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The Cognitive-Developmental Approach as Contribution to the Explanation of the Arabian Migrants' Criminality

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Abstract

The incidents in Cologne at the New Year's Eve with sexual attacks against young women performed by some hundreds of Arabian refugees and migrants have originated a debate both about the causes to such strange forms of behavior and about migration policy. Most experts earmark either the specific social situation of migrants or their traditional values regarding gender relations as causers to these forms of delinquency. The article shows that explanations of this type are not sufficient to explain such extreme forms of behavior unknown in the crime history of Germany. It is evidenced that instead only developmental psychology is able to explain these crude and brutal patterns of behavior. Different nations stay on different stages of psychological development, as Piagetian cross-cultural psychology found out. Therefore, it will need generations to raise in the new migrants those higher stages that carry a civilized conduct peoples of the most advanced nations of today usually exhibit. The incidents of Cologne shed a light on the modifications of culture modern societies have to face when they follow the migration policy Germany currently practices for whichever reasons. The new approach shows a fundamental theoretical alternative both to social psychological and racial-biological theories regarding the scrutiny of the psychology of different nations and of the problems of migration policy.

Keywords: Arabian culture, maltreatment of women, gender relations, developmental psychology, civilization theory.

Introduction

On the evening of the New Year's Eve in Cologne, about 1500 young male migrants from Arabian background, most of them asylum applicants or refugees recently arrived in Germany, gathered before the main railway station and the nearby cathedral square, where a crowd of Germans of both sexes intended to spend their time and to have a party in the public. The Arabian migrants molested during several hours the girls and young women by touching them at every part of their bodies, touching them at their breast or between their legs, separated them from their boyfriends or their groups, encircled them with groups of up to 30 or 50 Arabian men, insulted and provoked them, and bereaved their mobile phones and money. They horrified the women just in front of 193 policemen and some hundred German men who both were unable to defend the women sufficiently or to chase away the migrants from the squares. During the next

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days and weeks, the women made more than 800 legal proceedings especially for sexual assault at the police. Though official tries to belittle or even to oppress news about the facts, it came out that comparable incidents happened at that night in numerous cities of Germany within 12 Bundesländern (provinces) and in some other European countries, too.

Such forms of criminal behavior are known from the Tahrir place in Cairo after 2011 where every demonstration was accompanied by male raids against women with numerous rapes and sexual attacks. Moreover, many festivals or large crowds not only in Arabian countries but also in many other developing countries such as Brazil, India or Pakistan manifest similar patterns of delinquent behavior, which make it practically impossible for women to join events or to leave home.

After the first days of silence and tries to dwarf the impact of the incidents of Cologne and other cities, a public discussion started that intended to explain the phenomenon. Some explanations put forward the social situation of the migrants due to their insecure asylum status, others hinted at the Arabian values and norms regarding women. To my view there was not one expert in the mass media who could inform the interested and alarmed Germans about the abysses of conduct witnessed by the German bystanders and about the psychological causes to it. The overall trend in the discussion was to belittle the phenomena as most as possible.

The article here shows that explanations in terms of social psychology or in terms of the social situation of the migrants are completely incapable to reveal the causes to such forms of misconduct and delinquency. It is shown that only developmental psychology can explain these patterns of behavior. Larger percentages of people in developing countries still stay on lower psychological stages than the peoples of the today's most advanced nations, as intelligence and Piagetian Cross-Cultural Psychology has found out in the past 80 years. These lower psychological stages account to lower levels of rationality, foresight, morality, empathy, etc. They cause tendencies to forms of maltreatment of women specifically and to higher rates of violence and delinquency generally. Conversely, only developmental psychology can explain why male inhabitants of the today's most advanced nations never gather to perform such raids as the Arabian migrants did on the New Year's Eve.

On the whole, the article is relevant to the discussion about migration policy and the future of Western societies that try to fill their demographic gap with people from Arabian cultures.

1. The incident and related occurrences

Most of the suspicious Arabian men in Cologne were between 17 and 30 years old and mostly came from North Africa, that is, from Maroc, Tunisia, Algeria, and Libya. The minority of the perpetrators were born in Iraq, Syria, Iran, Turkey, and Afghanistan. Many of the culprits did not belong to Arabian people born in Germany but to asylum applicants or illegal immigrants who used the open border to Germany during the previous months. Thus, many of them had been staying in Germany only for a couple of months. Even illegal immigrants performed the way described not at all fearing the police who watched at this conduct. Many of the North African Arabs maintained to be Syrians, having thus a higher chance of getting approval of their asylum application ([Spiegel online, 2016](#)).

Observers and victims described that the Arabs built alleys where the women had to go through. Then a smaller or longer row of men touched the women everywhere and sometimes undressed their clothes so that they stood there half-naked, with fingers in their vagina, as it is reported. One or two of the women are said to be raped nearby. Some women report that they were handed over from one man to the next, being touched by dozens or hundreds of hands at every part of their body. Besides, the men stole the women's money and mobile phones. The German men tried to rescue their women and girlfriends by taking their hands and pulling them through the crowd. Moreover, the Arabs shot silvester rockets horizontally across the squares, thus endangering all those people who stood in line ([Der Spiegel, 2016: 10-19](#)).

Journalists and intellectuals said afterwards that it is not possible to contend that every migrant there behaved criminally that night. Only some of the roughly 1500 foreigners behaved the way described, they contended. However, it was not a delinquency performed only by a few of them. It needed some weeks until the number of legal proceedings climbed to over 800 only in Cologne. Many of the women will have refused to go to police, knowing that it will be void to prosecute most of the perpetrators. By the end of January, only some 30 suspects were

personally identified and charged. The overall majority of the perpetrators are still unknown, neither identified nor prosecuted. Neither eye witnesses nor cameras were able to fill the gaps by now. Therefore it is possible that more than 1000 young women were molested or sexually attacked on squares amounting only a few thousand square meters altogether. In fact, it is hardly to compute whether a minority of the Arabs was delinquent and then several times or the majority was delinquent. However, the repeated description of alleys of dozens of men or of groups of 30 or 50 men who encircled women hint at the fact that higher percentages of the men were involved into the sexual assaults ([Der Spiegel, 2016: vol. 1, 2](#); [Delhaes-Guenther, 2016](#)).

Neither German men nor the 193 policemen were able to intimidate or to control the young Arabs. Just in front of the eyes of policemen they tore their papers saying “you cannot check me, tomorrow I’ll take another paper from the office”. Policemen who tried to arrest them encountered extremely violent forms of refusal. Policemen say for decades that it is the typical behavior of Arabian males that it is impossible to arrest them without using massive form of violence, usually undertaken by several policemen who overwhelm the man in a for him unexpected moment ([Oesterdiekhoff, 2006: 141](#)). Policemen say that during the night the Arabian men showed not the slightest respect regarding the police, but poured their contempt and disrespect over them. In fact, 193 policemen were not able to control roughly 1500 male foreigners.

Visitors said that the whole atmosphere upon the two squares mentioned, made by the rude and violent Arabs, was extremely strange, menacing, horrible, wild, and undescrivable, something they have never experienced in their lifetime or had never thought of as a thinkable form of behavior on this planet. Women broke down, cried in fear or were shocked.

Policemen said that this form of violence is unique in the history of crime in this country, a new phenomenon without predecessors. This judgment was not shared by some public commentators who repeatedly said to the mass media that every Oktoberfest in Munich or every Carnival knows similar phenomena, performed by German men or tourists. Of course, this overall trend of dwarfing the incident’s interpretation is leading astray. The Oktoberfest is visited by 6 or 7 millions of visitors, accumulating some 20 legal proceedings during the 15 days ([Delhaes-Guenther, 2016](#)). In Cologne we had roughly 1500 suspects, accumulating more than 800 legal proceedings. I am quite sure that it might be very difficult to find a similar phenomenon in the crime history of Germany. That several hundred (or more than 1000) of men in some kind of a raid sexually attack young women, intimidating, horrifying, molesting, and bereaving them, in front of many a policemen and civilians, on a great place and in all public, during peace time, is not reported in Germany’s history after 1945. Moreover, it is possible that historians have to trace back to medieval or even ancient times to find some correspondences. It is perhaps possible that historians would not find any correspondence at all in Germany’s history.

Similar cases, named “taharrush gamea” in Arabia, however, are being reported from many a developing countries, from Egypt, Pakistan, India, Brazil, and Black Africa. There men use to behave that way during some festivals, manifestations, or crowds ([Hoffmann, 2016: 20](#)). However, police in such states can react in a very harsh way. 193 policemen in Maroc or Egypt would perhaps not stay there helpless as in Germany. Moreover, it is debatable how local residents in Russia or in India would react when foreigners would molest their women the way it happened in Cologne. Would foreigners have a chance to leave the squares alive or undamaged in such countries when the locals would flock on the squares having heard what has been happening there for hours? I think, frequently the delinquents would not leave the squares undamaged or alive. Rather massacres would result from the local residents’ reactions to such forms of violation of hospitality. Obviously, foreigners raised in police states feel intuitively very fast the cultural atmosphere of a more advanced nation and abuse the liberal and tolerant mood just the way they did. Thus, their psyche is not appropriate for a life in culturally more advanced nations. Conversely, the most advanced nations, including their security forces, do not know any more how to cope with people staying on lower stages.

On the whole, the data presented here seem to hint at the phenomenon that men living in developing nations behave otherwise regarding women, as men use to do in more advanced nations. I will show how it is possible to explain these phenomena.

2. Interpretations of politicians, intellectuals, and journalists

The first reaction of state officials and the mass media was to keep silence upon the incidents. The internet, however, cared for a wide diffusion of the news nobody could deny any longer. The overall tendency was to belittle the nature and the scope of the incidents. It was said that the incidents manifest the global oppression of women to find everywhere in German or Western societies too, manifesting by no means harsher forms of maltreatment than those forms women encounter in festivals, public transportation or enterprises every day and everywhere in society. Some commentators denied the Arabian origin of the incidents maintaining that only a few of the 1500 were involved and some of the perpetrators were also Germans (Lale, 2016; Der Spiegel, 2016: vol. 2). Further, they maintained that any contention Arabian men would molest women more than men from any other culture would have a racist character. I am quite sure that this opinion is widely shared by greater percentages of the so-called intellectuals and journalists. Of course, it does not reflect empirical data but Political Correctness ideologies. The discussion shows that many intellectuals assume that every hint at the psychological and cultural traits of the migrants as causers to the Cologne incidents be a racist one in nature. There was practically nobody in the discussion who precisely defined racism as an idea that some races behave more badly than others due to specific biological causes to their inferiority. However, the developmental approach according to it many nations stay on lower psychological stages that can cause, for example, the Cologne incidents is not a racist one because it does not refer to biological causes or to races. It is apparent that most intellectuals have not the knowledge to distinguish between these both approaches.

Another widely spread opinion earmarks the specific social situation of the migrants as causer to the New Year's Eve's incidents. It was said that the migrants had no sexual contacts during their flight and their stay here in refugee camps, and that their frustration exploded due to the day's circumstances and their alcohol abuse. It was said that they suffered from a culture shock seeing women freely wandering through the streets, believing they would be all some kind of whores, and having the right to do with them what they wanted to. Part of this opinion is the to the Arabian men assigned belief that only Islamic women are shameful women, while Christian women are exposed to any form of abuse wanted (Hoffmann, 2016: 20-21). Of course, the Tahrir square examples and related others disapprove such statements immediately. Social psychology does not explain the Cologne incidents.

Social scientists and the by them influenced journalists hint at the role of patriarchal society, family values, and gender roles dominating in these Arabian nations (Hoffmann, 2016: 20-21; FAZ, 2016). They argue that male supremacy and female underdog status is an undeniable part of these Arabian nations, every child raised in such countries learns from his first years onwards. The male supremacy complex manifest in ideologies, patterns of behavior, norms, etc. is part of the normal psychological development of boys and young men they cannot surpass overnight. In the views of such men women are second class beings ready for sexual attacks when possible. Only family and state protection shelters women from men's attacks. The migrants feel that Germany's families and police do not shelter their women – and therefore men are free to attack women. Of course, this theory is by no means appropriate. It implicitly bases on the assumption Arabian men are men as are all other men from different cultures except their gender role expectations and values. It bases on the additional unsaid assumption that men usually are ready to behave the “Cologne way” - when they only have disgusting ideas about women. However, it is quite obvious that men must have many more problems as only having disgusting ideas regarding women when behaving the Cologne way. Such men stay on lower psychological stages generally and lower stages regarding morals, empathy, perspective-taking abilities specifically. Such men are uncivilized in the broadest sense – not only regarding their ideas about women.

On the whole, even the critics of Political Correctness ideologies could only refer to social psychological ideas and theories in trying to find a theoretical solution to the problem. However, social psychology is not able to deliver the theory appropriate to the explanation of the Cologne incidents because social psychological problems happen in every kind of society, including Western nations. The Cologne incidents refer not to social psychological problems but to problems of folk or culture psychology, to specific behavior patterns of men living in developing countries, and staying on lower psychological stages. Developmental psychology explains the phenomenon, not traditional sociology, criminology or social psychology. The entire debate in Germany and

elsewhere regarding the explanation of the Cologne incidents bases on the wrong idea that humans living in different societies are everywhere the same. It is impossible to understand the abysses of conduct and the scientific explanation to the problem basing on this wrong idea.

3. Sociological and criminological interpretations

Current sociologists haven't sufficient knowledge about the cultural and psychological differences of different nations, thus being incapable of explaining those patterns of behavior that came out in Cologne. W. Heitmeyer, a sociologist of violence, commented the incidents by saying that violence against women isn't new only the amount diverges. He added that the crowd of young men surmounted a critical mass thus seducing them to exert violence as expression of their dominance ([Der Spiegel, 2016: vol. 2, 15](#)). Of course, this type of social psychological explanation isn't sufficient. The philosopher Slavoj Zizek maintained the Arabian migrants, coming from lower classes, would envy the Western life style they could never reach, thus revenging their frustrated feelings by attacking the women ([Der Spiegel, 2016: vol. 1](#)). Of course, the many Tahrir square examples across the Southern hemisphere completely disapprove this hypothesis. The Cologne incidents are not simply a lower class phenomenon, as Zizek maintains, for German lower class members of the 18th or 19th centuries never behaved that way. The Egyptian sociologist Said Zadek from the American University in Cairo says that men oppress women because they want hinder them from entering the labor market. Hada Zakaria, prof. for sociology at the university of Zaqaziq, explains these forms of violence by the supreme male complex, reaching so far that fathers and uncles regard it as their right to have sex with their daughters or nieces ([Gehlen, 2016](#)). Of course the Cologne raiders did not want to remove the women from the labour market. Further, to behave that way provides more than only having negative attitudes regarding women. It refers to simpler stages of psyche and personality generally.

The police of Cologne made a statistics referring to refugees coming without valid papers during October and November 2015. It was found that refugees from Afghanistan, Syria, Iraq, and Iran had been registered as criminals only seldom, but refugees from Maroc, Tunisia, Algeria, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Montenegro held delinquency rates of roughly 40%. Most of the delicts concerned thefts of all sorts ([Welt, 2016](#)). The criminality statistics generally shows that migrants commit more crimes than Germans do. In 1997, 37 % of all prisoners in German prisons had a migrant background, that is, roughly the double amount referred to their percentage share in the total population. In 2012, roughly 30% of all charges upon robbery and drug traffic, roughly 25% of charges upon betrayal and severe injury concerned migrants. Similar numbers concern rape and assassination ([Schwind, 1995](#); [Baier, 2015: 76](#); [Geißler, 2008: 6](#); [Oesterdiekhoff, 2006](#)). Higher crime rates of migrants are being reported from other Western countries, too ([Buchanan, 2002](#)).

4. The theory of civilization

When we want to explain the Cologne incidents and related phenomena, we have to leave the superficial ideas circling around social psychology and sociology of classes in order to refer to more appropriate theories such as the civilization theory and its successor, the structure-genetic theory programme, basing on developmental psychology. The last representative of the classical sociology, N. Elias ([Elias, 1994](#)), the author of the so-called civilization theory, described that European humans of the medieval societies stood on childlike psychological stages, thus having the mind, foresight, rationality, morals, emotions, self-regulation, discipline, shame, guilt feelings, etc. that are typical for children. Elias evidenced his theory especially by the description of the medieval man's behaviour patterns regarding violence and women. Maltreatment, disrespect, serfdom, and abuse of women belonged to the normal attitude of men against women – due to the childish primitivity of medieval men. These men were prone to higher levels of aggression, more ready for physical violence, duels, cruelties, rape, etc. as modern men. Elias described then the psychogenetic transformation to modern man as a process of civilization, originating psyches and personalities staying on higher psychological stages, thus enabling higher forms of mind, morals, emotions, discipline, etc. Modern men are more civilized also regarding women's treatment and violence ([Elias, 1994](#); [Oesterdiekhoff, 2000](#); [Oesterdiekhoff, 2011](#)).

S. Pinker ([Pinker, 2011](#)), in his bestseller on the history of violence, wrote that Elias' theory of civilization is the only one across social sciences being able to explain the history of violence. Pinker describes that medieval men must have stood on lower childish psychological stages

in order to be capable to exert these primitive forms of violence and cruelty we know from them such as the sadistic punishment law, high criminality rates, maltreatment of women and children, etc. Pinker also describes that the humanitarian revolution, as a manifestation of the mankind's psychological maturation, continued across centuries and even during the past few generations. The decline of violence and maltreatment of women is observable even in the past decades in Western civilization.

Applying this theory to the Cologne incidents provides the proper key for a thorough explanation. Arabian men did not go through that civilization process and psychological maturation humans of the most advanced nations of today have been experienced. The similarities between premodern Europeans and current Arabians seem to evidence that not race biology but developmental psychology explains the phenomena. This could also explain why some percentages of modern Arabian men would not behave the Cologne way due to their advanced psyche and the possibility that succeeding generations of Arabians raised in more advanced nations would surmount their traditional behaviour patterns due to future higher stages (Oesterdiekhoff, 2011).

5. The structure-genetic theory programme

The early founders of child or developmental psychology such as Baldwin, Preyer, Werner, Piaget, etc. already described resemblances of children and premodern humans, that is, humans from folk societies (R. Redfield) living in nomadic and peasant societies or in agrarian civilizations and in disadvantaged milieus. Piaget described these resemblances regarding the whole range of psychological life and personality, world understanding and patterns of mind, including logic, physical understanding, social affairs, morals, and emotions. Piaget evidenced that humans in modern society go through four stages, the sensory motor, the preoperational, the concrete operational, and the formal operational stages. He found the psyche of nature peoples staying on the preoperational stage, of the Ionian philosophers on the concrete operational stage, of the Aristotelian physics at the border concrete/formal operational stage, and the modern sciences from 1650 onwards and modern peoples later on staying on the formal operational stage (Piaget & Inhelder, 1969; Piaget 1932, 1975).

Piagetian-cross-cultural-psychology in the past 80 years conducted more than 1000 empirical surveys across numerous social milieus across the continents. The empirical results have evidenced the early descriptions of Piaget. The biggest part of premodern populations especially across the Southern hemisphere does not establish the adolescent stage of formal operations that comes into being among humans of the most advanced nations stepwise between their tenth and their twentieth year of age. Humans of the so defined folk societies stay on preoperational or concrete operational stages or mixtures between them. Their developmental or mental age lies then between that of children aged 5 and 12, while modern adults manifest developmental ages between 10 and 20 or 25. Modern humans develop then between 5 and 20 developmental years more than premodern humans do, usually between 5 and 10. Premodern humans share with children their psychological stages, their basic structures of psyche and mind, but differ in their life experience and knowledge (that what does not depend from stages). This result is valid across races, cultures, continents, and historical eras. Whenever humans live in premodern societies, it may be in Asia, Africa or Europe, they stay on childish psychological stages; whenever they live in modern societies they establish the higher psychological stages, in Europe, Asia, America or elsewhere (Hallpike, 1979, 2004; Werner, 1948; Luria, 1982; Oesterdiekhoff, 2009a, b, 2011, 2012, 2013a, b, 2014a, b, 2015; Berry & Dasen, 1974; Dasen, 1977; Piaget, 1974).

The cross-cultural intelligence research complies with the developmental data. The psychometric intelligence research found out that premodern or early modern peoples do not establish intelligence scores beyond 75 but have scores between 50 and 75. Even the European peoples before 1930 had scores below 75, compared to modern adjustments. The biggest intelligence push came between 1950 and 1990. The current Arabian nations show scores of roughly 80, as several studies found out. Adults with scores of 50 stay on children's intelligence aged 6 roughly, scores of 80 match to modern adolescents aged 13 or 14. On the whole, the Piagetian and the intelligence researches comply to each other, thus evidencing the basic assumptions of the structure-genetic theory programme (Flynn, 2007; Rindermann, 2014; Bakhiet & Lynn, 2015; Oesterdiekhoff, 2009a, 2011, 2013a, b).

To my opinion this new theory is the most relevant every raised in the history of humanities and social sciences. It explains endless chains of historical phenomena. It explains the long duration of the stone ages, the patterns of agrarian civilizations, and the rise of modern industrial society. It explains the history of law, e. g., the transformation from the sadistic to the humane forms of punishment, the transformation from the ordeal to rational trials, from the objective forms of judicial responsibility to the subjective forms. It explains the prevalence of magic and animism in all kinds of premodern societies and its replacement by the causal-empirical categories in the recent centuries. It explains the former belief in witchcraft, shamanism and sorcery. It explains ancestor worship and nature cults, animal sacrifices and all other forms of primitive religion. It explains the recent decline of religion and the rise of agnosticism and atheism. It explains the rise of sciences after 1650. It explains the replacement of tyranny and dictatorship by constitutional state and democracy after 1789. It explains the evolution of morals in history, that is, the abolishment of slavery, and of the maltreatment of women, children, and animals. It explains the evolution of gender relations and child upbringing. It explains the decline of violence, the disappearance of duels, bloody arena games, body humiliation in punishment law, the decline of the number of wars in recent centuries, especially after 1945 (Oesterdiekhoff, 2009a, b, 2011, 2012, 2013a, b, 2014a, b, 2015; Hallpike, 1979, 2004).

Basically, it explains why premodern men maltreat women the way they did in Cologne and why modern men don't think about such things.

6. Developmental psychology and the New Year's Eve

People with IQ scores of 80, staying at the border concrete/formal operational stage, and manifesting developmental ages of adolescents aged 13 or 14 exhibit lower forms of rationality, foresight, responsibility, self-discipline, empathy, perspective-taking abilities, and morals than more civilized adults living in the today's most advanced nations. Their thresholds to feel shame and guilt feelings, moral compunctions and conscience demands are higher than among more civilized people. Correspondingly, such persons exhibit lower thresholds to exert violence, delinquency and misconduct, to maltreat other persons, to bereave and to insult them, to threaten and to abuse them. They are more egocentric, irrational, fanatic, brutal, and sadistic (Elias, 1994; Pinker, 2011; Oesterdiekhoff, 2009a, 2011). Of course, neither all Arabian men nor all Arabian men on the two squares reflect these traits but both groups are statistically more close to this description than modern Europeans, so that higher percentages of Arabian men on the squares match to this description. Henceforth, it is not by chance that German men never behaved that way and that only a handful of Germans among the 1500 joined the raids if at all. On the whole, the 1500 men, who may belong to the more primitive groups of their ethnicity, reflect despite in a certain way behavior patterns and psychological stages of their entire ethnicity. They are not totally disconnected of the moral and psychological average of their ethnicity, even not of those Arabians who may condemn the behavior of the raiders and would never behave that way. Many commentators of the incidents did not understand that, saying "we don't want to generalize", providing the pure accidental character of the criminal gathering of the Arabians on the squares, as if that incident might resemble to a case where 1500 Germans, by mere chance all born on 1.7.1990, would have gathered there for committing such crimes.

On the whole, we have to provide the characteristics mentioned in order to be able to explain the Cologne incidents. Only people with such traits described are capable to encircle girls and young women, to threaten and to insult them, to intimidate and to frighten them, to enjoy it to touch and undress them, to maltreat and to molest them. Only people with such traits do not feel shame, moral compunctions, guilt feelings, and self-contempt when performing such primitive acts. Only people with such traits do not think about the consequences and have not the slightest idea about the extent of violation of hospitality they have committed. What should one think about a freezing homeless person in the night, who is invited by a nice family to live in their home for years but immediately starts to insult the husband and to molest sexually his wife and daughter? Only people with such traits don't think for a moment on the black spot they have inflicted upon the name of the Arabian race and culture. Only people with such traits are ready to abuse the peaceful and polite character of the German men and police on the squares instead of respecting their smooth character. Would other people treat their women and daughters that way the Arabians would exert extreme forms of violence, including blood revenge. Only uncivilized

people, unable to think on the formal operational stage, behave that way, lacking every moral standard that is typical for Europeans for generations or centuries.

7. The decline of violence against women in history and the current global situation

Premodern peoples across continents and races tend to maltreat women and to disrespect them. The European era of enlightenment is the first one in world history generally and Europe's history specifically that formulated the equality of women (Pinker, 2011: 591). Abuse, maltreatment, and violence against women continuously declined during the 19th and 20th centuries in the Western world. Between 1973 and 2008 rape numbers in the US declined to 20% of the 1973 numbers (Pinker, 2011: 597). During the seventies many laws were enacted that secured the liberty rights of women, e.g., the right to work without the husband's permission or to leave home whenever wanted. In 1987, only half of the US Americans believed it would be wrong to beat the wife with a stick, by 1997 86 % said it would be wrong to do so. Violence acts against female partners declined in the US between 1993 and 2005 by the factor 3 roughly, in England by the factor 4 roughly (Pinker, 2011: 611, 609, 606, 604).

Brutal treatment of women was then common in former times in the Western world but has diminished during several waves, especially during the 20th century. However, as I wrote above, I am quite sure that incidents of the Cologne character did not take place in Europe for centuries or even not at all. The decline of violence against women has taken now a global character but on a far divergent scale, with frontbenchers and backbenchers on the way.

One per cent of people in New Zealand and four per cent of people in Singapore say a husband is allowed to beat his wife when she does not obey. The corresponding percentages in Egypt are 78%, Uttar Pradesh 50%, and Palestine 57%. Husband's violence against his wife is forbidden by law in 84% of nations in Western Europe, in 57 % of nations in Eastern Europe, in 51% of nations in Asia and Pacific, in 94% of nations in Latin America, in 35% of nations in sub-Saharan Africa, and in 25% of Arabian nations (Pinker, 2011: 612). According to a survey conducted by the Egyptian Centre for Women's Rights, 83% of women in Egypt experience sexual violence, 46% of them every day (Gehlen, 2016). In Egypt, sexual attacks against women take place not only in the public but more often in private surroundings such as families or neighborhoods.

Even small numbers of migrants can molest a whole modern culture, as some examples show. Rotherham in England has 250.000 inhabitants but 8000 Pakistani. Since 1997, many Pakistani have been forcing hundreds of British girls of Rotherham, often 13 years old, into prostitution by alcohol, violence, drugs or mass rapes. The 3,2 % Pakistani among the local residents have changed the city. Moreover, officials, politicians, and policemen did their part to cover the situation with silence due to the Political correctness ideology. Whoever wanted to inform the public experienced disadvantages or oppression. It needed 18 years, by 2015, until the first trial started against the Pakistani criminals. Similar phenomena are being reported from 13 other British cities (Heinsohn, 2016).

Conclusions

Only the structure-genetic theory programme, as successor of the civilization theory, is capable to explain the Cologne incidents and to shed light on their psychological origins and abysses. Traditional sociology, criminology or social psychology have not the means available to explain the phenomena. Moreover, they have their share in the origination of such phenomena because they misinform the politicians, journalists, and the public making them believe all humans of different cultures may have the same psychology and morals. Of course, the present social sciences are responsible for many mistakes in the current migration policy.

Western societies have to decide whether they want to fill their demographic gap by own efforts or by a very selective immigration policy or by a laissez faire migration policy in favor of Muslim and Arabian migrants. Taken the latter possibility as the most probable because actually already practiced policy, politicians should consider the dangers and problems. The integration of Turkish people in Germany has been more or less successful, that of North African people in France or Belgium rather not, as many experts say. It will need generations to raise the psychological stages and the civilization patterns of Arabian migrants. The current immigration will change the security standards and the way of life in the country. The safety mood young

women could enjoy in Germany's public for many decades, especially on weekend nights, will vanish in order to be replaced by an atmosphere we know from some US cities. I do not address here the problems regarding the labor market integration and Muslim religion. Which phenomena will be faster: The future integration due to rising psychological stages or the increase of a critical mass of millions of non-integrated migrants, who demand Islamic laws for the whole country, endanger the security of people in the streets, and aren't able to find work? The problem can be also demonstrated regarding the phenomenon of antisemitism among Arabian people. According to Gallup enquiries of 2000, 85 % of Arabian people across many Arabian nations support the annihilation of the Jews (Heinsohn, 2016). The Muslim antisemitism in France has caused thousands of Jews to leave France in the past years because they feel unprotected in this country, estimating the chosen destination Israel as the more safe country even after months of arrival in the new country, despite the daily bloody blasts and conflicts there. Do politicians want to threaten the security of the Jews living in Germany for the second time? Is there hope that the antisemitism of the migrants will vanish within a single generation?

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