliferation.

^{xxvix}

Another 6-year-old boy was able to tell his mother of sexual abuse by his older cousin after his sister, mother, and he had watched a television program about paedophiles (Jensen et al., 2005, p.1408).

^{xi} In any account how can we count on disclosure of the worst evil, while professionals of the mainstream society are all around facilitating it to appear cleaner. The most horrendous on that account is the sizeable amount of academics and social workers of all types openly for prostitution and supporting it.

The reason to counter pedophilia for the sake of society, productivity and health and not to free individuals from torture and enslavement, brought up the questions on the debates themselves- open towards a mean to what end?

^{xli} Vulnerability is a key word. But instead of being the vulnerability of the victims only, ‘vulnerability’ of community and even of the society and its guards, such as policies, polices, legal system and the social services are here implicated. Or else how can one explain such results. When not complicit, it takes to be endangered, or to be too weak to be able to react against, to account for the amount of inaction or inappropriate measures taken, letting what is called the sex industry to its atrocities.

^{xlii} potentially dangerous a cohort of psychologists and social workers, liable to subjectivities, salaries pressures, judgmental attitudes, social services eager to create jobs, normative pressures, neglect, misinformation, tight time-management, and much more given that the notorious use of the system psychologists put into place obeying pharmaceutical priorities on one hand and possibly be a tool of political coercion on the other hand could be when starting to be invasive and judgemental of situations that may be too complex and intricate to gather without a much more profound work that the one operating.

^{xliii} Destroy lives in turn, as the same mentality that permits children to be sexually abused or enslaved, would permit the notion of paedophilia to help them with destroying the lives of those falsely accused with it- that clearly deserves worst term of imprisonment and disqualified sanity, and responsibility (could affect right to vote, obviously to certain professions, and in fact affect people action and interaction within society). When in fact in turn people would be held at gunpoint with such accusations, ironically orchestrated by the actual abusers themselves, as well as how adults/children relationship could be affected in the

distanciation people would have to take facing a suspicion or rather frantic control done out of hysteria or power abuses).

^{xliv} It is when one could suspect that sentences are equal to rapes against adults but not on rapes against children, of rapes, often when rapes on adults are themselves trivialised, even though both should be treated as egregious crimes. All the same, rapes against children has something the society cannot prevent without the most drastic imprisonment- for recidivists.

^{xlvi} All very conscious fake attacks usually by persons agreeing with other types of abuses, but frightening enough for people to revert into all kind of silencing.

^{xlvii} This is a very delicate matter, as long as psychological, and mental abuses are concerned. But having stating that we have to admit that a place for all family giving safe shelter, and for all children, a place of education, equity and security is not always available at all, and this is the bigger issues of children that finally are abused with so much ease, because of the children being removed from society. This is thus a societal problem concerning politics and class, and the educational system, that are all at the very heart of the construction of societies and communities.

^{xlviii} The gathering of thousands of indecent assault on children on each computer (BBC, 2002) gives an idea on how widespread commercial abuses is.

^{xlix} Growing number of victims. This phrase is certainly the most shocking and widespread in the literature on present sexual abuses on children. While the number of crimes reported, noticed and dealt with is on the rise, one also can suppose that the number of the known or suspected victims is up because concern itself and world population are increasing, and not due to a level of abuse that is getting worse compared to past situations when cultures of secrecy and tabooisation have stifled the discussions or condemnations around them, and normalised these horrendous perpetrations altogether. Also the now possible or permissible expression, reporting and criminalisation contribute to a swell in statistics about the numbers of victims, but might be a positive outcome as before solicitude could not have been expressed. If a better awareness of the extent of child sexual abuses occur, then a better defence ought to follow.

^l The United States are higher than international estimates of abuse. In North America several studies show that 30–40% of female children and 13% of male children experience sexual abuse (Bolen& Scannapieco, 1999; Briere & Elliott, 2003; Corcoran & Pillai,2008 in Fong and Berger, 2010)

¹ If the literature on the subject is very interesting and the object of vast academic study, at times the account of actions may be suggesting [inertia or data duplication](#). Redundancy of data, and scenarios, same descriptions, sometimes not really needed from official reports of

papers (UNICEF Pacific, 2006), make the reader wonder whether people end up reading the same classic information about perpetrators, situations, without added details or notions.

^{li} Whatever the reason, it is combined with all other abuses, and at the same time includes all other abuses, as aggressions by nature sexual and the degree of coercion it requires, will also be physical, emotionally, psychological mental violations all at the same time (Lalor, 2003). It also consequently aims at keeping children as totally dependent in order to be kept in state of slavery, the long term aims their abusers, by triggering and upholding traumas who harm children and teenagers cognitively.

^{lii} ^{lii} More research than intervention, or at least more papers on research (victims focused) rather than papers on how institutions fight back, and punish, and on how to improve their efficiency. Many researchers remind the fact that their studying a crime, in fact of the worst kind, make the subject very secretive, at the image of the criminal society perpetrating them. But what can only make matters worse is that in addition to enquiring into mafia-like or 'private, familial horrors of incest', is how academics research itself has been impaired by secretiveness. They themselves work on statistics and case studies once one survivor out of thousands have been sheltered. But what about the process and the dire necessity of surveying police, social workers, and activists themselves into dismantling mafia networks? **Ultimately**, what might push someone to research the subject is not the lack of research themselves but the lack of measures taken against it

^{liii} These amalgamations through data is one of the many seeded by words. It makes us oblivious of the gravity of what sexual abuses are. The 'killing' of an individual, whose traumas goes beyond repair, because of the abuses impact themselves but also as society not through disempowerment this time but complicit actions often reacts with further stigmatisation. Why these abuses could stay unhealable? Not because of their victims' fragility but because society knowing remained passive, not actively enough stopping and preventing.

^{liv} I searched the web, randomly and openly to have a vision of not only the academic debates but also a more popular or journalistic approach. I have consistently searched academic libraries. In addition, I browsed the net in order to address more specific questions and to substantiate my thesis or suppositions, to bring about precise evidence or to deepen analysis, possibilities and limitations. I found that the web was poor in information. This subject brought often 'no results' in academic sites or results but within what will be view as 'unqualified', informal websites.