

Dynamics of International Parental Child Abduction

By Michael Hickman & Bernd Michael Uhl

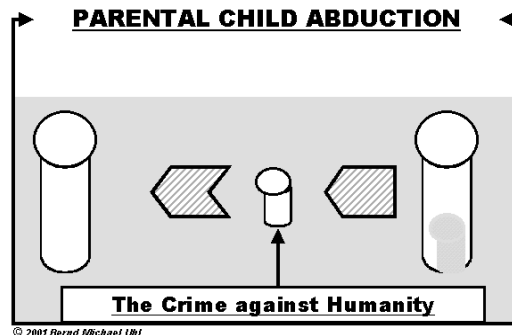
On behalf of
John-Michael, Sebastian & Josa

on behalf of all abducted children

on behalf of
CRY – Children Rights International

Part Two : The General Consequences and Mechanisms of Parental Child Abduction The Primary Victim - The Abused Child

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A report presented to :

The UN – Children Rights Convention	The Hague Conference on Private International Law
<p>The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights OHCHR-UNOG 8-14 Avenue de la Paix 1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland</p> <p>Email : webadmin.hchr@unog.ch</p>	<p>Permanent Bureau of The Hague Conference on Private International Law Scheveningseweg 6 2517 KT The Hague The Netherlands</p> <p>Fax : +31 (0) 70 360 48 67</p> <p>Email : secretariat@hcch.net</p>

It is recommended to the UN-Committee on the Rights of the Child to include the following reports, articles and judgments into the consideration of the periodic state reports. This recommendation concerns especially the following states :

- Germany
- Québec, Canada

- *John Kiedrowski, M.A. (Crim.) (1994) C.H.S. Jayewardene, Ph.D.; KIEDROWSKI AND ASSOCIATES; Marlene Dalley, Ph.D. "Parental Abduction Of Children: An Overview And Profile Of The Abductor"; MISSING CHILDREN'S REGISTRY, R.C.M.P.; P.O. Box 8885 OTTAWA, ONTARIO K1G 3M8; August 19, 1994; Provided by The RCMP Missing Children's Registry*
- *International Child Abductors; Profile of the Abductors Most Likely to Succeed; Linda Girdner, Janet Chiancone, Janet Johnston; ABA (American Bar Association) Center on Children and the Law und das Center for the Family in Transition (Wallerstein Institute)*
- *Parental Child Abduction is Child Abuse; Presented to the United Nations Convention on Child Rights June 9, 1999; by Nancy Faulkner, Ph.D; on behalf of P.A.R.E.N.T. and Victims of Parental Child Abduction*
- *Petition to the German parliament : Child Abduction, Child abuse, abuse with abuse; Discriminatory and Racism-afflicted proceedings against fathers, Violation of Human Rights, Violation of the Rights of the Child; 1 March 2001; by Bernd Michael Uhl; on behalf of Josa and all abducted children*
- *Divorce and Separation in Germany : Causes and Consequences; Endeavour of explanation; Presentation by Karin Jaeckel, Dr. Phil.; Washington, D.C., June 7-9, 2001, at the Parental Abduction Conference organized by P.A.R.E.N.T. International, at the Hilton Garden Inn. Permanent*
- *International reporting project about Parental Alienation Syndrome and The Convention of Den Hague on Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction; Presented to the UN-CRC; Version 002 of Introductory Report; Mai 2001; by Bernd Michael Uhl and international guest authors : Douglas Darnall, Maureen Dabbagh, Nancy Faulkner, William Kirkendale*
- *Dynamics of International Parental Child Abduction, The General Consequences and Mechanisms of International Parental Child Abduction; Part One: The abducting environment; October 2001, Wilhemshaven, Germany; Version JMSJ 001/01; Presented to the UN-CRC and The Hague Conference on Private International Law; 18 October 2001; by Michael Hickman and Bernd Michael Uhl on behalf of John-Michael, Sebastian and Josa, all abducted children and CRY – Children Rights International*
- *Our fatherland without fathers - We crucify the unholy father – A documentation of social terror- We protest for the family; Version 002/01; dedicated to the German Parliament; 11 November 2001; by Bernd Michael Uhl*
- *Alert – Save the Constitution of a German democratic state; Presented to the UN-CRC, The German Chancellor, The German Federal President, The President of the German Parliament; 11 November 2001; by Bernd Michael Uhl*
- *Child Abuse by German judges; Part One : Judge Werner Gutdeutsch from the Higher Regional Court, Munich, Germany; Version HRVFRG 001/01; Presented to the UN-CRC; 19 November 2001; by Bernd Michael Uhl; on behalf of Josa and all abducted children*
- *Child Abuse by German judges; Part Two : Judge Baeyens from the Central Authority, Germany; Version HRVFRG 001/01; Presented to the UN-CRC; 19 November 2001; by Bernd Michael Uhl; on behalf of Josa and all abducted children*
- *Child Abuse and Human Rights violations by German family law jurisdiction; Part One : A case study of 2000-2001; Version HRVFRG 001/01; Presented to the UN-CRC; 25 November 2001; by Bernd Michael Uhl; on behalf of Josa and all abducted children*
- *Our fatherland without fathers - We crucify the unholy father – A documentation of social terror- We protest for the family; Version 003/01; dedicated to the Child Committee of the German Parliament; 29 November 2001; by Bernd Michael Uhl*
- *Child Abuse, Human Rights violations & Violation of the German Constitution by German family law jurisdiction; Constitutional Complaint; A case study of 2000-2001; Version HRVFRG 001/01; Presented to the German Federal Constitutional Court; 2 December 2001; by Bernd Michael Uhl; on behalf of Josa and all abducted children*
- *Petition to the European Parliament : Child Abuse, Human Rights violations & Violation of the German Constitution by German family law jurisdiction; Expertise by a case study of 2000-2001; Version HRVFRG 001/01; Presented to the European Parliament; 2 December 2001; by Bernd Michael Uhl; on behalf of Josa and all abducted children*

Es wird der UN-Kinderrechtskommission empfohlen folgende Berichte, Artikel und Urteile bei der Berücksichtigung periodischen Staatenberichte einzubeziehen :

Diese Empfehlung betrifft insbesondere die folgenden Staaten :

- Deutschland
- Québec, Kanada

- *Legalizing International Parental Child Abduction by applying Article 13 of The Hague Convention on Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction in Germany and Québec, Canada; Photo Gallery; Judicial Argumentation for Legalizing International Parental Child Abduction in contrast to Social Reality; A case study of 2000-2001; Part One : Feeding the Baby; Version 001/01; 2 December 2001; Presented to the UN-CRC and The Hague Conference on Private International Law; by Bernd Michael Uhl; on behalf of Josa and all abducted children*
- *Child Abuse & Human Rights violations by the German Chancellor Gerhard Schroeder and the German Government under the social democrats; Part One : The alleged independence of German family judges as political opportunism; Version HRVFRG 001/01; Presented to the UN-CRC, The Hague Conference on Private International Law and The European Parliament; 6 December 2001; by Bernd Michael Uhl; on behalf of Josa and all abducted children*
- *Legalizing International Parental Child Abduction by applying Article 13 of The Hague Convention on Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction in Germany and in Québec, Canada; Photo Gallery; Judicial Argumentation for Legalizing International Parental Child Abduction in contrast to Social Reality; A case study of 2000-2001; Part One : Feeding the Baby; Version 002/01; 8 December 2001; Presented to the UN-CRC and The Hague Conference on Private International Law; by Bernd Michael Uhl; on behalf of Josa and all abducted children*
- *Legalizing International Parental Child Abduction by applying Article 13 of The Hague Convention on Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction in Germany and in Québec, Canada; Photo Gallery; Judicial Argumentation for Legalizing International Parental Child Abduction in contrast to Social Reality; A case study of 2000-2001; Part Two : Bathing the Baby; Version 001/01; 9 December 2001; Presented to the UN-CRC and The Hague Conference on Private International Law; by Bernd Michael Uhl; on behalf of Josa and all abducted children*
- *Child Abuse & Human Rights violations by the German Chancellor Gerhard Schroeder and the German Government under the social democrats; Part Two : Submitting the Interest of the Child to political and economic interests; Version HRVFRG 001/01; Presented to the UN-CRC, The Hague Conference on Private International Law and The European Parliament; 11 December 2001; by Bernd Michael Uhl; on behalf of Josa and all abducted children*
- *Mediation in the wake of International Parental Child Abduction; A case study on child abduction from Germany to Québec; Demands by a left-behind parent for mediation after the non-return of a child; Mediation related documents; Part One: BBL #1, Version 001/01; 17 December 2001; Presented to the UN-CRC and The Hague Conference on Private International Law; by Bernd Michael Uhl; on behalf of Josa and all abducted children*
- *Consequences of legalizing International Parental Child Abduction by applying Article 13 of The Hague Convention on Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction in Germany and in Québec, Canada; Strategies of the abducting environment in the wake of international parental child abduction; A case study of 2000-2002; Part One: Divorce and Sole Custody demands by the abducting parent; Version 001/01; 17 December 2001; Presented to the UN-CRC and The Hague Conference on Private International Law; by Bernd Michael Uhl; on behalf of Josa and all abducted children*
- *Strategies of legalizing International Parental Child Abduction by applying Article 13 of The Hague Convention on Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction in Germany and in Québec, Canada; Strategies of the abducting environment in the wake of international parental child abduction; A case study of 2000-2002; Part One: False declarations by the abducting parent – Residence #1; Version 001/01; 18 December 2001; Presented to the UN-CRC and The Hague Conference on Private International Law; by Bernd Michael Uhl; on behalf of Josa and all abducted children*
- *Child Abuse & Human Rights violations by the German Chancellor Gerhard Schroeder and the German Government under the social democrats; Part Three : The German Federal Ministry as the interface between political/economic interests and judicial/economic interests; Version HRVFRG 001/01; Presented to the UN-CRC, The Hague Conference on Private International Law and The European Parliament; 19 December 2001; by Bernd Michael Uhl; on behalf of Josa and all abducted children*
- *Strategies of legalizing International Parental Child Abduction by applying Article 13 of The Hague Convention on Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction in Germany and in Québec, Canada; Strategies of the abducting environment in the wake of international parental child abduction; A case study of 2000-2002; Part Two: Influencing the Central Authority in its recommendations and influencing the judge in the decision taking combined with defamation, intimidation and threatening strategies by the abducting parent – Arbitrary prosecutions #1; Version 001/01; 21 December 2001; Presented to the UN-CRC and The Hague Conference on Private International Law; by Bernd Michael Uhl; on behalf of Josa and all abducted children*
- *Dynamics of International Parental Child Abduction, The General Consequences and Mechanisms of International Parental Child Abduction; Part Two: The primary victim –The abused child; Version JMSJ 001/01; Presented to the UN-CRC and The Hague Conference on Private International Law; 23 December 2001; dedicated to Wilhelmshaven, Germany; by Michael Hickman and Bernd Michael Uhl on behalf of John-Michael, Sebastian and Josa, all abducted children and CRY – Children Rights International*
- *Judgments by the European Court of Human Rights due to violations of the European Convention on Fundamental Freedoms and Human Rights by Germany :*
 - 13 July 2000, *Elsholz v. Germany* 25735/94, Violation of Art. 6, Art. 8
 - 20 September 2001, *Suess v. Germany* 40324/98, Violation of Art. 6, Art. 8, admissibility decision
 - 11 October 2001, *Sahin v. Germany* 30943/96, Violation of Art. 6, Art. 14
 - 11 October 2001, *Sommerfeld v. Germany* 31871/96, Violation of Art. 6, Art. 8, Art. 14
 - 11 October 2001, *Hoffmann v. Germany* 34045/96, Violation of Art. 6, Art. 8, Art. 14

"The human rights of children and the standards to which all governments must aspire in realizing these rights for all children, are most concisely and fully articulated in one international human rights treaty: the Convention on the Rights of the Child. "

"It spells out the basic human rights that children everywhere without discrimination have: the right to survival; to develop to the fullest; to protection from harmful influences, abuse and exploitation; and to participate fully in family, cultural and social life. Every right spelled out in the Convention is inherent to the human dignity and harmonious development of every child.¹"

"Parental Child abduction is Child Abuse²".

***"Parental Child Abduction is a Crime against Humanity which is aimed at destroying the basic roots and identity of a child."
"Parental Child Abduction is an ongoing lifelong process which works primarily on the concerned child but as well on the left-behind environment and the abducting environment. The ongoing abuse of the child ranges from abduction via Stockholm-Syndrome, Hostile Parenting, Parental Alienation Syndrome to Cultural Alienation.³"***

"Violation of the rights of children of separation and divorce is child abuse.⁴"

Parental Child Abduction is one of the worst crimes against humanity.

Abducting a human being has a range of aims which are to the benefit of an abductor :

- gaining profit and advantage over the left-behind environment
- demonstration of power and dominance over the left-behind environment
- exercising cruelty and violence on the primary victim, i.e. the abducted human and on the secondary victim, i.e., the left-behind environment

Abducting a helpless child is a most disgusting crime against humanity.

The dimension of the tragedy is based on the fact that the abductor is not a stranger but a person within the family of the child. Therefore the relationship to the abductor has a double role :

- the experience of aggression by the perpetrator
- the dependence and love-relationship to the perpetrator who is mother or father

Parental Child Abduction degrades the child to an object by subjecting the child to needs of the abducting parent. Parental Child Abduction and Boycott of Access are most severe forms of domestic violence where the abducted child and the left-behind parent become victimized.

The primary victim is subjected in the wake of parental child abduction to a program of abuse which is aimed at destroying the child's identity. This training program becomes a lesson for life.

The secondary victim being the left behind parent is subjected in the wake of parental child abduction to constant aggression on his identity as a parent.

Elterliche Kindesentführung ist eines der schlimmsten Verbrechen gegen die Menschlichkeit.

Die Entführung eines Menschen weist eine Spannweite an Zielen auf, von denen der Entführende profitiert :

- Erzielen von Gewinn und Vorteil gegenüber der zurückgebliebenen Umgebung
- Demonstration von Macht und Dominanz über die zurückgebliebene Umgebung
- Ausübung von Grausamkeit und Gewalt gegenüber dem primären Opfer, d.h. dem entführten Menschen, und gegenüber dem sekundären Opfer, d.h. der zurückgebliebenen Umgebung

Die Entführung eines hilflosen Kindes ist eines der schrecklichsten Verbrechen gegen die Menschlichkeit.

Die Dimension der Tragödie basiert auf der Tatsache, dass der Entführende kein Fremder sondern ein Familienangehöriger des Kindes ist. Daher hat die Beziehung zum Entführenden eine Doppelrolle :

- die Erfahrung der Aggression durch den Täter
- die Abhängigkeit und Liebesbeziehung zum Täter, der Mutter oder Vater ist

Die elterliche Kindesentführung degradiert das Kind zum Objekt, indem das Kind den Bedürfnissen des entführenden Elternteiles unterworfen wird. Elterliche Kindesentführung und Umgangsboykott sind extreme Formen von häuslicher Gewalt, bei denen das entführte Kind und der zurückgebliebene Elternteil zu Opfern werden.

Das primäre Opfer wird im Zuge der elterlichen Kindesentführung einem Missbrauchsprogramm unterworfen, das darauf abzielt die Identität des Kindes zu zerstören. Dieses Ausbildungsprogramm wird eine Lehre für's Leben.

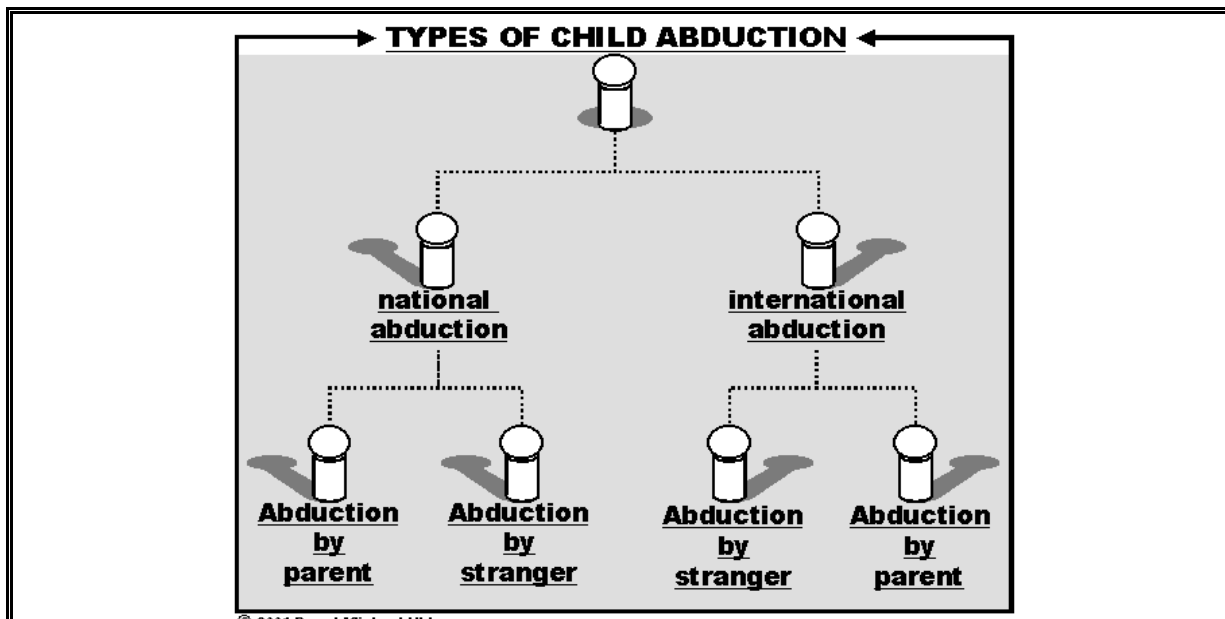
Das sekundäre Opfer, d.h. der zurückgebliebene Elternteil, wird im Zuge der elterlichen Kindesentführung einer kontinuierlichen Aggression gegen seine Identität als Elternteil unterworfen.

¹ UNICEF, 2001

² Parental Child Abduction is Child Abuse; Presented to the United Nations Convention on Child Rights June 9, 1999; by Nancy Faulkner

³ Dynamics of International Parental Child Abduction, October 2001, Wilhemshaven, Germany; Presented to the UN-CRC and The Hague Conference on Private International Law; 18 October 2001; by Michael Hickman and Bernd Michael Uhl

⁴ Canadian Family Justice Review Committee, The Rights of children of separation and divorce



Primary victim of a Child Abduction is the Child. The child will be submitted to sequential types of aggression :

1. victim of the kidnapping by taken it away from a parent or other caring person(s)
2. hostage role during the Alienation cycles
3. subjected to different forms of aggression and violence in the wake of abduction

The first aggression of taking the child can be subdivided into the two following categories:

- taken away by force and violence
- taken away by ploy, ruse and furtiveness

Child Abduction can be described on two levels :

- "abstract" judiciary level...

means defining if rights have been violated to describe reality and to judge and react on an authority level :

- Rights of custodian parents
- Rights of custodian persons or institutions

- "real" social level...

means forced separation of the child from the :

- Left-behind parent
- Left-behind caring person or institution

Possible perpetrator can be :

- a stranger
- a parent
- a relative

There two typical key situations how parental child abduction takes place :

- disappearance of abducting parent together with the child without leaving trace
- non-return after planned holidays from the state of refuge of abducting parent together with the child

International parental child abduction is the most severe form of child abduction.

Das primäre Opfer einer Kindesentführung ist das Kind. Das Kind wird verschiedenen sequentiellen Aggressionstypen unterworfen :

1. Opfer der Kindesentführung durch die Wegnahme von einem Elternteil oder anderen betreuenden Person
2. Geiselrolle während der Eltern-Kind-Entfremdungszyklen
3. Unterwerfung unter verschiedene Aggressions- und Gewaltformen im Zuge der Entführung

Die erste Aggression kann in die folgenden zwei Kategorien unterteilt werden :

- Wegnahme durch Zwang und Gewalt
- Wegnahme durch List und Heimtücke

Die Kindesentführung kann auf zwei Ebenen beschrieben werden :

- "abstrakte" juristische Ebene...

d.h., definieren, ob Rechte verletzt wurden, um die Realität zu beschreiben und um auf Behördenebene zu urteilen und zu reagieren :

- Rechte des sorgeberechtigten Elternteils
- Rechte der sorgeberechtigten Personen und Institutionen

- "reale" soziale Ebene...

d.h., erzwungene Trennung des Kindes von :

- zurückgebliebenen Elternteil
- zurückgebliebenen betreuenden Personen und Institutionen

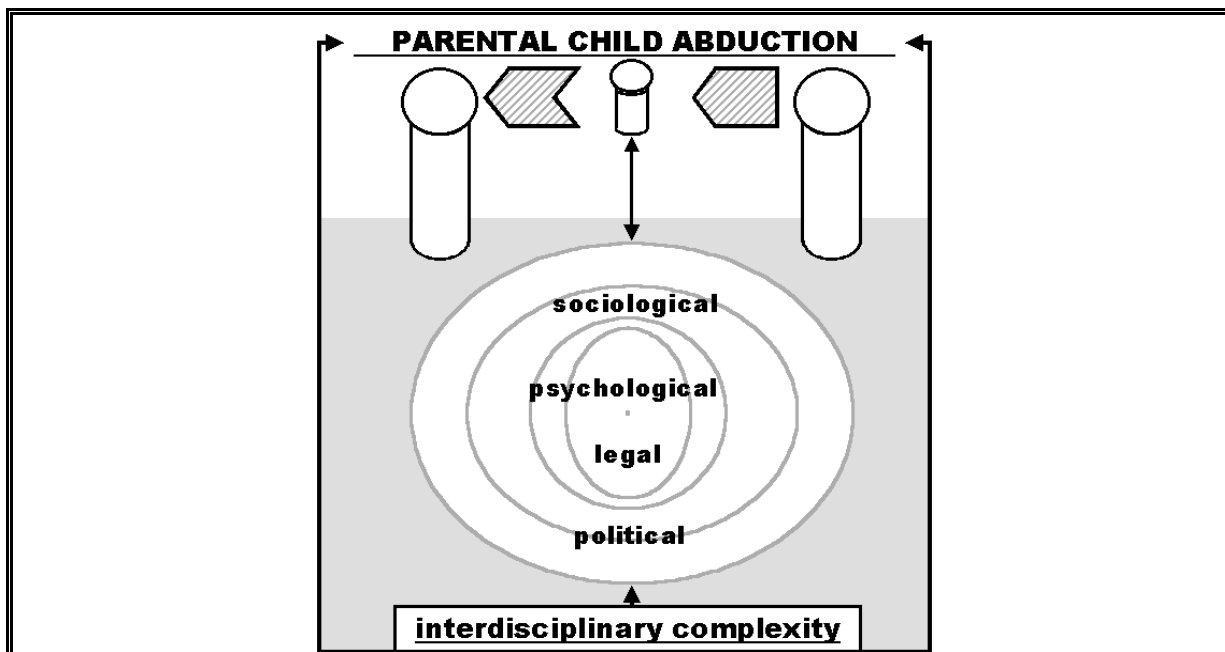
Möglicher Täter kann sein :

- fremd
- Elternteil
- verwandt

Es gibt zwei Schlüsselsituationen für den Ablauf einer elterlichen Kindesentführung :

- spurloses Verschwinden und des entführenden Elternteils mit dem Kind
- Nicht-Rückkehr aus dem Zufluchtsstaat nach geplantem Urlaub des entführenden Elternteils mit dem Kind

Die internationale elterliche Kindesentführung ist die extremste Form der Kindesentführung.



Parental child abduction is an interdisciplinary field with many implications of which the basic aspects are the following :

- social
- psychological
- legal
- political

International parental child abduction is based on the principles of parental child abduction. International parental child abduction is a most severe form of child abuse as the major implications gain more complexity due to the cross-border effects :

- sociology/psychology within intercultural context
- two different family law jurisdiction and international conventions
- foreign politics
- distance
- financial factors
- intercultural communications

In these contexts confirming the social reality of parental child abduction means legalizing child abduction. Parental Child Abduction is Child Abuse.

Parental Child Abduction is an ongoing lifelong process. The abducting act itself is the very start of the boycott of access and various forms of alienation. If parental child abduction is legally confirmed it becomes legalized.

Legalizing parental child abduction also means to legalize the logical consequences in its wake :

- Stockholm Syndrome
- Hostile parenting
- Parental Alienation
- Cultural Alienation
- destroying the child's binational identity

Die Elterliche Kindesentführung ist ein interdisziplinäres Feld mit vielen Implikationen, deren grundlegenden Aspekte die Folgenden sind:

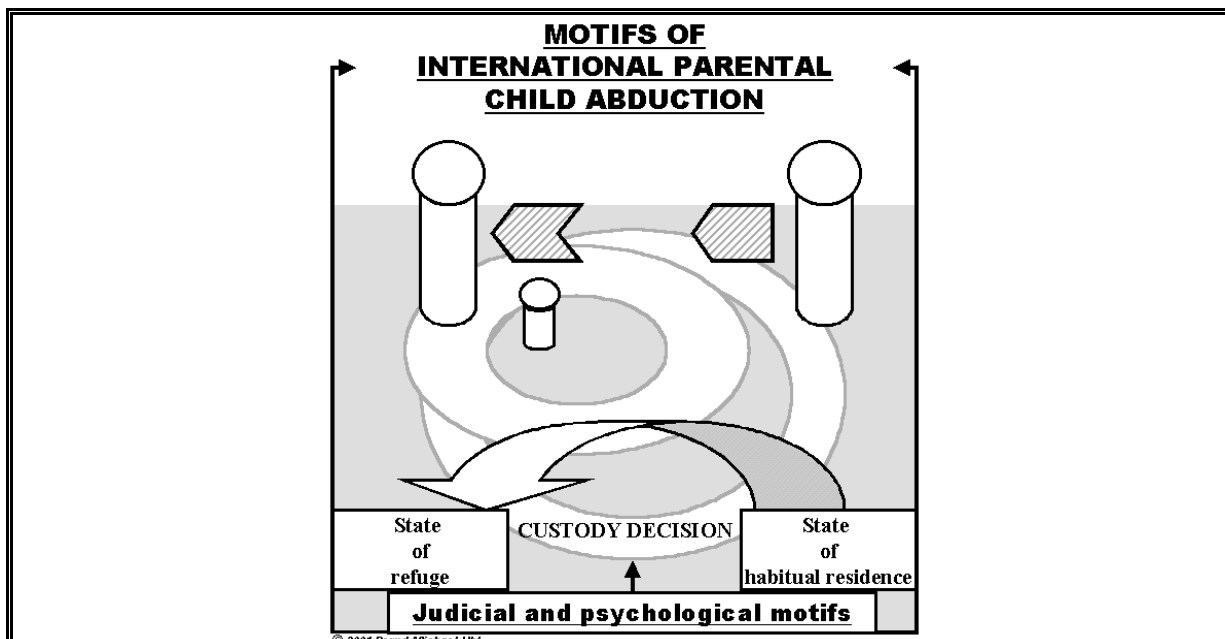
- soziologisch
- psychologisch
- rechtlich
- politisch

Die internationale elterliche Kindesentführung basiert auf den Prinzipien der elterlichen Kindesentführung. Die internationale elterliche Kindesentführung ist eine der extremsten Form von Kindesmissbrauch, da die grundlegenden Implikationen an Komplexität auf Grund des grenzüberschreitenden Effekts gewinnen :

- Soziologie/Psychologie im interkulturellen Kontext
- zwei verschiedene Familienrechtsprechungen und internationale Übereinkommen
- Außenpolitik
- Entfernung
- Finanzielle Faktoren
- Interkulturelle Kommunikation

In diesem Kontext bedeutet die Bestätigung der sozialen Realität der elterlichen Kindesentführung die Legalisierung von Kindesentführung. Elterliche Kindesentführung ist Kindesmissbrauch. Elterliche Kindesentführung ist ein lebenslang andauernder Prozess. Der Entführungsakt selbst ist der Auftakt des Umgangsboykotts und verschiedener Entfremdungsformen. Wenn elterliche Kindesentführung bestätigt wird, bedeutet dies eine Legalisierung. Die Legalisierung der elterlichen Kindesentführung bedeutet auch die daraus folgenden logischen Konsequenzen zu legalisieren:

- Stockholm-Syndrom
- Mangelnde Elternverantwortung und mangelnde Bindungstoleranz
- Eltern-Kind-Entfremdung
- Kulturelle Entfremdung
- Zerstörung der binationalen Identität des Kindes



International Parental Child abduction is the most complex form of parental child abduction due to the following aspects :

- social/psychological
- legal
- political

which are projected onto the following levels:

- inter-cultural relationship
- two different national family law jurisdictions
- international private law and conventions
- foreign politics

The judicial motif for International Parental Child Abduction is to reach a custody decision in favor of the abducting parent within the state of refuge. Therefore the abducting parent abducts the child instead of engaging a legal separation in the interest of the child within the habitual state of residence.

The action of parental child abduction across borders shows the disrespect and dislike of the family law jurisdiction within the state of habitual residence by the abducting parent.

The abducting parent counts therefore on the possibility that the family law jurisdiction of the state of refuge is more advantageous even after an abduction for his/her cause, i.e. biased :

- gender discrimination
- cultural discrimination
- status discrimination

The psychological motifs for International Parental Child Abduction motifs are :

- dominance
- power
- control
- aggression
- violence

Die internationale elterliche Kindesentführung ist auf Grund der folgenden Aspekte die komplexeste Form der elterlichen Kindesentführung :

- sozial/psychologisch
- juristisch
- politisch

die auf die folgenden Ebenen projiziert werden:

- interkulturelle Beziehung
- zwei verschiedene Familienrechtsprechungen
- internationales Privatrecht und Übereinkommen
- Außenpolitik

Das juristische Motiv einer internationalen elterlichen Kindesentführung ist das Erreichen einer Sorgerechtsentscheidung zu Gunsten des entführenden Elternteils im Zufluchtsstaat. Aus diesem Grund entführt der entführende Elternteil das Kind, anstatt eine legale Trennung im Interesse des Kindes innerhalb des Staates des gewöhnlichen Aufenthalts anzustrengen.

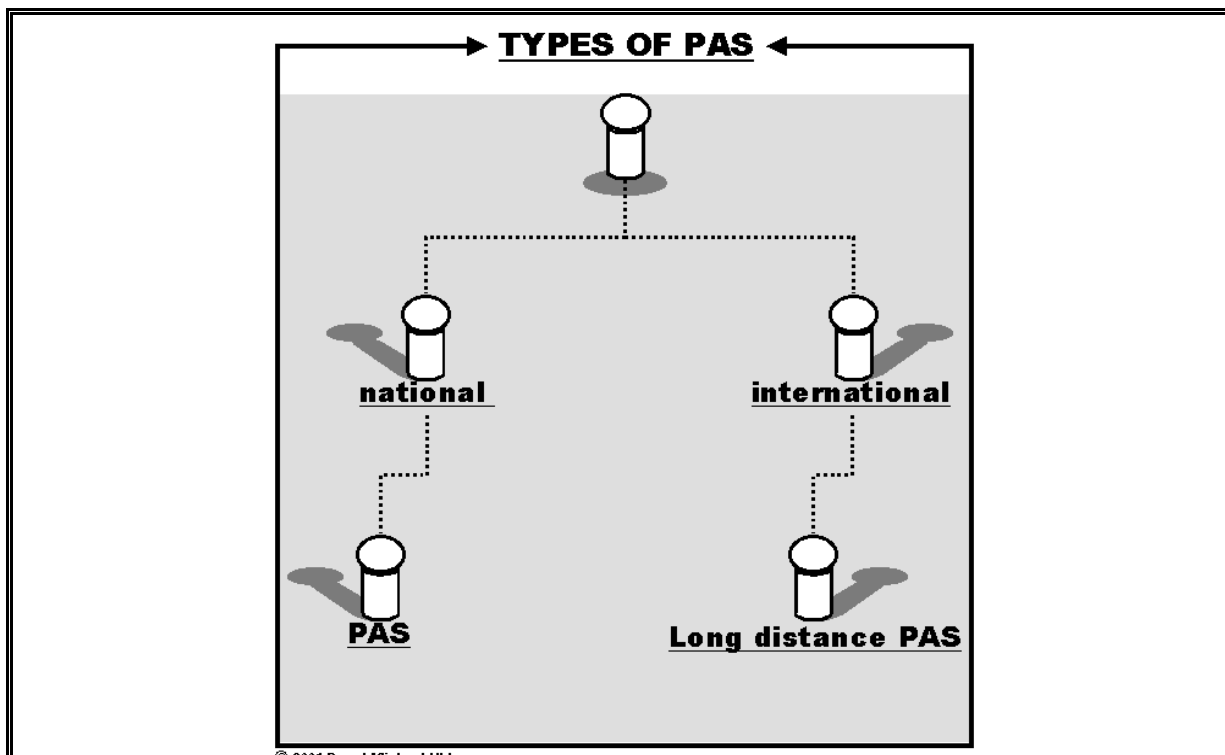
Der Akt der elterlichen Kindesentführung über Staatsgrenzen hinweg zeigt seitens des entführenden Elternteils die Missachtung und Ablehnung der Familienrechtsprechung innerhalb des Staates des gewöhnlichen Aufenthalts.

Der entführende Elternteil zählt auf die Möglichkeit, dass die Familienrechtsprechung des Zufluchtsstaates sogar nach einer Entführung vorteilhafter für seine/ihre Sache, d.h. voreingenommen, ist :

- Geschlechterdiskriminierung
- Kulturelle Diskriminierung
- Statusdiskriminierung

Die psychologischen Motive einer internationalen elterlichen Kindesentführung sind :

- Macht
- Kontrolle
- Aggression
- Gewalt



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By abducting the child the abducting parent submits the interest of the child to his/her own will and interests of separation.

The natural reaction of the child is to keep its bond to both parents. The logical consequences of abduction is to break all bonds to the left-behind parent and left-behind environment. This process is called Parental Alienation Syndrome which is a term for the concept of brainwashing and programming the child against the left-behind parent.

In cases of International Parental Child Abduction this process will result in long distance PAS. In these cases the cultural alienation from the state of habitual residence becomes another alienation factor.

See for further reference :

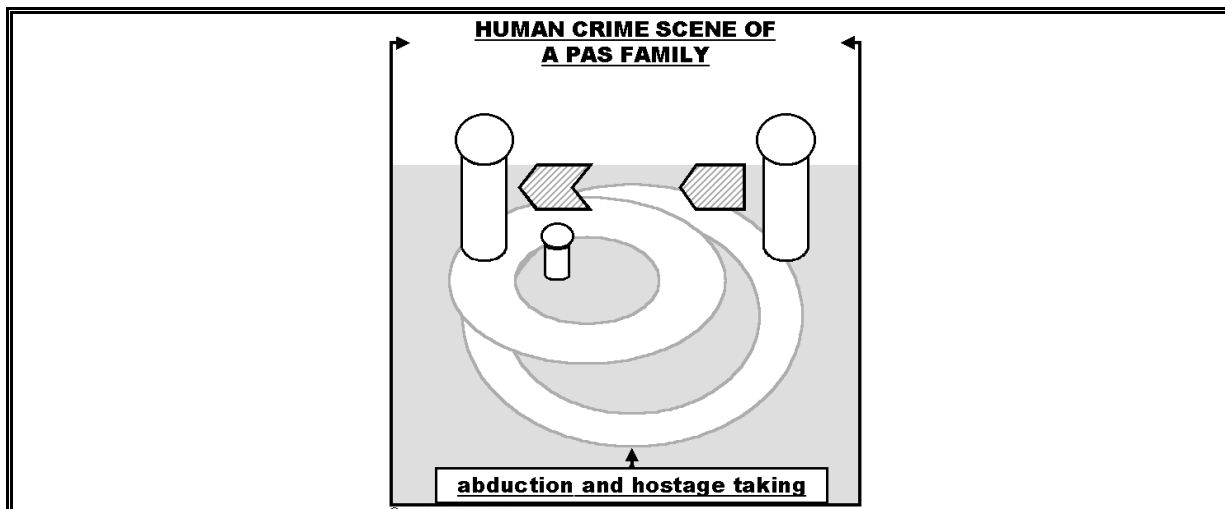
- *Parental Child Abduction is Child Abuse; Presented to the United Nations Convention on Child Rights June 9, 1999; by Nancy Faulkner, Ph.D; on behalf of P.A.R.E.N.T. and Victims of Parental Child Abduction*
- *Dynamics of International Parental Child Abduction, The General Consequences and Mechanisms of International Parental Child Abduction; Part One: The abducting environment; October 2001, Wilhemshaven, Germany; Version JMSJ 001/01; Presented to the UN-CRC and The Hague Conference on Private International Law; 18 October 2001; by Michael Hickman and Bernd Michael Uhl on behalf of John-Michael, Sebastian and Josa, all abducted children and CRY – Children Rights International*

Mit der Entführung des Kindes unterwirft der entführende Elternteil das Interesse des Kindes dem eigenen Trennungswillen und Trennungsinteresse. Die natürliche Reaktion des Kindes ist seine Bindungen zu seinen beiden Elternteilen beizubehalten. Die logische Konsequenz der Entführung ist sämtliche Bindungen zum zurückgebliebenen Elternteil und zur zurückgebliebenen Umgebung abzubrechen. Dieser Prozess wird Eltern-Kind-Entfremdung genannt und bezeichnet das Konzept der Gehirnwäsche und Programmierung des Kindes gegen den zurückgebliebenen Elternteil.

In Fällen internationaler elterlicher Kindesentführung resultiert dieser Prozess in Eltern-Kind-Entfremdung über große Entfernung. In diesen Fällen wird die kulturelle Entfremdung vom Staat des gewöhnlichen Aufenthalts ein weiterer Entfremdungsfaktor.

Siehe weitere Referenzmaterialien :

- *Parental Child Abduction is Child Abuse; Presented to the United Nations Convention on Child Rights June 9, 1999; by Nancy Faulkner, Ph.D; on behalf of P.A.R.E.N.T. and Victims of Parental Child Abduction*
- *Dynamics of International Parental Child Abduction, The General Consequences and Mechanisms of International Parental Child Abduction; Part One: The abducting environment; October 2001, Wilhemshaven, Germany; Version JMSJ 001/01; Presented to the UN-CRC and The Hague Conference on Private International Law; 18 October 2001; by Michael Hickman and Bernd Michael Uhl on behalf of John-Michael, Sebastian and Josa, all abducted children and CRY – Children Rights International*



International Parental Child abduction is the very first act of boycotting access which results in a whole series of access boycotting and various forms of alienation. The child is taken as hostage and will have no other option than to identify with the abducting parent as the child fears to lose the parent that is still available. The concept of identification of the hostage with the abductor is designated with the term Stockholm-Syndrome.

Starting with the Stockholm-Syndrome directly after abduction the abducting environment will attempt to break all contact to the left-behind environment. The abducting environment applies various strategies on the child to make it forget and hate its left-behind parent and left-behind environment.

Long distance PAS in cases of International Parental Child Abduction includes also the cultural alienation of the child from the left-behind environment of its binational identity.

The child as the primary victim has no chance to break out of the hostage role into which it is constantly forced by the abducting environment.

At the same time the abducting environment reacts aggressively towards the left-behind parent and left-behind environment to make them give up their efforts for return of the child or for access with the child.

See for further reference :

- *Parental Child Abduction is Child Abuse; Presented to the United Nations Convention on Child Rights June 9, 1999; by Nancy Faulkner, Ph.D; on behalf of P.A.R.E.N.T. and Victims of Parental Child Abduction*
- *Dynamics of International Parental Child Abduction, The General Consequences and Mechanisms of International Parental Child Abduction; Part One: The abducting environment; October 2001, Wilhemshaven, Germany; Version JMSJ 001/01; Presented to the UN-CRC and The Hague Conference on Private International Law; 18 October 2001; by Michael Hickman and Bernd Michael Uhl on behalf of John-Michael, Sebastian and Josa, all abducted children and CRY – Children Rights International*

Internationale elterliche Kindesentführung ist der Auftakt des Umgangsboykotts und führt zu einer Umgangsboykottserie und verschiedenen Entfremdungsformen. Das Kind wird als Geisel genommen und hat keine andere Wahl als sich mit dem entführenden Elternteil zu identifizieren, da das Kind befürchtet den Elternteil zu verlieren, der ihm noch verbleibt. Das Konzept der Identifizierung der Geisel mit dem Entführenden wird als Stockholm-Syndrom bezeichnet.

Beginnend mit dem Stockholm-Syndrom direkt nach der Entführung versucht die Entführungsumgebung allen Kontakt zur zurückgebliebenen Umgebung abubrechen.

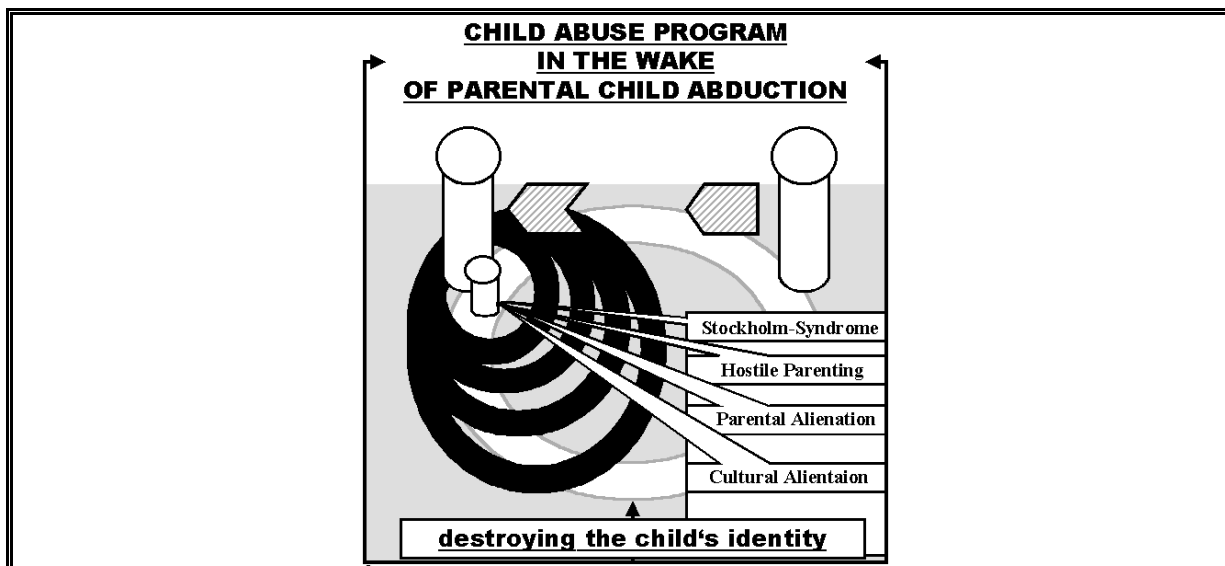
Die Entführungsumgebung wendet verschiedene Strategien auf das Kind an, damit es den zurückgebliebenen Elternteil und die zurückgebliebene Umgebung vergisst und hasst.

Die Eltern-Kind-Entfremdung über große Entfernung in Fällen von internationaler elterlicher Kindesentführung beinhaltet auch die kulturelle Entfremdung des Kindes von der zurückgebliebenen Umgebung seiner binationalen Identität.

Das Kind als primäres Opfer hat keine Möglichkeit aus der Geiselrolle auszubrechen, in die es durch die Entführungsumgebung kontinuierlich gezwungen wird. Gleichzeitig reagiert die Entführungsumgebung aggressiv gegen den zurückgebliebenen Elternteil und die zurückgebliebene Umgebung, damit diese ihre Anstrengungen zur Rückkehr des Kindes oder zum Umgang mit dem Kind aufgibt.

Siehe weitere Referenzmaterialien :

- *Parental Child Abduction is Child Abuse; Presented to the United Nations Convention on Child Rights June 9, 1999; by Nancy Faulkner, Ph.D; on behalf of P.A.R.E.N.T. and Victims of Parental Child Abduction*
- *Dynamics of International Parental Child Abduction, The General Consequences and Mechanisms of International Parental Child Abduction; Part One: The abducting environment; October 2001, Wilhemshaven, Germany; Version JMSJ 001/01; Presented to the UN-CRC and The Hague Conference on Private International Law; 18 October 2001; by Michael Hickman and Bernd Michael Uhl on behalf of John-Michael, Sebastian and Josa, all abducted children and CRY – Children Rights International*



Parental child abduction and the alienation strategies in its wake are a severe form of domestic violence and mental cruelty in child raising as the child is psychologically and emotionally torn apart during a constant process by the different strategies of the abducting environment.

The child is subject of being emotionally/psychologically divided into four parts :

- love-relationship to the abducting parent
- victim/hostage-relationship to the abducting parent
- ignorance of the left-behind parent
- hate against the left-behind parent

The primary victim is subjected to an abuse program which is aimed at destroying the child's binational identity. The trained the victim becomes perpetrator and will adapt the aggression and violence in conflict behaviour and in human relationships:

Human Hatred

- against the left-behind parent

Cultural Hatred

- against the left-behind environment

Within the abuse program the child is trained and re-educated from the love relationship to both its natural parents to ignorance and hatred towards the left-behind parent and the left-behind environment. This is to compare with training a bulldog which shall attack by command and on contact with the target. In cases of international child abduction this is also a training of racism to hate and reject the cultural background. The overall aim is to destroy the identity of the child so that ignorance and hate are not only directed against the left-behind parent but also against the own identity.

Elterliche Kindesentführung und die darauf folgenden Entfremdungsstrategien sind extreme Formen der häuslichen Gewalt und der seelischen Grausamkeit in der Erziehung des Kindes, da das Kind in einem kontinuierlichen Prozess psychologisch und emotional durch die verschiedenen Strategien der Entführungsumgebung zerrissen wird. Das Kind wird einer emotionalen/psychologischen Verteilung unterworfen :

- Liebesbeziehung zum entführenden Elternteil
- Opfer/Geisel-Beziehung zum entführenden Elternteil
- Vergessen des zurückgebliebenen Elternteils
- Hass gegenüber des zurückgebliebenen Elternteils

Das primäre Opfer wird einem Missbrauchsprogramm unterworfen, das darauf abzielt, die Identität des Kinde zu zerstören. Das trainierte Opfer wird zum Täter und übernimmt Aggression und Gewalt im Konfliktverhalten und in menschlichen Beziehungen :

Menschenhass

- gegen den zurückgebliebenen Elternteil

Kultureller Hass

- gegen die zurückgebliebene Umgebung

Während des Missbrauchprogramms wird das Kind von der Liebesbeziehung zu seinen beiden natürlichen Eltern zu Ignoranz und Hass gegenüber dem zurückgebliebenen Elternteil und der zurückgebliebenen Umgebung umerzogen und trainiert. Dies ist vergleichbar mit der Ausbildung eines Kampfhundes, der auf Befehl und auf Sicht des Ziels angreifen soll. In Fällen von internationaler elterlicher Kindesentführung bedeutet dies auch ein Rassismustraining auf Hass und Ablehnung des kulturellen Hintergrundes. Das allgemeine Ziel ist die Zerstörung der Identität des Kindes, so dass Hass und Ignoranz des Kindes nicht nur gegen den zurückgebliebenen Elternteil gerichtet sind, sondern auch gegen die eigene Identität.

Dynamics of International Parental Child Abduction,
The General Consequences and Mechanisms of International Parental Child Abduction;
Part Two: The Primary Victim –The Abused Child; Version JMSJ 001/01;
Presented to the UN-CRC and The Hague Conference on Private International Law;
dedicated to Wilhemshaven, Germany; by Michael Hickman and Bernd Michael Uhl
on behalf of John-Michael, Sebastian and Josa, all abducted children and CRY – Children Rights International
23 December 2001
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Legalizing International Parental Child Abduction

The Child has to be punished,
because it has been abducted.



- parental child abduction
- Stockholm-Syndrome
- hostile parenting
- hindering and boycott of access
- parental alienation
- cultural alienation
- destruction of the child's identity

The human rights of children and the standards to which all governments must aspire in realizing these rights for all children, are most concisely and fully articulated in one international human rights treaty: the Convention on the Rights of the Child. It spells out the basic human rights that children everywhere without discrimination have: the right to survival; to develop to the fullest; to protection from harmful influences, abuse and exploitation; and to participate fully in family, cultural and social life. Every right spelled out in the Convention is inherent to the human dignity and harmonious development of every child.

-UNICEF, 2001-