

HJR

36

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA  
1999 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. HJR 36

Revision Date: 4/14/99  
Title: American Psychological Association Report  
Sponsor: Rep Fred Dyson  
Requester: \_\_\_\_\_

Dept. Affected \_\_\_\_\_  
BRU \_\_\_\_\_  
Component \_\_\_\_\_  
Component Serial No. \_\_\_\_\_

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 00	FY 01	FY 02	FY 03	FY 04	FY 05
Personal Services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Travel						
Contractual						
Supplies						
Equipment						
Land & Structures						
Grants & Claims						
Miscellaneous						
<b>TOTAL OPERATING</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES						
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CHANGE IN REVENUES [ ]						
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FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF						
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
1091 Designated Program Receipts						
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>

Estimate of any current year (FY98) cost: \_\_\_\_\_

POSITIONS

Full-time						
Part-time						
Temporary						

ANALYSIS: *(Attach a separate page if necessary)*

Prepared by

Rep. Fred Dyson  
Co-Chair  
House HESS



Phone \_\_\_\_\_

Phone \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

# SENATE COMMITTEE REPORT

DATE: 4/27/99

FURTHER:

DATE TURNED  
IN TO OFFICE: 5/3/99

HES Committee considered CS FOR HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 36(HES) am  
AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION REPORT

and recommends:

- be replaced with \_\_\_\_\_ CS \_\_\_\_\_ (\_\_\_\_\_)
- adopt previous \_\_\_\_\_ CS \_\_\_\_\_ (\_\_\_\_\_)
- attached amendment(s)
- adopt Letter of Intent by \_\_\_\_\_ Committee
- further referral to the \_\_\_\_\_ Committee

Senate Bill:

- same title
- new title
- House Bill:
- same title
- technical title
- new: SCR# \_\_\_\_\_

SIGNING DO PASS	DP	OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS	NR	DNP	AM
<i>Con Hill</i>	✓				
<i>DeLoe</i>	✓				
<i>E. P. ...</i>	✓				
<i>P. Kelly</i>	✓				
CHAIR: <i>Con Hill</i>	✓	CHAIR:			

**NEW FISCAL NOTE(S):**

Department	Date	Zero	Fiscal

<sup>HOUSE</sup>  
**PREVIOUS FISCAL NOTE(S):\***

Department	Date	Zero	Fiscal
<i>(A) Hess</i>	<i>4/19/99</i>	0	

APPROPRIATION -- no fiscal note

\*include fiscal notes accompanying Governor's bill



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## REPRESENTATIVE FRED DYSON

### CS HJR 36 Sponsor Statement

**"Relating to rejecting the conclusions in a recent article published by the American Psychological Association that suggests that sexual relationships between adults and children might be positive for children; and urging the President of the United States and the United States Congress to similarly reject these conclusions."**

In Western culture, child protection has become an increasing concern. State and Federal laws have been enacted to reflect the growing need to protect our children.

In 1998, the Alaska State Legislature continued and codified more protection for our children. These laws made a clear statement that adult sexual exploitation of children is criminal and damaging. Our laws now make it clear that parents who persist in molesting their children are unfit parents.

Recently, the American Psychological Association (APA) published a research paper entitled, "A Meta-Analytic Examination of Assumed Properties of Child Sexual Abuse Using College Samples," on the long-term impact of child sexual abuse (CSA). This paper, by Bruce Rind (Temple University), Philip Tromovitch (University of Pennsylvania), and Robert Bauserman (University of Michigan), appears to be a rigorous literature study. Peer review has identified several questionable assumptions and methodologies in this research paper.

The APA published paper suggests, in the conclusions, that many survivors of CSA have little or no long-term effects of the abuse. The paper further suggests that for some "willing" children, sexual abuse victims may actually benefit from the experience.

Since the article was published, the APA has vigorously tried to distance themselves from the paper's conclusions. They maintain that they have, in the past, published dozens of papers showing CSA is significantly or profoundly damaging to the victims.

Our own state research indicates that CSA is an enormous individual and societal problem. This resolution rejects some of the conclusions and suggestions in this paper. It is our desire that this paper be considered in the context of the wealth of research on this subject and that policy makers not give it more credence than deserved.

# DR LAURA'S SHOW MONOLOGUE



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**Subject:** Pedophilia: Observations on Methodology of the Study

**Date:** 1999-03-22

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## Observations on Methodology of the Study Entitled: *A Meta-Analytic Examination of Assumed Properties of Child Sexual Abuse Using College Samples\**

By Stanton E. Samenow, Ph.D  
Clinical Psychology  
Author of *Before it's Too Late: Why Some Kids Get into Trouble and What Parents Can Do About It*

. The authors used only other authors' studies. They did none of their own.

. All studies used were based upon self-reporting, that is, they were based upon the answers to questions posed to college students who said they had either forced or consensual sex with a significantly older person when they were young or who said they were coerced by a peer to have sex when they were young. What child or adolescent can make an informed decision to consent to sex?

. The studies used were not uniform with respect to: the purpose of the study, the questions asked and how they were presented, age group, definition of sexual abuse, degree of sexual interaction, and so on. Yet the data from such diverse studies was pooled. Pooling of diverse data and reinterpreting it by massaging it with statistical techniques mixes apples with oranges and also hides the flaws of individual studies.

. The studies were obtained from a key-word search of computerized bibliographies. 59 studies were chosen. Of these 23 (38%) were unpublished doctoral or masters degree dissertations. So, 23 of the 59 studies used were not subjected to peer review, that is, to the technical scrutiny of the psychological community.



AMERICAN  
PSYCHOLOGICAL  
ASSOCIATION

# NEWS

## STATEMENT ON CHILDHOOD SEXUAL ABUSE

### *Childhood Sexual Abuse Causes Serious Harm to its Victims*

The American Psychological Association (APA), through its members, sponsored initiatives and publishing, has a long record in the area of the prevention and treatment of child abuse and neglect including sexual abuse. In the legislative arena, for example, APA has played an active role in advocating for programs expanding child abuse prevention, treatment and research. And, through its Coordinating Committee on Child Abuse and Neglect, APA has been a leader in helping the mental health profession document and treat the ill effects of childhood abuse.

In 1990, the APA Council of Representatives passed a resolution calling for a national strategy to prevent and treat child abuse and neglect and called such action a matter of the highest urgency. APA's position is, therefore, very clear: **The sexual abuse of children is wrong and harmful to its victims.**

As a publisher of psychological research, APA publishes thousands of research reports every year. But, publication of the findings of a research project within an APA journal is in no way an endorsement of a finding by the Association.

The article which is the basis for this controversy, *A Meta-Analytic Examination of Assumed Properties of Child Sexual Abuse Using College Samples*, is one of hundreds of studies which appear in the psychological literature on the effects of childhood sexual abuse. Unfortunately, the findings of this meta-analysis (a meta-analysis studies the data of multiple previous research projects on the subject) are being

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-2-

misreported by some in the media. The actual findings are that for this segment of the population (college students) being the victim of childhood sexual abuse was found to be *less* damaging to them than generally believed. However, one overall statement of the results was that students who were the victims of child sexual abuse were, on average, *slightly less well-adjusted* than students who were not victimized as children. One important follow-up question raised by the study is what happens to these students as they enter adulthood and start families of their own. Do they further experience detrimental effects of their childhood experiences later in life?

Those who are reporting that the study says that childhood sexual contact with adults is not harmful to children are misreporting the findings. The facts are that the majority of the psychological literature reveals that childhood sexual abuse has serious and long-term negative effects on its victims.

No responsible mental health organization, including the American Psychological Association, endorses pedophilia or denies its negative effects on children. Any statement that suggests otherwise is a serious distortion of the truth. The American Psychiatric Association writes: "An adult who engages in sexual activity with a child is performing a criminal and immoral act which never can be considered normal or socially acceptable behavior." This statement is fully consistent with the policies of the American Psychological Association and with the views of mental health professionals throughout the nation.

For copies of the *APA Policy Statement on the Psychological Issues Related to Child Abuse and Neglect*, the *Report of the APA Coordinating Committee on Child Abuse and Neglect* or for citations from the psychological literature on childhood sexual abuse contact:

Public Communications Office  
American Psychological Association  
(202) 336-5700  
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[www.apa.org](http://www.apa.org)

March 23, 1999

Then we can (3)  
this

## A Meta-Analytic Examination of Assumed Properties of Child Sexual Abuse Using College Samples

Bruce Rind  
Temple University

Philip Tromovitch  
University of Pennsylvania

Robert Bauserman  
University of Michigan

Many lay persons and professionals believe that child sexual abuse (CSA) causes intense harm, regardless of gender, pervasively in the general population. The authors examined this belief by reviewing 59 studies based on college samples. Meta-analyses revealed that students with CSA were, on average, slightly less well adjusted than controls. However, this poorer adjustment could not be attributed to CSA because family environment (FE) was consistently confounded with CSA, FE explained considerably more adjustment variance than CSA, and CSA-adjustment relations generally became nonsignificant when studies controlled for FE. Self-reported reactions to and effects from CSA indicated that negative effects were neither pervasive nor typically intense, and that men reacted much less negatively than women. The college data were completely consistent with data from national samples. Basic beliefs about CSA in the general population were not supported.

Child sexual abuse (CSA) has received considerable attention since the late 1970s from mental health care professionals, legislative, judicial, and law enforcement personnel, the media, and the lay public (Rind & Tromovitch, 1997). Much of this attention has focused on possible effects of CSA on psychological adjustment, as is shown in the professional literature and popular press (Pope & Hudson, 1995) and in the information and entertainment media (Esman, 1994; Kutchinsky, 1992; West & Woodhouse, 1993). The media have frequently presented lurid CSA cases combined with high prevalence estimates, creating the image that CSA produces intensely negative effects for all of its victims (Esman, 1994; Kutchinsky, 1992; West & Woodhouse, 1993). Many publications in the popular press and the professional literature have similarly portrayed CSA as a "special destroyer of adult mental health" (Seligman, 1994, p. 232), and some have attempted to explain much or all of adult psychopathology as a consequence of CSA (Esman, 1994; Nash, Hulsey, Sexton, Harralson, & Lambert, 1993). Examples in the professional literature include McMillen, Zuravin, and Rideout (1995, p. 1037), who commented that "child sexual abuse is a traumatic event for which there may be few peers," and Rodriguez, Ryan, Rowen, and Foy (1996), who combined estimates of national prevalence rates of CSA with selected examples of empirical research to argue that posttraumatic stress disorder is

a common sequel of CSA in the general population. Opinions expressed in the media and by many popular press and professional writers imply that CSA has certain basic properties or qualities irrespective of the population of interest. These implied properties are (a) CSA causes harm, (b) this harm is pervasive in the population of persons with a history of CSA, (c) this harm is likely to be intense, and (d) CSA is an equivalent experience for boys and girls in terms of its widespread and intensely negative effects. The purpose of the current review was to examine these implied basic properties. Our goal was to address the question: In the population of persons with a history of CSA, does this experience cause intense psychological harm on a widespread basis for both genders?

An important first step is to discuss terminology. The term *child sexual abuse* has been used in the psychological literature to describe virtually all sexual interactions between children or adolescents and significantly older persons, as well as between same-age children or adolescents when coercion is involved. The indiscriminate use of this term and related terms such as *victim* and *perpetrator* has been criticized because of concerns about scientific validity (e.g., Kilpatrick, 1987; Nelson, 1989; Okami, 1990; Rind & Bauserman, 1993). Kilpatrick argued that researchers have often failed to distinguish between "abuse" as harm done to a child or adolescent and "abuse" as a violation of social norms, which is problematic because it cannot be assumed that violations of social norms lead to harm. Similarly, Money (1979) observed that our society has tended to equate "wrongfulness" with harmfulness in sexual matters, but harmfulness cannot be inferred from wrongfulness. Nelson argued that the indiscriminate use of terms suggesting force, coercion, and harm reflects and maintains the belief that these interactions are always harmful, thereby threatening an objective appraisal of them. Rind and Bauserman demonstrated experimentally that appraisals of nonnegative sexual interactions between adults and

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Bruce Rind, Department of Psychology, Temple University; Philip Tromovitch, Graduate School of Education, University of Pennsylvania; Robert Bauserman, Department of Psychology, University of Michigan.

We thank Ralph Rosnow for his meta-analytic advice and comments on an earlier draft and Steve Wexler for his helpful comments.

Correspondence concerning this article should be addressed to Bruce Rind, Department of Psychology, Temple University, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19122. Electronic mail may be sent to rind@vm.temple.edu.

two factors. It is noteworthy that neither the level of contact nor the interaction between gender and level of contact was related to intensity. These latter results failed to provide support for the common belief that contact sex is more harmful than noncontact sex or that contact sex for girls is especially harmful. These conclusions, however, should be viewed cautiously because of the overlapping nature of the two levels of the contact variable (i.e., contact only versus contact and noncontact sex). This same caveat applies to consent because its two levels (unwanted versus willing and unwanted) were overlapping as well. The finding that most women (72%) reacted negatively to their CSA at the time it occurred implies that most of this CSA was unwanted and that the overlap between the two levels of consent was high. Thus, even though consent did not moderate intensity for women, a true difference as a function of consent may have been obscured. The finding that level of consent did moderate intensity for men is consistent with less overlap between the two levels of consent for men, because the majority of men (67%) reacted nonnegatively at the time. Importantly, CSA was not related to adjustment for men in the willing and unwanted level of the consent variable.

In separate moderator analyses, we examined how aspects of the CSA experience moderated self-reported reactions and effects, as well as symptoms. Although these results should be viewed cautiously because they were usually based on a small number of samples, we found that only force and incest moderated outcomes. The largest relation occurred between force and self-reported reactions or effects, but force was unrelated to symptoms. Incest moderated both symptoms and self-reported reactions and effects. Penetration, duration, and frequency did not moderate outcomes. The near-zero correlation between penetration and outcome is consistent with the multiple regression analysis finding that contact sex did not moderate adjustment. This result provides empirical support for Finkelhor's (1979, p. 103) observation that our society's view of intercourse as the most damaging form of CSA is "a well-ingrained prejudice" unsupported by research. Composite measures consisting of various combinations of moderators (e.g., incest, force, penetration) showed no association with symptoms in four of five studies that constructed such measures. This finding is consistent with Laumann et al.'s (1994) failure to find an association between their composite variable (consisting of penetration, number of older partners—abusers, relatedness of partner—abuser, frequency of contacts, age when having contacts, duration of contacts) and adjustment for SA respondents in their study of a U.S. national sample. It is important to note, however, that these nonsignificant results may be attributable to the additive nature of the composite variables. Composites based on two-way or higher order interactions of moderators might have been more likely to yield significant results, particularly if the interactions included incest and force.

### Child Sexual Abuse as a Construct Reconsidered

In light of the current findings, it is appropriate to reexamine the scientific validity of the construct of CSA as it has been generally conceptualized. In most studies examined in the current review, CSA was defined based on legal and moral, rather than empirical and phenomenological, criteria. This approach

may form a defensible rationale for legal restrictions of these behaviors, but is inadequate and may be invalid in the context of scientific inquiry (Okami, 1994). In science, *abuse* implies that particular actions or inactions of an intentional nature are likely to cause harm to an individual (cf. Kilpatrick, 1987; Money & Weinrich, 1983). Classifying a behavior as abuse simply because it is generally viewed as immoral or defined as illegal is problematic, because such a classification may obscure the true nature of the behavior and its actual causes and effects.

The history of attitudes toward sexuality provides numerous examples. Masturbation was formerly labeled "self-abuse" after the 18th century Swiss physician Tissot transformed it from a moral to a medical problem (Bullough & Bullough, 1977). From the mid-1700s until the early 1900s the medical profession was dominated by physicians who believed that masturbation caused a host of maladies ranging from acne to death (Hall, 1992; Money, 1985), and medical pronouncements of dangerousness were accompanied by moral tirades (e.g., Kellogg, 1891). This conflation of morality and science hindered a scientifically valid understanding of this behavior and created iatrogenic victims in the process (Bullough & Bullough, 1977; Hall, 1992; Money, 1985). Kinsey et al. (1948) argued that scientific classifications of sexual behavior were nearly identical with theological classifications and the moral pronouncements of English common law in the 15th century, which were in turn based on medieval ecclesiastic law, which was itself built on the tenets of certain ancient Greek and Roman cults and Talmudic law. Kinsey et al. noted that "[e]ither the ancient philosophers were remarkably well-trained psychologists, or modern psychologists have contributed little in defining abnormal sexual behavior" (p. 203). Behaviors such as masturbation, homosexuality, fellatio, cunnilingus, and sexual promiscuity were codified as pathological in the first edition of the American Psychiatric Association's (1952) *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders*. The number and variety of sexual behaviors labeled pathological has decreased, but mental health professionals continue to designate sexual behaviors as disorders when they violate current sexual scripts for what is considered acceptable (Levine & Trolden, 1988). This history of conflating morality and law with science in the area of human sexuality by psychologists and others indicates a strong need for caution in scientific inquiries of sexual behaviors that remain taboo, with child sexual abuse being a prime example (Rind, 1995).

As discussed previously, abuse implies that harm is likely to result from a behavior. The results for SA male college students, using this scientific conceptualization of abuse, highlight the questionable validity of the construct CSA as defined and used in the studies examined in the current review. For these male college students, 37% viewed their CSA experiences as positive at the time they occurred; 42% viewed these experiences as positive when reflecting back on them; and in the two studies that inquired about positive self-perceived effects, 24% to 37% viewed their CSA experiences as having a positive influence on their current sex lives. Importantly, SA men across all levels of consent (i.e., both willing and unwanted experiences) did not differ from controls in current psychological adjustment, although SA men with unwanted experiences only did, implying that willingness was associated with no impairment to psychological adjustment. The positive reports of reactions and effects,

a more scientifically valid understanding of the nature, causes, and consequences of the heterogeneous collection of behaviors heretofore labeled CSA.

Finally, it is important to consider implications of the current review for moral and legal positions on CSA. If it is true that wrongfulness in sexual matters does not imply harmfulness (Money, 1979), then it is also true that lack of harmfulness does not imply lack of wrongfulness. Moral codes of a society with respect to sexual behavior need not be, and often have not been, based on considerations of psychological harmfulness or health (cf. Finkelhor, 1984). Similarly, legal codes may be, and have often been, unconnected to such considerations (Kinsey et al., 1948). In this sense, the findings of the current review do not imply that moral or legal definitions of or views on behaviors currently classified as CSA should be abandoned or even altered. The current findings are relevant to moral and legal positions only to the extent that these positions are based on the presumption of psychological harm.

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Subject: Re: Legislative E-News 04-14-99  
Date: Thu, 15 Apr 1999 12:31:37 -0800  
From: "Tia M. Rosenbaum" <rosenbau@alaska.net>  
To: "Lisa Torkelson" <Lisa\_Torkelson@legis.state.ak.us>

Hello Lisa,

Unfortunately I will be on the Road to Anchorage at 3:00, so I will not be able to testify in person. Could you put in my response to this outrageous claim.

I am a survivor of child sexual abuse that didn't think the sexual abuse had harmed me till I was 26 years old. I never wanted to think that my father (my main perpetrator of the abuse) would do something to hurt me. Up until my father admitted that he had sex with me starting when I was eight years old, I was hoping to be diagnosed as "INSANE". No child (even when an adult) wants to believe that a caretaker would do something harmful to them. It seems easier on a young mind to stay in denial. I find no truth in this "Scientific" finding. There are many victims that are surviving with symptoms of post-traumatic stress that may not be readily diagnosed as an aftereffect of child sexual abuse. Many more are surviving in denial. I survived in denial by self-medicating for 13 years.

Child sexual abuse affects not only the victim, but our society as a whole. Incest and child sexual abuse are promoted in a large part by silence and ignorance.

Tia M. Rosenbaum, President  
RID Alaska Child Sexual Abuse

**Subject: psychology research**

**Date: Sun, 18 Apr 1999 18:40:58 -0700**

**From: robert ackerman <ackerman@mtaonline.net>**

**To: Representative\_Fred\_Dyson@legis.state.ak.us**

We highly commend Fred Dyson for standing up and letting his voice be heard to protect the sex exploitation of our children , glad to see somebody with conscience, morality and character to speak up against the pedophilia fact sheet..... thanks for putting our children first .  
With respect and sincerity , Robert and Michelle  
Ackerman

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## DEBRA SAUNDERS

Lolita Nation

DEBRA J. SAUNDERS

Sunday, March 28, 1999

San Francisco Chronicle  
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THE AMERICAN Psychological Association's Psychological Bulletin released a study of 59 other studies last year that concluded that college students who had been sexually abused as kids were "slightly less well adjusted" than other college kids. Authors Bruce Rind, Phillip Tromovitch and Robert Bauserman urged psychologists not to assume that sex between nonrelated adults and minors is abusive, as children often deem the experience to be positive. "In short," they wrote, "the self-reported effects data do not support the assumption of wide-scale psychological harm from CSA (child sexual abuse)."

The authors want to dump the term "child sexual abuse" when children consent to sex with adults. Better, the three argue, to call such relations "adult-adolescent sex." Or when the "willing encounter with positive reactions" involves a 9-year-old and an adult, call it "simply adult-child sex, a value neutral term."

Last week radio talk show host Laura Schlessinger -- a.k.a. Dr. Laura -- began a crusade against the piece and the APA for printing it. She fears the piece is part of a concerted effort to get the APA to remove pedophilia from its list of mental disorders.

APA spokeswoman Rhea Farberman thinks that it is valid to criticize the piece. She reiterated the APA position that pedophilia is "a mental disorder, extremely harmful to children, is illegal and should stay illegal."

Farberman criticized Schlessinger, however, for making a big issue of the piece. Maybe that's because the APA showed appalling judgment in printing this pedophilia propaganda.

Schlessinger attacks the study's methodology. It would be the equivalent of asking women who had been raped 10 years ago how they feel today. Then, if most say they are fine, concluding that rape is "not harmful, in fact it might be beneficial." Thus the authors culled through their data on college students, then said do away with the abuse term because 37 percent of males viewed their childhood sexual experiences as positive and that males viewed their childhood sexual experiences with adults more positively than females.

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March 23, 1999

### Backpedaling on pedophilia

By Kathleen Parker

Special to the Sentinel

Published in The Orlando Sentinel on April 11, 1999.

The American Psychological Association has asked me to correct a misconception regarding a recent column I wrote about a new study that suggests maybe pedophilia ain't so bad. I don't usually write follow-up columns on request, but Lord knows where I would be without the psychological community; I don't want those guys mad at me. Thus, humbly, I submit the following adjustment, if not a correction.

The column in question was about a study produced last year -- and published in an APA "Psychological Bulletin" -- that urged new terminology in discussions of adult-child sex. Basically, the study's authors concluded that we've been too judgmental in such relationships, that sometimes children actually enjoy having sex with adults; our terms should be more "value-neutral." Although the study had been in circulation for several months, it didn't become a topic of public discussion until radio-host Dr. Laura Schlessinger raised it on her show. Dr. Laura said she feared that the psychological community was trying to normalize pedophilia. I picked up on the story around the same time when a reader e-mailed me a copy of the study. I quoted the authors' findings accurately but fumbled, apparently, when I described the study as having been "released by the APA."

To normal people like you and me, that means that the APA, uh, released a study -- as in made it public. To the APA, it means that I'm suggesting that the APA either conducted the study or is endorsing adult-child sex, or both. Let's get this straight once and for all so we can get back to what really matters, which is that certain psychologists seem to be trying to normalize pedophilia. The APA did not conduct the study, did not endorse its conclusions and is categorically, irrefutably and unequivocally against adult-child sex.

An APA press release to that effect reads as follows: "As a publisher of psychological research, APA publishes thousands of research reports every year. But, publication of the findings of a research project within an APA journal is in no way an endorsement of a finding by the Association." Noted. The release goes on to confirm the American Psychological Association's agreement with a position statement on adult-child sex issued by the American Psychiatric Association: "An adult who engages in sexual activities with a child is performing a criminal and immoral act which never can be considered normal or socially acceptable behavior." Agreed.