

STATEMENT TO THE APARTHEID COURT

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INTRODUCTION

South Africa's prisons are filled with men and women sentenced for political 'crimes' against the notorious apartheid regime. Their 'crimes'? Their desire for a free South Africa, their advancement of democratic ideals and their tireless and self-sacrificing endeavours to end apartheid.

This booklet contains the statement from the dock of one such South African patriot - Ebrahim Ismail Ebrahim. It is a statement that speaks for all those who have already sacrificed their lives and liberty for the struggle, as well as for those who will do so in the hard days ahead. It is an affirmation of the justness and dignity of our cause and of our determination to win freedom.

It is also the personal statement of a man whose strength of conviction, whose belief in the people of South Africa and their liberation movement, the African National Congress, is unwavering.

It is a remarkable statement - one of great political vision and maturity. What renders it even more remarkable is the circumstances in which it was made, coming as it did at the end of two nightmare years of detention and trial designed to break the strongest of spirits. But Ebrahim did not break. Ebrahim Ismail Ebrahim found himself in the dock because he had been kidnapped by South African agents from his home in Swaziland in 1986, taken at gunpoint to Pretoria, and ultimately charged with treason. The kidnap was yet another flagrant violation of international law by the South African regime. Ebrahim's detention was a violation of the laws governing human rights. His trial was a travesty of justice. The prosecution sought to prove that it was justified in snatching Ebrahim - that he was the mastermind behind land mine attacks of Umkhonto we Sizwe in the border farming areas. This charge could be backed up only by the spurious and contradictory evidence of anonymous 'Mr Xs', whose stories the defence were able to prove were badly concocted fiction.

An international campaign demanding Ebrahim's unconditional return to Swaziland was mounted. The ANC challenged the charges against him. Two National Executive Committee members of the ANC gave evidence in London attesting that the structures of the ANC are such that Ebrahim could not be behind the decision to plant the land mines.

Despite all efforts, Ebrahim and his two co-accused, Mandla Maseko and Simon Dladla, were found guilty and sentenced to 20 years, 23 years and 12 years respectively.

Pretoria's judicial and propaganda machinery had tried to use the trial of Ebrahim to denigrate the ANC. Ebrahim's dignity and determination, despite

severe duress, confounded these attempts. Ebrahim stood firm, a fearless opponent of apartheid, whose entire life has been one of selfless service to the cause of freedom.

Ebrahim's political beginnings were in Natal as part of the Natal Indian Congress in the 1950s. He was part of the Defiance Campaign, part of the Congress of the People, and joined Umkhonto we Sizwe in the early sixties. He has already served a 15-year sentence (1964-1979) on Robben Island for these activities. His statement is the testament of a man of remarkable courage and conviction; it bears witness to the crimes of apartheid.

Ebrahim Ismail Ebrahim and all other political prisoners and detainees in apartheid South Africa must be freed unconditionally!

In January 1989 Simon Dladla, Ismail Ebrahim and Mandla Maseko were sentenced to terms of imprisonment of 10 years, 20 years and 23 years respectively.

STATEMENT OF
EBRAHIM iSMAiL EBRAHIM
JANUARY, 1989

The ANC walks with pride among the many combinations of men and women which have, this century, through their labour, their sacrihces and their blood, liberated millions of people from colonialism, racial domination and fascism. its reason for existence is to accomplish precisely these goals. For this, naturally, it has earned the loathing of all those who are fighting a rearguard action to defend colonialism, racial domination and fascism.

Standing in court as members of this organisation, we reiterate our commitment, as the ANC does, to the principle of peace, freedom and justice. We commit ourselves to a ceaseless struggle for the establishment of a fully democratic, non-racial and free and prosperous society in our country. We stand firmly opposed to all forms of racial discrimination, national oppression and the exploitation of wealth of our country for the benefit of a selected few.

Growing up in a Racially Segregated Community

i am ciassihed by the South African racial laws as an indian South African. in any other circumstances, and if our country were what it should be, it would be sufficient for me to describe myself simply as a South African.

My parents brought me up to be proud of my language and my culture. There is nothing remarkable in that. What was special for me was that although so much in society discouraged them from seeing themselves as South Africans, their generation helped me understand my South Africanism.

As a Muslim child, i was schooled in islamic prayers and in the reading of the Holy Quran. As children we learnt of the struggles and the wars of jihad waged by the Holy Prophet of islam against the oppressive and decadent social order of his time. We grew up iisteningto the call of the muezzin from the minaret hve times a day, declaring to the world the universality of humankind.

We learnt something also of the non-violent passive resistance struggle led by Mahatma Chandi at the turn of the century and directed against the racial laws of the Boer and British colonial administrations. it is here that Ghandi developed sathyagraha, the philosophy of non-violent passive resistance based on the hnest tradition of the Veda.

As a young boy, barely able to comprehend the world in which i lived, i grew up in an environment where people talked about the defeat of Hitler and fascism, the defeat of iapan and the formation of the United Nations Organisation.

I remember the feeling of euphoria that swept our people when the indian National Congress of india led a successful struggle against British coioniaiism,

and we associated the names of our own leaders such as Dr Yusuf Dadoo and Dr Monty Naicker with the leaders of the struggle for independence against colonialism and imperialism.

In 1946, through the unity of the community, the Indian Congress launched the historic non-violent Passive Resistance Campaign against the Pass Laws of the Smuts government when more than 2 000 Indian men and women courted imprisonment. They defeated the attempts of the government to co-opt the community to the white power structure through spurious indirect representation. It was in this period that the leaders of the Indian Congress and the African National Congress declared the indivisibility of freedom through the Xuma-Dadoo-Naicker Pact. This Pact foreshadowed the formation of the Congress Alliance of the 1950s.

The Nationalist Party swept into power in 1948, amidst the hysteria of racial superiority and I recollect the fear and uncertainty that gripped our people. The Nationalists declared their aim to put the 'Kaffirs' in their place and repatriate the 'Coolies' to India. They promised to force repatriation through compulsory segregation and vowed to destroy the Indian people economically. They set about this task with the relentless fanaticism of a racist ideologue.

They enacted a host of oppressive and odious legislations such as the Group Areas Act, Job Reservation, the Population Registration Act, the Bantu Education Act, the Suppression of Communism Act and many, many more. These racial laws were passed by an exclusively white parliament at the time when the gruesome atrocities of Nazism were still fresh in the minds of the people; when the horror of the racial atrocities against the Jewish population of Europe was still fresh in the minds of our people. The Nats had made no secret of their sympathies with the Nazi Party of Germany.

It is a sad tale to relate how millions of people were uprooted from their homes, how whole communities were destroyed and made destitute because they happened to be people of the wrong colour. All this done, we were told, in defence of some civilised Christian God somewhere.

Like the children of apartheid today, we grew up in the poverty of institutionalised racism. We saw and detested the abject poverty and the humiliation of our people.

The Defiance Campaign

I joined the youth wing of the Indian Congress during the 1952 Defiance Campaign, and together with members of the ANC Youth League, actively participated in the daily tasks of the campaign. My leaders did not allow me to defy unjust laws because if arrested, I would receive a caning as I was too young to be imprisoned.

The Defiance Campaign was the largest non-violent political campaign conducted to date jointly by the ANC and the South African Indian Congress. The campaign was preceded by a letter addressed to Dr DF Malan from the Secretary-

General of the ANC, Comrade Walter Sisqu, in which he called for a round-table conference to discuss important matters affecting the oppressed people. Dr Malan rejected this request and set about suppressing the non-violent resistance of the people.

Over 8 000 volunteers, under the leadership of our volunteer-in-chief, Comrade Nelson Mandela, defied discriminatory laws and courted imprisonment. The Nationalist government moved quickly to suppress the campaign by enacting draconian laws which made it impossible for us to continue the campaign. The practice of criminalising all non-violent campaigns has been a consistent policy of the Nationalist government.

Since 1952 I have remained an active member of the Congress movement and witnessed the growth and expansion of the Congress Alliance. A notable addition to the Alliance was the formation of the Congress of Democrats by numerically small but very active white cadres. Many of them were former members of the banned Communist Party of South Africa and though much persecuted and harassed, they pioneered the full participation of whites in the liberatory struggle under the leadership of the ANC. The Alliance was joined also by the Coloured People's Congress and later by the South African Congress of Trade Unions.

Congress of the People 1955

I became a full member of the Natal Indian Congress and the chairman of its Greyville Branch. I also became a member of the Durban branch of the Congress of the People Committee, which was set up to collect the demands of the people for inclusion in a people's democratic document to be called the Freedom Charter. I actively participated in the organising of meetings and in the collection of the demands of the people from their homes and their places of work.

I was now elected a delegate to the Congress of the People held at Kliptown held on June 25 and 26, 1955. At this Congress, with some 3 000 delegates present - blacks and whites, workers and peasants, businessmen and intellectuals, youths and students, the young and the old, Christians, Hindus, Muslims and Jews - we discussed the clauses of the Charter and adopted it as a guide to a free, just and prosperous South Africa. At this historic gathering we swore to struggle until we ended all forms of oppression, until we ended the poverty and exploitation of our people.

Looking in retrospect, it is amazing that after so many years of national oppression, of racism and economic exploitation and at the height of the nationalist, racist power, the black oppressed people together at Kliptown defined the concept of a free people in non-racial terms, and sought to assure even the whites that democracy in South Africa would be completely free of any racial oppression. The Charter's anti-racist component makes it a criminal offence for anyone propagating any form of racism. The Charter also recognized the linguistic and

cultural diversity of our people and the inherent right of people to the development of their language and culture. This is only possible within a single, national identity of an independent, unitary, democratic and non-racial state.

It was the leadership of the ANC, acting on a proposal by the late Professor ZK Matthews, that initiated the nationwide Congress of the People. The subsequent adoption of the Freedom Charter by the National Conference of the ANC speaks volumes for the calibre and organisation and the statesmanship of its leaders.

No political party among the white ruling classes has ever since produced a programme of principles that matches the Freedom Charter in its non-racialism, in its democratic ideals, in its social responsibility and in its nobility and humaneness of purpose. Many begrudged us because we wished to right the historical injustices by the redistribution of the wealth of our country. The government regarded our declaration for a free and peaceful South Africa as an act of high treason.

Late 1950s

The second half of the fifties was a period of mass political protest. In this period of struggle, Chief A. Luthuli, president general of the ANC, continuously called on the people to refrain from the use of violence in the face of extreme police provocation. In this period, we were actively involved in the potato boycott campaign which was called to protest the inhuman and exploitative conditions of prison farm labourers in the potato fields of Bethal, in the campaign to boycott Nationalist products and in the Pound-a-Day campaign. This period also witnessed the bus boycott campaigns, the struggle in Zeerust and Sekhukhuniland, and the gallant struggle of the Pondoland people and the peasants of Natal.

Clearly this was a period of heightened political struggle against the intensification of apartheid rule and a clear determination by the oppressed people to secure their liberation by non-violent mass political action.

Government Repression

The racist government was eager to destroy this political activism among the people and got the opportunity when its police force opened fire on a peaceful, non-violent protest demonstration in Sharpeville on 21 March 1960, massacring 69 people and injuring over 180. They responded to the anger of the people, and of the international community by declaring a State of Emergency, detaining thousands of people and banning the ANC.

This banning was a direct assault on all freedom-loving people in the country because the ANC expressed the hope and aspirations not only of the African majority, but of all the democratic forces in our country. The African National Congress was a senior partner in the Congress Alliance and the vanguard organisation of all the oppressed people. The leadership of the African people

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through the ANC was and still remains the key factor in the destruction of this colonial type of national oppression and racial tyranny, and in the establishment of a free democratic society. The banning of the ANC removed our hopes of achieving this through peaceful non-violent struggle.

This view was reinforced when the state used all the forces at its command to crush the three days' peaceful protest call made by Comrade Mandela after the AIL-In African Conference in 1961. This historic gathering of African people from throughout the country resolved to demand from the government the convening of a National Convention with sovereign powers to discuss and draw up a new democratic constitution for South Africa.

The choice facing the ANC in 1960 was whether to abandon the struggle for national independence and a democratic South Africa or to continue the struggle from an illegal, underground position. The history of the ANC since 1912 demonstrated clearly that the latter was the only correct and honourable thing to do. Only a fool would have believed that by banning the ANC the organisation would disappear from the scene of struggle.

A clear message emanated from our rulers that it was not going to tolerate any form of peaceful struggle which in any manner threatens white minority baasskap rule in the country. The other organisations in the Congress Alliance became completely ineffective with the banning of its entire leadership.

Launching of the Armed Struggle

Under the repressive nationalist regime it was impossible to continue struggling in the old non-violent manner. The government with the support of big capital in the country and with the backing of its imperialist allies was hell-bent on maintaining the cheap labour system of apartheid with all its human suffering.

A chapter closed in our history. We decided to fight rather than surrender.

We decided to meet the repressive violence of the state with the revolutionary violence of the people. We have never been perpetrators of violence but rather the victims of violence. Our organisation correctly concluded that the total liberation of our country lay along the road of armed struggle. It was for this reason

Umkhonto we Sizwe was established in 1961 by the ANC under the command of Comrade Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela.

It was in this climate, too, that I, with many others, joined Umkhonto we Sizwe, set up by the ANC as its military wing. Umkhonto we Sizwe carried out nationwide sabotage attacks on state structures and installations.

As Commander-in-Chief Comrade Mandela called on the people to join

Umkhonto and warned that there was no easy road to freedom. To achieve liberation and justice we must be prepared to sacrifice our homes, our loved ones and even our own lives. That is why, in the short history of our armed struggle many freedom fighters have fallen to the guns of the apartheid state, thousands found themselves in apartheid prisons and thousands more were forced into exile, even there to be pursued and murdered, by the evil forces of apartheid.

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Many combatants were sent to the gallows.

The Judiciary

I joined Umkhonto we Sizwe and became a member of the Natal Regional Command. Our organisation carried out nationwide sabotage attacks on state structures and installations. I was arrested in 1963, detained and tortured and finally tried and sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment. I did not consider myself morally guilty of the acts for which I was convicted, but I at least knew that the testimony of state witnesses was a true reflection of what had actually transpired. I make this point for the limited purpose of demonstrating that the security police, at that stage, did not fabricate evidence in our trial.

As an oppressed nation, we could never regard our courts as places of justice in the moral sense of the word. We cannot divorce the courts from the apartheid structures for they are a product of an exclusively white racial parliament and are there to enforce laws enacted by this parliament no matter how morally offensive and odious these laws are to the oppressed. Can a basically unjust law be justly applied and can something morally wrong be made kosher just because it passes through a judicial process?

What is, however, shockingly unbelievable about this trial is that of the 3 secret witnesses who testified against me, secret witness XI said two material things that were partially true, i.e. that I was present at a meeting in Biro Triumph and at a meeting called by Mac Maharai in Swaziland, but the other two witnesses totally fabricated the evidence against me.

Why so much evidence was fabricated by the police is difficult to comprehend. It was probably meant to justify my abduction from Swaziland and the subsequent torture in the police cells. For one thing, even without these fabrications the court would have had no problems in coming to certain conclusions.

Robben Island Years

I served the whole of my 15 years' imprisonment without a day's remission in Robben Island Prison. If any of us harboured any illusions that the prison institution was primarily concerned with the safe-keeping and rehabilitation of prisoners, this was dispelled soon after our arrival on Robben Island.

Although we were all black prisoners, we were under the charge of exclusively white prison warders. The prison, we found, was an extended baton of the security police. In prison we were assaulted, starved, underclothed and exposed to bitter cold weather. We were sworn at and humiliated in the most degrading manner.

We broke stones and ate a measly meal. For years we were made to stand stark naked for long periods of time in an open courtyard, sometimes in biting cold weather. One of my close friends died of exposure. Some were given strokes and not allowed legal representation.

If there was still anybody not completely convinced of the horrible wickedness of the apartheid system, their experience in prison changed that. It is

incomprehensible that for 14 years the prison department prevented us from knowing anything of what was happening in the world outside. For 15 years I was not permitted to see a Muslim religious worker and was not even allowed a copy of the Holy Quran.

If the prison authorities intended to break the backbone of political prisoners, it has in reality achieved the direct opposite. The prison with all its pettiness and sheer stupid cruelty became a testing ground for freedom fighters. Is it any wonder then, that most of the former prisoners once again found themselves in the ranks of the liberatory movement?

I was released from prison in 1979 only to be banned and heavily restricted. I was prevented from entering any work place or seeking employment in a factory or a place of education. I was under constant police harassment and found it difficult to live a normal life. In 1980 I left South Africa illegally and went into exile.

Abroad, I was once again welcomed into the ranks of the ANC and continued to serve my organisation and my people.

The Supremacy of the ANC

Two years ago (1987) our organisation marked the 75th year of its existence, making it the oldest political organisation on the continent. It was for us a proud and historic Jubilee Year. Our age, our long experience and untold sacrifices as an organisation place on our shoulders a responsibility not to be taken lightly. It is a responsibility not only to ourselves but to the entire peoples of South and Southern Africa, black and white, and to the international community of nations. We have discharged this responsibility to the best of our ability, given our history and the repressive conditions under which we operate. Ours is a responsibility that flows out of our deep commitment to secure for all the inhabitants of our country a free and just society. We have rejected the jack-boot morality of the racist regime. We have remained steadfast in the resolve that we should not reproduce ourselves in the image of our racist oppressors, as terrorists and wanton murderers. It could never be that we should find ourselves conducting a military campaign against civilians, whatever their colour. We have strenuously rejected a policy of terrorism, racial tyranny and reactionary nationalism. As members of the ANC, we have at all times tried to live up to this responsibility, and have always honoured our organisation, its leadership and its commitment to humanitarian principles. We represent the force of peace, freedom and process.

The formation of the ANC in 1912, though primarily sparked off by the formation of the 1910 Union of South Africa, was in a sense a political continuation of the anti-colonial struggle waged by the African people over the last few centuries.

The ANC never accepted the legitimacy of the white minority government and deeply resented the betrayal of the black population by the British government. It was the British government that conspired to consolidate the white

power structure in South Africa and reduce the black people to a permanent status of votelessness, a rightless and a landless people: a proud people reduced to beggars in their own land.

The independence that the whites were given by Britain did not change the colonial status of the blacks. Passing the reign of oppression from Whitehall to Pretoria made the task of exploitation more efficient. It does not surprise us that among the first evil deeds of the minority government was the passage of the 1913 Land Act which permanently turned a whole nation into a landless people. Nor could we be surprised that in the year 1989, South Africa is the only country on the African continent that has clung to this type of national oppression and is the only country in the world that practices an anachronistic colonial type of institutionalised racism.

It is Britain today that is an obstacle to any concerted international and Commonwealth action to end apartheid and establish a democratic society in South Africa.

Colonialism of a Special Type

The establishment of the ANC marked the first political formation of the African people to challenge their colonial status, and, therefore, the legitimacy of the South African racist state at its formation and throughout the ensuing decades.

The racist state had no legitimacy then and less legitimacy today.

White South Africa enjoyed all the trappings of an imperial country. They had the franchise, privileged employment, higher wages, better education facilities, better housing, superior medical care, social security and a chauvinistic feeling of racial superiority. The blacks were and still are cursed with all the features of a colonised people - lack of franchise, abject poverty, high mortality rate, poor and inadequate housing confined to ghettos and squatter camps, inferior or no education, low wages, poor medical care, landlessness and trade restrictions, poverty-stricken rural areas and institutionalised racism. Added to this is the attempt to co-opt collaborationist elements from the oppressed classes in the guise of traditionalism and racial identity. The tri-cameral parliament is a classic composition of colonial oppression.

The main problem, as we in the ANC perceive it, is not just one of a first world versus a third world situation as our rulers would have us believe. It is a problem of colonialism of a special type which has over the years used violence and institutionalised racism to oppress the people and super-exploit the workers (and still does).

Our struggle arises from the very nature of the South African society and places on us an inherent right and duty to overthrow this system of usurpation and racial tyranny. We could not have taken any other road. Our method of struggle has always been determined by the scope created by the ruling government of the country. We have no power to influence the destiny of our country other than by means of the four pillars in our struggle.

We have always regarded ourselves as an intrinsic part of the world wide anti-colonial and anti-imperialistic movement. This history of our organisation has, therefore, closely followed the pattern of the anti-colonial struggles in other parts of the world.

Our organisation took its rightful place among the world anti-colonial movements and both the ANC and the Indian Congress were present at the Bandung Conference in 1954.

The leaders of the ANC, both past and present, such as Luthuli, Kotane, Mandela, Maris, Tambo, Sisulu, Dadoo, Slovo, Fischer, Mbeki and many others, belong to the gallery of the heroic leaders of the national liberation movements such as Nyerere, Nkrumah, Nasser, Neto, Machel, Mugabe, Nehru, Ho Chi Minh and others.

Our identification with the world liberation movements and our struggle to end the colonial racial apartheid system and establish in its place a non-racial democracy has earned us the recognition, respect and support of the whole of humanity. The African National Congress today has more diplomatic representation abroad than does the South African government.

Added to this, the state itself assisted, encouraged and promoted numerous collaborationist groups and created leaders like the Rajbansi's, the Hendrickse's and Rev. Gogotya's.

Yet we can justly claim today that the African National Congress stands as a vanguard organisation and authentic voice of the African people and, therefore, of all the democratic forces in our country. We enjoy an overwhelming legitimacy both inside South Africa and among the nations of the world.

An increasing number of people from the white ruling establishment are coming around to recognise the invaluable role of the ANC in the solution of our problems. Only in the past months the rugby bosses, Afrikaner students and intellectuals, members of the Indian community and the soccer administrators have all had meetings with the African National Congress. And there are many, many more who see our organisation without seeking publicity. Is it not time for the government as well to recognise the key role of the ANC in creating a just and democratic order? Should it not seek to talk to our organisation? How many more massacres are needed, how many more prisons and police cells, how many more deaths, how many more children must suffer and to what level of economic ruin must we fall before the government begins talking to the ANC to create a free, non-racial democracy in our country?

Much has been said and documented concerning our half-a-century of non-violent resistance and the reasons why we finally took up arms to liberate our country. The non-violent phase of our struggle encompassed petitions, deputations, mass meetings with countless resolutions, civil disobedience, national stoppages of work and boycotts of different types.

Decades of peaceful, non-violent struggle earned us the contempt of the mining classes. The apartheid regime decreed that to resist oppression in any way was

illegal. We are in the same situation today. Our country has become a land of political trials and mass detentions without trial. Detainees are brutally tortured and some even die in the police cells. Kidnappings, assassinations and attacks on democratic organisations by secret death squads are becoming common occurrences. Our press is gagged and our gallows are full. The State of Emergency has criminalised all peaceful political struggle, leaving the oppressed people with little alternative but to pursue less peaceful methods of struggle.

The current level of repression, with its vicious State of Emergency, is unprecedented in the history of our country. Never before have so many people, even children, been detained without trial for so long a period. The state has brought everything out of its repressive arsenal to subjugate a people no longer prepared to be subjugated.

A dark cloud looms over South Africa, when even legal organisations are criminalised for treason and terrorism. The thousands who are in prison today have never carried arms. It is foolish thinking that heightened repression could create peace and an oppressive stability in South Africa. It is the level of repression that leads to the escalation of revolutionary violence. History is, therefore, repeating itself because we faced a similar situation in 1961 when, because the Pretoria regime had blocked all avenues for peaceful struggle, we were forced to take up arms.

State Terrorism in Swaziland

Before passing sentence, I request the court to take certain factors into consideration.

I was kidnapped from a foreign state by the South African security forces.

At that point, I was carrying an Indian passport, issued to me by the government of India.

The lack of any judicial restraint has given the security forces of apartheid a free hand to continue their abductions with impunity. The violation of the borders of a neighbouring state, of its independence and sovereignty, is itself a great offence against international law and has in the past resulted in countries going to war. Kidnapping people and forcibly bringing them across the border fences in South Africa is an act of state terrorism.

My abduction was a sequel to the kidnapping of a Swiss couple, a Swazi lady and a registered South African refugee, Shadrack Maphumulo - all of which took place four days before my own abduction. The South African police raided Maphumulo's flat at night and shot him in the stomach. They dragged his bleeding body down a flight of stairs and dumped him into the boot of their car. He died before he reached the offices of the security police. Maphumulo served ten years prison sentence on Robben Island and was among the finest sons of Africa.

Are these abductions and murder not acts of state terrorism? Have our laws given immunity to the perpetrators of these ghastly acts of murder and terrorism?

We in the ANC never advocated a policy of murdering or abducting South

African government personnel abroad. Yet it is now an accepted policy of the South African security forces to assassinate and abduct the opponents of the apartheid regime in foreign lands. The situation becomes worse if legal sanctions are given to such acts.

My abduction was followed by police torture to the point where I nearly lost my mind. My two co-accused were also brutally tortured. It is horrifying to note how widespread these tortures are. The very system of detention without trial and without access to lawyers, family or anyone from the outside, creates the ideal conditions for the wicked mind to devise methods of human torture. I have had personal experience of this, both in 1963 and during the present detentions. When complaining of torture we always face the problem in court that it is only our word against the testimony of police officers. Our experience, unfortunately, or our perception, if you like, is that the courts are always inclined to accept the testimony of police witnesses. It is only in civil matters that such atrocities are exposed. Are we then not entitled to question whether the courts are not giving the police a free hand to continue with their inhuman torture of political detainees?

It is extremely disturbing that the Detainees' Parents' Support Committee is now prevented from monitoring the fate of detainees.

It is instructive to note that, despite my numerous complaints which included a letter to the Minister of Law and Order, concerning my abduction, the theft of my personal property and torture in the police cells, no attempts have been made to investigate my complaints. Since 1986 my attorneys have repeatedly requested the Attorney General to state if he intends prosecuting the criminals who abducted me, and, if not, he should issue a certificate to that effect so that I could institute private prosecutions. To date the Attorney General has not replied.

The next point I have already mentioned, but it is a crime so grotesque that one is urged to shout about it a million times over. I hope somebody somewhere would be listening. Nearly all the evidence given against me by the secret state witnesses was sheer fabrication. I doubt this could happen in any civilised country in the world today. One conjures up stark and gruesome memories of the Nazi courts in Hitler's Germany. The Nazis began with the Reichstag trial where evidence was falsified against the leader of the German Communist Party. They began with the Communists, then followed the turn of the Jews, the liberals and the anti-Nazi German opposition.

Today the police are permitted to fabricate evidence against us, tomorrow it will surely be the turn of the white liberals, the Afrikaner intellectuals and the churchmen.

What gives the police the right or the perception that they could with such audacity subvert their judiciary for political purposes? Have the police concluded that the judiciary is subject to manipulation in such an outrageous manner? No state has the right, legal or moral, to fabricate evidence against an accused

person. This crime is aggravated when it is done to achieve certain political goals. These witnesses could not have falsely testified without the active collusion of the security police.

What legal protection does a person have in this country when he is abducted from a foreign country, detained and tortured, his personal property plundered and evidence fabricated against him? The criminals are not even investigated, let alone brought to justice.

Justice 1M Dldcott recently addressing the Second Ernie Wentzel Memorial Lecture described this phenomenon as the lawlessness of the state. I wonder in the future whether freedom fighters should bother to even stand trial. It is painful to say the least that testimony of secret witnesses of despicable character who would sell their own souls for a sixpence is preferred over the testimony of respected leaders of our people.

What Is Justice?

At the beginning of this trial, we said we were not guilty of what we were accused of, and have in the subsequent months insisted on our innocence.

Finding us guilty does not affect the substance of the fundamental issue under contention in this court. Though pronounced guilty, we shall continue to reaffirm and pronounce our innocence. This is simply because it is not we, but the cause we represent, that has been on trial in this court. Finding us guilty is merely a statement that the state considers the struggle for democracy, equality, justice, peace and a non-racial society to be morally and politically reprehensible requiring suppression by judicial and other means.

We would challenge and contest such a statement with all the means in our power. We are firmly convinced that racial tyranny and injustice, and the resort to weapons of war and other forms of force to maintain and defend a system based on these practices, are morally and politically reprehensible. For justice to be done, in the larger and more fundamental meaning of that word and concept, requires that this court addresses itself to the issue we have just stated. To quote Professor DA Kotze, 'In terms of the definition of structural violence, South Africa is regarded internationally as a structurally violent society. This is mainly the result of the fact that this is probably the only society on earth which legally enforces discrimination with all the connotations of inequality and injustices called forward by this term.'

The Afrikaner people themselves would never have tolerated this type of violence if used against them and would not have pursued 50 years of fruitless peaceful protestations.

In the courts of the people of the world, the apartheid system of national oppression, racial tyranny, injustice, repression and war have already been judged guilty, having solemnly and by a formal international convention been categorised as a crime against humanity. This is a crime worse than treason, sedition and criminal murder. We sit in this court because we dared to rise against this crime.

The concept of guilt implies and contains within it a definite morality and distinct set of values. Legislation passed by a legislature which defines guilt in statutory terms and lays down rules for the punishment of guilty behaviour, must itself derive its legitimacy, and, therefore, its right to be recognized as just, from the fact that it is based on universally accepted moral precepts and value systems. Clearly, therefore, the laws that make up the legal body of a system that is a crime against humanity must themselves be viewed as instruments for the commission of such a crime and have, therefore, to be defied and resisted in the interests of justice itself.

All morality and just legal systems based on this morality, recognise the right of all human beings to life, liberty, happiness and well-being. The statement 'all men are created equal' reaffirms the principle that none has the moral right to deny or take away from another these inalienable rights. None is endowed with superior powers to determine that another is inferior and subject to governance by him who proclaims himself superior.

Governments which base themselves outside the parameters of these fundamental notions and pursue policies designed to undermine or nullify them, can have no right to exist. To borrow from the American Declaration of Independence of 1776, 'When a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce (the people) under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security.'

As black citizens of this country we are instructed by one experience. This is an experience of deliberate and systematic oppression, absolute despotism, degradation and denial of our very humanity. This experience obliges us to conclude that the regimes which have ruled our country for 40 years now have, as a matter of policy, based themselves outside the parameters of such human thought and activity as can be considered moral, humane and just. To throw off such governments, as we must surely try, is to stand on the side of morality, human decency and justice.

If we had remained passive, we would have contributed to the perpetuation of a system that is morally and politically offensive in the extreme. We are today proud to be among the ranks of the revolutionary freedom fighters and honoured and inspired that the African National Congress counts us among its own.

The Freedom Charter is to us like a lodestar which beckons us to the goal of genuine emancipation and happiness of all our people, both black and white.

If ever an opportunity arose for freedom and justice in our country to be brought about by peaceful means and for peace to be achieved by peaceful means, we should seize the opportunity with both hands. Genuine peace and freedom must recognise that if South Africa claims to be an independent state, it is one in which the majority of the people have never enjoyed independence. It must recognise the national liberation content of our struggle and aim at the restoration of usurped land and wealth, and an end to national humiliation in all its forms and

an affirmation of the culture and personality of the rightless majority. The destruction of apartheid envisages the creation of a country which will restore genuine independence to the majority of its black people and create a non-racial democracy with human rights for all. This can never be achieved by creating and shifting black and white structures and creating a multitude of parliaments.

Violence

Our President, Comrade Oliver Tambo, has pointed out that we who have been victims of violence for centuries know its true meaning. Our own experience taught us to hate violence. Our cultures reject the notion of violence for its own sake. In addition, because we have been targets of colonial and racial violence for centuries, we understand fully the demeaning and painful misery that derives from the mass and systematic application of force. As a movement leading such people, we could not ourselves have inherited or otherwise allowed ourselves to acquire any notions about violence different from those of the people from whom we have come and who we represent.

Accordingly, though we decided on armed struggle, at no point have we allowed ourselves to become slaves to violence, as our President has said. There is nothing in our philosophical outlook which binds us inevitably, and under all circumstances, to the use of revolutionary force to achieve our objectives. Our very being instructs us that if we could avoid its use, then we should. We think the direct opposite applies to those who have grown up with and been nurtured on notions of racial superiority. We have said for any people to oppress another requires the use of violence. To use violence to maintain a system of racial domination requires that its users rationalise such use of violence to the point where it is seen as an admirable attribute among those who dominate and therefore have to use force daily against the dominated.

A future society will have to contend with the children of violence. People who are taught to wield a gun, a baton and the jackboot, will find it difficult to understand that the use of force to order human relations is not the inevitable condition of human existence.

If coming events cast their shadows before them, then we need to look at the action of a former policeman in Pretoria in late November, 1988. This man for 15 minutes walked through two blocks in the centre of Pretoria, killing and wounding blacks. I doubt if a black person killing whites in Pretoria would have lasted two minutes. And nobody has referred to this murderer of black people as a terrorist.

As for now, we would like to warn our white compatriots who have permitted themselves to be inducted into a cabal of violence for the defence of the apartheid regime, that they will merely reap the fruits of their folly. The adherents of the cult of violence whose victims we are today, will tomorrow turn on white society to assert their right and predestination to determine what the whites themselves

should think and do.

The pursuit of the goal of peace both within our country and internationally is fundamental to our whole outlook. It is precisely for this reason that this objective is stated in the Freedom Charter. We stand here to affirm without any apology that the ANC and the rest of the democratic movement of our country are an important and unchangeable component part of the world peace movement.

We seek a peace in our country based on freedom and justice. These are the necessary conditions without which there can be no peace. Quiescence brought about by repression is not peace, but a mere lull before the storm, a false stillness behind which lurks a thunderous explosion.

We are certain that this court will decide to impose on us various sentences.

Though we shall condemn it as a perpetuation of the system of injustice to which millions of our people are subject, we do not fear such an outcome. To fear it would only mean that, when we joined the struggle for emancipation of our people, we did not understand the nature of the enemy we had to confront.

But we know who it is that we and the rest of the freedom-loving people of our country have to fight to turn into reality the dream of a South Africa that shall belong to all the people, both black and white. We have brushed shoulders with the angels of death who guard the king and princes that occupy the apartheid throne. In their hands they carry the gun, the hangman's noose and vile instruments of torture. We know that the throne they defend can only stand if it is surrounded by a moat of human suffering.

As we leave this building to go wherever this court decides, we wish to say to our people, we tried to carry out your behests. We did our best to live up to what you expected of us as members of the African National Congress. There are countless others like us who are prepared to sacrifice their very lives to achieve the noble goal of the emancipation of our country.

We shall achieve victory soon!

Personal Observations

When writing this statement I thought carefully as to what I should say. After much contemplation I felt it better for this court to know precisely how I honestly feel about the issues raised. To tell the truth no matter how unpleasant. It would be against my nature to tell the court something palatable in mitigation but which does not reflect the truth of my beliefs. The court should, as clearly as possible, know my thinking, and the factors that motivated me in the past and which will motivate me in the future.

When I was detained both in 1963 and 1986 I refused to answer questions during interrogation. To me this was a matter of deeply-held principles. During this detention I told the police and the inspector of detainees that I would rather die in detention than betray the trust of a single person or organisation. When I acknowledged that certain items were removed from my house it was to

1/

establish the fact that I was indeed abducted by the South African security forces. The factor that led me not to testify in this trial is that I would refuse to answer questions which would give information to the state security police. This in turn would prejudice my evidence before this court.

I have been actively involved in the struggle for liberation for over 36 years. I spent about half that period in prison. My life has been one of struggle for peace and natural justice, for a common humanity and a struggle against the greatest single evil of this century, the evil of racism.

If I were to choose my life all over again I would follow the same path. I could never have remained indifferent to the poverty and suffering of our people.

I have a deep commitment for peace, freedom and prosperity for all my fellow human beings and have an equal distaste for injustice and oppression.

J. _ .r . ,

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT ANC
PO BOX 38, 28 PENTON STREET, LONDON N1 9PR, UNITED KINGDOM
OR PO BOX 31791, LUSAKA, ZAMBIA

8.
INTERNATIONALER
KONGRESS
OIER
KINDESMISSHANDLUNG
UNI)
VERNAFHLASSIGUNG
Kindesmißhandlung
oder Kinderschutz
Ein gesellschaftliches
Dilemma
Child Abuse
or Child Protection
Society's Dilemma
8TH
INTERNATIONAL
CONGRESS
ON
CHILD ABUSE
AND
NEGLECT
2.-6. September 1990
Congress Centrum Hamburg

UBERSICHT / OVERVIEW

SONNTAG

SUNDAY

MONTAG

Opening Ceremony Plenary I

Runw/Saal 2 ST: E/G/F/S

I(Ilnr7)1,5aal 02

MONDAY

11.30 am - 1.30 pm

Get Together Party

Iul/m' llul/ Seal 1 Plenary II

ST: E/G/F/S

I(wquaal 02

Forum 1 Workshop1

English English

RummSaal 07 me Saal 5/1

Forum 2 Workshop 2

English English

RUHIH 588106 R(WW Saal 5/2

Forum 4 Workshop 4

ST: E/G/F/S English

wa1 Saal 04 szn Saal 11

Forum 6 Workshop 5

ST: E/G English

Ruum Seal 08 I(num Saal 14

Workshop 8

English

Rmrm Saal 5/3

PS - Pnpvr Svssion /

Vortragssitzung

VS - Video Svssion/

Videovorfihrung

7 Disrussian Group /

Diskussionsgruppe

7 Simulhmvaus Translation /

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E 7 Ifnglislt / Englisch

G 7 German / Deutsch

F 7 Frcnrh / Fanzbsisch

7 Spanish / Spanisch

Workshop 10

English

KUUHI Saal 15

Workshop 14

German

Rmvm Saal 13

Workshop 15

Spanish

I(unm Saal 09

Workshop 18

German

Ruum Saal 12

Workshop 19

German

I(mwz Saal

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Phil 256/58

ISPCAN e(. -reception

DIENSTAG

TUESDAY

lim- 1

Plenary 3

ST: E/G/F/S

RummSaal 02

11.30 am-1.30 pm 1

Introductory Course 1

ST: E/G/F/S

Rmm/fSaal 04

Forum 3 PS 01

English English

Rmm Saal 06 Room/Saal:

(Uni)
Forum 5 Phil 256/58
ST: E/G
me Saal 08 PS 08
English
Forum 8 Room/Saal:
ST: E/G/F/S (Uni)
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Forum 11 PS 12
English French
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English PS 13
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Workshop 9 (Uni) Hdrsaal 6
German
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English
Workshop 12 Ruum Saal 11
English
Ruwm Saal 14 PS 32
English
Workshop 13 Runm Saal 5/1
German
Rnum Seal 13 PS 40
English
Workshop 21 Ruum Saal 5/2
German
anu Seal 15 PS 43
English
Rumu Saal 5/3
PS 49
English
I(nnm Saal 5/4
VS 2
Runm Seal 10
lul/w' llntl Saal 1
National and
Network Meetings
Congress Party
in the "Fabrik"

Unter der
 Schirmherrschaft
 der PrESidentin des
 deutschen Bundestages/
 Under the Patronage
 of the President of the
 German Parliament
 Veranstalter/
 Orgtmzzer
 ISPCAN-Vorstand/
 Officers
 eutscher Veranstalter/
 German Organizer
 Kongress-Priisident/
 Congress Chairman
 Kongress-Sekretar/
 Congress Secretary
 Wissenschaftliches
 Programm-Komitee/
 icientific Programme
 Committee
 Frau Prof. Drh Rita SUBmuth
 International Society for
 Prevention of Child Abuse
 and Neglect
 C. Henry Kempe National
 Center for Prevention and
 Treatment of Child Abuse
 and Neglect
 7205 Oneida Street,
 Denver, Colorado 80220,
 USA
 Kim Oates, President,
 Australia
 Helen Agathonos,
 President-elect, Greece
 Jaap E. Doek, Vice President,
 The Netherlands
 Anne HT Cohn Donnelly,
 Secretary, USA
 Alison A Davis, Treasurer,
 Australia
 Bundesarbeitsgemeinschaft
 der Kinderschutthentren
 H'dUm/ ASSLWIIIUIIIUIII of
 Child PI'UILTHUH szfrUS
 SpichernstraBe 55
 D-50000 Kdln, FRG
 Reinhart Wolff, FRG
 Tom Levold, FRG
 Jaap Doek, The Netherlands
 Anette Engfer, FRG
 Kari Killen Heap, Norway
 Tom Levold, FRG
 Margaret Lynch, UK
 Cathe'rine Marneffe, Belgium
 Kim Oates, Australia
 Jacquie Roberts, Scotland
 Sjief Teuns, The Netherlands
 Ute Thyen, FRG
 Reinhart Wolff, FRG
 Klaus Zuppinger, Schweiz
 Organisationskomitee/
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 Beratergremium/
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 Advisory Cammittcr
 Hans Altendorf, FRG
 Andrea Beckmann, FRG
 Alison A. Davis, Austra/fen

Frank DUCHting, FRG
Maria Gehrhard, FRG
Uwe Hinrichs, FRG
Pieter Hutz, FRG
Eugen Jungjohann, FRG
Timm Kunstreich, FRG
Stephan v. deis
of Menar, FRG
Carmen Meier, FRG
Herbert Paulischin, Austria
Wulf Rauer, FRG
Matthias Rieger, FRG
Wolf Satorius, FRG
Elsbeth Schmid, SWI'tzer/anc
Christel Seeland, FRG
Heinrich Wienecke, FRG
Walter Wilken, FRG
Helen Agathonos-
Gergopoulou, Greece
Ingrid Baer, FRG
Ernesto Caffo, Italy
Anne HT Cohn Donelly, USA
Albert Criville', France
Ross Dawson, Canada
Franklin Augusto
dos Santos Farinatti, Brasi/
David Finkelhor, USA
Tilman H. FURNiss, UK
Dirk Jarre'z, FRG
Mohd Sham Kasim,
Malaysia
Arend Jan Koers,
The Netherlands
Jill E. Korbin, USA
Richard Krugman, USA
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Joav Merrick, Israel
John Pickett, UK
Hans Olbing, FRG
Gladys Irene Rothman,
Canada
Zelided Arnaldo y Ruiz,
Dominican Republic
Pierre Straus, France
Richard A. White, UK

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Der Kongress wird
mit Mitteln des
Bundesministeriums für
Jugend, Familie, Frauen
und Gesundheit (BMJFFG),
der Freien und
Hansestadt Hamburg,
der Deutschen
Forschungsgemeinschaft,
des Deutschen Akademischen
Austauschdienstes und
der Deutschen Stiftung für
Entwicklungslander
unterstützt.

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GRUSSWORT DER PRASIDENTIN
DES DEUTSCHES BUNDESTAGES
PROF. DR. RITA SUSSMUTH

AIS Schirmherrin des 8. Internationalen Kongresses Über Kindesmißhandlung und Vernachlessigung begrÜBe ich alle Kongreßteilnehmer und -teilnehmerinnen, die aus aller Welt zusammenkommen, um zentrale Aspekte des vielschichtigen Themas „Kindesmißhandlung und Vernachlassigung“ zu diskutieren.

Im Mittelpunkt des Kongresses werden zum einen spezifische Probleme des Kinderschutzes in den modernen Industriegesellschaften, zum anderen in den Entwicklungslandern stehen. Besonders hinweisen mechte ich innerhalb des Kongreßprogrammes auf die kritische Auseinandersetzung mit dem Thema „Gewalt gegen Kinder im Nationalsozialismus“. Nur durch die Bereitschaft, solche (nur vermeintlich) historischen Tatbestände kritisch aufzuarbeiten, kbnnen zugleich Überzeugende Perspektiven far den Kinderschutz in Gegenwart und Zukunft entwickelt werden. Diese sind aber dringend notwendig, denn die Mißhandlung und Vernachliissigung von Kindern und Jugendlichen in vielen Staaten der Welt darf keineswegs langer tatenlos hingenommen werden. Vielmehr gilt es gerade im internationalen wissenschaftlichen und politischen Verbund versterkt nach Handlungsmöglichkeiten zu suchen, um solchen Tendenzen in aller Welt wirkungsvoll entgegenzutreten zu kbnnen.

Hierzu wird der 8. Internationale Kongreß Über Kindesmißhandlung und Vernachla'ssigung vom 2.-6. September 1990 in Hamburg wichtige Anregungen und Perspektiven beitragen. Ich wÜnsche allen Teilnehmern und Teilnehmerinnen fachlich anregende und informative Tage an der Alster, aber auch Zeit, um die vielen schdnen Seiten der Freien und Hansestadt Hamburg ein wenig kennenzulernen.

Prof. Dr. Rita Sussmuth
Präsidentin des Deutschen Bundestages

ADRESS BY THE PRESIDENT
OF THE GERMAN BUNDESTAI
PROF. DR. RITA SUSSMUTH

As the patroness of the „8th International Congress on Child Abuse and Neglect“

I welcome all participants of this congress here in Hamburg from the 2nd to the 6th of September 1990. Scholars from all over the world will meet here in order to discuss central aspects of the complex problem „Child Abuse and Neglect“.

The focus will be on specific problems of child protection in modern industrial societies On the one hand and in developing countries on the other. In particular I would like to point out the importance of the debate on „The Legacy of the Past - Violence against Children in Nazi-Germany.“ Only by the readiness to analyse and discuss these facts which are too often considered mere historical issues will it be possible to develop convincing perspectives for Child protection in the present and future. We need these initiatives urgently because

child abuse and neglect in many parts of the world cannot be tolerated any longer, It is, indeed, high time to look for means of intervention to oppose those tendencies especially by international cooperation in the scientific and political field.

The „8th International Congress on Child Abuse and Neglect" in Hamburg will certainly contribute important initiatives and perspectives to this issue. I am confident that all participants will spend stimulating days at the river Alster and will also find some time to enjoy the many sights of Hamburg.

Prof. Dr. Rita Siissmuth
President of the German Bundestag

GRUSSWORT DES ERSTEN BURGER-
MEISTERS DER FREIEN UND
HANSESTADT HAMBURG

Wie menschlich ein Staat ist, das zeigt sich daran, wie er mit Kindern umgeht. Selbst in der wohlhabenden und hochentwickelten Bundesrepublik Deutschland hören die Kinder zu oft zu den Schwachen und Benachteiligten - Lebensbedingungen in Wohnungen, im Wohnumfeld, in Kindergärten und Schulen sind nicht selten kinderfeindlich. Wir alle sind aufgerufen, das Leben in dieser reichen Gesellschaft kinderfreundlich zu gestalten und erst recht den Kindern zu helfen, die mißhandelt und vernachlässigt werden.

Ich begrüße daher, daß der Internationale Weltkinderschuterkongress in Hamburg stattfindet, in einem Jahr, in dem bereits der Pflegekinderkongress hier veranstaltet wurde.

Auch der Senat wird sich in Kürze mit dem Thema des Kongresses beschäftigen - auf Anfrage der SPD sollen Ursachen von Kindesmißhandlungen, sexuellem Mißbrauch und Vernachlässigung analysiert werden und Auskunft darüber gegeben werden, welche Hilfsangebote es in Hamburg gibt und wie sich künftig Vorbeugung und Nachsorge entwickeln sollen.

Für einen besseren Alltag von Kindern und Eltern hat der Senat jetzt einen Schritt nach vorn gemacht mit seiner Entscheidung, 8000 Plätze für Kinderganztagsbetreuung bis 1993 einzurichten.

Ich hoffe sehr, daß dieser Kongress uns in Hamburg viele Anregungen bietet und Wege aufzeigt, mißhandelten und vernachlässigten Kindern zu helfen. Denn Reichtum und Zukunft unserer Gesellschaft liegen in ihnen.

Dr. Henning Voscherau
Erster Bürgermeister der
Freien und Hansestadt Hamburg
WELCOM

MAYOR OF THE FREE AND
HANSATIC CITY OF HAMBURG:

It is very human and a state is that becomes apparent in how it deals with children. Even in the rich and highly developed Federal Republic of Germany (in many children very often let me, to the work and deprive the living conditions, the wider ecology, day care institutions, in many schools are often hostile to children. We all must look upon in this rich society. In work for a city that supports children and all the more to help alumni and neglect children, 'I have', I welcome that the world ('migrant' on Child Protection takes place in Hamburg, in a year when the Congress on 'DNICI' (1111' had already been in this city.

In the near future the Senate will have to deal with the theme of this meeting, I.U.U. L'pnn an intervention of the Social Democratic Party that the results of child abuse/these are the abuse, (IHC) no longer shall he analyse and then will have a report on the 'xixtiny' wrx'iuw in Hamburg and on how prevention and treatment shall be

developed in the culture.

With the decision to create full-time day
care facilities for 8000 children until the year
1997, the Senate has made a step
forward in order to contribute in a better
way to the lives of children and parents.
I do hope that this process may provide
stimulation and encouragement for us in
Hamburg and will open up new avenues to
(are for abused and neglected children
because our prosperity and our future lie
with our children.

Dr. Henning Voscherau

The Mayor of the

Free and Hanseatic City of Hamburg

DES ISPCAN- UND

DES KONGRESS- PRASIDENTEN

Der Internationale Kongress Über Kindes-
mißhandlung und -vernachlässigung in
Hamburg, veranstaltet von der Bundes-
arbeitsgemeinschaft der Kinderschutz-
Zentren im Auftrag der Internationalen
Vereinigung zur Verhütung von Kindes-
mißhandlung und ivernachlässigung
(ISPCAN) bietet eine einzigartige Gelegen-
heit, an einem lebendigen Austausch von
Kinderschutz-Experten aus aller Welt
teilzunehmen. Die neuesten Forschungs-
ergebnisse und erfolgversprechenden
Kinderschutthrogramme werden vorge-
stth. Die Teilnehmer werden ermutigt, die
eigenen Erfahrungen Lmd Forschungen
einzubringen.

Ziel des Kongresses ist es, weltweit zur
Verbesserung der Kinderschutzarbeit
beizutragent Dies ist die Aufgabe einer
Vielzahl von Berufsgruppen in der Sozial-
arbeit, dem Gesundheitswesen, der Kinder-
heilkunde, im Kindergarten und der Schule,
in Psychotherapie und Beratung, im Bereich
der Polizei, der Staatsanwaltschaft und der
Gerichte.

Wir heißen Sie alle sehr herzlich zum
8. Internationalen Kongress in Hamburg
willkommen und Wunschen Ihnen einen
lebendigen Austausch und viele neue
Erfahrungen.

Kim Oates ISPCANiPresident,

Sydney, Australia

Reinhart Wolff Kongress-Präsident,

Berlin, Bundesrepu-

b/ik Deutschland

WELCOME MESSAGE BY THE

ISPCAN- AND CONGRESS-

PRESIDENTS

The 1990 International Congress on Child
Abuse and Neglect in Hamburg under the
auspices of the International Society for
Prevention of Child Abuse and neglect
(ISPCAN) will provide child protection
professionals from all parts of the world an
nppportunity to participate in a lively
cxchange, share the latest research findings,
become acquainted with promising child
protection pmgrammes, and present their
own work

The aim of the congress is a general
imprm'cment of child protection throughout
the world. This is thc responsibility of a wide
range of professionals in child welfare, health
care, paediatrics, law enforcement,
psychotherapy, and ed umtion.

We welcome you in I Iamhurg and wish that
you may have lively exchanges with your
colleagues and gather many now
experiences.

Kim Oates ISPCAN, President

Sydnvy, Australia

Reinhart Wolff Congress Chairman

BLV'IiH, Fudm'tll

Rt'pulwllit 0t Gcrmny

GRUSSWORT DES SPRECHERS D
BUNDESARBEITSGEMEINSCHAFT
DER KINDERSCHUTZ-ZENTREN
SPEAKER OF BAG

Allen Teilnehmerinnen und Teilnehmern ein
herzliches Willkommen!

Die Bundesarbeitsgemeinschaft der Kinder-
schutz-Zentren ist stolz, an der Planung und
Gestaltung dieses Kongresses als deutscher
Veranstalter mitgewirkt zu haben. Wir
wünschen uns, daß dieses Treffen zu einem
Meilenstein in der Entwicklung des fachli-
chen und bürgernahen Kinderschutzes wird.
Erfreulicherweise gab es in den letzten
Jahren in der Bundesrepublik positive
Entwicklungen hin zu einem
repressionsärmeren und hilfeorientierten
Kinderschutz, die von den Kinderschutz-
zentren angeregt wurden und die es nun
auszubauen gilt. Mit Ihrer Hilfe erhoffen wir
uns einen Durchbruch für die Weiter-
entwicklung des Kinderschutzes in unserem
Land.

Die Bundesarbeitsgemeinschaft der Kinder-
schutz-Zentren wünscht dem Kongreß einen
guten Verlauf und den Teilnehmern einen
angenehmen Aufenthalt.

Für die vielfältige Hilfe und Unterstützung
zahlreicher Personen, Komitees und Organi-
sationen, ohne die der Kongreß nicht hätte
stattfinden können, danken wir sehr
herzlich.

Wolf Sartorius

Sprecher der Bundesarbeitsgemeinschaft
der Kinderschutz-Zentren e.V.,

To all participants a warm welcome! The
„Federal Association of Child Protection
Centers" is proud to have been involved as
the German organizer in planning and
organizing this congress. We hope that this
meeting will be a milestone in the
development of a professional and easily
accessible child protection system.
Fortunately, there has been a positive
development over the last years in the
Federal Republic of Germany towards a less
repressive and more help-oriented child
protection system. This improvement,
however, still needs to be expanded further.

With your help we hope to achieve a

breakthrough for child protection

programs in our country

The German Association of Child Protection
Centers wishes all participants a successful
congress and a pleasant stay in Germany.

For all the assistance and support which we
obtained from many individuals,
committees, and organizations, without
whom the congress could not have taken
place, we would like to express our sincere
appreciation.

Wolf Sartorius

Speaker for the German Association of Child
Protection Centers

DAS HAUPTTHEMA DES KONGRESSES

In den letzten drei Jahrzehnten hat sich moderner Kinderschutz auf bemerkenswerte Weise entwickelt: das Problem der Kindesmisshandlung und -vernachlässigung ist regelrecht neu entdeckt worden. Es wurde eine Vielzahl neuer Projekte und Programme geschaffen. Dennoch wird jetzt für viele Praktiker und Forscher die Notwendigkeit immer deutlicher, Erfolge und Misserfolge in der Kinderschutz-Arbeit mit Blick auf die historischen Zusammenhänge und den gesellschaftlichen Kontext, in die alle Kinderschutzbemühungen eingebettet sind, kritisch zu überprüfen.

Das Hauptthema des Hamburger Kongresses „Kindesmisshandlung oder Kinderschutz“ stellt eine Herausforderung dar, die grundlegenden Widersprüche heutiger Kinderschutzsysteme zu untersuchen, ihre Ziele und Methoden sowie ihre Ergebnisse und Folgen kritisch in den Blick zu nehmen! Auf dem Hamburger Kindesmisshandlungs-Kongress, dem zentralen multidisziplinären Forum engagierter Kinderschutzfachleute aus aller Welt, soll gefragt werden: Inwieweit trägt heutiger Kinderschutz dazu bei, Kinder wirklich zu schützen? Oder können bestehende Kinderschutzprogramme Kindern und Familien nicht sogar selbst Schaden zu, werden die Hilfen zu einer (u.U. unbeabsichtigten) Form von Misshandlung? Und warum haben die Hilfen häufig nur geringe oder keine präventive Bedeutung?

In Hamburg wollen wir untersuchen, wie gewaltlose und straffreie Kinderschutzkonzepte und -methoden entwickelt und wie Lebensumstände und Hilfesysteme gestaltet und gestützt werden können, die die Entwicklung von Kindern begünstigen!

Der Hamburger Internationale Kongress über Kindesmisshandlung stellt darum den Kinderchützer und Helfer (seine Erfahrungen, Kompetenzen und Belastungen), die verschiedenen beteiligten Fachrichtungen (ihre konzeptuellen Implikationen und Methoden) und die Hilfesysteme (ihre Ziele und Dynamik, ihre Ergebnisse und Folgen) in den Mittelpunkt des Austausches und der Diskussion.

THE MAIN THEME OF THE CONGRESS

Three decades of remarkable growth in child protection work throughout the world have led to a new and widespread public awareness of child maltreatment and to the development of new programmes and services. Many practitioners and researchers in the field now recognize the need to evaluate the successes and shortcomings of their work within the broader perspective of the historical and societal contexts surrounding any child protection movement. The main theme of the Hamburg congress „Child Abuse or Child Protection“ is an invitation to consider the basic paradoxes in modern child protection systems. By bringing together a wide range of experts from all over the world the Hamburg congress will encourage an examination of how far existing child protective services

actually help protect children or whether they contribute to abusing children, having little or no preventive significance.

In Hamburg we will ask how to develop nonabusive concepts and methods of child protection and foster a supportive and caring environment for all children

The workers (their experience, competence, and stress, and the various disciplines involved) and the systems (the dynamics and conceptual implications) are of central interest in Hamburg.

Since there is need for a specific understanding and approach which respects different cultural traditions and political conditions in the world, the 8th International Congress does not only focus on developed industrial societies but also on child protection in developing countries.

Finally, and equally important, the Hamburg International Congress provides the German and foreign participants, who all are committed to furthering the wellbeing of children, with an opportunity to remember and analyse the plight of children during the Third Reich and to understand more fully the consequences of that dictatorship and holocaust

DAS BHAUPTTHEMA DES
KONGRESSES
THE MAIN THEME OF THE
CONGRESS

Da freilich die kulturellen und politischen
Traditionen und gesellschaftlichen Aus-
gangsbedingungen weltweit außerordent-
lich unterschiedlich sind, befaßt sich der 8.
Internationale Kongress nicht allein mit den
Problemen der entnickelten industriellen
Gesellschaften sondern ebenso der Entwicki-
lungslander

Schließlich, und dies ist ebenfalls von
besonderer Bedeutung, ist der Hamburger
Kongress deutschen wie ausländischen
Teilnehmern eine Gelegenheit, das Schicksal
Lmd die Not der Kinder im Dritten Reich zu
erinnern und zu begreifen, wozu Diktatur
und Holocaust führten.

ER6FFNUNGSVERANSTALTUNG

OPENING SESSION

SONNTAG, 2.5EPTEMBER, 17 H SAAL 2

KLEINER SANGERHAUFEN

BEGRUSSUNG

Reinhart Wolff

Congress Chairman

ANSPRACHE DER SCHIRMHERRIN

DES KONGRESSES

Prof. Dr. Rita SUBmuth,

President/n des

Deutschen Bundestages

GRUSSWORTE DES ERSTEN

BÜRGERMEISTERS DER FREIEN

UND HANSESTADT HAMBURG

Dr. Henning Voscherau

ER6FFNUNG DES KONGRESSES

Kim Oates

ISPCAN President

KLEINER SANGERHAUFEN

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 2ND, 3 PM HALLL

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Prof. Dr. Rita Siijbmlth

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PLENARVERANSTALTUNGEN

Das Kongressthema wird in drei großen Plenarsitzungen mit jeweils zwei Hauptvorträgen behandelt, die am Montag und Dienstagmorgen stattfinden.

P L E N U M I :

Kinderschutz in modernen Gesellschaften - Widersprüche und Probleme (Montag, 9.00-11.00)

Im Gegensatz zu einer weit verbreiteten Tendenz in der Kinderschutz-Arbeit, einzelfallorientiert zu arbeiten, werden zwei Hauptreferenten im ersten Plenum die Ambivalenzen in den Hilfesystemen der modernen Gesellschaften mit einer breiteren soziologischen und sozial-politischen Perspektive untersuchen. Sie werden die fundamentalen Widersprüche und Probleme in modernen Wohlfahrtssystemen erörtern, die, indem sie Unterstützung und Hilfe bieten, zugleich neue Formen der Abhängigkeit und Kontrolle geschaffen haben. Es werden auch die gesellschaftlichen Entwicklungen analysiert, die zur sogenannten „Krise des Wohlfahrtsstaates“ geführt haben, die erhebliche Auswirkungen auf moderne Kinderschutz-Programme hat. Schließlich soll die Struktur des Diskurses über Kindesmisshandlung in modernen Gesellschaften behandelt werden, um besser zu verstehen, wie Kindesmisshandlung als öffentliches Problem „konstruiert“ wurde. Dabei geht es neben einer Herausarbeitung des sozialen und ökonomischen Kontextes von Kindesmisshandlung um die Frage, warum interpersonale Gewalt überhaupt zu einem so breit diskutierten Problem werden können; es wird gefragt, wie gesellschaftliche und private Gewalt zusammenhängen. Ein bisher wenig berücksichtigtes Thema.

V O R T R A G E :

Charles Gershenson USA:

Kinderschutz-Systeme in modernen Gesellschaften und Widersprüche und Zusammenhänge;

Katharina Rutschky,

Bundesrepublik Deutschland:

Symbolische Kreuzwege:

Kinderschutz-Ideologien der Moderne

PLENARIES

The main congress theme will be the focus of 3 large plenary sessions where introductory key-note speeches will be given. These plenaries will be held on Monday and Tuesday morning.

PLENARY 1:

Child Protection in Modern Societies - Contradictions and Complexities (Monday 9am-11 am)

Contrary to a widespread tendency in child protection work to focus on the individual case, in the first plenary, two key-note speakers will analyze with a broader sociological and socio-political perspective the ambivalences within the helping systems in modern societies. They will reflect the fundamental contradictions and complexities of modern welfare systems which, through offering support and help at the same time produce new forms of

dependency and control. There will be an analysis of the societal trends which have led to what is now called the welfare state crisis/ which deeply effects modern child protection programmes

Furthermore, in this plenary the modern societies' discourse concerning child maltreatment will be considered in order to understand the process of "deconstructing" child abuse and neglect as a public problem. Besides unravelling the social and economic context of child maltreatment, the keynote speakers will explore why the problem of interpersonal violence has become a widely debated political issue with little attention to how public and private violence are interrelated.

Speakers:

Charles Gershenson, Washington/ LISA:

Child Protection Policies in Modern Societies -

Contradictions and Complexities;

Katharina Rutschky, Berlin, FRG:

Symbolic Crusades -

Child Protection Ideologies in Modern Societies

PLENARVERANSTALTUNGEN

PLENUM II:

Kinderschutz in Entwicklungslandern -

Aufgaben und Prioritäten

(Montag, 11.30 - 13.30)

Während im ersten Plenum im wesentlichen Fragestellungen eine Rolle spielen, die die entwickelten industriellen Gesellschaften betreffen, beschäftigen sich die Vorträge im zweiten Plenum hauptsächlich mit der Analyse der sozialen und politischen Zusammenhänge in den Entwicklungsländern. Es soll in diesem Plenum ein besonderer theoretischer Rahmen für die Kinderschutzarbeit in diesen Gesellschaften entworfen werden, denn Kinderschutzkonzepte und Programme der entwickelten Industrieländer kennen in den Entwicklungslandern nicht einfach übernommen werden. Viele geläufige Definitionen von Kindesmisshandlung und Vernachlässigung umfassen nicht, was man mit Recht Gewalt gegen Kinder in den Entwicklungslandern nennen kann. Und viele aktuelle Kinderschutz-Programme sind in Gesellschaften unbrauchbar, die durch Armut und Hunger, Vertreibung und Krieg gekennzeichnet sind und in denen umfassende Wohlfahrtsysteme fehlen.

VORTRÄGE:

Nandana Reddy, Bangalore, Indien:

Kinderschutz in Asien - Wege in die Zukunft

Martin Garate, Chile:

Kinderschutz in Entwicklungslandern
aus lateinamerikanischer Perspektive

PLENARIES

PLENARY II:

Child Protection Priorities in the
Developing Countries

(Monday, 11:30 am - 1:30 pm)

While the first plenary is mainly concerned with industrial societies, plenary II focuses on a specific analysis of the social and political context in developing countries. It aims at outlining a specific theoretical framework for child protection work in those countries, since child protection programmes and concepts from the high income countries cannot necessarily be applied to developing countries.

Many of the current definitions of child abuse and neglect do not cover what can be called violence against children in developing countries. Many actual child protection programmes do not make sense in societies where poverty and hunger, homelessness and war are major concerns and where there are no comprehensive welfare systems.

SPEAKERS:

Nandana Reddy, Bangalore, India:

Child Protection in Asia - The Path to the Future;

Martin Garate, Chile:

Child Protection in Developing Countries -
a Latin American Perspective

PLENUM III:

035 Erbe der Vergangenheit -
Gewalt gegen Kinder im national-
sozialistischen Deutschland
(Dienstag, 9 -11 Uhr)
Der Hamburger Internationale
Kindesmißhandlungskongress bietet
deutschen wie ausl'andischen Teilnehmern
die einzigartige Gelegenheit, das Schicksal
und die Not der verfolgten Kinder im Dritten
Reich zu erinnern und zu bedenken und die
Folgen von Diktatur und Holocaust für
Generationenbeziehungen und Erziehung
heute herauszuarbeiten. Die Redner dieser
Plenarveranstaltung werden nicht allein
darstellen, was jüdischen und Sinti- und
Roma-Kindern sowie behinderten und
hospitalisierten Kindern widerfuhr, sondern
sie werden den Zusammenhang von
gesellschaftlicher und personeller Gewalt im
Faschismus analysieren.

VORTRAGE:

Gditz Aly, Bundesrepublik Deutschland:
Gewalt gegen Kinder im national-
sozialistischen Deutschland

David G. Gil, USA:

Haben wir Hitler wirklich überwunden?
Weitere Vorträge zum Thema werden im
Rahmen eines speziellen Forums am
Mittwochmorgen gehalten.

11

PLENARY III:

The Legacy of the Past -
Violence Against Children in Nazi
Germany (Tuesday, 9 - 11 am)
The Hamburg International Congress offers
an unique chance for German and foreign
participants alike to remember the plight of
children in the Third Reich and to consider
the consequences of Nazism and the
holocaust for intergenerational relationships
and education today. The speakers in this
plenary will not only develop an
understanding of what happened to Jewish,
Sinti and Roma and handicapped children
but will also analyze the interrelationship
between societal and personal violence in
fascism.

SPEAKERS:

Gditz Aly, FRG:

Violence Against Children in Nazi-
Germany

David G. Gil, USA:

Have We Really Overcome Hitler?
More contributions to this topic will be
presented in a Special Forum on
Wednesday morning.

PLENARVERANSTALTUNGEN/PLENARY SESSIONS

9-11h

9-Ilam

-13.30h

1.30am-

1.30pm

Montag/

Monthly

PLENARY/PLENUM I

Child Protection in Modern

Societies - Contradictions

and Complexities

Kinderschutz in modernen

Gesellschaften - Widersprüche

und Probleme

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Charles Gershenson, USA.

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Katharina Rutschky

West Germany:

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PLENARY/PLENUM II

Child Protection in

Developing Countries

Kinderschutz in

Entwicklungsländern

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Nandana Reddy, India:

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Martin Garate, Chile:

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Dienstag/

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PLENARY/PLENUM III

Violence Against Children in

Nazi-Germany

Gewalt gegen Kinder im

nationalsozialistischen Deutsch-

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David G. Gil, USA
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Mittwoch/
Wednesday
SPECIAL FORUM:
Violence against Children
in Nazi Germany
Sonderforum: Gewalt gegen
Kinder im national
sozialistischen Deutschland
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Judith Markus, Netherlands
(P102)
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Mira Rothenberg, USA (P241)
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Gaby Taub, France (P273)
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Margaret A. West, USA (P169)
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1mm Img' (/u'ldru/I 111N111
Cz'rmmu/

Montag/

Monday

F 1:

Consequences of Child

Abuse

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()rgum:n'r/Vorlwm'z'luHg:

David Cough,

LIK

Clunr/Vursifz: lnrquiv Rnbvrfz,

UK

l,n71gmIgv/Spnn'hc: English

1

David Gough, UK

Lbnsuquwzms of Child Abuse

(Infradzwrnz)

2

Chris Bagley, Canada

Cmtsmyumn's nfC/zi/d Almsu -

Cunmumity Srzmplv (thvspurfizu')

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GUnther Esser, West Germany

Qmscqlmwus of Child Abuse 7

Community Sample (Prnspvcfizw)

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Caroline Mignot, Pierre Straus,

France

(buscqucnccs of Child Allusc A

Idmnfivd Casvs (Pmspvdiw)

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Bernard Gallagher, Jane

Gibbons, UK

Conqutmrzrvs of Child Abuse V

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Pruspfizw)

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David Wolfe, Canada

Child Almsv and Child szmlopv

mun!

F 2:

Prevention - Honoured More

in Words than in Deed?

ann/Snnl: 6 (202 Smfs/Plr'ffx)

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Belgium

LnIIglmgU/Sprnrlu':

English

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Kevin Browne, UK

L'nrly Risk Assessmmf and Child

Alum Prvvtmn

2

Cath&rine Marneffe, Belgium

1710 USU ofP5yc/lof/m'ap51/ during

Pf'l'gllmltll/ lo Prevent Child Abuse

11nd Nqu/Fd

13

Montag/

Monday

3

Deborah Daro, USA

Pruzwnlian ngrmns

4

James Garbarino, USA

Emlngy and Prvzwzfion

5

Richard Volpe, Canada

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Reinhart Wolff, West Germany
Prm'vnfiml : NL'lIvnl'king in HIE
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F 4:

Paediatricians in Child
Protection - Professional
Dilemmas
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Ray Helfer, USA
History of Pncdmmt lnmlwmm!
in Child th'diml Work

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Marjan Michiels, Belgium
Prnfussz'mml varimws

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Franklin Farinatti, Brasil
Problems of Child Prufvdiuu 1'71
Dczwluping Cmmlr'ics

4

Margaret Lynch, UK
Prmnismg Pl'om'nmmrs 117sz MW
Idms

Discussants:
Joachim Martinus.
West Germany
Suzette Booth, Australia
Tony Olsen, Danmark
Montag/
Monday

F 6:
Legal Procedures and
Child Protection
Ruum /Snnl 8 (273 Smis/Plh'fm)
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Vurlwn'ilng umi Varsilz:

Howard A.
Davidsun, LISA
Ln7lgmmv/Sprndu':
English, vamm

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Ludwig Salgo, West Germany
DU WU Na'd Spain!
Ry;wsvulnfiws fur Childrm in
Civil Child Pruim'HuH
Prm'n'dilws ?

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sth'ndigc Vcrtretung um
Minderjdhrigen in livil-
rcchllidmn Kindorschuv-
verfdhrcn .7

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Gisela Zenz, West Germany
T/u' szflid Bulzmw Civil
Pmcminga and Criminal
PI'USCCHUII in C/n'ld Prolvdmn
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K(mfliklc zwischcn zivil-
rechtlichom Kinderschuty.
Lmd Strah'crfolgung

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Howard A. Davidson, USA
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Richard White, UK
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Michael Szymanczak for:
Witold Spirydowycz, Poland
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HM Polish Cmnizml L(Iu'

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3-6pm

Dienstag/

Tuesday

F 3 :

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Isabel Wolock, USA

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Sunni Virwpuin/

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James M. Gaudin, USA

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Patricia Crittenden, USA

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Trading Nvgluytru/ Il'mn'lius.

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Kari Killen Heap, Norway

The Workers' vanh'mls/u'p Iu

Ncglcctfnl Families. Is 1'! Pussiblu

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Pufmltials of Ncglvcffu! Parcms?

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Kevin D. Browne, UK

Main Discussan/

Dienstag/

Tuesday

F 5 :

Sexuality, Exploitation

and Violence

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Ifngllslt, German

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Virginia Goldner, USA

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Terrence Sullivan, Canada

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Albert Criville', France

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David Finkelhor, USA
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Child Work and Exploitation
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LaHg:mgu/Spmrlzv:
English

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Esin Konang, Turkey
Expluimnmz qu/u'h! Wm'kmni
thrtimz uf Working Childrcu:
'IV/u' Turkish Ek'pw'h'lwz

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Gisela Schneider de Villegas,
Switzerland
Whrk, Edumfmn and Child 1411mm

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Ivy George, USA
Hum Cluld lulwu' 'l'nzmmis
Unld Wurlx

4

Vatsala Narain, India
Child me'. mid I'Aplmmn'un

14

Dienstag/
Tuesday

F 8 :

Children and Apartheid
Ruom/Stm/s 4 (400 Seats/Pla'IZc
Organizcr/Vnrbercinmg:
Tom Lcmlld,
WES? Germany
Clmir/Vnrsifz: Philism Onyangm
Kenya
LaHguagv/Sprmhu:
English, German,
Frmdz, Spanish

1

Maxine Hart / Marianne
Le Roux, South Africa
Suritzl, Edumfiou, and Health
Care Situation of Children
Living in Sonfh Africa

2

Linda Zama, South Africa
Po/Itiml and M ili!m'_1/ Repression
as Vz'n!mu'v ngnins! Children:
War Against Childrvu
in South Africa

3

Rose Ndwiga, Kenya
Childrrn and Apm'Hwid:
Tlu' Racist System and its
Sputile' Cuncsqumrvs for
Childmz in South Africa

4

Esline N. Shuenyane,
South Africa
Child Abuse and Neglect in the
Cuntvxt qupart/m'd

5

Sankie Nkondo (ANC)
South Africa/West Germany
Childmz in n Pusf-Apnrthcid
50ml) Afrim

Mittwoch/
 Wednesday
 F 7 :
 Evaluation of Child
 Sexual Abuse
 Prevention Programmes
 Room /S(ml 6 (202 Smts/Plifzv)
 Organizvr/Vm'lmrcimHg:
 Kim Oam,
 Australia,
 Tilman Furniss,
 stl vamny
 CImir/Vorsifz: Kim Ontvs
 Lnnglmgv/Spmc/m:
 English
 1
 Tilman Furniss, West Germany
 Prczvnmlivc and AntiiPrvvcntnfizv
 Pruzvcnlimz m Child Sexual Abusv
 2
 Sheryll Kerns Kraizer, USA
 Cm: Clzildrm 1w Tm/ghl m be
 Responsible to Their Own Snfrt_1/?
 3
 Michele Elliott, UK
 Practical and Caurvpmml Prablws
 in Rmmnsy Emlszu'z Prvzwzlinn
 Programs
 4
 Sandra K. Wurtele, USA
 D0 Child Smual Abuse Pn'vmliau
 ngmnmtvs Work?
 F 9 :
 Mandatory Reporting
 Room /S(ml 8 (278 SmIS/Plfirzv)
 Orgnnizcr/Vurln'rvz'nmg:
 Helm Houwlt,
 LISA
 Clmir/Vnrsz'fz: C/mrlvs Mch/W,
 LISA
 Laugzmgv/Spmdw:
 English, Crrmn
 1
 Andrea Sedlak, USA
 Tilt) Exfmt and anurv of Child
 Maltrcnfment U1zdcrrcpm'fing
 medmt/10(L143,)Nntimml
 Incidma' Study
 2
 Susan Wells, USA
 Responding to Reports of Child
 Abuse and Nvglvd
 3
 Jeanne Giovannoni, USA
 Subshmfmtimz of Child Abuse
 churts: Mandated Rvporfvrs ms:
 Prizvmc Individuals (nmz-mnndami)
 4
 Stephen Antler, USA
 Attitudes Towards Mmzdnlrd
 Repar/ing
 5
 Adri van Montfoort, Netherlands
 Thy Confidcnfial Doctor Syslmz
 and Reporting in the Netherlands
 15
 Mittwoch/
 Wednesday
 F 1 0 :
 Children and War
 Room /5ml 4 (400 Smts/Plt'z'rzc)

Organized and chaired by:
Vorbereitung 11nd Varsitz:
Klaus Pringw',
Su'ilzvrmlnd
LnrIgzmgc/Spmr/w:
English, Cvrmmz/
Frmdz, Spanish

1

Jeremy Condor, Switzerland
Experience in Iraq: An Education
Programme for Iranian Child
Prisoners of War

2

Awni Habash, Israel
Expvriuncc with the Pnlvsfinu
Situation: Thy Indicnl 5_1/slvmmzd
Civil Rights nfChild/wz

3

James Lwanga, Uganda
5mm Rclznbilz'fafimz of Child
Soldiers in Uganda

4

Nerayo Teklemichael, Eritrea
Resovinlisafion of Children Living
in the Civil War Situnfimz in
Eritrea

5

Geraldine Van Buren, UK
ngnl Aspycts/ Minimum
Standards - Al's Concerns and NW
UN'CUIIIZ'UIIMVII UH Ilw Rights of
I118 Child

7

Barbara Peterke,
West Germany
Kinds mid Effyrfs anmmm
Rights Violations Against
Children ('Ihrfurv, Imprisonmmf,
Death squadron)

8

Ruth Veltman, Switzerland
Children, Wnr, Escape and
Rvgoc'ialz'safion

9

A. Bano-Rodrigo, Spain
vaugvv Children and C/zildrm
UII Armed Conflicts Ulldm' Hu'
Cmtwn/imz nfl/IU Rz'glzls Of Hm
Child

Mittwoch/

Wednesday

F 1 2 :

Comparative Analysis of
Child Protection Systems
Room/Srml: 7 (120 Seats/Pliitzr)
OrgaHizvr/Vorbcrui!1mg:

Tum chold,

st! Cvrmany

CImir/Vnrsitz: Reinhar! Wnlff,

West Gvrmmu/

Lnnungc/Spmdw:

E rzglish

1

Leroy H. Pelton, USA
A Critical Analysis ufflzr Publr
Cln'ld Wclfarc System in NM
USA,

2

Alessandro Vassali, Italy
Thu Child Proh'dion System in
Italy

3

Juan Miguel Petit, Uruguay
Seeking a New Model for Child
Participation in Latin America

4

Turid Vogt Grinde, Norway
Child Welfare in High Scandinavian
Countries

Discussant:

Brian Wharf, Canada

15-18h

3-6pm

15-18h

3-6pm

WORKSHOPS

Montag/

Monday

W5 1:

NIIWWN A CIIIIII'l/xl IUI'

IImiIim' (Imugz' (IIIIINIIa/I)

NEWPIN, UK(W003)

Rmml/Huul: .3/I (AI!) HVIIIQ/P/IIIZU)

WS 2:

A IIIsInm II/ ()mv'wiww HI ('IIi/II

Alwsv 'I'lu'm/N/I I/u' Main! HI

M1l/l/IH/UIUL Imry 'I'zI/I'x,

'I I'mIIIIumII Hullmlx mnl S'Iumw

(Ij/nglls/I)

Christine Hendry,

J. Yoeli, B. Allnut; UK (W004)

Rmul/Suul: 3/3 (II) HI'IIIIa/IIIIIIJI'I

WS 4:

Paul Im/INII III MIIHI'I'IIIIII'I'IIII

lr/A'IIII/In II/IHII, Awwxmr'ul mul

IIIIII'I'I'I'IIIIUII (IJIRIIa/H

Marla Brassard, R.S. Han,

D. Hardy, 5. Carlton, P. Turgi;

USA (W011)

RnuulfWu/s II (III St'zllaflIIr/I.:I'I

WS 5:

PI'UII'I Img; ('IHIIIH'H ('mLI/n II

Inn! DI/z'IIIIHIIx (IVIIA'IIN/I)

Marietta Higgs, S. Richardson;

UK (W023)

IwaIIIHImI: II ('7 SI'IIINHJIIHLI')

WS 8:

IIJ/pHuI/Iwru/II/ x'k II MI'IIMI In

'I'I'mI Pm! 'II'IImmII/I SII'I'v

MKIII'III'I' (I IlX/Is/I)

Christina Leijonhufvud Bodh,

Sweden (W031)

RUHIIIIJSIIIIISI; (111)5(71/1 PIIIIILWI

WS 10:

'I'rmIngq AIHNUI'

I'IIIIIIIIILNIIII(711,1,PI'UII'LIIUII

SI'IIIIIQ (I Hg/IxIt)

David A. Wolfe,

Canada (W056)

I(mmImeII: 13 (-13Swzllw'l)lf1l:m

W S 14:

Die IIIHIWix'HHng modcrnor

linndeIhul/nrlwil in vincr

(lrnllx'lndl U Qurman)

Dirgis Wansor, M. Lauf,

H. Gr'aBer, F. Fahrbach;

West Germany (W069)

RIMIHISIMI: 1,3 rm) SI'HIJIVI'IIfLI')

WS 1 5:

NH'Im Ih'wqumu nlm pm

Mullum IHIIIIImx I'II III

RL'IIIIINIHI xth'I/Imu I IFITtv I08 1)

11/ III I IIIw I/I' Ill \$15171 um um

AIIIIIN/Hr I/L' PIIIZII II! A'IIII/U

(9/ulllia/II

Estela Barnes de Carlotto,

R. Roisinblit;

Argentina (W071)

Ruum/SIMI: IN (17H SI'IIIsII'InLI')

WS 18:

Instiluliunvllv ZLHdIhInClIdrbCil

bci I-h'llcn vnn Kindcsu

miighandlung (German)

Ekkehard Krebs, J. Pfitzner;

West Germany (W076)
KHHIII/SIHII: 12 (EU SUNIx/PII'I'IZNI
WS 19:
Krisunhillv im Kindersulmtr
lwn'ich im intern.)limmlcn
ergluiyh ((ivrmnn)
Heinz Wolfframm, M. Poss;
West Germany (W083)
RHum/H/lnl: (Int: IIIIII 2330/38
I33 Ht'tlIx/IVIUZN
Dienstag/
Tuesday
WS 3:
1M Mun Mukmg m L'In/II
PI'HIULIIHII L'UIIII'IIIIILIIHH 6'1
(LnnIm'I IIIngglx/II
Irene Bloomfield, UK (W009)
RHHIIINIIIII: 12 (HI M'IIIVW/IIIZU)
WS 9:
(.mml 1n dcr Familiv:
Ikwhnnnalytiscw Intcrx'cnliw
non ((icrman)
Hilde Kipp, NI. Mbgel, F. Pedrina,
S. Teuns; West GermanySwitr
zerland, The Netherlands,(W040)
RLHIIII SIMI: IN (GU SI'IIIN'IPIIIIIQ'I
WS 12:
AIVI/mI CIII/III'mIaUnmui 11'1erwa
(711/11PI'UIL'L'IIUII:1SMKN'IIIL'II/ WIIII
liuin/n' I'IuInlux II'I/gg/Ik/II
Diane Heywood, UK (W066)
I(uum Saul: H I43 SNIIIVIWIIIL'J
WS 1 3:
Tilman Furniss,
West Germany (W068)
lImblcmv dvr interprol'cssiw
ncllvn 7.11mmcnarbcil bci
sexucllum Milgbmuclx von
Kindcrn ((ivrman)
IxhomrSimI: H (N) HI'IIIUIIIII'IJ'I
WS 21:
Das Dillumu Lips miHlmdolicn
Kindcs lwischn dvn Inintuli0-
nun und 1 lcIt'crn ((iurmnn/
linglish)
Eugen Jungjohann, C. Gollmann,
G. Quitmann, AJ. Kuehn-Velten;
West Germany (W091)
Ix'umu/SIMI: I5 (4:7 SI'uIs/PIIIiIzv)
16
Mittwoch/
Wednesday
WS 6:
Ifzvn/sziun/ le'cuwnf 11nd
'l'anmmI u/I'Surzvizvvtfq Siblings
nI I'nlal Child A(msz' Vidims
(IngIis/I)
Ruth 5. Kempe, M. Kelly; USA
(W028)
R(mm/SIIIII: II (40 SrrIIs/Plr'z'fzr)
WS 7:
Friihurkonnung V(m Kindes-
miBhandleg und
Vorlmclxldssigung in dcr
Ihmilic ((ivrman)
Arend J. Koers, Netherlands
(W029)
RmmI/szlr 13 (43 SvaIS/Pldfzr)
WS 1 1 :
IHII'VM'HIIUH rviIIz Ulildn'n a!
Risk (II AIJIM' 0r N(jQIWI:

'I'In' Inurwls mnl l,imiIs 0f
IH'mwnIImI (IIHXIBIIJ
Catherine Ayoub, J. Willet,
D. Robinson; USA (W065)
I(HUNINSHN/S H (4.") SI'NIS/PIITIZUI
WS 1 6:
Div Clmnu' dc: crstcn
Knntaktus (German)
Ute Thyen, P. Hutz; West
Germany (W072)
mefSnn/r 13 (MI SI'IIIs/PIII'IJ'I
WS 1 7:
I LN (m dcr Linlnst:
Die Iils/inatiun schu'icrigcr
Fallc Supervision rm
Pmktikor) (German)
Elfriede Bayer, K. Neumann, IV
Sittel; West Germany (W073)
ann/Sml: 12 (Sr) SmIS/PIIIIJ')
W S 2 0:
.N'mzm'gmm Imlun' In ,HII'IIZ'F
IUIII PUM'III/ m 1111' 3rd Wm'ld
(SmmsIII
Farinatti, Franklin,
Brasil (W090)
anm/szl: ()9 (SI) SLYHS/PIITIZI'I

VORTRAGSSITZUNGEN/PAPER SESSIONS

Dienstag/

Tuesday

P S 0 1 :

Child Protection Policy -

A Need for Change?

R1111111/S1111/s U111: P1111 2515/58

(52 5111115/17/(1'13')

C11111'1'/'V111'511:: /111111 11111/(1'11, UK

I11111g1111311/5111111'l111:

English

1

Robin Clark, Australia (P205)

VFI171111'11 Child l11'1111'1111'1111 P11Ii111/ 7

'1711'C115111'111A C/11111g1'1'11 1711111111111

171315111

2

Lisa Pion-Berlin, USA (P120)

. ' (711111-K1111p1'1's/ 17111'111711111115111

(11115111111/111011111 512111171 Abusv:

11111111111111151 1111' 0111511111-M11k111g

1711111155

3

L. Waterhouse, J. McGhee, UK

(P121)

1111111111113Y I111'11I11g1'115111111

171'111'51'111151111'1111111511111 111 "A1

Risk" 11111151115

4

Joseph O'Haver, USA (P255)

' 0117115115111 C111'I11 1,1'1111'1'11'1111

91'11111'1'1'5

5

G.P. Wyatt, V. Hall, M.D. Higgs,

P. Morell, UK (W057)

V ' C111'111 S1'x11111 A111151' ,. 15 11111111111

51111111; 171'1111/1'11111111 111 1,1'1111111111

C111111111'1111/11111/11'LIK

6

Mauro Mariotti, E. Caffo, F.

Bassoli, L. Fasciana, Italy (W061)

. ' 11111'1'1'11111'1111 1111 01111114111151

Midi W111/ 1311111111141 5011111 (11111111

111111 P1'1'11111111'1111

7

R.P. Arkley, UK (W070)

1 ' 511/1LM111111111I'1'11g 111111 51111-

I11511111111'1111 11/011111 11111111111111

511171111115

17

Dienstag/

Tuesday

PS 08:

Treatment of Child Sexual

Abuse -

Outcome & Dilemmas

R1111111/S11171: LI1Ii: 11111311111 F

(91 S1'1115/PI1'1'1z1')

(111111/V11r511: 11111111111317111151013

UK

1,1111x1117g1'/S1111111111:

English

1

J. Galle, A. Lampo, C. Marneffe,

Belgium (P067)

71511N1111r11p1'11851'1111A1111111111

111111111115 17111111111'111115 11 V1111'11 1711111

111 11111P1'111111111'1111111117111111111111

51'1'111111/ A111151111 (111'1111'1'11?

2

F. Kaufmann, E. Schmid, K.

Zuppinger, Switzerland (P090)
7 '1111111'111'11111g P1111135 111 (11111'
101111 C/11/1151'X1111/14111151111111
C/111111'1111511115111111l
3
G. Balkenstein, Netherlands
(P015)
' ()1'11111111111/8 1'11 111111111131 1111111
511111111Abusv11101111111111 W11/1111
1111'111111111111111111011111111111011111
C111'1'111111 P1'1111'1111'11111111111111
(111111111111'111 D111'1111"5 0111117
4
Arnon Bentovim, C. Hyde, UK
(P020)
' A C111111111111'117'1'111111161'111111
1111111111111 111' 51111111111/ 44111151111
C/11'l11r1'11 1%1/11'1'1'l)11111111s 7 C/1111'1'11/
55115111111115
5
Carol C. Haase, C. Grosz, USA
(P072)
, ' N11117I111111'11111Child511,1'11111
A111151': 1711117111115 111 111111111111 1111'
(111/11 V1'111'111511111111111111111111/1'1'9
6
Barbara Merriam, Canada (P107)
(1111111111111C1111115113'11111/11111511
111111111111? 1711111151111 111111111111!
7
Joan Sylvester, A. Bentovim, UK
(P197)
' A111'1'111111'111111117111111115 111
01111111111511 1111' 5111111155 111'
R1'111111'111111'1111 11111111111131 A1111rz1'
V : Lung Paper 30111111
. V : P1111111 15111111
Dienstag/
Tuesday
PS 1 2:
Familial and Residential
Violence
R1111111/S1ml: L1111: 111'1'1srml E
191 51,1715/17/171201
Clz111'r/V111-511zr D111111'111'q111'
(7111111111, F1'11111111
L1111g1111g1'/S;71111111114
F1'1'111111
1
Reynaldo Perrone, M. Nannini,
France (W041)
' 1/11111111111'1'1 11111111111: U111'
'1'111'111'1'11 L'.x;1l1111111'11111'1 17111811111'11211';
617111111111111111113
2
Laurier Boucher, Canada (P028)
' l.'lfI'1111111'111111151151111111'
(311111111115 111' P1'111r1'11'1111 111'
L'E1111111111':D1'197511 19911
3
M. Paul Durning, France (P056)
V (161111111111115 17.6611/11111511111111151111
1,161111113111'1111' 111' 117 1/1'1111'11111'1111115
11's 111511111113 1:111I11111'I1115 (1111111111113
1111 RESI'dUIIII'Bl/FS
4
LE. Tesone, M. Carp, Coudert,
Geslin, Jalouneix, Pracontal,
France (P183)
AuC1111111111'1111111111'111 1'111 111
V1'11/1'111'111'1 14111119?

5

Sonia Elisabete Alto&, Brasil
(P244)

11111'1'11111 011111111115

6

Djanira C. Ribeiro, Brasil (P338)

' A 111 N1115511111111111 111111

11111111111 111 6111111'511111' 111 V1'11/1'111'11

7

Patrick Bensoussan, Reunion

France (P347)

' 1 ()111'51 111'111111'1'1'1'111111'1115 Yrux

(5.1:1'11111111)

8

Masiala ma Solo, Zaire (P388)

' L'Ij1111111111'1'1 111/1'11111'551'

1111111111111511'1'1111 Z111'11'

15-18h

3-6pm

VORTRAGSSITZUNGEN/PAPER SESSIONS

Dienstag/

Tuesday

PS 13:

Familienorientierte

Behandlungsstrategien

Rmmz/S/Iu/s llm: lldrsmll (7

(I43 St'Nh/IVHIZI')

I(Izmx Xmlmmgwq

Swrlrmr'lum/

I,ImggmIgV/Slmn ln':

(?wr'mtm

(Inur/Vurx'ltz.

1

Maria Elena Fabiani, P.

Westermann, Italy (P058)

1139110 Hugril'tb als TviI dos

tIwmpmltiwlu'n I'm/vssvs

2

Hans Fuchs, West Germany

(P066)

' Inlcmktinnslwrllpic bui

vvrnarhthiglcn udvr

miMmmieltvn Kindcrn

3

Nadja Margoses, Switzerland

(P186)

' Versuch dur Bdrcuung um

le'nachIdsxigtcn Familion

lugunstcn dcr vcnmchlassiglvn

h/w. miHlmmicllcn Kindvr mil

Anwendung dur (Jruppcw

analysu

4

Lotte Knoller. West Germany

(P279)

TypiHChU vatungsvcrldnlu

bci dcr Bulmndlung um

Familien, in demon Eltcrcn ihrc

Kinder miiglmndoln

5

Martina Kaiser, West Germany

(P280)

Div Spiolsil/ung - vino

thompcutischu Smnde in dor

Kindcrwnhngruppc dcx'

Kimimsd1111/-7011lrums Burlin

6

Pieter Hutz, West Germany

(P283)

Hclfur im Familicnkonl'likt 7

Hvll'cr 11nd Ihmiliun in

typischcn

BC/ivhungskolluxinnvn

7

Edeltraud KirrstettenKahler, W.

Sartorius, West Germany

(w074)

Frcmdmcldvrlwmlung.Ils

Shmdnrd ncucr Kindvrsulmlr

arbvil

8

Sigrid Richter-Unger, U.

Wittenhagen, West Germany

(W078)

SLWHL'HL'I' MiBbmus'h Hm

Kindvm und lugundlichcn

Dienstag/

Tuesday

P S 2 4:

Does the Law Help? -

Legal Issues in Child
Protection

Rnulu/Szml: lI
('lmir/Vmwitzs
MU SmIs/Ph'llzt'
hmp lhwk,
Nv/lwrlmn/x'
ImIguagr/Sprut hr:
IinglzslI

1

Mary C. Avery, E.N. Kutzner,
USA (P012)
I'm lnrX IMWIII/ IHf/m'm'mg
Iln' 'I rm/1rqum Hf (llr'lr'lr'm'a'
'lwutmm/

2

Ruth Summers, J. Thompson,
Australia (P040)
HIV ('luhl Atll'mm'l/ Um!
,4 MW Apprrnu II In llplmlldiw
l/Ir Rig/Hx u! Alumni Clu/dn'n
m S'nmlI AIMHIIM

3

Paul Thomas, B. Monnette,
Canada (P149)
'l/n' C/Hld VIA Inn m Wz/nwv
Hump 5m ml Wm'kmzd LUKHI
lh'mnm'fmx

4

Margaret Rosenheim,
USA (P256)
I.WKIZI RFKMUBA (H C/HM
."HH/w'l lywws mm! Hu' US.
valu'rIImm

5

A. Lincourt Schiebler,
USA (P294)
lrgqu/ lU'm'x'dum und Child
IU'nm Inw C/n/d shimmu 1/ 1)! HM
(umfx'
V : (mtg Pupm 30 mm
: Pupvr 15mm

18

Dienstag/
Tuesday
P S 3 2 :
Child Protection and Law
Enforcement
Rumn/Smll: 5/1 (40 SwUS/Plr'ifzr
C/IHI'r/Vm'silz: Riz hard Wllifv,
UK
I,uHgtulgv/Spnu/w:
(Inglis):

1

Phil Debruyne, R. Dawson,
Canada (P047)
C/zilxl Pmlvclmn and Law
I'Hhm'r'nu'nl: Drwlmping ml
IImmszl/T PNrInm's/lip

2

Christopher Goddard,
P.C. Hiller, Australia (P069)
Cluld Sunni Almsv and thy
('I'I'mnml luslim Systvm m
Vlk lurm, Auxh'nIm

3

Patricia A. Toth, USA (P151)
Criminal Prnsvunimt -
Pnrhu'r UI' thlcm in Child
PHIMIMI?

4

Renate Volbert, West Germany
(P163)

Prusrz'ufuvm UfC/Iild 5mm!
MUM' , A Pilaf Study

5

Charles Ferguson,
Canada (P173)

1714' Cuntmfunl mid
metrmm'v IM'vswzfaImII of
I'r'nium r

6

Eberhard M. Mann, USA (P374

Ifzw/lmtimz nnd thngrmml
ur'Sr'x Alwsu Al/L'gafimls in Club!
Cuslmiy Dlx'pzm's

7

Gary B. Melton, J.E. Jacobs, 5.

Limber, L. Berliner, USA (W036

inzzr'zng Uzildn'n fur Hm

I (gal Frank's

8

Mary Wells, Canada (W054)

Pmsa (mug Child Suxmzl

Alum: b !/u' Crmu'nnl hm hm

BIHHI rm Instrzmu'nl?

VORTRAGSSITZUNGEN/PAPER SESSIONS

Dienstag/

Tuesday

PS 40:

Child Sexual Abuse:

Perpetrators

Romn/Srml: 5/2 (40 SmIS/Pliz'fzv)

CImir/Vorsitz: DmenGlnsur,

UK

Lnnzgmgv/Spmv/Iv:

English

1

Henry Pothast. A. Craig,

USA (P006)

V Gcndurldm!if_1/nfC/Iild

vaunl Almsc 1%)rpvmh7r5

2

Gail Ryan, LR. Blum,

USA (P024)

X / vauaI Almsv:

Thy Pvrpvtmtimz Prevention

Projvct

3

Barbara L. Bonner,

USA (P026)

.77 Adulvsmtl SCI focudurs:

Commuuilitylmsvd 'I/rminmzl

Modwls

4

David J. Cornwell, UK (P180)

'7 erzmlity, Exploitation and

Violence: Thu Pvrpvlmmr

Dinmlsiuu

5

M. King, Ireland (P187)

T/zv Adultsvunf Offfuudvr 7

A Profile

6

Carol Sheldrick, M. Perkins,

UK (P261)

. A Frumlv Purprmmn's (1/ Child

Sexual Abuse - A CHSU Study

7

Barbara Bezzi, E. Caffo, Italy

(W060)

C ' Pvdup/u'lm: An Annl l/51'5u/

Cnst/sfm'ivs rmd Pchms 0/

Inzwzfz'nn

19

Dienstag/

Tuesday

P S 4 3 :

Consequences of Child

Abuse: Research Findings

Ruom/Snnl: 5/3 (40 S'caIs/Plfz'tzc)

C/mir/Vorsitz: Kiann/US,

Australia

1.0Ilgzmgr/Sme/zvs

English

1

F. Dal, A. Lampo, C. Marneffe,

Belgium (P044)

1 ' Rmsrlmrl: Test on Smunlly

Abused Girls and Physically

Abused Girls: A Comparative

Study

2

LP. Wodarski, D. Kurtz,

J.M. Gaudin, USA (P080)

' . ' Mrzlhmmmlf and flu' Sdum/

Agni Child

3

Elizabeth A. Sirles, J. Smith,
USA (P142)

' . V Bclmm'uml meilvs 0f
Muir nmi melu Inn's! Victims

4

Lj. Jurlina, V. Rosic, Z. Simic,
Yugoslavia (P176)

' . P/Irmmsm's (m Almsv m
Clzildlmnd and Criminal A(tizwz'fivs
in Sulzimpln'mir Puliculs

5

Vicky Veitch-Wolfe,
Canada (P193)
f A Cln'ld/znm' Sexual Almsv:
A Lungifmiizml Look at
1W75hi1'yulusurc Ad/usfmunf

6

Marilyn C. Pearson,
Canada (P220)
' ' Fizw Ymr FUIIUHLLIV Study 7
High Risk Infrml Pm/ud
Children's Aid Son'v/v of
Mvtr'upnlimn Toronm

7

Marlene Echo-Hawk, C. Brown,
USA (W017)
Ann'riam Indian Childrm:
szml Almsv/Suiddu, Is tlw u
Omnmlinn .7

V : Lung Papvr30 mm
. A : Paper '15 mm

Dienstag/

Tuesday

PS 49:

Child Protection Services:
Challenging Existing
Theories

Rmm/Srml: 5/4 (40 SmtsPlr'z'tzc)

C/mir/Vursifz: Leroy H, Fulton

LISA

LnIlgzmgc/Sprm'lw:

English

1

Charles L. McGehee,
USA (P105)

A The Iluiswzlm'g Principle and
Hm Dvh'm'nn (7/ Child Abuse

2

Joan M. Doughty,
Netherlands (P051)
' A Cmnprisnn Of Duh'h
(1 NY CAN P0111715

6'1lmpmnmhllinn

3

Sue Whelan-Williams,
T. Baker, USA (P192)
V I WIN Signifimnm ()fS/I'Nfrgit'
Planning 171 Child Almsv Ami
Nrglcd 'I'mm Mmmxmmm
A Blwprmt fur Cummzmily
Clnmgu

4

Laura Gabbana, A. Vassalli,
T. Bertotti, S. Cirillo,
P. Di Blasio, Italy (P381)
' Pmlwfiun and Family 'IA/u'rapy
Ilzmuglz Child chmmlfrmn
Hume: Thu Impm'l nfllu' eroml
UH sz Population Hf Slum

5

Terry Murpy. J. Waters,
UK (W037)
' . ' A 'Iil/puxl'ap/I/l O/C/lild
PHVUL/IIIW 517771113
15-18h
3-6pm

9-11h
9-1111":
VORTRAGSSITZUNGEN/PAPER SESSIONS
Mittwoch/
Wmincsd 11 y
PS 02:
Child Protection Policy 1
Man aging Child Abuse
1(1111111/911111: 1'3 (-13 81111411111131
C111111'1V111's112: 11111M1'1111'11
1.1111141111111'15111'111111':
1111111141
1
Helen Agathonos, C. Marangos,
Greece (P004)
"1'11111'1'1111'11111111'" 1111111111111111s
111(11'1'1'1'1("111/1117111111111111:
11111411111'11111115111111111111
111111 "(111/1'11"
2
Wilhelm Carriere, R. Dawson,
Canada (P048)
1'1'11111(111111x111Q1111/1111
111(1111111111111111111111
3
John Pickett, UK (P118)
1111;11'11'1111111111'111111'1/1111111111'11
1.111'1'11'1'1' M111111g1'1111'111
4
Peter O. Ebigbo, J. Nwegwu,
Nigeria (P252)
1111' 1111111'1x 111' 111'
xLVPPC/MN' 3111111111 (1111111111
1118111111111111111',11111111111111111111
11111111'1111'1111111111(111/11'1111111'11
N1111011(7111111111111'11111111 1111'
1%1g1115111'11111C111111
5
Hedvig Bodanszky, Hungary
(P302)
' 1.119111 P1'111'1'11111'1'# 111111 (111111
P1'11111111'1111'11111111g111'11
6
January H. Scott, USA (W045)
' C1111111'1'11's111191111111
171'1111111111'1111 F111111x':
A 1711111'11171'1'1111111P111'11111's'11111
E1111111I1'1'1'1'11g 1.111111 111'51171711311'111111
1111'C111'111Al11m'171'1'1'1'11111111
Mittwoch/
Wednesday
P S O 6 :
Day Care and Family
Support Programmes
111111111/511111: 3/1 (-111 S111111g/11111'1:1'1
(3111111'1/111'1111 AI'UHL1KI111H,
NU11IU1'11111115
1.11111111111111115111111111':
11111111141
1
Judy Rhodes, S. Wood,
USA (P218)
111%! 911'11az/1 V111111111'111'
1111'1'1'1111'1111 111111111111111181111111111,
1111111111111,1(1'1111'1'1111111111
1'11/1111'71111 1111'1111.V11z1111111'1'1111
2
Anne Sagbakken,
Norway (P235)
1111'111111(3111'1'L31'1111'1'
A1711u1111'1'1111111111F1111111111gq

1 111/11N111111'11111111.111111x1'

3

Gail F. Breakey, USA (P240)

IN11111111111111'11511411111111

111'1'1'1'1'1111111 \$11x11'111 1111111111311

1111111111911111111'18111'1'1'11'11111'

111 R111 1V1'r1111111'111

4

Leena Roy, USA (P242)

.11111111'1'1111'11111811111111'1'1'1'11111

111111511

5

Hildegard M. Ebigbo, P.O.

Ebigbo, Nigeria (P250)

'1 1111 1'111'1'111111111111 17111161111

(1'11/1'1' 111111 13111111111113 511111111

1-1111111'111134'111', 11111111

6

Ms Lamers, Ms Van der Baan,

Netherlands (W030)

1111'1111'111 17111101111C1'1111'11S,

111'1'1'1'1'1111'1111111111'111'11111111111111

LINN,

V :11111g111111111' "111111111

21111111'1115111111

20

Mittwoch/

Wednesday

PS 07:

Kinderirztliche Initiativen

in Deutschland

111111111/81111lr118 1278 51'1118/1111'1'121'1

Cl11111/V11rsz'1: R1'1'111'1F1'1111k,

Wmf (7111111111111

111111g111111/5111'111'1111: 1

(7111111111

1

Hans-Dieter Harbisch,

West Germany (P074)

Beduutung dcr Gcwalt und

chachldsx'igun13, in ciner

Kinder-lillcrnvPrak'cnlivgruppl

2

Hermann Olbing,

West Germany (P115)

Div Ar/tlirhon Bemtungs-

51011011 gogcn Vcrnachlh'ssigung

11nd Misslmdlung1ndcr BRD

111111011 sic s'iL'h bcuiihrt?

3

Lieselotte Seelig, U. Kalvelis,

West Germany (P136)

Arztl. Boralungsslolle

gcgun Vcrnachhissigung und

Miiihandlung um Kindurn

4

HR. van Bekkum, G.l. Michel,

Netherlands (P157)

Bum Vortrmwmar/t Lmd

Rat fur 111-11 Kindcrxthut/

5

Stephan Veit,

West Germany (P161)

17r1'11413111i0n um Kinder.-

milalmdlung - die Chance

d er 1'orsorgcuntcrsuchungen

6

AJ. Kuehn-Velte, G. Quitmann,

C. Gollmann, E. Jungjohann,

West Germany (W079)

Die 111/Niche

Kinderschut/ambulanz in
Diisseldorf

VORTRAGSSITZUNGEN/PAPER SESSIONS

Mittwoch/

chnvssday

P S 0 9:

Epidemiology of Child

Abuse and Neglect (French)

Rmm/Snnl: ()9 (5!) SmIs/Wdlzr)

Clmir/Vm'silz: lmuln'rl'I'lu'lum/I,

l'mm w

I111uglmgv/S;N'm/u':

l'H'Ht/l

1

Diane B&rubt'e, Canada (P023)

. ' Au QHUM'U 9 Am (Iv

III'L'IZ'UHII-UH 11F III IWII/li'zllltlflt't'

2

Marie-He5lfene Franjou,

France (P065)

I ' Armlysmir 392 Sigrmlmn'uls

ndrvssck rm (Unn'mwu' xiv z/r lu

Rvpulrlnprc ml H788 (INNS IFS

szz'lt'ln's ,

3

Monique Forn, Groupe de

Recherche de SSE,

France (P070)

1 L'Inlw'wulimt Smiu/v

mmrPs' (I/IfnfzmIs VId/s'nx

d'AIu/s SUXHFIS

4

Lia M. Zanardo, E. Fabiani,

P. Westermann, Italy (P231)

. I LNS CHIISA't/M'IH'FS xiv 17117115

Sumr/ 5117' In Cwulrudinu dc

I'ldmlih" Il'mmim' w! sur In

CzlpHL'HL' IJ'EII'U Mi'l'r.

IfEA'pv'r'iv/Irv11H C/H'.

5

R. Marinelli, F. Montecchi,

G.Martone, D. Tortolani,

Italy (P298)

. ' Individual C/mrmlm'islim u!

Childrm Vidi/m ufSM'u/II Alnm'

me/ml l/nvug/I

PSJ/(Imliuguusfir 'll'slmg

6

G. Martone, F. Montecchi,

D. Tortolani, Italy (P299)

V ' Assrssmuuf mid PN/lmgmcsis

Hf Child Alum' in H Pwihm'h

Hospital

21

Mittwoch/

Wednesday

PS 1 0:

Child Abuse and

Substance Abuse -

Treatment and Prevention

Rumu/Szml: 33/3 (40 MIIs/P/z'ikm

C/mirHrlrrxl'l: ."1/lu'7'l(ricI/lx',

lmm'l'

Iu713'!any/Sprzn'lu':

S/nuuslz

1

Juan CasadthIores, A. Bano,

R. Solera, E. Romero,

F. de Antonio, Spain (P202)

' l/U/lll/I PI'HIVh'Hlx/H(1/I1'/1/H'Il

Hum frum IImzlumMz/zrlm/

Pluwlh

2

E. Armisen. M. Bergara,
A. Bano, Spain (P204)
Sm in! mm! lizmtlj/
Cllm'm IM'H/Il 5 U! Purmh UV
Mull/mm/ C/HMMI m Mmh'n/
3
Jorge Corsi, Argentina (P245)
lU'ugI'u/w (iv Im'mmmn
Pru/z'simml HI Vm/wm'u l'mru'lmz'
4
Enrique Gracia, Spain (P257)
(INN Mulfrmlumtl:
A O'dwO/lluml Hlmil/
5
X. Querol, F. Botet, C. Fortuny,
R. Jimenez, M. Cruz,
Spain (P271)
Sum nfn llw'uiu Axldid
Wmmm.
AH Ignun/ Wm/ H! Cllilz/ AIHM'
11ml NKfJ/I'LI
6
C. Requena, X. Querol, J. Cots,
F. Domingo, E. Gimenez et al.,
Spain (P272)
' IJI'UUL'IHI'HH SL'L'H 1mm Hu'
Awm IVIIHVU (111/(J/mm PW IN
lnfmnm Mlzllrm 111qu (ACIM)
V : 11mg lthz'rJU mm
: Pupvr I5 min
Mittwoch/
Wvdm'sdny
PS 14:
KindesmiBhandlung oder
Kinderschutz
Rmun/glml: H (m) .S'mlu/Plnlml
Clmfr/Vnmt: L/VI'l/n'lm
BHHAHNIHH,
stt (Irrmmn/
l.uu;;1ulg;r;"8;mu ln':
(?yruum
1
Renate BIum-Maurice,
West Germany (P269)
Div lmnsparcntu Illmiliv ,
Kindcrxchul/11nd xn/ialc
Konlmllo
2
Rosane Janczura,
West Germany (P082)
Um Problvm dcr
Kindcsmitllmmilung Lmd
VurnmhLiss'iglmg:
bollulchlul mil cinvr
Kmbinalion
psw'hoanalylisclwr Kalcgorivn
und plmm)mvnnlogisclu'r
McIlmdcn
3
Michael Nitsch,
West Germany (P091)
Harricrcn gvgonilbcr
chkliu'r l liltL' im KilidL'l'l'v
schut/
4
Elke Mitzlaff, G. Rust,
West Germany (P108)
In(CI'PI'UIUssinm'llv
Anxhildung
5
Michael Schulte,

West Germany (P134)

Vnm MiMH'auth L105

Miiiblumchs

6

Wolf Sartorius,

West Germany (P265)

' Slruklurullc L'lwrdung

und Problemv dcr Delegation

hci Kinderhr/llnm'n in frcin'r

Praxix

9-11h
9-1117m
VORTRAGSSITZUNGEN/PAPER SESSIONS
Mittwoch/
Wednesday
PS 17:
Prevention Through
Education
Rtmm/Suul: 33/3 (-1!) SA'rIIIs/IJMIJ')
(7nuf/Vursit: Slu'rl/I/Kw'm
Kmim'r', USA
I uHgurIgv/Sln'mln':
Ifngllsll

1
Tony Begbie, UK (P019)
Slnmgr Ihuuqrr?
AMN' u! Cummmm 111ml:

2
Peggy Smith, J. Fields,
USA (P123)
lwmiv/NIIII/r Ru/rx frvr L'lulz/
A(ww' anwu/mu x'lggm IA

3
Kirsten Stollhoff,
West Germany (P382)
Ilwlp fur llmnin u/rfu'u' (f/Ifh/H'H
urlz'r IIIIIIm/IM'HI m 11 lh'w/nplugg
Cm/lel/ jM'. Nu umgmz

4
Joy Byers, USA (W012)
Il/mulmx Hu' Pu/Vln Alum!
C/HM AIWM' 6; N' (IN!

5
Susan Thomas, Canada (W049)
PHI Hu' Child INNI:
Pruu'mll'wn Pmymm ym'
VUIIHHLL'L'H

6
Jose Raimundo da Silva Lippi,
Brazil (394)
Prmunhmt: Hrhm'
Cmuprlmlnw Study .th Upmm

Mittwoch/
Wednesday
PS 21 :
Sexuality and Society
Rumu/Sunlr Uni:11(irszml(7
(148 SNrIIa/IWI'IZA')
(Inur/anfz: Mn'lu'lv KrI/y,
LISA
LungImgz'/S)Irmlu':
(Inglis!)

1
Hertha Appelt, C. Gaenslen-
Jordan, West Germany (P011)
'l'ln' vamwmv Ur wa'lmml/ in I
Ihmwl (/1th RL'IIUIUIH/HI)

2
IIA'
Kevin D. Browne, C. Davenport,
R. Palmer, UK (P034)
NM '1 munmnzing Hm Ix r)"
Unix! Smtml Alum? PHNH mni
IU'uh'xme/II ();7/711ml

3
Marjorie Smith, UK (P143)
Nm'mul Smunl I?U/Im'imu' m
Imm/m

4
Angela Berneckeeroelff, West
Germany (P284)

SL'wm/ :leth (Hid N'xmzl
Pn/Hn
5
Toni Cavanagh Johnson, USA
(W085)
C/Iild/nmd SUUIzIIily: 1 7'17171
Nurnml In PaHm/ugu
V : Lamy PHIIHW' 31) mm
: Pnpm' 13 mm
22
Mittwoch/
Wednesday
P S 2 5 :
Emotional Abuse -
Vulnerable Families
Rumn/Slml: 5/4 (40 Smts/Pla'fzv
Umir/Vursifz: Dz'bm'n/anro,
USA
l,zmgungv/S;)mv/lc:
linglish
1
Adrian Ford, V. Rantzen,
Australia (P064)
' Cmp; fur anzts 0f
CIII'MH'H zzl Rix'k:
Sunn' lfssmtin/ Cnmidcmtiuus
2
Samir K. Ghosh, India (P068)
erlml Almsus 17nd Violation
Hf'C/n/drmk Rights
3
Max Lesnik-Oberstein,
Netherlands (P098)
()n Hcmg HIV Victim uf
Unmm and Rugwlmz'c Pamzml
(mm NH; IKI/ledymzmia
4
Sandra M. Reilly,
Canada (P126)
Cuping with F14ss_1/Bclznm'm'
m lhlrlly IHWHQ/J
'I'hu I, VMV'IL'IMB Hf 5mm Fzzmilzl
5
M.H.B. Jongbloed,
Netherlands (P190)
flmu'ly Inn'mdnm Training
mni Suuu'v SUM hmmf
6
Child Protection Center -
Winnipeg Children's Hospital
Canada (W001)
IMH'HIHK and Tmclzmg in O!
Al'usr: Trmfmm! nf/Hntsz'rw
Immlm

VORTRAGSSITZUNGEN/PAPER SESSIONS

Mittwoch/

Wednesday

P S 2 7:

Non-Organic Failure to

Thrive & Munchhausen

Syndrome by Proxy

Raum/Saal: 10 40 SU(lfs/PUHZC)

Clmir/Vorsik: lmIIVMw'rivk,

Ismrl

Languagu/Spmr/zv:

English

1

C. Bools, B. Neale, R. Meadow,

UK (P027)

. ' Fnsrifious Disordur 7

(718 Psydlinfriv and 5min! Stains

ufMuI/Iurs

2

Sheena Reilly, D. Wolke,

D. Skuse, B. Mathisen,

UK (P127)

7 Hump Inlcrwnlums with

Fnilurv (u Thrive Influx!) and

Ilzvir Carvgiwrs

3

E. Thomlinson, Canada (P150)

. ' A Cmn'dmumi

M1rlfidisriplinm'y Team

Amlmnt/z m Failuw In T/u'lm

4

Dieter Wolke, D. Skuse,

S. Reilly. M. Summmer,

UK (P172)

Smiomml/lmml Duwlopmml

qumz-Oz'gan/l' Failure In

771rizwlumms

5

B. Neale, C. Bools, R. Meadow,

UK (P185)

.a Ouhwm' ufMum/musuu

Sl/mil'nmv by Proxy

6

S Meadow, Roy c. Bools,

B. Neale, UK (W035)

V Apmw, Sufhrmfmn mid

Suddm Infimt Der

23

Mittwoch/

Wedncsday

P S 3 3 :

New Perspectives

Runul/Saal: ()0 (202 Smis/Plx'ffm')

Chair/Vnrsnz: Chums Rul/mmu,

Cmmdn

l4!zlyzmgv/Spmdw:

English

1

Ray E. Heifer, USA (P077)

' Primah' Parullvls': Muf/mxy

Infimls and Law

2

Stefano Cirillo, P. di Blasio,

Italy (P375)

Rmisitmg Viuws Hf Nvgln I

3

Roberto Grandi, E. Caffo,

Italy (P189)

' Tmps Ilz'ddm in HIE Dvlhwil/

ufinfhrumliml UH Child Abmr

lssuvs

4

George W. Brown, USA (P232)
C/Ildrm11ml 11'lw1'5im7:
Pawn! C/miws
V 2 LungI7uprr301uiu
' : Pnpur I5 mm
Mittwoch/
Wednesday
P S 3 4:
Training in Child Protection
Work

R nnn/Snnl: 11
C/mir/Vm'sit:
(4())Smtsl)l1'fl:u)
Rim Dauwm,
Canada
LaIIgungqc/S;nnr/n':
IIHgIIS/I

1

Deborah Daro, K. Casey,
USA (P039)
Edmmm's Curzfmnf Child
Alum? N(Himml Surrn/ 0f
l'zluullws' szvlmlgv, Alliludm,
mid IiA'liz'R

2

Flora MacLeod, Canada (P214)
'I'nmmlx in Child Abusv mni
nglud 1'71 Cmmdu

3

Judee Filip, USA (P295)
Child Sm 1m! Alww Trnmmg
CurritulumWMCmrlfn'Imn 1/
Iguvvd / mlml/mn (Hui 'I'r'mm'r
CrttiHmlin/z

4

Helen Armstrong, A. Hollows,
UK (W024)
A Umimnx Mnmhwm
9-11h
9-11am

VORTRAGSSITZUNGEN/PAPER SESSIONS

Mittwoch/

Wvdnrsrlnvl/

PS 38:

Crisis Intervention

Rm IIIIHmII: I I (W SI'IIIw/IIIHI N

(IMII/Vuru/I : MIHIHI liuw,

le (.wmmm/

Iimg;mqu'N/wmIn'

I liujII III

1

Valerie Howarthl UK (P076)

IIII' I HwI IIH' III Ilum

IIrI/II/m' 1er EHHIIA; IH'w/I/r'

lVII/II wz' Izzlww I mum/ m III!'

I IIwI III/x'r' M'm'w

2

Rosemary Troy, Ireland (P153)

(IIIIIIIIIII' m Il/w IIIwI/I mini

3

Mary Lynn Vaughan, W.E.

Loadman, USA (P159)

IIIw tII/IIIIIN (VII IInIM XIH w/r

m IIII' IIIIIIA'II HIIIIIIH

4

Anettevon Stemmen,

West Germany (P263)

I'mw/I N/rw-w II/z'pIIum

(wmeH/y Iw UmI/I/MI Nun

l'mhmmm/w

5

Nina Ruse,

W091 Germany (P266)

uh: xI/I/H'Hm I1 1M w/H-wlmg

IIII'(IIIIII ,erm' IIuIIHIM III/m

6

Ernesto Caffo, MA Mariotti,

F. Bassoli, Italy (W062)

I/ II'IA'IUIIU .l

. 'I M/xII'H/n .rIN'mnI: In! IIII'

IU'n'MI/IHH HI I IIIIII . Hwy

IIIU

M ittwoch/

WmInvszIny

PS 41 :

Interprofessional

Cooperation

I(HHHI/Wl/III I-I

(Il/IHIVHI'HIIJ

'le SI'IIIN/IVIIIIHI'I

I'h'lglum

I(III I(IIIII(tV/5,II'II(II('.''

I IIIQII-wll

1

Elizabeth Birchall, C. Hallett,

UK (P073)

IHIHizme-mIn/MI K UH/H'HIIIIUH

HM IIIIII IIIHIM IIWI

2

PI Adriaenssens, E. Eggermont,

Belgium (P002)

IIn' "I IIIIrI um! I mml/ m

INwI/r'ww" Nw/wu/I: All I mInIg/IHI

.I/r/mrm II Ml IIIIII .WIww

3

Colin Findlay, UK (P061)

IH/HI Mu MI Hu/I I'u/zu'

luawlzugul/HH- ml IIIIHI . U'IM

4

Emile W. Kolthoff,

Netherlands (P094)

twywmIIu/I Ih'lm IHr/zu'
IHIII Mn ml IMYIIH'IH m (mm M
(IIIIII . H'Iz-w
5
Ronneke L Arendsen,
C.A. Schreuders-Bais,
W. Kloosterman, E. Haffmans,
Netherlands (W007)
IIH' I 7I/wrmz HI IIIU
I Mn Iplwm 41ml Ixm' Hip
I um I; I w Iv wluw II
V lung; IUI/w')0 mm
Ih/w 13 mm
Murmu Mn IIIw/w,
24
Mittwoch/
erInvsdm/
P S 4 5:
Ritual Abuse and
Assessing Credibility
Rmm/SIMIJ IIHI: PIIII 250/"):
I33 Sz'qu/IIIII'Im
I)IIUI(I I'IHIWIIIU/
(ISA
Iimg;:1:I;(NS,H'/II Iu':
Ingqlxl
(LIIIIII',IVUI'KIIZ..'
1
Doris Rdcker, R. du Bois,
West Germany (P053)
Ix'm/ M'uml Irmmm muI
(UIIIIIIIIIIIIII'II 'IIu' PI'HIIII'IIIUI
(H'rIIIV/III/ .HIIHH IIMNItmus
IIIIIIIIl/ Wm: Irma
2
Sherril Mulhern, France (P111
I(IIIM/ XIIIIINV' IIL'IIHIIK (I
KI/mIrm' wx IM'II'm/mg; II IQ'Iu'I
3
Mariann H. Steer, USA (P144)
NI Numnmrl/ HI I/n'
IIu'I'Iqu'qu IIHm'v
mun IrIIII I1 II IIIMIHI'I/ (II
I(IIw/ .me' I mmymI
4
R.Harper, Joth.DonneIly,
N.Pearson,B.Elwood,
D.Sykes,D.Paquene,
Canada (W021)
I(IIIMI xXI'uw': 'IIu' lulu AIus/I
'eXIIILJI/lk' VII/r' L IIIIIII'I'HI
5
Philip Madonna, 5. Van Skoyk
USA (W033)
I nzllIm/IHH HI LIIIIILI Scum!
.Xlwm' III LIIIIIIII'I'H Ilm/m' IIu'
.Mqr m I m-
6
Joan McGarry, I. Ryan,
Ireland (W063)
Irm nr Inlay A IU/rumm
Im mg Iimh'wunnk IjiizIIzIIIIir/N
L mm HI M'um/ ."IIVIHL'

VORTRAGSSITZUNGEN/PAPER SESSIONS

Mittwoch/

Wednesday

PS 50:

Racism and Child

Protection Work

Ramn/Smlz ()7 ('120 Scufs/Pla'tu)

Cimir/Vm'sifz: Mirrinm

MzI:iIm/m,

Suuth Afm'm

Lnugungu/S;rmdn':

English

1

Ben Rensen,

Netherlands (P128)

Signs and Signals of

Abusv mid NL'g/vd by

Aulodllmmus mu! Migmnf

Childrm S(Inm/v/m

2

Sheila Ards, USA (P328)

7f Racial Diffbn'mvs m Cln'ld

Almsu chm'ling Pmdivcs

3

Samuel Myers, USA (P348)

. ' Racism and Child Alum:

Dch'diny mzd Curm ting fur

Svlvctimz Bins m HIV Rvpm'lmg

nflncidmfs ofC/u'ld Abuse

4

Carl Blakey, UK (P364)

. ' Child Pm/vcliwz -

A Right fur nl/ Chi/drm

5

Gemma Matthey,

Canada (P367)

5 The Effects Hf Karim! mid

Racist Assumpfz'uus (m Child

Pron't't'riuu Sm'viws

6

Nigel D'Souza,

Australia (P371)

' Rankin in Child Pmlvdim:

4170rig1'1ml C/Iildrvu m

Mulliculfmur Australia

25

Mittwoch/

Wednesday

P S 5 3 :

Causes of Child Abuse

ann/szl: Uni: Phil 27!

(Oh Smisle/I'Im')

C/mir/Vmw'lz: Pirrur (Inf;

Wrst Crrnmm/

1mIxImxr/Spradnt

English

1

H. Reddemann, W. Pegelow,

R. Stenger, H. Weinke,

GDR (P309)

' AIMUNS Ur'I/u' (111mm)

Tl't'fldS, Mud Consuquumu's

u(C/1iId Abuse in HM Nm'l/m'n

(?.DA'.

2

Ann Levett, South Africa (P312)

' Sunl/l M'n'mz Wnm's

(?iswmws UH C/IHH' Sunni Almw

3

Sally Nyandiya-Bundi,

Zimba bwe (P344)

Kinvfir anily Drawings:

A 'I'Ur/miz/HL' fur Asmwiugq
Alvusrd mid NUN/LU CIIi/dl'vu
in Zl'mlmhuw

4

Fatos Erkman, Turkey (P350)
. ' Thu Rv/nI/uns/IipufParun/n/
Rufmfimr, Emm'mml Almsv 11nd
Family Envirmmlml

5

Irene Fereti, Greece (P356)
' Child Almsv mnl Mylvd,
Dvlmqnmpx/11ml Vinlwur.
W/IUV'U um HH' Adinl! (W?

6

Tansel Erdem, F. Erkman,
Turkey (P357)
' Hm Rv/nlz'umlu'p 47f Ihlmzlul
ALTUpf/HILT RUM'IitUL
5mm Oulmmw Varmb/vs (1m!
Ih'rtvizwd Pnrmm/ x'K/Imu/us
V : Lungy Przpvr 30 mm
: Pnpw' 75 mm

Mittwoch/
Wednesday

PS 56:

Child Abuse: Studies and
Programmes
Ruum/szl: Uni: P1117731 33
(L50 SL'r1f5P/(7'I:M
(/I/Ifr/Vm'snz: hmuMiguvl
Pm, Uruguay
1.:zngungr/S;H'm/IU:
5171171141

1

Jorge L. Berra,
Argentina (P021)
Sz'wml AIHN': AH Arwnlim'
IU'M'IIII'IT l/uspilh/ 57mm

2

Pat Deane-Garrahan, C. Ray,
L. Leiva, Argentina (P237)
'I'ln' mem: 0171' um!
I)7'L'M'7HIL7)I Hf Child Alnm' HI I/Ic
IIHSpil/l/ HH/IU SL'IIQUI UflMUDI'L'I'HU
HI I/u' Uniqulu nflhn'mw Ain'x

3

B. Torres, R. Mufmz,
M.I. Arruabarrena, J. De Paul,
Spain (P277)
Dl'swiu dc 1171 Plan
'Imfmnivnl Pam Ilmnlhts
x'Vumlnms _l/ NUg/rgqrulm

4

Thomas Merin CaFlada,
Spain (P303)
' C/Ii/tl/IUUJ Prnh'rtinn Sl/slum
in Cumum'dnd dc Madrid

5

Daniel Maltzman, G. Fulco,
Uruguay (P337)
Lu Cmn'imz drl Primvr
(77'g11/l/5HIU L'H vamsn dx' Ins
NMns Vt'dmms dv Mains 11'1th
m cl Uruguay

6

Diana Goldberg, A. Molina,
Argentina (P342)
' I)S_l/L'/l(WHHh/SI-S (1 luslh'r: A
erv Ammmdt fur Prkul/un (7f
Alum'

7

Olga E. Ayllon Gomez,

Peru (P373)

' Cumin' Pm'mum LIN Hn'rzwslm'

8min!

15-18h

3-6pm

VORTRAGSSITZUNGEN/PAPER SESSIONS

Mittwoch/

Wvdu vsdu _1/

PS 05:

The Violent Family

Rm'w/SIIIII: Uni: IJIII, 250/58

(73 SI'IILN/IVIIIII';

(Inur/unIxs RUIIIIII' HIHHI

Mnumr,

WWI (JI'I'H/Inn/

III/Igu/IKQI'I'H;rim /n':

I Hg/IKII

1

Edna Guttman, Israel (P071)

'I/u' SIHWIHI (IHIIIMI u/

(IIIIIII AIH/w

2

Peter C. Hiller, C.R. Goddard,

Australia (P078)

IIII) I min l'II'Iwu'II

LIIIIII xllww, IMHIKIIL VIII/I'III I'

nmI IHIM'HIV (M'H lkx'ln'ru'm IN

N XVIIINL'

3

Kenneth R. Kaufman.

EIR. Kaufman, USA (P089)

AIIIIIN' in 'I'III'I'I' (Iwm'mIImzx

4

Anna Piekarska, Poland (P119)

PIIH'HIIII Iw 'wfg HI

(lvmprrh'm (' Imd AKKI'INNIUII

5

Mary Jane Van Meter,

UK (P158)

Sm irII Summrl mid Ilwwwnw

Immm; :UWIIInIug .leqlm IIuI anh'

MnIIms

6

Gary Walters, K. Covell,

E. Ostoja, B. McRobb,

Canada (P165)

A MIIIIHIIL'I'HIII Ammm II In HIL'

SImII/ HI 3117va Amuwz/ m I'Iumlkn

7

Joyce Thomas, USA (P292)

ilmlI/I Cum 11ml CIHIII

PI'LIIL'L'IIUII XML Inr LI/zIIIIImI m

Mvmmlu Hulwnu g/ICHL'I)

Mittwoch/

Wednesday

PS 20:

Concepts of Prevention

Rmm/Sanl: 3/1 (40 SKIIIs/IVI'I'Izv)

CIIIIIir/Vm'in: AIIIIU II. CHIHI,

USA

I IIHgmlgv/Spnh'lw:

IIHg/Ix/I

1

Karen A. Bachelder,

USA (P184)

NU MUI'L' VH II'IIIs, NU Mm'z'

VII'IImlzw'x

2

Maureen Dawson,

Canada (P046)

Cunmum/ ngmm Iur

PI'UUI'HIIHII mnI II't'IIIIIII'HI (II

LIIIIIII XHTIIW

3

M. Dunn, UK (P054)
 PI'I'A'L'IIIIUII, Mm'r IIMH :1
 Muggml?
 4
 Bernadett Plotnikoff,
 USA (P122)
 E'VIIIIL' xh/u/m VIII thmnw
 Program:
 5
 Kaye Centers, J. Jump,
 5. Murray, USA (P131)
 Pr'vz'mlqu CIIIIII AIHM'
 IIII'HIIQII jlhImm RMm'HI: cl
 L?HN Rmh Appl'UIIt/I
 6
 Mark Dimmit,
 Australia (P209)
 A I'Immu lx'xuv Mml'z'
 A;Iprmrzxullvlu: CIIIIII PI'UII'LIIUII
 1'11IIIL'Stlmulsz'nIIIm
 V : I um; Pugn'r' 30 mm
 : PIIIW 13mm
 26
 Mittwoch/
 Wednesday 1
 P S 2 8: I
 Confronting Neglect: I
 Treatment and Prevention
 erIu/SIm/I 5/2(40 SmIS/PII'I'IZUI
 (Imir/Vursifzs Mlmzd. I
 Slum! Kasim, I
 Malaysia 1
 I,IIHgungu/Spmdw: I
 English
 1 i
 Rivka Nowik, M. Faber, '
 Israel (P114) ' 1
 ' UlgllI/II LUA'ImI Mal";
 AI! Assunmiun Dr'un'lnpmg
 Prugmms In Smun' II Smblv
 11mm fur NL'gILTIL'd 7
 Alumni CIIIIIIII'UH
 2
 Smeyers, L. E. Eggermont,
 Belgium (P001)
 CU'LFIIIIUIR'IIIP in (Ernups
 Hf NuglmIng MuIIu'I's:
 l'mlnun UI' Mudvl .7
 3
 Milli Andreini, USA (P010)
 CIH'mm Child Ncg/vtt:
 Dulgmwa and '1 rmImmI
 4
 Patrick Bacon, USA (P014)
 Early Rvmgnilmn 0f
 IM/L Imlugiml quurhxr Hf
 Nvglwr In Yuma; Children
 5
 Pauline Brooks, USA (P031)
 I Emsziun afar: AIIL'I'nnIiw
 WIII'ILSt/mnl PI'UfQI'mIIJ
 Prmszmx INIthg/L'CI
 6
 Michael Martin, USA (P103)
 Child Nvglud:
 AH Appmndz Ia Pr'cz'vnriun
 7
 Graham Pattinson, K. Shaw,
 J. Barker, G. McNally,
 UK (P219)
 IIITL'SIIgHIIHII .md

.quksmm1
()I'NLNIL'L'I

VORTRAGSSITZUNGEN/PAPER SESSIONS

Mittwoch/

Wednesday

P 5 31 :

Child Abuse Assessment:

Criteria and Methods

Room/Snnl: 5/3 (40 Sme/Plz'ifzv)

Clmir/Vm'silz: Helm Agnthmms,

Gmw

Languagv/Spmvlzc:

English

1

Dorothy Browne, P. McKenry,

J.B. Kotch, USA (P033)

Dt'h'rmirmnfs of Dysfmmimml

Parenting Attitudes Among Low-

Incolm Adnlvsrml Mot/u'rs

2

David L. Kerns, M.L. Ritter,

USA (P092)

J Dmmgrnphiv, Ilisforinzl,

Behavioral and lnlmr'nfm'_l/

Carrelnfvs Io Anagmiml Physiml

Findings in 1/150 Suspected Child

Ahusv Victims

3

Judith Trowell, G. Miles,

UK (P152)

'7 Child Observation -

a Child Alum? Training T001

4

Mary Wells, R. Dawson,

R. Volpe, Canada (P168)

' ', An lntvmrtizw Training

Program in Adzvmm'd valmds

Uflmvsclign/z'mz in Child 51mm!

Abuse

5

Kathleen Coulborn Faller,

USA (P243)

f '1 Criteria for Dvlvrminiug

Wlmtlu'r Children Haw Raw

Sexually Abused

6

Bronwen Anders, L. Newsum,

USA (P296)

Effects of Urologiml

Manipulation (m Hm Ability In

Dingnnsv Sexual Abusv in

Prccpubcrm/ melm

7

V. Matveev, Bardenstein, L.M.,

USSR (P363)

' Girl Adu/vsawfs u'illz

Dcvimimz Behaviour Farms

27

Mittwoch/

Wednesday

P S 3 6 :

Placement Outside the

Home -

Protection or Abuse

Rmun/Snnl: 5/4 (40 Sm/s/Plz'ilzv)

Clmir/Vnrsit: I(n'quiv Raln'rfs,

UK

LzuIgmch/S)H'arlu':

English

1

Irene Becker, C. Zorich,

USA (P018)

Is Hlv LLS. Fnslur Can) Sl/sh'm

Viable .7 1

2

Brian Raychaba, Canada (P125)

1 ' Elnpozm'rmvnl or Ilzr Lmk

(/mmf: Dv/ummHimfmn mzd HIT

YUHHI m Cam EvariL'HCu

3

Karen Rosenzweig,

Canada (P129)

f ' LIII'Iiznga Sl/sfvms

mepcrtizw m Aid 11 Rusidmliul

Trmfmcclzf Unit in Criszlc

4

Elizabeth Backe-Hansen,

Norway (P19b)

1. ' Dvrisiml Making Pmcrrsus in

Cmnmimzzg C/zz'ldrm Hcfmwz U

mld 7 YUHVS Hf ANN ((7 CWT

5

Vladimir Slutsky, USSR (P254)

ij/rlznlugh'ul th/rms Hf

C/Ildrm in ()rp/Izmngvs in Hu'

USSR

6

Fife Regional Council UK

(W002)

' . ' Maintaining and Rvslurmg

Links Between Childm: in Can)

and flm'r Familivs

7

Leif Andersson,

Sweden (W006)

' . " 'IV'mlmu/zt and Ewrrisv Hf

Publiv AuIlzm'i/y Rrgardiug

lnslm/Hmml Cary 0f CIIi/drVu mu'

l/u'ir Pm'mlls Ingvf/u'r

8

Michael Nunno, J. Motz,

N. Rindfleisch, J. Docherty,

USA (W039)

1. ' 'l'hv Abusv MC/lildrvU 1'71

Rysidmfial Carr Pna'liffvs

V : Long Pnpur 30 min

X/ : Paper 15 min

Mittwoch/

Wednesday

P S 4 2 :

Child Protection:

Professional Dilemmas

meI/szls Uni: H('irms7l F

(91 Smls/PIKI'Izv)

C/mir/Vm'sifz: Brim: Cilshmu,

Australia

LN7INIIIIgU/SIU'HL'IIF:

English

1

Constance Zoff,

E. Bruhn-Thomsen,

West Germany (P281)

'Hu' lh'ufbssinnrll Inbyrim/I m

SIIPUI'Z'ih'UH fur Hu' mex'sgimml

2

Sietske Dijkstra,

Netherlands (P287)

Dutv/I lelit))l(1I5/1111_l/III

Impcding Fm'lurs III Cusp

Mnngw mmf in

Child PI'UNTHIW St'IY'II'PS

3

Teresa Bertotti, Italy (P380)

1 BL'ymnl Burn Out: HIP

Rclm'tmu'v (0 Seek lnbrmnfiun

4

Karin Lunden, T. Cornwell,

UK (W015)

. ' Rumgnmun,

Arkuuwlmlgw7m)! rmd S/mn'd

Ewuriunw: Km/ 155th for

Pruf'l'SSimmls zmrkiug in my

ffrlds (7f Child Abzw, qulvttl

and Child Smmzl Almsv

5

Liz Rugg, UK (W042)

' Docs Wbrkiug 'I'ngz'l/u'r

Wurk?

6

W.A. Saunders, UK (W043)

1. Prnfrssimm/ chlmg and

Blorks in Wurk u'in Santa!

Alumni Chihlrn

15-18h

3-6pm

15-18h

3-6pm

VORTRAGSSITZUNGEN/PAPER SESSIONS

Mittwoch/

chm'sduy

PS 46:

Child Maltreatment:

Inidence Studies

IxUmm/Hmt/J Hm. Plul IW/NJ

(11H M'II/x/IIIIHJJ'I

(lmrr/VW-JL; A/Iwn Ihluls,

AI/xllulm

I unguulgair'S/mu lu':

/ IIKIINII

1

Helen Agathonos,

A. Alexandridis, I. Fereti,

Greene (P005)

,4 Kr'lrhpr't HHI' g/Iu/l/ (H

(lulr/ Sx'x/m/ Alww xh/mw (:H'l'lx

HIHUHw/lll5/111/Wlil'dWWW

I'rw/mmnu'l/ Rmull-

2

Robert T. Ammerman,

M. Hersen, M. Lubetsky,

USA (P007)

NLI/lnwl/mw/ HI llmu/Iulp/n'z/

11mlAr1ll/II/III7I1/InMIWr'r/(hill/H'H

3

V. Chandran,

Mohd. Sham Kasim,

Malaysia (P041)

Nu m (HIHMII I m Am I wn/Hw

In Pln/xnn/t luhl Alnmwmzi

M'gglml m Ahlmpm

4

C. Fitzpatrick. Ireland (P062)

L'IHM M'U/u/ ."Hvusw: l I(m'zur

u! 3b.; (lbw

5

A. Cotterill, S Jenkins,

UK (P099)

Rm'hw U! I/n' Unmxw m l/Iw

(huwrup/In lhxlrrl'ulmu u! Child

.er'uw m m; ler t'Ilu livmug/I

6

Haliza Mohd. Shafie,

M. Sham Kasim,

Malaysia (P138)

91'wm/ A(ww ,UHWINW

A"111/lil/NilHl (lulzln'u us Mm mi I7I

(Immu/ IIm/n/zl/ IxIm/u I Hmpm'

7

Graham Vimpani, Australia

(P162)

.'xl'llw'A'xXlll;IM'L1HILIH'H

A I'nx/nu HUN I rum Al .Nzllmml

IHIIH/ SI/Imwlllmm NNL'IH

8

Peter Lachman,

South Africa (P262)

I'lu' lm ulm. w mn/ A'Luhww

IIIL'IJI Hf L'IHIM Alumni! HIP Ix'wl

(Wm WM' Mmmm/ ('lu/ll/mk

llusmlnl, (UM' In.'1'II,SnI/l/1

Arm :1

Mittwoch/

Wdndvsday

PS 47:

Children as Victims of

Societal Violence

Ruum/Sxml: llni: IIt'irsml/ (3
(I48 SA'IIIx/IVMZN)

/wlnlwl dw Km;
I)(?lllilH(1m
I(r/Iulv/n
I Hrlgguugay'fu/mu ln':
IJKII'JI

('lIuIr/Vum'lg:

1

Jackie Loffell,
South Africa (P100)
IHivaI/mu m (III/z/ A/Vllw' m
(/14' SmH/I ,4er 1m ('rvulml
Ul/(Wlflth um! Pulm/mlll/ Alwmr'r'
(www F

2

Miriam Mazibuko,
South Africa (P213)
I HII'I'QHIN quu/umn/
(ummmlm/ IUIHH'm IH Alvuw mi
Iilmk H'nH/II ."Um zIII (L/II/x/H'II

3

Aftab Ahmed Mian,
Pakistan (P003)
Slm/I/ n? L'hI/ll Hmr/u'rx m
lu/m'v .471qu VIKI/m/am

4

Frank S. Seever, N. Dubrow,
USA (P137)
(imp, IJH/p 11ml Hulwn r:
Im hm (mm Ilwlmg 'Iu 'I'hu Rm-
(N llzlw'r/w'wmll HH/wm 1'

5

Adele Thomas,
South Africa (P148)
HIU Hm Ix ()r Rr/H'lemr t)H
LIM/ler'm IH Sunwhn Swill: .MHuI ,
Ix'u' Yu mm W me'I/n'zd

6

Peter O. Ebigbo, S. Abaga,
Nigeria (P251)
5mm! lkpywuux n! WITH
1 1'111/17I ((WIN m l/u' (If'l/ u!
I mum

7

Jan Koznar,
Czechoslovakia (P365)
L'/Hldmml RM mn/mwm
.MHImI/mum I(wgmn.
V : lung lhp'n'lkW mm
: 1mm 1:3 min

28

Mittwoch/
Wednesday

x

PS 52:
Studien zur Kindesmiß- ,
handlung aus der DDR .
und Osteuropa
R(mm/Srml: Phil Z71 Uni:
((wb Smis/Pliz'lvz
C/un'r/meilrx WuI/llmirm' 4
Carin, CDR
IuH5;I/nlxgw/Syrmln': '
(i'rrmm

1

Manfred Kessel, F. Wolff,
B. Goedecke, GDR (P306)
Mcldcpl'liuhlsrccgulgungcn
und Iirl'assung von Kindes-
miillmndlungcn im Buirk

Magduburg (DDR)

2

Marita Barth, GDR (P307)

I ehlcnlxx'itklung durch
Rvsscstimunts im soyialcn
L 1m 110M

3

Heike Rosenstock, S. Kbppel,
GDR (P316)

l'rxlu Unlcrsuylmngon 7U
Kinduxmilghandlungcn in
Bvrlin/I)I)R

4

Steffen Estel, GDR (P317)

/Llr Situatmn und
Bclmndlung um kriuga-
x'urlcl/lun Kindcrn

5

Jacek Kordacki, Poland (P321)

Mcchanismus dur
pawlmlwgischvn Vurdrdn-
gung als Sclbsivcrtcridigung
dcr (msullschallil)ic Slullung
gugcnubvr dur Kindcsi
milendlung und -
u'rnnyhLissigung

6

Harald Mau, E. Lignitz,
GDR (P358)

Prdklinischc Symptnmalik
C105 Ballcrud Child Syndrome

VORTRAGSSITZUNGEN/PAPER SESSIONS

Donnerstag/

Thursday

SPECIAL FORUM 2:

Child Protection: The
Responsibility of the
Politicians

Kinderschutz: Die Verantwor-
tung der Politiker

Romu/szl: 4 (400 Smfs/Pla'm')

Lnnngvvs: English, Gw'man,

qudl, Spanish

Clmir/VM'SH: Wnlfvr Wilkml,
stl Cvrrmmy

1

Hadzne Dorlhac de Borne,
Sam'v'mirc d'Ff/H, (/mrgh dc III
ani/lu, Paris

2

Anne Klein,
Senatorin t'i'lr Frauen, Jugcnd
und Familiu, Bcrlin

3

Waltraud Schoppe

FraucnministGrin dos Landcs

Niodcrsdchsun, I'lannnx'or

29

Donnerstag/

Thursday

SPECIAL FORUM 3:

Protection of the
Migrant Child

Ruum: Uni: Ilh'mm/ C

(139 5L'rll4/PIJIZU)

IJIIG/isll

Clzair/V/lrx'itz: Ingrid BMW,

Wm! Cm'nnzm/

IJIHXWINUI

1

Stephen Yau, Hong Kong

2

Helga Jockenhbvel-Schiecke,
West Germa my

3

Andre Vermeeren, France

V : Lung Pupvr 30 mm

: Pnpvr 15 mm

Donnerstag/

Thursday

P S 0 3 :

Kinderschutz als gesell-
schaftliche Aufgabe

R uml/Szml: 11 40 Smfs/Pla'lm')

Clmir/Vonit: (nmstmzm ZUH,

WES? GN'Hmm/

1.1Ingtnlgr/S;)I'm'lu':

(Ivrmzm

1

Herbert GraBer,
West Germany (P234)
Das Problem vordndcrt
div Institution

2

Hans Leitner, GDR (P248)

Dm guldl'n'dclc Kind 7

wine gcscllsclmfilichc leihit.

3

Walter Wilken/
West Germany (P258)

Pluivuntinn um

(?cihhniungun im

Kindcxallcr

4

Gernot GraeBner,
West Germany (P260)
Kindorxchul/ als
kommunalu Polilik

5

Renate Barth, B. Warren,
Australia (P370)
'Ih/Iw Ijm'h/ lnlz'ln'ulimr
llrulw'zln/n/w 7
13in noucr Ansal/ /urI)r;iu'1r
lion um Kindcsmitvllmndlung
und Vcrnmhlissigu11g
9-11h
9-11am

9-11h
 0-1111"!

VORTRAGSSITZUNGEN/PAPL'R
 Donnerstag/
 I'Ilursrlm/
 PS 04:

VioIl-nu' .md Sou'l-ly
 (III Hm! HII'IIII n
 In 4' IC (Ill 'vI/NII
 Il/I/VI IIIII II
 I(nuIIIII-IIIII /'
 (IIIIIIIII'HI .II
 I IIIII.:IIII.';:I' 'v/I/m In
 l'lUIIIII II
 1

M Now". (LI Silva, Huml (P11!)
 NI -.j/,-.j4'III III I MIIIIIIIIIM
 III vIIIIII IHIIIIII' IIIIII Ix'm/ulml
 II/II IIII'IIII
)

MV HqudhI, I . AnnIsI-n,
 A.II.II10,H').IIH (P101)
 MIII/mI/r'dl IIIIIII! II
 IIw/II/II/I mI III .HIIIIIIII
 II-II/III/HI IIMI MIN
 3

Iowan Smmn dt- ()UInlt-ru,
 IIllHjll.Iv (P121)
 In .mm m I III
 I'm/n III'II l Inl XIIIIH
 IUHII In
 4

lslvln Buuu'x (Iv (.u'lollo,
 Al(ll'lillllhl (P146)
 I I m III Im
 VIIIIu
 I/uu/IHIII IHII III-
 II III II'; ul/lm II'II
 5

I(mqum De Paul, R. Mlll1()l,
 M.l. Anunann-na, ll. lnrrros,
 35mm (PJIR)
 HIIHIII 1er II III.II 1/4 In
 "I IIXI/HII I I/w I'mIm l mu II I.I
 IIIIIIIII III I'III I/wm IIquI
 1 .HIun/mu mum Im rm
 6

Jorqv A. /.ll(I-lll'l.l())d,
 AlqvnIum (P186)
 IIuII'm 1.1 1/ HIII/III/u Ilm u III
 V/Huw
 Donnerstag/
 'I'Iulrsrln l/
 PS 1 1 :

Approches Theirapeutiques
 4le I-r'I/InII'III/ 1')
 (IIIIII'IIIII'
 AIIIIIIIIIIII'
 IIrIafII/HI
 Ix'qu/II'um/ (W
 (IIIIII I'm -II
 I IIIII.IIIII;._':',IU/IIIII III'
 IIm/I
 1

anm Bt-rU-lli, l , medo,
 P. WI-slt'rnmmn, Ilaly (P012)
 III I Mum: III' IIIz'Iu/uwln/m' IIII
 I .I I ,w Ix'umw/ 1m I'mIr/I'HII'
 III III IV
 I'II'QI'III II I .Imw'
 2

luiw Dollu Rosa, llnly (P049)
.Hm IIIIr Iwmlw I II/r
I'IUIIIIIIIII'I
3
l. Imaw, J. Pwrro, M. Nilwllv,
'u-Iqmm (P060)
I IIIIII IIIII' .II' I IIIIIIV'HIIIIII IIMM
III III IIII .I,III IIIIl IIIIII
UIII/IIu/IIHI .' HI Mu III'
4
Nadim- Job Hut-rt, A. Chubt-rt;
I mm v (P08i)
t H/'IIII.: IHII; Im .' I III
I uIIIuJ/Iu/I u' I'II IIIIIII I HIHH'
I'Im IIIIIIIIIr III II. I: II mm I'I
5
('u'mrd Poussin, I mm v (P124)
I,I I'II. wnl/I'
II II . II: II farm II -- I IIIIIIII . IIII
IIRumu
HI! I My
6
MV Vannolli. I. Hmkiqor,
D. Roulvl, RWlemlumI (P239)
HI (Inn/I (u/H/nIMIIm'
II I;';'/.u III' III' I MN I Ila ./ IIII INII
.Il l-I'III'IIII'
va- II: .IsInlm'Iw
I.IHHIIM
I(I'uum
V Imp; IUI/w III mm
IUII'I'I Ivrr/IIH
30
Donnerstag/ -
'I'Ilm'mluy I
PS 15: I
Kinderschutz und I
Familienprobleme I
Ix'uum/H/m/ I I N! IH'lIl't/I'IIIIVI'II
(IIIIH/I'IIIuII IIIIIIIIIIIII
In Iumln,
I/Vz'-.I (.Ir/mum/
I mlggmljgr/Iv/Hm ln-
(ml IIIIIII
I
1 I
Irene Johng II
WM! (nv-Inmny (P084) I
IIIm- I .um/ml (.111pvalHI'
wxm-ll nllls'hamlvlln- KlmlL-I
Alli (Ix-m INx-wy Wlmh'r Kind
/ll 'N'Ill
2 I
Uwe Jopt,
WUSI (u-mmny (P086)
I)n- I'nw hm Iu' Ixmdw,
mIIIIIIquIIIIHII; 1!! Jr!
I llllllilt'llllW hlalm-I 111m);
3
Brigitte Bemuer,
Wm! (wunany (P264)
lxIlhII'l'u IllllI/JIIH'II Iu'x
Hln'lmmlllvn
4
Monika Weber-Hornig,
Wl-xl (.mmny (P267)
Nn'xln'llv :MIKIWHIHH); um
IHIIw-n HM n III Amu l'Hll'III
I max Inlxmulun'n-M
5
Kerstin Lawrenz, KI Martens-

S(hmid,
Wm! (mummy (P270)
lIlrI nlllnkllun x s
II.I.IIIHI/IPI1HH)'VHIIIIHIIH'H
IIu-x.1p1vnlwl mumLumlmlvm
uvulvlln'n VIKIHMH I1
IN ILIIIIHIX IIIHI I Iu'mlm-
6
Gunther Klosinski,
SWIl/vvldnd (W081)
l'uxIIINIu-I lemh'k
xmlx'lmlmh m ln-nnnngx
lllhI N Iu-hIIIngxxlllmlmu'n

VORTRAGSSITZUNGEN/PAPER SESSIONS

Donnerstag/

Thursday

PS 16:

Kindesmißhandlung in der

BRD und der DDR

Roum/Szml: ()8 (278 SUIIfs/PltTIZU)

Cimir/Vorsilz: Mm'immp

Lndnmy

st! Germany

Lngungc/Spmdzv;

German

1

Wolf-R. Cario, GDR (P038)

7 Kindesmißhandlungy und -

vernachlassigung - ein in dor

DDR bis 1989 tabuisiertcs

; Thema

2

J. Kinzl, W. Biebl,

Austria (P093)

7 Inzest: Aspektc yur Cenose

psychiatrischr Stiirungen und

therapeutischo Folgorungen

3

Mathias Wagner, B. Hecht,

H. Schenk, GDR (P236)

Kinderschuttlarbeit in der

DDR

4

Katharina Abelmann-Vollmer,

West Germany (P259)

Privention von Cefa'hrv

dungen von Mindcrja'hrigen

5

D. Wiemann, H. K6ditz,

GDR (P282)

:7 Eine 10-JahresiAnalysc

wegen Mißhandlung iibcrwicw

sener Kinder sowie zwei F5119

schwerer Kindosmißhandlung

6

E. Pfeiffer, M. Bartsch,

B. Weber,

West Germany (P395)

" Klinisch-thcrapeutisches

Managment 11nd Psyclmthcrw

pie bei cinem ML'mchha usen-

by- Proxvayndrom mit

lobensbedmhlichem Vcrlauf

31

Donnerstag/

Thursday

PS 1 8:

Substance Abuse and Child

Abuse

ann/Szml: 5/1 (40 Smh/PIHIR)

Clmz'r/Vnrsilzs Howard 1%. Law,

LISA

L1n1guagU/Spmdw:

English

1

Christo Christozov, S. Toteva,

Bulgaria (P043)

' Pmtwtz'uu ()f'C/u'ldrcn with

Al(u/mlir Pnr'mfs

2

Francisco Duprey,

John K. Holton, USA (P055)

. ' Utilizing Cultural Diffkv'mws

f0 Prawn Child Abusr

3

Helmut Kolitzus, B. Schnack,
R. Adamczyk,
West Germany (P174)
' Vio/mtm, Child Abusv and
Family Afrnmsp/mv m Hm 11ft 0f
Almhulhs and Drugs Addicts

4

Ann Coulter, Canada (P208)
1, CUUII'HU Addivls; T/wir
Clzildrm, and innde ani/y

5

Christine Johnston!
Canada (P212)
. V Clu'ldm: 0f Cmm'uv Addids

6

Z. Delevic, V. Todorovic,
Z. Kijurina, Yugoslavia (W016)
V ' Criminal Ih'lmzvz'nmf
AIL'n/mlibs vaatcd IO tlm'r
Physiml Abuse in C/Ii/d/mud
V : Long Pngw 30 mm
. ' : Paper 7:3 min

Donnerstag/

Thursday

PS 19:

Healthy Parenthood:

A Strategy for Prevention

Ronm/Sanl: 3/7 (40 Smts/Pldfzv)

Clmir/Vnrszfzs Ray Cmflv,

UK

La71gImgv/SprM/w:

English

1

Maurice A. Feldman,
Canada (P059)
' Yhathing Child-Can' Skills
Iu MnI/Iurs wz'l/z Cugnifiw
l,imimHmls In Rvdun' Hu' Risk
nfC/u'ld Nvglucl

2

Jill Mehlbye, Denmark (P106)
, ' 7111111ng in Pnrmlship

3

Dorothy Scott,
Australia (P135)
Sz'amdaw memm: of
MnlvrmlL Dupn'sw'nn us
Prinmry Prumwlm nf'
Child Alwm'

4

Linda C. Passmark,
USA (P288)
Ih'rwnnnx Child Abuse
'171rmlglz Pmmun'un aflmlL/u/
anzfmg: Oklnlmm's 1mm
Azzwmus ngmm

5

Carl Rogers, J.N. Thomas,
USA (P290)
. ' Illnn'lics ()I'gmilizud fur Coping
Hndur Str'uss (FUCHS)

6

Judith Herzig, USA (W022)
Pmludiug I/Iu Childrml of
Psyt'llmtric' PHII'CHIS
9-11h
9-11am

9-11h

9'11am

VORTRAGSSITZUNGEN/PAPER SESSIONS

Donnerstag/

'Hmrsdzu/

PS 22:

Child Sexual Abuse:

Therapeutic Issues

Rum: WHI: H (J79MI/N/7/1Hf1')

K IIHH'H/HMI/LZ Kmm Mm/Hh

M lmmL.

WM (wumm/

I zulguugqr N/mn Mr

I IIvg/Ix/I

1

F. Lamerszinkelman,

Netheriands (P095)

IKm hnmuhu' l/zn'm/u/ rm

Swumlll/ JIHmm/I)ll/L/IMI

2

Corrie Tuyl, Canada (P155)

.Wz/xi/Ig lV/IHIIHIH)VH /Illl/

(A'JIHH/I(A'I/l/x' Q)H/1HI7IMhiH/ls

HI lulm IMIIH/lzl/ N'um/ ,WM'

3

Lynn Seiser, K. L. Cauffman,

USA (P224)

(,nvu/v IIHIIHIHI/ X11'1/1'/'4')'

I/Iz' luh'm 1/ .Mr .Hu/wx/ X'u Inn

4

Ursula Wirtz,

Switzerland (P377)

1/11' lmzmm M M'xmzl . Hmw

m(/1//://qu1//1/11/an/ml/Im/m

Donnerstag/

Thursday

PS 23:

Transference Issues and

Responsibility in Therapy

meNm/s I? (-13 Srzlle/V/I'IJ'J

L/nIH'J/nmhx Ix'zm KI/lz'l/ limp,

.N'm'mn/

I,I(VI Ql(1/ QL" Kv/Hm Int'

1 Hg/Ax/I

1

D Anagnostopulos,

A. Alexandridis. Greece (P008)

I/u' I/r/lm'm r u! (LHI/II/t'l'

Imuxh'mn 1' IN I/Ir PHIL z'w WI/lmz

zl(Nun HI Kz'w'HH/l I'nrm I (w

INK D-/

2

H. Baartman,

Netherlands (P013)

Inw/zmIz/HH/. '1l1l.4lww

HH/rm .Hz/IIJ IJm/Ilrn Immln'x:

INI/ml' mu! 'WHI ((RX.

3

Francis Chiappa, USA (P042)

(711M (H'Hw', t UWHMWI um!

er/uwrzmlzl

4

Karen Cauffman, L. Seiser,

USA (P225)

Izmlwml M'l/z/L'm ml; amt

.Hmu/wrm-g

5

Holger Eich, Austria (P275)

Hlumm; HIV X'nlrn (In

SM .'..1/ IH'I' ;m 11.? w Child N'Hm/

Jl'uw

6

Bobby Kendig, C. Lowry,
USA (W086)
In Fur'gluw m' nu! rm Iwyglz'v 7
V : lung Ihpur it) mm
: lHI/u'r 17 min

32

Donnerstag/
Thursday
PS 26:
Child Sexual Abuse:
Research and Treatment
Rumm'Szml: W3 (40 St'ltfx'KP/n'lv
('lImr ' Vm x'1I;. ' Rn luml
Krugqnmu,
(ISA
ImJKII/IKLH'F/H'ut /n':
Ijzg/ixh

1

Jocelyn Brown,
N. Cunningham, USA (P032)
Srwml Ahuw UHHHH' Cin/
(/1111!er mu/ur 1.3 Ymr's' Hf/ll-g't'

2

Kasmini Kassim,
Malaysia (P088)
Sl'xmzl Alum, m MnIm/x'm ,
PH/L r'lme I11, ASVA'L Ix

3

C. SchreudershBais,
Netherlands (P133)
llu' 1mm! IngszII

4

Fay Pettit, M. Fegan,
Australia (P369)
Inh'rszl'zrulg; I.WLA ml
hvuug (/Iz/dn'ul' wammm/
ubunl Smmz/ :Hum'

5

CM. Scott, UK (W044)
(Imupuwk :ml/I Wmmn
w/Iu Ihzz'v Haw Sz'xm/h/
.1/wmmiinC/I/M/nwd

6

Lisa Angert, S. Wood,
USA (W064)
Surfing l/n' illnim'xw'n'd:
(Irony 'l'rmfmml Mr Adult
5mm! :U'uxu Survzz'm's

VORTRAGSSITZUNGEN/PAPER SESSIONS

Donnerstag/

Thursday

P S 2 9 :

Risk Assessment

Room/Smalls 5/4 (40 Seals/Plz'ftu)

Chair/Vnrsifz: Audit L'ngfl'r,

W124) Ccmmu/

Lngngr/S;U'm/n':

Ijnglis/z

1

Debra Cantrell, Canada (P037)

' Risk Assessment! in Rural,

Rvnuh' Nxzm Indian

Cmmmu'fz'vs

2

Loretta W. Kowal,

C.P.Kottmeier, C.C.Ayub,

J.A.Komives, J.P.Alle,

USA (P304)

' Clinical s Hf Family 11!

Riskmbvms m Prmlug

3

Dominique Rosset, A. Dumaret,

France (P376)

3 C/Iila'r't'n BUN! fmm IIIV4

Mothers: Nurv 15511114 for HM Child

Welfnn' Aul/mrilius

4

Elizabeth D. Jones, USA (W026)

P Risk Assessment for Child

Abuse (1 Nvglud INVWHIIUH

Programs

5

Viveka Sundelin Wahlsten,

Sweden (W047)

P Chi/drrn 11! Risk 7 Vu/Hmwblv

md lurimiblv

6

Marianne Tranter, A. Bentovim,

UK (W067)

' Inwsligrm'ng PIV'uunmm

Hrigius uf/szructir and Summit

jl/udr'mm's

33

Donnerstag/

Thursday

P S 3 0'.

Child Sexual Abuse:

Power and Gender Issues

Room/Suul: ()6 (302 Svln/PIII'I:UJ

Uuzir/Vursifz: Tilmt Furnisx

UK

1,111lgzumz'f'Spnwlluz

Englielz

1

Lock, RJ. P.A. Goymer,

UK (W032)

' Ilm'rzwmuu Sfm/t'giw mm

Man V11 Iims UfC/Ii/d 5mm!

Almw

2

F. Bruinsma,

Netherlands (P035)

TIM Duumba ufSili/irw IHLN

3

Harriet Dempster, UK (P050)

V ' C/HM 5m /U'HSL' Rvmm l1:

llnw In Amid a Furtltur Almsc u!

Pmer'

4

Myra Leifer, J. Shapiro, M.
Martone. L. Kassem,
USA (P096)
' 'Hu' IIII'MIL') nf Mzzfrl'w/
Iltk'iur',1/1HulBc/wu'im' upun l/IL'
SUx'rmlIy Almsvd Child

5

Corinne Wattam, JAA. Hughes,
UK (P167)

' Adulh'mIr/km and Child
Pl'nlvdiml

V : lung Paper 30 mm

: Paper 1;? mm

Donnerstag/

Thursday

P S 3 5 :

Assessment: Therapeutic

Processes and Research

Rmm/Sml/r UNI: P111! 73133

(N) SunfdP/z'itu)

UM!r'yVnrszf: Vu'ku VUHL/r

lell', Cmmdu

I nwuuyu/S;u'z1(/w:

I'ng/MI

1

Jerome D. Pauker,
R. Dymetryszyn, L. Goncalves,
M. Leitenberger, P. Steinhauer,
S. Straus, Canada (P116)

Gun/L'limx fur AN'MW

me'n/mg Cnplzrily

2

Alice Swann, S. Lewis,
Northern Ireland (P145)
lh'lmrinm mu! 'Ivmgn'mmml
U(J'HUM'd (Pluldrm IH'f/I lefmwl
uml l'mh'r Mulln'rn

3

Peggy Tuter Pearl, USA (P154)

A Owlrimu anuwiw

mid fx'uuiAlwmii'L' Ilmwfs'

4

G. Hake, Australia (P178)

Mcdiml Assuwnml in

Child AlH/u'

5

Karen Fitzgerald,

Australia (P179)

A Su/Im'uu I'muxs'wl ('1

Prmwzlnflvv Appmm ll IU

I'XSLSMHHH

6

Paddy Halse, C. Judson, E,
Martin, UK (W005)

Prumuliw PIP/Iw'upmlh

Assysstm'n'l

9-11h

9-11am

9-11h

9-11am

VORTRAGSSITZUNGEN/PAPER SESSIONS

Donnerstag/

Thursday

PS 37:

E valuation: New Theories

and Findings

1(1111111/1511111: 11111:!)11112511178

(3:1 \$11111x11111'1'111'1

(11111111111x11; 1(1'11111 11111'111'1'111',

11K

l11111111111445;11'111111':

111511141

1

Mohd. Sham Kasim,

Malaysia (P087)

1'11'1'11'111'1f1111'1'11'1111'1111111'

S(AN11'11111(21'111'1'11111114111111

2

Imelda Ryan, C. Duggan,

Ireland (P188)

11111111111a111'111'11111111511111

111/1111111111151'1'1'111'

3

Elizabeth Monck, R. Lwin,

UK (P216)

11'111111111'111 (11111111111'1111'111111

91'111111 .1'11'111x11

4

Elaine Sharland, G. Gooda1I,

UK (P230)

111'x11'11111i11' 511111111111 (111111

S1'V11111.1'11111_x11

Donnerstag/

Thursday

PS 39:

Reporting Child Abuse

and Neglect: Policies and

Problems

111111111/811111: (1111:111/11271

((111 S1'111x/11111'1z1'1

111'1'111/11. 111111111,

USA

I 1111g1111g1'13111'111111':

1111111141

('1111111/V1 11411::

1

Therese Johnson,

Canada (P085)

1131111 111'1111111111'1x 111111 (1111111

11111111 111111

2

Enrique Silva-Ruete,

Canada (P140)

.X11111111111I111'111(1'11111'1111111111(111111

91'111111111111x1'r1x11 W1x1'111'N111?

3

F. Swets-Gronert,

Netherlands (P146)

171111111.V11/11111111H111111111'

111/1'11111111x1111111111111111111111111111

1(1'11111'111111 (111111 ,1'1111141' 111111

.N'Ijx'11'1 1

4

Jane E.M. Watkeys,

6. Anthony, UK (P166)

F111x1'1.1111111111111111x111011111

51211111 ,1111111'7 R1'11'1'1111711111'1'11111

1111 ,41'1'11 W111'1'11 R1'11111'1111g 1x' 11111

M111111111111-1/

V :11111111111;11'1'311111111
:12111'1'15111111
34
Donnerstag/
Thursday 1
PS 44:
Assessing the Sexual
Abused Child 3
R1111111/511111: U111: P1111159/611
1111 51111511711141
C111111'/V111'411.: 511311111
111111411111111111,
Wad 611111111111
I,11111g11111511118111'111'1111:
1113111111
1
1
1 1
Freda Briggs, K. Lehmann, 1
Australia (P029)
5111111111 11111 1' 111' (1111111111'11'5 ;
11111111111139 111 C1111? 11175111111111 1
141111411 1
2
Helen Britton, M.A1che,
O'Keefe, USA (P030)
11st111'N111111111111111111111111/
(1111-1111 171111x 111 11111511111111
14111191111111'1111'11'
3
Paola Di Blasio, Italy (P379)
5111111111 1(111111111111111111111111
11111N11111111s1111111111
4
Linda Newsum, B. Anders,
USA (W038)
17111111111111 111 511411111111111
S1'A1111141111s1'111111'111111'11'
(111111111 511111151:
111 1111111 11111111111111
5
E. Fitzgerald, K. Mc Grath,
Ireland (W059)
(11111151'1'111111'1111151'
.4551'5511111111:
AMulf111151'1111111111'11T111711!
A;1111'1111111

VORTRAGSSITZUNGEN/PAPER SESSIONS

Donnerstag/

Thursday

PS 48:

Physical Punishment of
Children -

Can it be Banned?

Roum/Snnl: llh'rsanl C Uni:

(148 SmIS/PI/z'tzu)

Clmir/Vursitz: Pv/vr Elriglm,

Nzgcrm

LarIgtmgv/Spmc/u':

English

1

Mary Lubertoizzi, USA (P101)

V ' Plu/Sim/ leislum'uf of

Cllildrvnz Establishing Chang

with Individuals and Institutions

2

Heikki Sariola, Finland (P130)

" C/u'ld Almsu In Finland 7

Natimm'idv Sunny in Finland

1988

3

A. Ahlgren Haeuser,

USA (P194)

, ' Banning Pnrvuml USU Of

Physical szisluncnr: Suvms In

Sweden

4

Barbara A. Carson, USA (P199)

V Banning Parmml USU 01'

Physical Prmislumwf: Dilmmms

m tlzv US.

5

Peter Newell, UK (P217)

7 CIIHHUHgin PhySiml

Punis/mmt! Rights In Thu UK

35

Donnerstag/

Thursday

PS 51:

Screening for Child Abuse
and Neglect in a Pediatric
Hospital

Rmm/szl: ()7 (120 SmIs/Plr'itm')

Clmir/szit: Im'sf Martinus,

Wm! Crmm/u/

LangIIIngn'/5;U'zz(lnt'

Gn'mml

1

Joest Martinus, H.B. Hadorn,

West Germany (P372)

' Empirische Ergcbnisso ilbcr

die Hh'ufigkeit von MiB-

lmndlmygy und wornachldsst

gung in ciner Kindurklinik;

Knnsequon/on fiir div

Bchandlung

2

Reiner Frank, J. Link,

5. Regensburger,

West Germany (P359)

Markmalc111i8handellor

und vernachldssigter Kinder

3

Martin Schauer. R. Frank,

J. Martinus, West Germany

(P360)

f ' Wclhc Muster von

KindcsmiBhandlung werdcn

in unterschiedlichen Typen
von Kinderkliniken gesehen?

4

Christian Schött, M. Kopecky-
Wenzel, H. Bacher, A. Schmidt,
West Germany (P361)

V Der diagnostische Proch -
Theorie und praktische
Ergebnisse

5

Ulrich Frick, K. Überla,
West Germany (P362)

. ' Sn/ialo (Rc-)Konstruktion
von KindosmiBlmndlung. Eine
empirische Studie über den
ärztlichen

Entscheidungsprozess

V : Lung Pnppm'30mi11

' : Papvr 15 min

Donnerstag/

Thursday

PS 54:

Child Abuse:

System Problems

Rumu/Sxml: 10 (40 Q'aIs/Pla'm')

C/mz'r/Vm'sifz: Ra_1/11ulfm',

LISA

1.11Mgmlgv/5meht:

English

1

Amy Neustein, USA (P314)

' W/u'u Hm Child PWM'HUH

System th'wnvs Abusizw zmd

17171711mmg to Civil l,ilwrfivs

2

Jan Wind, Netherlands (P318)

Failures nfl/Iv C/IIId

Prum Hm: Sm'mw in HIV

Nt'l/IL'I'lzI/nis

3

Christa Wagenknecht,

E. Lignitz, G. Laske,

GDR (P346)

V ' Child Almsv and .N'cglvtf In

HIS! Bm'lin. A Can/"isml anrz

Ymrs 1984, 1988, am! 1989

4

Jiri Dunovsky, V. Dunovska,
Czechoslovakia (P353)

Satin! Slnlus Uf/ldults

Cmuwg Up fmm Birth in

"Classin'uIH Inslilufjuus ill

CZt'L'IIUi/HZ'H/(M

5

Pavel Biskup,

Czechoslovakia (P354)

Child PI'U/n HO)! and Child

Almsc/Nvg/wr in C:mlmslumkm

6

J.L. Roberts,

South Africa (P384)

' ' 'IV'mIH/vnf ngmmmrsmid

Swmniary Almsu 11y Prvsmz/

Cour! Pr'mvdurvs am! Mmiim/

Exmm'rmtimzs

9-11h

9-11mn

9-11h

9-11am

VORTRAGSSITZUNGEN/PAPER SESSIONS

Donnerstag/

Thursday

PS 55:

Ecological and Legal

Aspects of Child

Maltreatment

IQIMHIIH/IIII: Ilm. IIInwmI I

WI SI'IIIWIIIIII I')

Aunt IIHIImt'a,

IIIX'

I IIII '(IILI I(I''V/IIIIII III':

I IIKIIsII

(IIIIIIIVHI'NII V

1

Gopal Siwakoti,

Nepal/USA (P324)

I IIM I III IIII' I IN (HIIHIIIIIIUII

(VII IIIw I I'QQII IVIIIIIIIN mn/ I Jung

('nmI/Iwm HI (LIIIIIIIIIIII III M'wl

Donnerstag/

Thursday

2

Arun Ghosh, India (P387)

L'IIIIIIIIIIunI I III,IIIII/IIII'III ax IIII'

('IIIM' HI IM/I IIH Sm ml

A/IIIIIII'III'IIIIIIIIII'III IIIIII AIIUIIM I'III

(I'IIIIIIIIIIIIl/

3

Sevil Atauz, Turkey (P343)

Nu m Irm/uum Ih'Im'n/IHIIHL

ML IIIII' I IIIIIIIII' m 'I MIMI

4

Narayani Manandhar,

Nepal (P385)

(IIIIIII ,IIHM' IIIIII .X'I'QII'II m

Nwlwl

ah e1;

naturllech!

Donnerstag/

Thursday

5

M.B. Ahmed Khan,

India (P334)

' 1134le Prm'vdurwx IIIIII CIIIIII

Prum Imn m IIIIIIII

1m AHIIIIINK HI' IIL' IIIZ'UIIIII'

IIHIIK v AI I (III IIISIw

6

Anisa Khan, Basheer

India (P335)

AH Ixulugul III wapm Iiw n

L'IHIII IX'M'IUVIHUHI 7 A SII/III/

In India I

V : Lung IIIIIII'I' 3II IIIIII

: Pupur I7 mm

ldee Kaffee

ist die natiirliche

Antwort

auf den Wunsch,

eine Kaffee-Qualit'eit

der Spitzenklasse

zu genieBen, die

f'ur viele

besonders gut

bekbmlich ist.

AUS FREUDE AM LEBEN- J.J.DARBOVEN'HAMBURG

36

VIDEO-SITZUNGEN/VIDEO-SESSIONS

Montag/ Dienstag/ 15 -18 h

Monday T1111511111/ 3 -6p m

VD1: VIDEOSESSION1

R1111111/S1111l: ll) 41) S1'11/51'Pl1'1'lm')

1

Frances D. Fleming, USA

11151l1'11l 1111M111'1'

11) Thu L111115 71111 '11111z'l1

VDZ: VIDEOSESSION 2

RHUHUSHHL: lll l-lll 51'11l5llll17l211

1

Sexual Assault Prevention Unit,

Australia

"(1111;4l1/11111H 7 W11111'55 111111'1'1'

(English) C11551'1111111111111'1111

(English)

2

Patrick D. Bacon, USA 2

l11l1'rr'1'1'u'1'11g 51'x11111l11Al11151'1l

(71111111111111111111'11'l7111'1'11l5

Yolanda Thomas, USA

(/11/1l1'1'11 thl/ing (/11l1ll1'11

(English) (English)

3 3

Michele Kelly, USA Maxine West, L. Nielsen, USA

(111111111111! 1115111115 111 1/111 (W055)

'171111'11111111/1'1 I11l1'1'1'11'z11 5/11111112' Wl11111 11 II1111/11'115 11111

(English) Cl11l1l

(English)

4

Tijs Tinbergen, Netherlands

l11l11111 L11111f1111111lLll11l1l111l11151'

(Dutch/English Subtitles)

DISKUSSIONSGRUPPEN/DISCLISSION GROUPS

M ittwoch/

W 11l11vs1la1/

Donnerstag/ 11.30-13.30h

Thursday

Dienstag/

Tuesday

11.30am-

1.30pm

201l1'5111155i111115111111115 mll111'111'1'1l111111

1111111111111111/1111l1'51'1155111115111111511111111111

1111/11111/1'11111'1'1'511111/111'155111151'11111'111'111111q1/111

11111'11111'1111115,111'11111551'1111111'11l115;11l1111'

511111111111 111/ 11111511111541,

I11 1111111151111551'11111(1'111115111111'1'5 will 11111 111'

111151111111111121111-11111111121115-1111111111211;-

511111111111'111111'1111'1/1/11111gql115111'111/(1111115111111511

1111111'1151511111/1111 1/1111141'111111.

E111'l111111'11'111'1111115 will1111111l111111111l 11111111111111

11151115511111113111111,1111111111113;1111/1111

1151111111110 l1111gu11g1'5.

1/1/1111 11111111111 111 111/11111111'1 1'1111311111111/1111/111'11

1111111111111 111 5l11_1/1111,fk11'11ll 111111111115. 11111 1111/!

H1111llzv111111'1111111111alum!1/111111111'5111111/

111511115511111511'11111 1'111/11111'1'1111g1'1155 A11.

37

Diskussionsgruppen geben Gelegem

heit, Fragen zu besprechen, die sich

aus den Plenarveranstaltungen

ergeben oder die sich auf berufliche

Probleme der Teilnehmer beziehenl

In den Diskussionsgruppen werden

keine vorbereiteten Beiträge vorgetra-

gen; zwei Diskussionsleiter werden

einführende Gedanken formulieren

und dann die jeweiligen besonderen

Interessen der Gruppe aufgreifen.

Alle Teilnehmer werden unter Berücksichtigung der Sprachkenntnisse bestimmten Diskussionsgruppen vorab zugeordnet; es wird erwartet, daß die Teilnehmer bei allen Sitzungen (in derselben Diskussionsgruppe bleiben, wenn sie sich für die Teilnahme an einer Gruppe entscheiden Sie finden die Informationen über Ihre Diskussionsgruppe in Ihren Kongressunterlagen.

INTRODUCTORY COURSE / EINFUHRUNGS URS

0-13.30h

11.30am

-1.30pm

Dienstag/

Tuesday

Mittwoch/

Wmlm'srluy

Donnerstag/

Thursday

INTRODUCTORY COURSE IN CHILD PROTECTION WORK

EIN GRUNDKURS ZUR EINFUHRUNG IN DIE KINDERSCHUTZARBEIT

I(uum/Sm/l: Ill, lungmlgrlH/Hm lll'. I Hgllall, (li'I'm/m, lrz'm ll, Spanish
l

Constructing and

Recognizing Child Abuse

and Neglect

Begriffliche Konstruktion und

Erkennen von Kindes-

miBhandlung

1

Hit lx/Im'wIn/gg' lumzlxh': ungliu/I HI

Illlllllllllllll' ull/R/m'm/l

,liYlW/li'I llx'r'

I)iv(.rlldl.1;;v Iva Wians:

I Iislorisx lu- I'A-rapvklivvn /Hr

I-rlm'sx hung; IIH' Klmlvs

mmlmnlluny1

(Margaret Lynch)

2

Hr"! IIMIm/ul lllllll/li/ IV'In/I'Hu'

RL'HI'I/l'I li

Knr/n' (IONA hithlc IIL'I' I'II'Im'

at 111nm Idlnllidlv(.cwall

(David Finkelhor)

3

l'lil' llllllx'lllth (ll lllllll (Ilum' um/

III'Klr'Il (llm'I' lH I(li'Iil/ll/ I lllllll

nm/II'm/mwul IIil/gllml/l lmle

l'mlvlr/Hx nl Jnmnm/x)

Div Diagnnw um Kindcs"

millhnmlung11nd V'L'I'nachlnv

xigung (Wic crkvnnl nm vino

KindvxmiIlhnmlung/ IIm/clx'

11nd Imh'mncnlv LIL'r Didgmm'

/I)rnhlmnv)

(Arend Koers)

4

ll/llll'I'sl/mlmgq I llllll llllllll'l'lllllll'lil

1m l'l uluglm/ pwxlmzur

Ix'imvamiHImmIlung x'crslclwn

L'IIIL' Ol'xUlUgIK'LIhC gkthUiNL'

(James Garbarino)

H

Working with the Abused

Child and the Family

Die Arbeit mit dem miBhandel-

ten Kind und seiner Familie

1

Wur/xmgq mI/lr I/u' Ill'Ilnl'll l lllll/ :1

Mr alum (ll't'l'lH/l/llr'lllllll uppnnu ll

Div I lillv llll' (Ins miHlanIL-lh'n

Kind

oriL'nIiI-rlm' Ansal/

(Patricia J. Mrazek)

win vntwitkllmgv

2

INuleIIIQ Il'llll llll' IIwa/wr Imml/

(HI; m lllIrIl fl'r'lilU/lh HI ulwm'r'

lm/II/lx'w J Hum Iu l'NL/lllllINli H

mu/ml) Ilium In wwrw/I/w

I'I'xhlum 1' l I IHHWMIM'
lln'I'zqu'I/(u ulwl'umlw
I)1v A rbuil mil kll'l' milihnr Ivlnr
LIL'n Immlxv (SIruLIHrL-Ilv
PHIhLL'HIU1111HlIdHLLULIle'I'
Inmiliu-n / Der Kampl um dds
Arlwilxlmndnh / Din- Arbvit
(1m Widvrthd / AnsaI/v
Ihcmpcntixu her Arbuil)
(Constance Zoff)

3

Wlu'n wnl lnm' ln ylm I' ll Llllllll ?
vadunIL-rln'ingung um
Kimlm'n: Warum, mmn umI
u'iv ?
ILInIprhringlmgxgrundv / n'cr
WIHI u'ic bL'Ioiligl / unmn Lind
u'iv Ianng
(Jacquie Roberts)
Pnrtiripnuts urv ('wvrlml la sfny ml for all (lays.
I I I

New Child Protection
Work - Building a System
News Kinderschutzarbeit -
Um- und Aufbau von
HiIfesystemen

1

A mm'l'pluul fmmvuwkwf
mmlm'u ('llllrl pmlwrlimz ,
Hum unng uu'r'u'zu' pm: lime
I'm RIILllllll'lkULIZI'lll m'um'
Kmrlm'w lllllllll'Ull , Zur
lllwuwulm/g x'LI'Illl'-
m'MIl'n'r'lm' Kimlrrsvllul:
VI'IIAl/lu'H
(Tom Levold)

2

(JWIHHJHIQ m npvml/UH m Ilw
ln'hl Hl ('lllllll pmm Iluu (mulli-
Ilm tplnmn/ lmms, uN'
mnlwwu my bridging llu' yup
lwluwu pmlr'ssimml lll'le
K(mpumtiun in dcr Kinder
sx'huI/arbail
(muIIipml'csionullu Tmms/
Iixll - 11nd Heller,
knnIcrvn/cn, div Tronnung
IH'IKCIIL'H verschidcncn
Bcrulslcldcn izbcrwindcn)
(Richard Krugman)

3

Wu lll'l'UI'lllllUl Hlt/HlIl
mul/rmlmml
me'cntinn in dcr Kinder-
syhuI/drbeit
(Reinhart Wolff)

JOINT ORGANIZERS:

leumg 11ml Lvimg;

Magnrvl A. LKI/Ilt'll

Pivlr llulz.

,r'Il/ Ml'srululium mill (w n/ SH Hmmlm 11ml l/n'n' will lwlumll/l'rRU IIII'Hu/rs Im'lllu
sl/um uml

(lmeuwwl, llu' prkululium will I'llll'l' lumi inlm'nml/w: I'mmv'uing I/m/mwm'ns I'II L'lll
lll

Mum ll'HIl .z'm'lx,'llmllh I'I'alml mmm will lu' (M'll,
Die Teilnehmer werden gebeten, an allen Tagen teilzunehmen.

Far aIle Beitrage sind 30 Minuten vorgesehen und es stehen an jedem Tag weitere 30
Minuten fUr Diskussionen zur Verngung, Die Beitrage bieten einen Überblick über das
notwendige Grundwissen und erOrtem Hauptfragen neuer Kinderschutzarbeit. Im Kurs
werden audiovisuelle Medien eingesetzt.

POSTER-AUSSTELLUNG/POSTER PRESENTATION

Montag-Donnerstag

Manday-Thursday

POSTER PRESENTATION

HnII/Slml 3

Katrin Andersson, UK

Child Sexual Abuse: Prczwztion
for Whom? (P340)

A. Bano - Rodrigo, J. Garrido-
Lestache, MJ. Ruiz, Spain

mentim; On Hm Rights Of the
Child: Will it Prntvrl Agninsf
Child Abuse and/wr Ncgled?
(P016)

Joanne R. Blum, USA

The Kcrpsnfu merd: A Luml,
5mm and National Farms (P025)

Gail F. Breakey, USA

Establishing A Systmmm'c
Prevention System '171ruugh
Family Support
Surviccs For A! Risk valmrns
(P285)

Freda Briggs, Australia

Ez'nllmfz'ng Child Prafvvfiuu
Programms Used Wit/z FIIIIILn'n
Uffiw :0 Eight Years in South
' Ausfmlirm S(lmols (P198)

Margot Buck, Canada

memg and H'nf/u'lgxy in Child
Almsc: 'l'rmfmml qulmsizw
aniIle (P036)

Deborah Daro, USA

Child Assault Prevention
Programs: Sqmmlmg Fm from
Fiction (P045)

Emilia De Rosa, C. Fischetti, Italy
MoH/urJhniinh'icizm Collusimt in
HM Fm'nmtiun Of Psytlmlogiml
Pr'olvlvms (P352 J

G. Debelle, C. Farmer, .l. Slater,
R. Jamieson, UK

?Em/unlinn UmeHp 'lv/mej/ for
Sexually Abusud C/u'ldrml (P331)

ZCIare Devine, P. Donnelly,

J. Ennis, J. Morrison, UK

1716 Diplmn in Admlza'd Social
Work (Child Prnlurlz'uu) - Issues in
PostQ:u1/ifying Edumfiou for
53min! Wal'kcrs m Child Pru/vdinu
le'k (P341)

H.-R. Drunkenmblle,
West Germany

If/Jsh'iruugm n/s AllS/USL'I' fl'ir'
Kindvsmib'lmndlzmgvn (I705?)

Joseph Ducharme, M. Feldman,
Canada

'1 Mulfimodnl Appr'unc/I l0

Hifignfc HIL' Risk qu/H'ld Abusv 17 1/
dhrmls with Coguz'mw
,fmziIaIim15W326)

39

Estel, Steffen GDR

Pulytraumn n/s Fulgc mmr
suxz/cllm Mi/Jlmndlng (P320)

Frieder Fahrbach,
West Germany

Dip Anunymv EIfcrwGruppv In
Stuttgart Ein Erjfnlzburguric/zt
(P233)

Judee Filip, USA

A CuI/nlwmiw Mndvl Fur Staff
 anlawnmi III Child lh'utvr'Huu
 SUI'ZV'CUS (W084)
 Jim Furniss, R. Arkley,
 F. Leenders, S. Leff, UK
 Working 'l'nguI/wr m RrsymIsv m
 Child Almsv (P333)
 Roslyn A. Glow, Australia
 Ewcrimnws in lnur'zvivzvz'ug
 ClIz'ldrm Alum! Abuse: Tuzmrds
 Empirim/ly anvd Syslz'ms (P315)
 Ursula thter, West Germany
 Die vcrlorcncn Jahre: Ein Fall
 von sexucIlcM MiBbmuch bci
 cincm Mddchen (P249)
 Sabine Grollmann-Westphal,
 U. Kaul-Hecker, West Germany
 Selbsthilfcprgramme t'Lir
 miBhandclndv Eltcn (W075)
 Thomas Hanna, R. Schoech,
 L. Searcy, USA
 Cumpuh'r USES m Pruzwmmt mid
 Assvssmml (W020)
 Roberta A. Hibbard,
 MA Von Burg, USA
 Rvgimzrz/izing CANT M Alumni
 C/u'ldrm (/7349)
 Sabine Hbck, GDR
 Umgang mit Kindes-
 miBhandlung Lmd _
 vcrcnachlhssigung als bulreucn-
 dcr Kindomr/t cincr Risiko-
 gruppc (P355)
 F. Hooper, South Africa
 Signifimm Findings In Child
 Alwsv Within 'qu'7H/1/Cullm'u
 (P079)
 Patricia Horsham,
 P. McDonald, Canada
 an/ Ami Nmr mm! P/Ij/x'iml
 Abuse OfC/Iilrlmz In T/u' Alwnu'
 OfBrm'sing, Gm Prvsmf Initially
 us Cmmm" Mvdiml Cmni/liuns
 (P177)
 Michele Kelly, P.D. Bacon, USA
 Pas! 'l'munm/ic Su/Iqmvms in
 C/n'ld Sm'un/ ALH/sr 11m! 'I'lrvir
 Ru/vzvma' l0 Pr'uimfinx Svrrh'vs
 (W027)
 Karl Lemburg, France
 Belrm' Working Conditions In
 The Classroom (1)097)
 Bernadette Manning! UK
 Child Sexual Abuse: Polity (1
 Mnngmmt (P339)
 Rainer Martin, B. Berauer,
 A. v. Stemmen. West Germany
 Kz'ndm'srlmfan'bvi! lu'i
 Sfiuffanu'lim (W077)
 Gemma Matthey, Canada
 In Hu' Rmvlufmn Mndvl of Child
 5mm! Almsv (P322)
 Francesco Montecchi,
 G. Martone, D. Tortolani, Italy
 Pnrcnml Psyr/m;mHm/ogy And
 Child Abusv (P300)
 G. Martone, F. Montecchi,
 D. Tortolane, Italy
 ldwzfifimfims Of fo'fimlfivs Ami
 Possibilmcs In The Prvwnfion
 Of Child Alwsv (P301)

Danielle Nalpas, France
IYparfwnmml Offi w for Child
Abuses (P113)
NSPCC UK
Child Profwnmt, A R1541! For
All Children (P210)
Teuvo Peltoniemi. Finland
A/m/ml mid me'ly Violvufc
(1319)
Mary Pittman, J. Markovic,
H.B. Levy, S. Ahart, USA
Lungimdizm/ Vnrinlmns in n
vavl'rvd KUVIISU Pan/NHUH
(I31 1)
Sabine Reinelt, West Germany
Tuilnahmo dos DKSB am
WHO-ngramm "Gesunde
StadtH (P132)
Diana Richards, G.
Gildersleeve, M. Davis, P. Fry,
UK
Clu'ld 5mm)! Almsz' 'l'r'zzz'ning , A
animm/ Slmluxx/ (P329)
C.P. Rosemeier, L. Knoller,
West Germany
Zusamwnarbcit im Vurbund
Von ambulanter und
statiundrer Einrichtung bei
Kindesmitllmndlung 11nd -
VcrnnChlissigung (W082)
Lynn Seiser, K.L. Cauffman
USA
Group 'l'rmhnml Fragrant Fur
TIM Adult Mulvslvd As Child
(P233)
9-18h
Qam-GpH

POSTER-AUSSTELLUNG/POSTER PRESENTATION

Montag-Donnerstag

MnmIzur'I'I'lm'quy

K.RI Singh, (.nmtln

II/y' Wynn: I .w/Ir'ml IIIIpIIzIIIt IIIIII

HUI .y-t umm/llm' II'I III

Peggy Smith, USA

(IHIII ,IIIIHII I IIIIIIIIIH

HI IIIr I III'HIIIIIF II' I III

I Ix': umr

Joyw N. Thomas, USA

Mw/I/ I vrIIIIU I Hm; Ix'mw mun .I

I'w IIIII IIIIIIIw/I Humu ('I IIIIIIIIIII

I mum ml HH/r/wl II' 'W;

Joyce N. Thomas, USA

IMI' h I IIIII'uf/MIIVI'IIII/VII'HIII/

MI'IIMI m IVI I I IIIIHII HI

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II'IIIIII

Sun Tregeugle, Amtmlm

III, I IIII: lhi/w , II lhm IIII IHIII

IIJ/IJ HIM w Ev KI ndHx I II1 1 HM

Dorothy v. Harris, USA

1 I/IIII Hm I II/Iw IIIIHII

I Hmwmvt III III .

Ix'w ,uw III'IIII/ II'I I H

SCHLUSSVERANSTALTUNG

DONNERSTAG, 6. SEPTEMBER 1990 SAAL 2

15.00 Uhr

HAMBURGHr JUGI'NDORCHFSTFR

BI GRUSSUNGSWORH Reinhart Wolff

VIRI HHUNG DIS

C. HENRY KEMPF PRE ISIS Ruth S. Kempe

WORN DI R PRI ISI RAGER ,,New Pin",

Iondon

(. HIVNRY KI IVIPI VORLLSUNG

Stanislaw Tomkiewicz

BI RICHI D! S

KONGRI SSPRASIDI N H N Reinhart Wolff

UBI RGABI DIS PRASIDI NH NAMII 5 AN

HI I I N A(l/Xl IIONOS GI ORGOPOUI OU

Kim Oates

IIAMBURGI R JUGFNDOIK I II SH R

Joes van den Broek,

L. Woltring, Nvthmlands

Hm H/m IIII II/rIrI/HaflIIuj HI MIIII

hIHIm MN I, u l'. 'r.w/Im//

HI/y/I:.;I/ I II' 1/ 'v)

Stephan Veit, Wr'st (mummy

JNI lilting; /('II'H'xI1II4 I1 I Ill lulu

(mum m IIVI IxIIHIn-IJI/Iylaxlu

Ann Vidoloviteroore,

Wm! (wmmny

IAIHIII/IIIV I II a I/IIIIIIII l/ 'I/r/rlmn II

IwI IuIII IIIII r I'IIR'IIIIII'II

IIII w-I/gIII/wr/ IIIIIIIIIIIIIII III 7mm

Vereniging tegen

Kindesmishandeling

Netherlands, Nvlhmlndns

(Ix/IJ IIIII I w II/r' MIIIHIIHIII.

'I' :m;

Stefan Wisser, H. Theile,

G.S(hr61er,(JDR

I M IIHIIHIIIIl'leh Imngvn IH'IIH

I IllIVIIHII'I-IIIHI

Xllwdmlux IuImm (I I NM

(1' um

I'IILIRSI).'1Y, (u. SIIITIVIWHIIIR 19W

3PM

Nicole Walton-Allen,

M, Feldman, Canada

H. IIHHI xhgr't IIIIIIII'II HI I'IIII'III
II'IIII A/II'IIIIIII III'IrI/vlulmu'
IIIIrI/n IIm/V m me/lm , Sm mI
IIIIII I'IIII-IIIIIIIIII/ Sluluu IIIWGI
Leslie A. Welin, Canada
I HIIIIIIIIl '._'(I/IIIIIM'IK
Ix'I'u/HHI-w'n
IN :I (IIIIII IHWIIIII JII'H-w'
IerH/mu IIIUIQIIIIII I WI) H
Gabi Wichert-Dreyer,
Wrisl (mummy
I m Axlwlxl lIm lImu-nlmn:
lhv It'liliHr HI Ixamlgm-
IIVIIMII
Sara Wilham, USA
IIIIHII MN umvrw I'ymwlx Mm
(IIIIIIII'III.II R/I. (II Nut 2
II?
M
CLOSING SESSION
IHIIZ
IIslHIIIIIRUI IQ IIILII NIH)RLIIII'SI'IIIQ
()le NINE Ix'I MARIW
Reinhart Wolff
IIIX'I 5! NISX I I(IN (II NH
(I. III NIH IxILMIIII :HM-HQI) Ruth 5 Kcmpc
.IUII IIHNLII SIII I'LIII
,,Ncw Pin",
Inmlml
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I(I III)Ix'I'I II IIII
(I IM IRISS IIRISII)INI
Stanislaw Tomkiewicz
Ruinharl Wolff
IlsIsXIIIIIN'ki (NIKUI I'IIII IWI'HIHI'N) IU
III I I N :MLH'IH)NI IS (JI URN)IIOIII (III
Kim ()alcs
IHA IIx'l III(II Ix' II II JINI N IIQL II II'SI'I'IQ
40

Damit sich kleine Menschen rundrum wohlfiihlen:
Schiitzt und pflegt.

DANK AN SPENDER / ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF CONTRIBUTIONS

Neben zahlreichen Einzelpersonen. Komiteemitgliedern und Kirchengemeinden wurde der Kongress freundlicherweise von folgenden Personen, Institutionen und Firmen unterstützt.

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 Prof. Anthony Cragg, Düsseldorf
 Prof. Siegfried Cremer, Düsseldorf
 Darboven, Idee-Kaffee, Hamburg
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Special Forum I
ST: E/G/F/S
R(xmz/Saal 04
PS 2
English
Runm/Saal 15
PS 6
English
Rzmm/Saal 5/1
PS 7
German
Ruum/Saal 08
PS 9
French
Rumn/Saal 09
PS 10
Spanish
Rwam/Saal 5/2
PS 14
German
Ruum/Saal 13
PS 17
English
Rmm/Saal 5/3
PS 21
English
Ruum/Saal
(Uni)
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PS 25
English
Ruwn/Saal 5/4
PS 27
English
Ruum/Saal 10
PS 33
English
ann/Saal 06
PS 34
English
Runm/Saal 11
PS 38
English
Ruum/Saal 12
PS 41
English
I(mmI/Saal 14
PS 45
English
Ruum/Saal
(Uni)
Phil 256/58
PS 50
English
Rmvm/Saal 07
PS 53
English
Rnnm/Saal
(Uni)
Phil 271
PS 56
Spanish
Rwn/Saal
(Uni)
Phil 751/55
11.303m- 1.30pm

Introductory Course 2
ST: E/G/F/S
me/Saal 04
1.30 pm - 2.30 pm
ISPCAN Members Assembly
HzmI/Saal 2
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Forum 7 PS 5
English English
Rmm/Saal06 ann/Saal
(Uni) Phil
Forum 9 256/58
ST: E/G
IxHWH/Saal 08 PS 20
English
Forum 10
ST: E/G/F/S
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Forum 12
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szn/Saal 07
WS 6
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Ruum/Saal 11
WS 7
German
RuumSaal 15
WS 11
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mez/Saal 14
WS 16
German
Runm/Saal 13
WS 17
German
RmmuSaal 12
WS 20
Spanish
Rnnm/Saal 09
Ruwn/Saal 5/1
PS 28
English
Rnum/Saal 5/2
PS 31
English
Rnom/Saal 5/3
PS 36
English
Rnnm/Saal 5/4
PS 42
English
Ruum/Saal
(Uni)
Hbrsaal Forum
PS 46
English
Rnnm/Saal
(Uni)
Phil 159/60
PS 47
English
R(mm/Saal
(Uni) Hbrsaal 6
PS 52
German
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Theatre:
La Baracca di Monza
lIu/lSaal 2
DONNERSTAG

THURSDAY
Special
Forum 2
ST: E/G/F/S
Rumn/Saal 04
Special
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Protection
of the
Migrant Child
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(Uni)
Hbrsaal C
Workshop 22
English
Ruum'Saal
(Uni)
Hdrsaal E
PS 3
German
anng'Saal 11
PS 4
Spanish
Rmn/Saal 12
PS 11
French
RmnuESaal 09
PS 15
German
Ruum/Saal 13
PS 16
German
Rumm Saa108
PS 18
English
Runm'Saal 5/1
PS 19
English
Runm/Saal 5/2
PS 22
English
Rumu/Saal 14
PS 23
English
Rnnm/Saal 15
PS 26
English
Rmmz/Saal 5/3
PS 29
English
me/Saal 5/4
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anu/Saal 06
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Hbrsaal G
PS 51
German
Rmnn/Saal 07
PS 54
English
RUUHI/Saal 10
PS 55
English
Rmmz/Saal
(Uni)
Hbrsaal Forum
11.30 am -1.30 pm
Introductory Course 3
ST: E/G/F/S
RUNNI/S&8104
15.00 - 17.30 pm
Closing Session
Rnum/Saal 2

