

IPCE

INTERNATIONAL PAEDOPHILE AND CHILD EMANCIPATION

NEWSLETTER

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Für Freundschaft.
Gegen Gewalt.

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Editorial

Here you are reading the IPCE Nesletter with the report of the Conference in 1994. Last Newsletter was Winter 1994. So in 1994 only one Newsletter, because of the finances...

So excuse me to begin about the finances. This Newsletter costs about Hfl 10- each, sended in Europe. The secretariat has nearly 100 adresses. To send each of them a Nesletter should cotst Hfl 1000-, and that is impossible for a quite small group as NVSH lwg JORis is. Thus only people in very poor and very far countries will recieve the Newsletter without paying for it and in fact the West European groups and NAMBLA are asked to form the financial fund for IPCE Meeting and Newsletter.

Now you can read the proceedings of the IPCE Conference in 1994: reports from several countries and several theme's discussed. Some theme's more internal, other external. For the next Conference you will see several papers, proposals and ideas.

A great section of this Newsletter is about the ILGA problems. After expelling three organisations, the witch hunt went on and VSG was the next object. It is important to read how VSG reacted. Espcially their Answer (see page 36) is good to read: how VSG splitted the two ILGA questions in twelve questions by splitting the concept "pedophilia" in four differnt meanings. Theses nuances are good for all of us, discussing with others. ILGA however did not appreciate these nuances...

In nearly every section of this Newsletter you can read about oppression, be it by expelling organisations or be it by the way of severe legislation. Once and again people who are open to equal rights of children, to children's erotical and sexual being, have to defend themselves. This tone of defence is underlying our discussions on morals and ethics too. We have to climb out of this atmosphere of defense. Our continuo^us debate about strategies should grow to the level of the conditions, philosophical, political and socio-economical, in which severe legislation to 'protect children against (sexual) abuse' are superfluous, and about what are the first steps to these conditions.

Two new themes, one in this Newsletter already: Childhood, intimacy, sexuality and religion; the other theme is for the meeting: working with children and how to create an atmosphere in which affection can be given. I hope you will feel ^{only} not depression

after reading this Newsletter, but feel some hope and courage^{too}, a bit of solidarity and warmth in a cold world: cold for children and their friends.

Your Editor & IPCE Secretary,



Dr Frans Gieles

THE 8TH ANNUAL IPCE CONFERENCE
AMSTERDAM 6TH - 9TH JULY 1994

REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS

NATIONAL STATUS REPORTS

U S A

Delegates were pessimistic: these are dangerous times: NAMBLA has been expelled from ILGA and the result could be even more serious: NAMBLA may disappear; when a radical campaigning organisation loses influential allies the police and the media become more aggressive. Even individual homosexuals who have been broadly sympathetic to NAMBLA's ideals are deserting it under the effect of ILGA's rejection.

E from S was a little more upbeat: organisationally NAMBLA seems strong: membership and distribution of the Bulletin was up. On protest marches and demonstrations NAMBLA is both booed and cheered. A recent documentary on boy-love, "Chickenhawk", was negative. There is no doubt that the ILGA expulsion makes NAMBLA more vulnerable.

M mentioned proposed gay marriage legislation which was attracting hostile lobbying and petitions. The Hawaiian age of consent is 14 and the situation there is somewhat more relaxed than on the US mainland. In the US itself isolation of individual paedophiles is acute, and as so many of them rely on NAMBLA as a lifeline, its role in such an oppressive and intimidating climate is vital.

U N I T E D K I N G D O M

L told Conference that the situation was static. No organisation can openly be formed on account of the comprehensive conspiracy laws which outlaw the association of individuals who are suspected of having a common criminal purpose. There are probably no more than 20-30 activists in UK. Delegate personally felt that in view of dubious prospects of establishing their own group UK paedophiles should seek to associate themselves with NAMBLA. Possibly a discreet nucleus of individuals could be established which could arrange occasional debates, film evenings etc.

One recent success against the authorities was the victory over the Customs & Excise seizure of Acolyte Press books: these are now imported freely into the UK. Meanwhile the photographers Graham Ovenden and Ron Oliver are both vigorously resisting legal persecution.

D E N M A R K

Only one development of note. A draft bill to criminalise possession of so-called "child pornography" is receiving support from reactionaries and meeting opposition from liberals. Paedophile groups are actively fighting against the proposition with written and other forms of protest. There is some optimism over the chances of preventing this unwelcome piece of legislation from becoming a reality.

Otherwise, despite its reputation for tolerance, Denmark is exhibiting familiar signs of prejudice towards paedophiles. Recently the telephone company refused to list a paedophile group in the directory and had to be taken to court on a charge of discrimination. Although the group in Copenhagen does as much as it can, unfortunately there are too few activists, and it is difficult to deal effectively with many issues.

S W E D E N

Is also "climbing on the bandwagon" by attempting to introduce a possession law similar to that proposed in Denmark; but for this to be possible the Constitution must be amended so that paedophiles can be excluded from its basic provisions on human rights. This will take time, as tampering with the Swedish Constitution is a serious matter; so no change is expected before 1998, at the earliest.

In this former bastion of sexual tolerance pedophiles are now a persecuted minority, but some amusement was afforded by the story involving the case of two men who were accused of sexual "offences" with many young boys in a town just outside Stockholm. They had made lots of porno videos of the boys, and when they were arrested these tapes were entered as evidence against them. Since under Swedish law all state evidence in criminal prosecutions must be made available to the public upon request, good Swedish citizens were queuing up for days to buy copies of the videos for 500 Kroners apiece from the state prosecutor's office - before the Minister of Justice intervened to stem the flood! Needless to say the law on providing state evidence to the public was changed overnight...

N O R W A Y

Reports from contacts indicate situation is deteriorating, with adverse media attention and tough new laws: up to 21 years in prison for sex with a minor and 2 years for possession of "child pornography". New cases of "child abuse" attract much hostile publicity and no organised group exists in Norway.

F R A N C E

In the land of liberty, equality and fraternity there is now only repression, persecution and fanaticism: endless media hysteria over "child abuse", often stirred up by militant feminists; censorship of free speech; oppressive legislation; even murder of pedophile sympathizers; Pasteur Doucé, known for his support of victimized paedophiles, was abducted and bludgeoned to death, probably by members of the French Secret Service. Gaie France, a well-known homosexual magazine which published articles on pedophilia, was suppressed, as was Complice, another pro-paedophile gay publication.

Recent legislation is probably the most reactionary in Europe, introducing a new definition of paedophilia as a "crime against humanity". Setting a precedent in French juridical history, French citizens accused of sexual relations with minors abroad may be tried in French courts... The production or distribution of material deemed "pornographic" or "against humanity" is now punishable with imprisonment of up to three years; while "seduction" of a minor has been re-defined as "corruption", and carries a sentence of five years jail. Some members of the National Assembly are even advocating the banning of sex information material and the re-criminalization of homosexuality.

P O L A N D

The situation here is still developing, and there is only occasional media or public interest in paedophilia: the subject, in this devoutly Roman Catholic society, is still very much taboo. There was, however, recent publicity over Western paedophiles acquiring boys from Polish orphanages and using them in porno films: interest in the scandal died after a short time. No significant new legislation has appeared, although a government commission is examining the question of "youth prostitution" and the police have acted against young prostitutes in Warsaw.

The age of consent is 15, and prostitution and pornography is legal with persons who have attained that age. Sex with minors carries prison terms of up to 10 years; the production and distribution of child pornography is illegal (prison term: 2 years), but possession thereof is not criminal. There is no clear definition of "child pornography" in Polish law, and so it is not certain whether naturist images fall into this category. A very small paedophile group does exist but its activity is restricted to private meetings.

I T A L Y

Delegate told Conference that the founder of "Gruppo P," a journalist called Francesco, was in jail merely because he founded a "illegal" organization. It is easy to arrest and jail people on flimsy pretexts in a corrupt and ramshackle legal system. Evidence against Francesco is weak, but his prosecution is now imminent. At least the case has opened up a useful debate on paedophilia in the gay press, which has been both positive and negative.

S P A I N

The age of consent is 18; but between 12 and 18 prosecutions for sexual activities will only be initiated after a specific complaint. However, public opinion is not very tolerant and there is a sensationalistic media.

C Z E C H R E P U B L I C

The age of consent is 15 years, but there is hostility to boy-lovers. Currently attitudes towards paedophiles in Eastern Europe are as undeveloped as they were in the USA some 15-20 years ago; but the backlash is beginning, and repression is now on the agenda. So-called "sex-tourism" may be flourishing in Russia, or even in Slovakia, but not in Czechia. Recently a film on the subject of incest, "Tabu", was shown on Czech TV.

G E R M A N Y

Homo and heterosexual ages of consent had now been equalized in both West and East Germany at 16. This was a compromise between the demands of the reformers, who had wanted the newly unified Federal Republic to adopt the law, in this respect, of the old Democratic Republic - where the age of homosexual consent had been lowered to 14 - and the views of reactionaries, who believed that the East German states should conform with the Federal Republic's higher homosexual age of consent of 18 years.

Interestingly enough, in a departure from normal practice, it was heterosexuals, rather than homosexuals, who "lost out" in this debate, since, to preserve the principle of equality set by the old Communist regime of the Democratic Republic, the Federal government felt obliged to raise the heterosexual a.o.c. from 14 to 16; while young West German males became able to legitimately engage in homosexual acts when they were two years younger.

In fact, in some aspects, German law had now become the most progressive in Europe on the issue of juvenile sexuality. Even below the official age of consent at 16 years, sexual activity involving young people was not prosecuted down to the age of 14, providing there was no question of enticement by monetary or material rewards and there were no complaints. Prostitution was effectively legal from the age of 16. Even some forms of pornography featuring children were legitimate under German law. A "child", as defined by German law, was a person under 14.

On the debit side, the paedophile group in Hamburg had been infiltrated by the tabloid press and its members exposed. However, the town council, which was subsidizing the local gay centre where the paedophile group held its meetings, was supportive, and it had resisted media pressure to disown the group. There had been a similar "exposure" of the Nürnberg group, which also met in a gay centre. A new paedophile group in Düsseldorf was suspected of being a police "sting" operation, and caution should be exercised in any dealings with it.

German homosexual organizations were expressing concern over persecution of paedophiles and there were ongoing debates in the gay community over the extent to which they should be afforded support.

Finally, a new book published in Germany, Die Lust am Kind by Rüdger Lautmann, was a valuable contribution to the debate on paedophilia.

N E W Z E A L A N D

A depressing picture of police and media witch-hunts, resulting in arrests, exposure and humiliation for many pedophiles. Even in cases where no charges were eventually preferred, suspect paedophiles had been sacked by their employers, and were then compelled to exist on meagre welfare payments. Despite this bleak outlook, AMBLA (Aotearoa Man Boy Love Association) still survives, and although it was forced to suspend publication of its newsletter during the razzias, members continued to meet monthly and the network of contact and support remains strong. AMBLA is not an illegal organization under New Zealand law.

The ill-conceived Films Videos and Publications Act will come into force in the autumn of 1994: it will criminalise the production, copying, distribution and possession of material which features the sexuality or nudity of persons below the age of 18 years - even though the age of consent is set at 16!!! Attention of conference is drawn to a new critique of the child sex abuse industry, published in New Zealand: First do no Harm by Dr F. Goodyear Smith.

G R E E C E

There is not (as yet) any US-style anti-paedophile hysteria, but the situation is not so neutral as it was until recently. Some well-publicised cases involving alleged sorcery and ritualistic sex with children had given paedophiles a bad public image. The former gay organisation, AKOE, had been pro-paedophile, but its successor, EOK, has a negative attitude. Hopefully a paedophile group can be established in the near future.

T H E N E T H E R L A N D S

A threat to the community had appeared in the form of a proposed law which would make the mere passive possession of visual images of children in naturist or erotic poses a serious criminal offence and would permit police officers to raid the homes of those merely suspected of having a collection of such material. This was a grave threat to The Netherlands' reputation for tolerance and it posed a real danger to personal liberty and the privacy of the individual. The instigator of this measure was the Amsterdam Zedenpolitie, or Police Vice Squad, which had expended much energy and public money in a well-publicised "crusade" against the "menace" of so-called "child pornography".

The most vocal of the police campaigners was a fanatical bigot called Hoek, nicknamed "Captain Hook", who for many months had been giving high-profile press briefings and television interviews, luridly exaggerating the most provocative aspects of "kinderporno" in a blatant attempt to stampede public opinion into the same kind of witch-hunting hysteria that we have seen raging through the US. A committee of concerned groups and individuals, including members from the paedophile organizations, had been formed to fight back against this man's lies and misinformation, and the final battle-lines were being drawn this summer in anticipation of the government's decision on the law, expected this autumn.

One encouraging fact is that the right-of-centre coalition of governing parties had been defeated in the spring general election, and it was expected that the new coalition will be composed of more liberal elements, less sympathetic to such repressive legislation. The NVSH and other interested parties will be making strong representations to the new government after the summer vacation.

Well attended open-evenings continue to be successfully held in a number of Dutch towns, the best known being in Rotterdam and Amsterdam, and foreign visitors were always welcome to attend. The Amsterdam group has initiated a new telephone help-line for paedophiles, manned for two hours a month by English speakers, who receive and answer calls from anywhere in the world and offer advice and support. For obvious reasons this does NOT include providing information on matters such as pornography, or where to make sexual contacts with minors; and anyone thinking of making use of this service should bear that in mind. The Helpline number is Amsterdam 62 9359 (preceded by 31 20 when calling from outside the Netherlands); it is available only on the fourth Tuesday of each month between the hours of 20:30 - 22:30 Central European Time. Delegates were asked to publicise this service in their own countries.

The workgroup organized an open evening each month. On average 16 people attended these evenings. Each evening there was a short informative talk by the coordinator, a lottery with nice prizes, video-replay of interesting television programmes and on some evenings we also showed a naturist film. Books and an information-folder were frequently updated. English speaking visitors were contacted by a member of our new English Support Group after a small chat with one of the workgroup members.

In consultation with Vereniging Martijn, the English Support Group (ESG) was launched. ESG consists of two english-speaking co-workers and two workgroup members. ESG deals with answering mail from English-speaking countries. An article was written on asylum and extradition in the Netherlands. Once a month ESG has a meeting. ESG is preparing the opening of an intergenerational helpline.

The workgroup met once a month, except during July and August. The year started with 4 workgroup members. One member quit and in the last quarter of the year a new member joined us. So did an aspiring workgroup member.

Publicity for the open evenings and other activities was made in 'OK' (magazine of the Vereniging Martijn), 'Sextant' (national magazine of NVSH), 'Info' (local Amsterdam magazine of NVSH), some newspapers ('Telegraaf', 'Volkskrant', 'Trouw' and 'Parool') and in the student magazine 'Folia'. The coordinator and the secretary were interviewed for one hour in a live broadcast from a local (Amsterdam) gay radio station.

There were two movie evenings and one theme evening. Only a few people attended these.

The weekly consultation hour for foreigners visiting Amsterdam is no longer continued, not only because of lack of interest, but also because every week there is at least one open evening somewhere in the Netherlands.

Many letters with inquiries were answered with information leaflets and covering letters, both Dutch and English. Information leaflets in other languages (French, German, Italian) have still not been realised.

THE CANARY SITUATION

The two people who have written this report live in Canary Islands (Spanish territory in the northwest coast of - Africa). This geographical position makes difficult working about intergenerational relationships with people who live - in the continental part of Spain.

It is important to remember that most people related to this issue reside in Barcelona and Basque Country. Though - Canary Islands, as a significant touristic destiny, stress - its cosmopolitan character, is complicated to fight for the freedom of intergenerational relationships established by - consensus.

Historically the inhabitants of Canary Islands have suffered the consequences of a limited motivation in order to take part in social movements. In spite of that, two years ago was founded in Las Palmas de Gran Canaria "GAMÁ" (Gay - and Lesbian Association). One of the authors of this report, member of the collective, have seen how the paedophile subject infiltrate into different moments in current activity of a gay and lesbian association. Even so, we are far away of dealing openly this subject in "GAMÁ". There are in this association some people who are able to treat about intergenerational relationships quietly, without identified themselves as paedophiles.

Unfortunately, since one year ago the communication - between the canary paedophiles and the people from Barcelona has been interrupted momentarily. For our part we must - say that our professional occupations have made impossible - for us to pay attention to the direct mail which could join the Spanish effort towards the liberation of intergenerational relationships.

ORGANIZATIONAL PROBLEMS

Much of the discussion on the problems of founding paedophile groups was taken up with the difficulties confronted by UK activists in attempting to form a coherent organization in the face of entrenched political, legal and media hostility.

In essence it was agreed that for the foreseeable future UK activists should look abroad for support and advice; but there was a division of opinion amongst UK delegates as to whether they should derive inspiration from Europe or the US. I was firmly convinced that the UK's best hopes lay with NAMBLA, whose organization and combative stance was a model that eventually UK activists should seek to emulate. NAMBLA delegates, however, were not especially enthusiastic over a transatlantic link, which they generally found impractical and irrelevant to the US context.

R. on the other hand, expressed a preference for closer ties with the well-established Dutch associations, which strategy, in view of the UK's inevitable commitment to Europe, made more sense than a US connexion. The Dutch delegates, unlike the American, appeared sympathetic to such an arrangement and agreed in principle that collaboration was possible. Already, it was pointed out, the Pedofilie Werkgroep in Amsterdam had, on its own initiative, set up a Support Group and a Helpline for English-speakers, and more, if necessary, could be done to assist UK paedophiles. Some caution was perhaps necessary in too open a commitment: if the UK gutter-press realized that Dutch groups were actively helping or promoting the UK paedophile community it could stir up trouble. There was general agreement that there should be closer co-operation between UK and the Dutch organizations: in particular a more frequent exchange of information.

CHILD PROSTITUTION

Delegates considered this issue in the light of recent campaigns against "sex tourism" in Third World countries and the introduction of laws by some Western governments that permit prosecutions of their citizens for paedophile "offences" committed abroad.

Conference heard that, in the Philippines, as elsewhere, busybody organizations, such as "Save the Children", were stirring up anti-paedophile hysteria and goading local authorities into framing new laws and prohibitions to deal with the imagined "threat" to the young. The result was that in some areas there had been a marked decline in tourism and that had led to an adverse effect on regional economies, which were largely dependent on the influx of prosperous visitors for their wellbeing. Hopefully this would teach the crusading bigots a salutary lesson.

From Sri Lanka come reports of mass round-ups of beach boys, raids on tourist hotels, enforced AIDS tests - mostly engineered by vocal pressure groups associated with the Roman Catholic Church, which has a baneful influence here. The Western populist media has also latched on to the issue and sensationalistic reports - all uniformly hostile to paedophiles - have appeared with increasing frequency. This publicity has impelled the Sri Lankan authorities to adopt an increasingly tougher stance towards suspected "sex tourists". Where before a blind eye was turned to consensual relationships between young native males and holidaying foreigners, the Sri Lankan police now carry out elaborate observation and entrapment operations, often with the active participation of Western agencies.

In one case, in Thailand, entrapment of a Westerner was actually arranged by the Thai police for the benefit of a camera team from a Swedish TV company!

It is obvious that the witch-hunting of paedophile "sex-tourists" is now a profitable business for so-called "child welfare" agencies, the churches and the Western media: the agencies rake in huge donations to continue with their "good works"; the churches enhance their status and consolidate their hold on the people with sanctimonious pronouncements on the subject; and lurid tales of child exploitation sell newspapers and boost TV ratings; even the local police probably receive generous kickbacks for co-operating with Western reporters.

Also climbing on this gravy train, it was pointed out to conference, are Western lawyers who are in line to make handsome profits out of the new "sex-tourism" legislation being enacted in countries such as Germany, Sweden and the US. Other countries, it is believed, are considering the introduction of such laws, which render a traveller liable to prosecution upon his return home if he is suspected of having engaged in a sexual act with a young person abroad.

These new laws raise serious legal questions, and, for once, Britain must be complimented on having firmly rejected adopting such an course. (on the grounds that the collection and testing of evidence from distant lands would be too difficult.) Other objections to these laws were cited by conference delegates, including the different standards of proof and methods of interrogation employed to obtain evidence in Third World countries, the danger of blackmail, the lack of a specific age of consent in some places, and the fact that someone convicted of "sex tourism" in his homeland could end up getting a much heavier sentence than the "offence" would have attracted in the country in which it occurred.

1

Given that the mere fact of a sexual relationship between a young person and an adult is not reprehensible per se, conference had to consider whether prostitution should be condemned as a form of child labour. Various arguments were advanced by delegates for and against this proposition, but the general view of conference was that the provision by a child of sexual favours in return for monetary or other material reward should not be condoned.

ETHICS & MORALS

* see page 24 0 ->

The first version of the document "Criteria and Reflections" had been a fruit of the Copenhagen conference, and this had subsequently been revised. A third version was published in the IPCE Newsletter of Winter 93-94 with the recommendation that it should be discussed by the national groups. The responses were not very productive:*

Denmark: not discussed by the group; published in the group's newsletter, but with no reactions.

Germany: little consideration, but privately discussed in the München group.

U S A: as the monthly chapter meetings had been discontinued there were no suitable forums for discussion.

NL: The "Danish" criteria & reflections discussed
by NVSH lwg JORIS
A primarily summary

In general

1. Good to try to formulate criteria with respect to content in stead of age.
 2. Unclearness. Many passages are unclear; many words are ambiguous or vague. *Criteria* are not formulated as criteria but as questions with only the suggestion what is good.
 3. Holiness. Only saints can perform this (and saints don't make love!). Too idealistic, and so discouraging. We see aims or targets, no criteria. Especially because the criteria are meant for youth-adult relations: see next point.
 4. Generality. These criteria are aims for every relation at any age or sex. But, see former point, so heavy that at least 80% of all relations fall at the wrong side. Missed is specificity for youth-adult relations.
 3. Unusable or impractical for use by jurists or politicians, so unusable for legislation and jurisdiction. The concepts do not link the words and concepts used in jurisdiction and legislation.
 6. Unusable for the (usual) assistance because the words & concepts don't link with the way of thinking in the professional assistance, nor the vision on humanity and child: two different worlds without any link: people do not comprehend this. impractical, so not usable in this field.
- * For 5. & 6: How to test the criteria?

Criterion a

In general agreed, provided a more clear formulation (as a criterion, not as a question: what is "it"?)

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Criterion b

A difficult point. There are many (sub)cultures with each several norms and values, which are (rapidly) changing. Many children live in more than one (moral) culture or moral system and do this without any problem. Many children are indoctrinated. Other children have not yet any morality at all.

What means: taken into consideration? Only mental? What are the consequences? What is the criterium?

Too much speaking and thinking shall destroy spontaneity. Spontaneity is valuable (and vulnerable).

Criterion c

General agreement, provided a better formulation. By the way: is there also a limit in the openness? Some privacy?

Criterion d

This criterion (or question) has another character than the former a till c. Criterion d is seen as significant, but not essential. Especially it is seen as unfeasible, thus unrealistic. Maybe it is feasible for members of the Dutch local workgroups, who can speak openly there. But even in The Netherlands it is seen as nearly impossible for the child.

In practice the involved partners form an isle - but maybe a good & pretty isle with good and pretty secrets, much privacy and so intimacy.

By the way: how much 'normal parents' are open to their children? And how many parents support their children in the case of intimacy?

IF this criterion is seen as essential, consensual sexual contacts will be impossible (or immoral), even in the most liberal countries, and totally impossible (or immoral) in the more conservative countries.

The reflections

These are not discussed point by point. The general agreement is: good aims or targets, but most of them not feasible, and so no criteria.

The last reflection is yet discussed: some people agree (a sharp distinction can be made), others say: there is too much nuance and complexiveness, too many factors and influences, too many values, morals, norms and cultures to make a sharp distinction. Most of all contacts/relations lay in between the "good" and the "bad".

Excuse the mistake:

Untill now (making this paper) I have not seen the mistake: in the Newsletter Winter 1994 the reflexions go only to number 11, so nrs 12 & 13 are not published! Excuse me and see the next Newsletter for correction!

Conclusions

The "Danish paper" is good to START an INTERNAL discussion, which discussion is only on the point of beginning.

The paper is not usable to start the external discussion. It is not usable for jurisdiction, legislation and assistance, nor for the public in general.

The formulation should be made more clear.
The formulation should be as criteria, not as questions without a clear answer.
We have to go more deeply in the subject; by example make it explicit which is the vision on humanity, adult, child & sexuality.
The formulation should be more practical and feasible.
Distinction should be made between criteria, questions and aims or targets to strive.
The content should be more specific IF is meant to write about child-adult relations, OR should be written for all kinds of personal relations.
There is too much difference between a good target and a practical criterium. We suppose both cannot be described in one paper, nor discussed under the same heading.
Let's not stop the discussion: we made a start, so let's go on!

P (DK) suggested small changes, in particular relating to "signals" from a child. How should these be interpreted? Are such "signals" easier to recognise, for example, in a younger child?

P (US): Criteria are difficult to assess as they are matters of intuition.

L (UK) felt that younger children may transmit consensual response through fear, and that it would therefore be wrong to assume that these were indicators of voluntary compliance.

R (UK): Parental influence must not be underestimated in the question of consent.

D (DK): An older child is more easily able to conceal its true feelings, whereas a younger is more transparent, because more 'innocent'. The older child has discovered 'guilt'.

P (NZ): Each child and each age group is different, and only generalisations are possible; but, clearly, the older the child the more capable it is of making a choice in its own interests. However in any adult/child relationship there will be a "balance of power" in the adult's favour.

J (DK): We should not use the language of the opposition!

G (D): The adult must be always alert to negative signals.

J (DK) believed that the criteria were too idealistic. It was better to make a mistake, than aspire to impossible ideals...

K (D) agreed: pedophiles are too defensive; they are driven to erect high standards for themselves in an effort to prove their essential "morality".

E (DK): The discussion paralleled that over teacher-pupil relationships. We should simply build a culture sympathetic to adult child relationships in which signals could never be misinterpreted because guilt and coercion would be redundant.

G (D): Build a new culture based on the criteria in dialogue with society as a whole.

F (DK): The criteria should not be absolute rules, but merely guidelines.

L (UK): They should be published as ideals.

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THE IMAGE OF THE CHILD AS A PROVOCATION

Conference was pleased to welcome the American photographer and writer, Donald H. Mader, as a guest speaker, who gave an impressive address on the subject of the visual image of the child, with specific reference to his own experiences as a photographer.

Mr Mader, originally from New York, but domiciled for the last ten years in Amsterdam, and now a Dutch citizen, has twice been the victim of the growing intolerance in the Netherlands towards overt expression of paedophile culture. In 1987 some of his studies of Hispanic boys and youths, all made whilst he was living in the US, were seized during public exhibition at the Intermale Bookshop and Gallery in a raid by the Amsterdam Police Morals Squad, and he was then subjected to a five year long ordeal of prosecution in the courts, abuse and misrepresentation in the Dutch media, and persistent harassment by the Amsterdam police, before eventually being acquitted of child pornography charges in 1992.

In the summer of 1994, shortly before the start of the IPCE Conference, the Amsterdam Morals Squad once again seized some of Mader's images, this time from a commercial photo lab, where he had sent them for processing. By means of an injunction Don Mader was able to block any further prosecution on this occasion and his prints were returned to him in time for another exhibition of his work - although it is plain from this latest episode that the Amsterdam Youth and Morals Squad are determined to pursue an aggressive policy of persecution against paedophile artistic expression in general, and Don Mader in particular.

The abject level of the prosecution's arguments in the Mader (and other) cases may be gauged from its assertion that to photograph a young person in the nude was in itself a sexual assault, and that a piece of foliage draped across a naked stomach above the genitals was a prurient device intended to arouse sexual desire, thus rendering the image pornographic.... This kind of perverted logic has been imported wholesale into the jargon of law enforcement in the Netherlands, as in other Western countries, where the pernicious influence of American "child pornography" theorists such as Catherine MacKinnon and Andrea Dworkin has spread unchecked like a corrupting virus.

The persecution of the sensual image of the child is a very recent phenomenon: in the 19th and early 20th century the nude youngster, male and female, was considered to be a perfectly legitimate subject for the photographer, attracting such esteemed practitioners as Lewis Carroll in England, Baron von Gloeden in Italy and Clarence White and Oliver Hill in the USA...

Various reasons are cited for the current explosion of hysteria over the depiction of young people in a state of undress, but there can be no doubt that it is just one of the more extreme aspects of the general withdrawal of Western societies from the liberal uplands of the 60s and 70s. Factors in this sweeping retreat into entrenched bigotry and intolerance are the perceived threats to traditional "family values" in an age of accelerating social mobility, the AIDS pandemic, and the eruption into the political arena (ironically as a result of the liberation movements of the 60s and 70s) of zealous feminist dogmatists determined to compensate for their own sense of sexual subservience by asserting their hostility towards any undue manifestation of male sexual ascendancy - such as pornography or prostitution.

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Photography (and video) are especially targeted for repressive measures because of the perceived realism of their imagery; yet often that "realism" is ambiguous and is interpreted in widely differing ways by groups and individuals with various agendas. A photographic image of a naked child may be seen as innocuously charming by some and, at the other extreme, as intolerably exploitative by others.

Until very recently there was a consensus in Western societies as to what constituted obscenity: this reflected the cohesiveness and stability of communal belief. The sexual and social revolutions of the 1960s changed that by demolishing most of the moral certainties upon which Western societies had based their convictions: sexual taboos, class structures, racial prejudices, political systems were all challenged, frequently reformed, and often overthrown. Obscenity was just one of many articles of social faith that were subjected to uncompromising controversy, resulting in the rapid disintegration of common agreement on its definition and the collapse of most of the restraints on free sexual expression in the literary and visual arts. Pure pornography, that is material, visual or textual, produced solely for sexual titillation, was also emancipated on the floodtides of tolerance as the barriers came down.

Unfortunately the 60s tides which liberated sexual expression also washed up the seeds of militant feminism, which were to bear their sour fruits in the less congenial 80s and 90s. Two leading US feminists, Catherine MacKinnon and Andrea Dworkin, had become rabid crusaders against sexual imagery, formulating the provocative contention that pornography is itself an act of sexual violence against the vulnerable - women, of course, but also children.

Right-wing political forces, also seeking to stem the liberalizing currents of the last 20 years, had enthusiastically embraced the MacKinnon/Dworkin thesis, achieving ominous successes in a number of places. In Canada they have managed to install a ferociously repressive censorship bill in law, while, as we are seeing, in the Netherlands and other countries the idea of pornography as sexual abuse per se has inspired right-wing zealots to impose crude blanket prohibitions on the production, dissemination, display - and in some cases, even the possession - of images featuring young people in situations or poses intended or likely to stimulate sexual response.

These new laws are uniformly vague on definitions and thus they bestow upon prosecutors sweeping powers of interpretation. In Mader's own cases the prosecution argued that his photographs were in themselves sexual assaults on the models, and strenuous efforts were made to prove that the boys were consequently "victims" of "abuse".

Furthermore the boundaries are being stretched to the limit in attempts by both police and prosecutors to include even clothed images of children as capable of being intended to sexually arouse. It is clear that the fanatical bigots who are motivating these repressive measures will not be satisfied until every image of the child suspected of affording pleasure to paedophiles is totally eradicated.

The financial situation of IPCE was dire. There was a negative balance, and the cause was simple: insufficient contributions from affiliated groups and members. Some groups had made absolutely no contributions whatsoever: in particular the Germans, with the largest number of affiliated members, had paid no sums commensurate with their size. Amounts, when paid, were derisory: DM 25-50 at the most. IPCE could not operate as an effective and serious forum for the paedophile cause on such paltry funds. If members were sincere with their verbal support then they must show it with serious financial backing.

Words are cheap, and although they may win arguments, our opponents have vast resources with which to disseminate their lies and misinformation amongst a gullible public. We cannot hope to match such means, but members should at least be prepared to dig deeper into their pockets for the sake of the cause.

The largest expense is the Newsletter, postage on which is an extremely heavy burden. Suggestions were made on how to lessen this - by reducing its size, number of pages, sending out fewer copies etc., etc., - and these will be carefully considered by the editor.

Workgroup pedophilia A'dam.

TO IPCE-MEETING 1994: PROPOSAL ON IPCE-REGULATIONS.

In order to get a clearer view of responsibilities for all organizations concerning IPCE we propose to decide on a set of agreements.

These agreements concern: -name and purpose of IPCE, -membership and admission to meetings, -contribution, -Newsletter, -secretary, -report, -official language, -organization of meeting and safety.

Proposed procedure.

We received 2 written comments from Frans and the German delegates.

We hope IPCE can agree on a text which is acceptable for the largest possible majority.

Proposed changes are underlined.

DRAFT FOR IPCE-REGULATION.

A'dam:

A. VOTING-RIGHTS.

Votes can only be given by delegates during the meeting. A member-organization, which has the official status of an association, has at least 1 vote in the meeting, and additionally 1 vote for every full 100 paying members of the association.

A candidate-member has 1 vote in the meeting, but if one country has more than 1 candidate-member who visits the meeting, the candidate-members from this country have 1 vote together.

Voting will be done on request of one of the delegates present.

Voting can be requested on proposals concerning IPCE.

Germany: delete point A.

B. NAME AND PURPOSE.

A'dam:

International Pedophile and Child Emancipation, short IPCE, is an international platform for contacts between organizations dealing with the emancipation of pedophiles, children and youth.

IPCE aims to free consensual intergenerational relations, including sexual experiences.

The purpose of IPCE is to exchange opinions and ideas, to share experiences and information and to co-ordinate political and other strategies.

Frans:

Free Relations Platform, short FRIP, etc.
Subsequently change IPCE to FRIP in rest of the text.

Germany:

International Pedophile and Child Emancipation, short IPCE, is an international platform for contacts between organizations dealing with the emancipation of pedophiles and children. IPCE aims to emancipate consensual intergenerational relations, which may include sexual experiences.

A'dam:

C. MEMBERSHIP AND ADMISSION TO MEETINGS.

Members of IPCE can be national or local organizations that support the IPCE-purpose, on their application for membership. Candidate-members can be individual persons, who live in a country in which there is no IPCE-member-organization. On applications for membership the secretary of IPCE takes a preliminary decision; the secretary reports this to the next annual meeting; this meeting decides on the membership.

Germany:

Members of IPCE can be national or/and local organizations that support the IPCE-purpose, on their application for membership. Etc.

D. ADMISSION TO THE MEETING.

- Member-organizations can only be represented by appointed delegates;
 - individual candidate-members can only represent themselves.
- Application for attending the meeting must be sent to the secretary or hosting organization in due time.
- Admission can be denied:
- if no application is received,
 - if candidate-membership is not advised by the secretary.
-

E. CONTRIBUTION.

A'dam:

On the yearly standard-contribution for IPCE is decided in the meeting.

The contribution has to be payed to the secretary in advance, no later than during the annual meeting.

For member-organizations the amount of the contribution is multiplied by the number of votes they have in the IPCE-meeting.

The contribution for candidate-members can be reduced on request to the IPCE-secretary; if also the reduced contribution is not affordable the candidate-member can appeal to the meeting, which decides.

Germany:

If point A. is deleted the third an fourth sentence should be changed into:

For member-organizations the amount of the contribution is multiplied by the members of these organizations they have in the IPCE-meeting.

The contribution can be reduced on request to the IPCE-secretary; if also the reduced contribution is not affordable the member can appeal to the meeting, which decides.

A'dam:

F. NEWSLETTER.

The secretary issues 2 IPCE-Newsletters per year.

The first Newsletter contains the reports of the annual meeting, and is issued as soon as possible after the meeting.

With the second Newsletter the secretary also sends the invitations for the next meeting.

If this is not possible the secretary sends the invitation-papers in due time, so delegates can arrange their attendance.

Frans:
Add:

The NEWSLETTER is posted as "printed matter", the invitations as "closed letters" for safety reasons.

So better seperate NEWSLETTER and invitations because of costs.

A'dam:

G. SECRETARY.

The annual meeting appoints a secretary for the period until the next meeting.

The IPCE-secretary must be a member of an IPCE-member-organization, and the responsibility for the function of the secretary is shared by his organization.

H. OFFICIAL LANGUAGE.

A'dam:

The Newsletter and papers and the discussions during the meeting are in English.

Frans:

If the next meeting (and maybe the secretary) is in Germany, at least for this year a TWO language meeting and NEWSLETTER.

Reasons:

1. It is impossible to translate the many German contributions all in English;
2. German groups can easily read each others contribution, easily attend the meeting;
3. If you see an English and German text (see KOINOS), the German language takes more room > more words > more nuances!!!

Germany:

Extend the sentence:

..... English, and if necessary in German and other international languages.

I. ORGANIZATION OF MEETING AND SAFETY.

A'dam:

The annual meeting chooses the member-association that is responsible for the local organization of the meeting of the next year.

This member-association provides a good meeting-place, and is responsible for the safety within the premises.

Rent for the meeting-place is to be payed from the IPCE-contribution.

The organizing association is not responsible for lodging, but provides adequate tourist-information.

The guests at the meeting are free to bring and eat their own food and drinks, and cannot be obliged to buy from the host.

Use of photo, film, video and audio-recorders without explicit permission of all delegates attending the meeting is strictly prohibited.

Frans:

Add:

Illegal pictures (following the law in the hosting country) are strictly forbidden.

VOTING RIGHTS

Delegates were divided on the question of an appropriate and equitable distribution of voting rights amongst members. Should these be apportioned on the basis of the number of affiliated groups, number of delegates in conference, or should there be only one vote per "national" delegation?

It was pointed out that if a vote was granted to each affiliated group the US and the Germans would always have a preponderant advantage; if only each attending delegate was granted a vote this would be equally unfair - since larger national groups which were underrepresented at conference would be disadvantaged; on the other hand one vote per national group or (single representing delegate) would give excessive influence to individual delegates from countries where no pedophile organizations actually existed, as, for example, in Norway or Czechoslovakia.

Various arguments for and against different voting arrangements were aired at some length, but after a protracted, and often passionate, debate, final decision on the matter of voting rights was deferred until the 1995 conference.

1995 CONFERENCE VENUE

Germany will be the choice for the venue of the 1995 IPCE Conference; the date would be in May, June or July according to the decision of the hosting group. Duration should be at least four days, with possibly the inclusion of a weekend.

SECRETARY'S STATEMENT TO CONFERENCE

The issue of co-operation between UK members and the Amsterdam workgroup will be actively pursued. Efforts will be made to strengthen IPCE finances with a stricter enforcement of dues from members; it is also proposed that a HF1 30 charge should be made for the Newsletter. The setting up of a "European Pedophile Group" to improve co-operation and communication amongst members in Europe is to be considered.

1994 IPCE CONFERENCE : FINAL CONCLUSIONS OF THE PARTICIPANTS

(DK): There should be more co-operation amongst members during the year

(DK): Agreed that there must be more co-operation, and expressed appreciation of the facilities provided by the Amsterdam group.

(DK): An inspiring experience, but proceedings could be more efficiently organised: the long discussions were frustrating, and conference would benefit from some suitable cultural events. Rewarding personal contacts; and the sympathetic atmosphere of Amsterdam had been helpful.

(DK): There is need for more effective communication between members.

(DK): More communication is essential.

(D): Conference was well-organised.

(US): It had been a positive experience. Personal contacts had been very important.

J (DK): Very good experience: the Don Mader presentation especially excellent; but more time was needed for the the conference agenda.

J (UK): Inspiring experience, but more discipline needed in debates. More discussion of the media would be welcome. Heartening sense of good fellowship amongst delegates.

A (NL): More co-operation is essential to effectually resist attacks of our enemies and to strengthen sense of shared identity with a common cause. Just as the gay and ethnic minorities had achieved their liberation and obtained their human rights by actively and unashamedly asserting their distinctive cultural values, so should paedophiles pool their resources in the struggle against bigotry and oppression. There were three watchwords: co-operation, communication, organization.

P.c. (US): There should be no illusions in the fight for freedom: paedophiles must organize. There was a high level of sophistication in the debates. Social contacts had been valuable.

E (US): Social aspect of conference had been fine, overcoming barriers of language and culture. Hospitality was much appreciated.

G (D): Very good social atmosphere at conference.

F (D): Agreed with his colleague, and hoped that next year's conference would be even better.

P (NZ): Dissented: felt the conference had achieved little: there should be more workshops to save time on general debates.

K (NL): Emotional, heart-warming, uplifting. High standards in debates.

F (NL): Inspiring - especially the debate on ethics.

L (NL): Impressive, but smaller groups (workshops) are needed.

J (NL): Thanked everyone for helping to make the 1994 IPCE Conference a success: both delegates and the volunteer staff; also to the NVSH Amsterdam for making the premises available. If it proved not possible to hold the 1995 Conference in Germany then perhaps those present shall meet again in the same place in a year's time.

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YOUNG AND OLD - WE'RE GONNA BE FREE
 af Peter Schmidt - forfatternavn Jørgen Rasmussen



FOOD
GATHERERS &
HUNTERS

THE FIRST PEOPLE LIVED AROUND THE GREAT LAKE MOOD
 THEY HUNTED AND GATHERED IN ORDER TO FETCH FOOD
 LOVE WAS EVERYWHERE, THAT'S THE FUCKING TRUTH
 THEY ALL HAD EACH OTHER INCLUDING THE OLD AND YOUTH

ANIMAL
DOMESTICATION

BUT WHERE MEN DOMESTICATED ANIMALS THEIR LOVE HAD DISAPPEARED
 FOR ANY POWER MONOPOLY WAS RIGHTLY TO BE FEARED
 THESE MEN WERE LAZY BUMS FOR SO MANY YEARS
 SUBORDINATING WOMEN, SUSPENDING THEM AS PEERS

AGRICULTURE
BEFORE
CITY STATES

OF COURSE THIS DIDN'T LAST AND YOU KNOW THAT TIME CHANGED ALL
 THOSE WOMEN PROUDLY STOOD UP AND FLATLY REFUSED TO FALL
 BECAUSE THEY WERE THE FIRST TO TILL OUR MOTHER EARTH
 WHERE EVERYONE MIGHT SHARE ALL AND NONE WOULD KILL FOR WORTH

ROME &
EGYPT

MOST OF THE STORMY WOMEN WERE OFTEN BEATEN IN FIGHT
 WHEN SOME MEN ERECTED CITIES OF POWER AND NIGHT
 FOR NOW MOST MEN AND WOMEN, INCLUDING YOUNG AND OLD
 WERE ROBBED AND BEREAVED AND THEY THEMSELVES WERE SOLD

MIDDLE AGES

BUT WITH THE FALL OF ROME COMMUNITY LIFE WAS PRESENT
 BOYS OF 12 WERE GENERALS, NO AGE OF CONSENT
 SEXUAL ORIENTATION DIDN'T EXIST AT ALL
 FROM THE TINIEST BABE AROUND TO THE TALLEST OF THE TALL

FOR HALF A MILLENNIUM NOW WE'VE SUFFERED SLAVERY
 TODAY EMANCIPATION MEANS WE'RE GONNA BE FREE
 RECALL THE MEN AND WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS WHO NEVER
 GAVE THE LIBERATION STRUGGLE UP; DETERMINED TO FIGHT FOREVER

a book about more

CHILDRENS' POWER

anti-pedagogy and support to children power houses, *written by Peter Schriber under the name Jørgen Rasmussen*

whole and FREE children" is a wild and angry book... energy, frankness and love... must be its motive power... During my reading I had both Homer Lane and A.S. Neill in my thoughts... Rasmussen undoubtedly knows them, because he himself is a member of this family."

Preben Hertoft, Politiken

whole and FREE children wants to secure "the child/youth the right to be a whole and free human being. The thesis is, that even though the child/youth has a parent generation which has experienced "the sexual revolution", sexual suppression is passed on to the new generation." The author "pleads the cause of feminine and masculine equality.. for "the child's right to free experimentation and for the right to intergenerational love and sex. There is a chapter on incest relating to this. The book is both very provocative and thought inspiring and certainly intended to provoke a lively debate ⁱⁿ pedagogue circles and between pedagogues and parents. The book's foreword is written by Maria Marcus.

Birgitte Bornæs, official library review

whole and FREE children. "The ideal is the body conscious and self regulating child in tune with its own wishes and needs."

Lars Skriver, Friskolebladet

"Jørgen Rasmussen continues where Freud stopped."

Author, Master of Arts, Maria Marcus

whole and FREE children is "a severe criticism of our institutions as pure instruments of suppression, convincingly illustrated by examples. There are good examples of how to uncover and dissolve prejudices against gays and lesbians and attention is drawn to alternatives to heterosexual love and especially the nuclear family, and there are examples of a completely open sex education, where they talk about sex organs and pleasure. "whole and FREE children" includes a praiseworthy foreword written by Maria Marcus."

Anne-Mette Kruse, Cekvina, Center for Women Studies and Research

Some notes for the conference

1) Proposal for an European section - EPCE

Not so sure this is yet possible, or even a good idea.

- a) The international community & IPCE itself are very small - possibly too small to justify an European section.
- b) Some of the most successful groups are outside Europe. What message would IPCE be sending out to other countries outside Europe (primarily English speaking, US, Canada, NZ) by specifically excluding them from a specialist section: erecting an English Language Section could not be answer as it would only serve to further fragment IPCE itself.

2) Instead: counterproposal for an IPIN: an International Political Intelligence Network

Purposes:

- a) to function within IPCE as a section specifically concerned with understanding the groups in different countries & their political views on various issues;
- b) to interact internationally with IPIN representatives in each country to keep each other informed of groups & political views, legal issues and state political developments affecting our community, so that representatives can keep their respective countries informed of the greater international scene.

Reason for this:

- a) Greater understanding of each other's problems, successes, views etc. It would save a lot of time wasted on explaining things at IPCE conferences.
- b) Sense of international solidarity

The proposer of this idea (GB) would be quite happy to coordinate this if agreed.

NB: If this does occur, because of the British customs laws, must be NO pictures at all, just discrete words.

Newly revised criteria and reflections (after IPCEs last day discussions on sexual consent)

1993

Peter Schmidt
Denmark

4 primary criteria to evaluate a child/adult sexual experience

- A) Did the participants of a child/adult sexual experience feel that they were in a position to say no or yes and did they really want it?
- B) Which sexual norms and sexual values did the child and the adult have prior to the experience and were they taken into consideration?
- C) Was there an open communication between the involved parties?
- D) Were there persons in the participants' immediate environment who were ready to support the participants and did such support actually take place?

Some possible reflections adults might make on child/adult sex and power difference

- 1) The distinction between positive and negative sexual experiences lies not within subtlety fine as a hair. It is clear and unambiguous. Is there doubt as to what a participant wishes or is the area of acceptable sexual activity unclear then it might be best to avoid having sex. Responsibility for the outcome of child/adult sex lies primarily with the oldest participant, or the person with the greatest amount of personal resources at his or her disposal, in order to secure each others' vigorous development and well-being. Was the borderline between good and bad sex unequivocal? If there was doubt did sexual activity cease the moment it arose?
- 2) Did the participants in child/adult sex show any interest in each others well-being?
- 3) The participants may prefer feeling secure. Did anyone take measures to insure that they felt secure?
- 4) Right it be an advantage in the long run, if not sooner, for the participants to support each other in developing independence, also of each other, as well as the ability to have a good time together? Was such a development in progress?
- 5) The younger a child is the more important generally becomes the need for the participants to be aware of each others different power resources, the need for the more resourcefull person to take more responsibility upon him- or herself for the outcome of their experience, and the need to be less ambiguous, less ironical, non-secretive and open with each other. Was the child/adult experience indicative of power difference awareness, responsibility and straightforwardness?
- 6) An open communication between the involved parties may dissolve the possibly harmful effects of being alone with a sexual secret in a child/adult sex-negating society like ours. And it may be to the advantage of the participants if they are supported in their sexual development and learn that their sex preference in itself is healthy, even if some other people may have a different opinion. Did any of the participants exercise such openness and support?
- 7) It may be an advantage to the participants if at least some people, in their respective environments, have and express positive attitudes towards inter-generational sex which doesn't go beyond the wishes of any of the participants. Were the involved persons aware of this and did he or she, with respect to the individual resources of each, seek and receive such support?
- 8) The participants in a child/adult sexual experience may feel free to express all emotions, from fear and anger to joy and horniness. Whether or not anyone wanted to did the participants feel that all such emotional expressions were legitimate?
- 9) Some participants may be in a situation of unwanted isolation and loneliness. Was there a child/adult sex emancipation group in their vicinity and if so did they know this?
- 10) One of the biggest gains or assets a person can experience and receive when he or she has had good, or for that matter, bad sex may be to have verbal and convincing confirmation of that experience. Did the involved person(s) receive confirmation of their emotional experience?

- 11) A persons passive sexual role may be just as valueable as an active one irrespective of the participants' different power resources. In principle even a child's repetitive passive acts can be experienced subjectively and existentially as life confirming and invigorating. But passive sexual roles may also incorporate a child's, or for that matter, an adults insecurity and fear. Was each participant certain, with respect to age, experience and power resources, that no one felt insecure while being passive? What did each feel about someone being passive?

TWO DIFFERENT WORLDS

Paper, presented to the Dutch groups in NVSH, 1994

This paper tries to compare two different realities, both existing, and to show the differences between them. Most newspapers and other media talk only about SEXUAL ABUSE, the paper describes also POSITIVELY EXPERIENCED EROTIC-SEXUAL CONTACTS BETWEEN ADULTS AND CHILDREN. The writers are conscious of the fact that both descriptions are extreme poles, with many gradations inbetween them.

SEXUAL ABUSE OF CHILDREN	POSITIVELY EXPERIENCED EROTIC-SEXUAL CONTACT BETWEEN ADULTS AND CHILDREN
1. Violence, threat of violence, deception, blackmail (emotional), assault & rape.	1. Spontaneity and friendship, enjoyed together.
2. The child feels it as impossible to withdraw from the sexual activity. The child wants it to stop, but the adult obstructs this. Abuse of power and other intimidation makes abuse over a long period possible.	2. The child can withdraw at any moment according to its desire. The adult respect the child's wish.
3. The lust of the adult is the only criterion. The erotic needs of the child are ignored. The child is a passive partner and a sexobject.	3. Interplay in personal and sexual level. Seriousness about the lust of the child. The activity is geared to the child's psycho-sexual level. The adult joins the child in its sexuality.
4. Secrecy is enforced. The feelings of shame of the child are exploited. If the sexual activity comes out, the child is made to feel guilty, even though in fact being unwilling the sexual activity.	4. Trying to be as open as is possible in morality and environment. Well-being is verbally and nonverbaly expressed to each other during the relationship.
5. Oppressive atmosphere, no feelings of safety and intimacy.	5. One aims at an atmosphere which is as safe as possible.

6. The relationship is not equivalent. In the respect of upbringing or education, there is repression, authority or manipulation.	6. The aim is to create an equal partnership. In the case of a continued relation it develops to friendship.
7. The adult is not interested in the child as a person, at the most as an occasional sex-object.	7. The adult expresses interest in the child's world. There is common ground, even if the contact is only a single event.
8. There is little common ground. The child is consciously isolated from others, also from peers. The adult lays a claim to the child.	8. There is space for a youth culture and contact with others. The aim is to achieve the youngster's independence. Interests are shared.
9. No open communication; all emotional expression is suppressed.	9. The aim is more space to express emotions. Power is balanced. Child and adult share the power.
10. There is no interest in openness. Within institutions like a family or a school, one is silent because of self interest	10. The aim is to be able to have the relationship debatable with other children and adults.
11. In institutions love & attention are sparse; in these cases there is a greater chance the children will become fixated on sexuality by the adults.	11. The adult has a real interest in the sexual feelings of the child. He wishes to join at the child's level. The relationship is a valuable supplement to the child's life.
12. The child has not had the opportunity to choose the sexual partner.	12. The child is free to choose any adult for a sexual relationship.
13. The child is not seen as fully fledged, as a full & equal partner.	13. The child is allowed to be who it is. There is no pressure to change.
14. The child has feelings of fear and aversion. One can see the child is asking for help.	14. Happy feelings are prevalent. Sometimes however the child feels unease because of the generally accepted morals. Yet the child tries to express positive feelings to the environment.
15. Later, in adolescence and adulthood, the childhood sex will prove a problem leading to sexual disfunction.	15. Later, in adolescence and adulthood, sexual experiences are felt as positive. Sometimes more positive than for adults who had no sexual experience as a child.

Written by Paul & Bart. The Netherlands;
 First translation by Frans. The Netherlands;
 Corrected by Ricky.

From NAMBLA Bull March '94
By D.H. Mader ↓

I would suggest that the failure to develop an ethic for treating young people as full human beings is a major stumbling block in any effort to change attitudes about boy-love or pedophilia today.

Recently, the tape of Bill Andriette's appearance on the "Larry King" show, representing NAMBLA in a discussion about efforts to expel the organization from ILGA, was shown at the NVSH pedophile open evening in Amsterdam. Many of those who saw the tape felt that NAMBLA lost in the confrontation because NAMBLA's position on eliminating age-of-consent laws came across as entirely negative, and the suggestion that they should be replaced with a system which respected consent at any age was too vague and insubstantial. If this is the case, it is vital that pedophiles and boy-lovers be able to articulate what such an ethic of consent would look like, not only as a guide for their own conduct, but also for political purposes. I am aware that, as Mr. Wiedenhop points out, there is considerable discussion of ethics going on at an International Pedophile and Child Emancipation workgroup. But as of yet, most of the documents from this discussion which I have seen have been far too theoretical (or even platitudinous) to be of much value in real situations-which after all are what ethics is about. Those papers I have seen are also largely personalistic, failing to take into account how political and economic realities bear on "consent" by young people in the third world (or even what use to be the "second world"). The discussion is, however, in its infancy.

TOBIAS
FREUND



"Weihnachtsbotschaft 1994"

Meldung im 1. Osterreichischen Rundfunk, 01 Mittagsjournal vom 23.12.1994

"Ein Gericht in den USA hat einen Mann zu dreißigtausend Jahren(!) Haft verurteilt. Er war des sexuellen Mißbrauchs von Kindern beschuldigt worden. Das Gericht wollte mit dieser Strafe sicherstellen, daß der Mann nie aus dem Gefängnis entlassen werden kann."

Hosianna Haleluja homo sapiens

§ 175 abgeschafft

Aber: Ersatzlose Streichung politisch nicht durchsetzbar

Die Abschaffung des § 175 durch den Deutschen Bundestag am 10. März 1994 ist ein politischer Erfolg, an dem die Schwulenbewegung – und damit der BVH – einen nicht zu unterschätzenden Anteil hat. Endlich ist Gleichheit bei der strafrechtlichen Beurteilung von Heterosexualität und Homosexualität geschaffen.

Doch reine Freude will sich nicht einstellen: die allein sachgerechte ersatzlose Streichung des § 175 als Sonderbestimmung gegen homosexuelle Handlungen war politisch nicht durchsetzbar: diese nicht nur von Bündnis 90/Die Grünen und der PDS, sondern 1990 auch von der Hansestadt Hamburg vertretene Forderung ist in dem Ringen um eine „geschlechtsneutrale einheitliche Jugendschutzvorschrift“ zu keinem Zeitpunkt ernsthaft diskutiert worden.

Hinter den Formulierungen „Ausnutzung einer Zwangslage“ und „gegen Entgelt“ im neuen § 182 stehen alle großen Parteien, die CDU/CSU forderte zusätzlich – mit der Drohung, die Reform scheitern zu lassen –, daß auch die „Ausnutzung der fehlenden Fähigkeit des Opfers zur sexuellen Selbstbestimmung“ unter Strafe gestellt wird.

Mit der neuen Vorschrift, die eine überaus komplizierte Kasuistik enthält und so ein neues Spielfeld für Juristen eröffnet, wird das sog. Schutzalter praktisch von 14 Jahren auf 16 Jahre angehoben. Jeder sexuelle Kontakt zwischen einem Jugendlichen unter 16 Jahren und einem Erwachsenen steht künftig grundsätzlich erst einmal unter Verdacht – nicht mehr nur bei homosexuellen Handlungen (in die jetzt auch die Lesben einbezogen sind), sondern auch bei heterosexuellen Handlungen. Der neue Paragraph ist in seinem Hauptteil – wie der alte § 175 – als Offizialdelikt und nicht als Antragsdelikt formuliert, d. h. die Behörden müssen ermitteln (SPD/FDP haben lediglich eine Abschensklause durchsetzen können). Es wird also sehr darauf ankommen, wie die neue Regelung in der Praxis angewandt wird – und welche regionalen Unterschiede sich ergeben werden. Eine konsequente Anwendung wäre nur durch eine landesweite Sex-Polizei zu gewährleisten; vielleicht steht ja deshalb der neue Paragraph nur auf dem Papier. Aber es ist nicht auszuschließen, daß er je nach den politisch-moralischen Vorgaben vor allem gegen unliebsame Kontakte angewandt werden wird – und das wäre dann leicht ein § 175 in verändertem Gewand.

Der neue Paragraph:

§ 182 (neu)

Sexueller Mißbrauch von Jugendlichen

- (1) Eine Person über achtzehn Jahre, die eine Person unter sechzehn Jahren dadurch mißbraucht, daß sie
 1. unter Ausnutzung einer Zwangslage oder gegen Entgelt sexuelle Handlungen an ihr vornimmt oder an sich von ihr vornehmen läßt, oder
 2. diese unter Ausnutzung einer Zwangslage bestimmt, sexuelle Handlungen an einem Dritten vorzunehmen oder von einem Dritten an sich vornehmen zu lassen,
 wird mit Freiheitsstrafe bis zu fünf Jahren oder mit Geldstrafe bestraft.

- (2) Eine Person über einundzwanzig Jahre, die eine Person unter sechzehn Jahren dadurch mißbraucht, daß sie
 1. sexuelle Handlungen an ihr vornimmt oder an sich von ihr vornehmen läßt, oder
 2. diese dazu bestimmt, sexuelle Handlungen an einem Dritten vorzunehmen oder von einem Dritten an sich vornehmen zu lassen,
 und dabei die fehlende Fähigkeit des Opfers zur sexuellen Selbstbestimmung ausnutzt, wird mit Freiheitsstrafe bis zu drei Jahren oder mit Geldstrafe bestraft.

- (3) In den Fällen des Absatzes 2 wird die Tat nur auf Antrag verfolgt, es sei denn, daß die Strafverfolgungsbehörde wegen des besonderen öffentlichen Interesses an der Strafverfolgung ein Einschreiten von Amts wegen für geboten hält.

- (4) In den Fällen der Absätze 1 und 2 kann das Gericht von Strafe nach diesen Vorschriften absehen, wenn bei Berücksichtigung des Verhaltens der Person, gegen die sich die Tat richtet, das Unrecht der Tat gering ist.

Resolution der Mitgliederversammlung vom 12.6.1994

Der Bundesverband Homosexualität (BVH) beobachtet mit Sorge die zunehmende Diskriminierung der Pädophilen. Besonders entsetzt sind wir darüber, daß auch schwule Organisationen sich an der Ausgrenzung von Pädophilen beteiligen.

Die Nürnberger Schwulengruppe "Fliederlich" hat auf Druck der Stadt Nürnberg ihre Pädogruppe ausgeschlossen. Funktionäre des Internationalen Lesben- und Schwulenverbandes (ILGA) versuchen auf Druck der UNO-Vertretung der Vereinigten Staaten, die Pädophilengruppen auszuschließen.

Der BVH fordert seine Mitgliedsgruppen auf, trotz zunehmenden gesellschaftlichen Druckes die Arbeit der Pädophilengruppen in solidarischer Weise zu unterstützen.

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Von der Mitgliederversammlung des Bundesverband Homosexualität (BVH) einstimmig (mit einer Enthaltung) angenommene Resolution. Waldschlößchen, den 12.6.1994



Press Information of VSG

Munich, October 1994

VSG

Verein für sexuelle
Gleichberechtigung e. V.
Schwulengruppe
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ILGA in difficulties with the UN - The VSG comments

In order to maintain its consultative status in the United Nations, the International Lesbian and Gay Association (ILGA) fulfilled a demand of the USA and expelled in Summer 1994 three pedophile groups. But that was not sufficient for the USA. Because the Munich gay organization "Verein fuer sexuelle Gleichberechtigung" (VSG) with its pedophile group is affiliated with the ILGA, its UN status has now been suspended. The VSG expects that this time the ILGA will not yield to the pressure.

The International Lesbian and Gay Association (ILGA) attained in Summer 1993, after long efforts, a consultative status as a non-governmental organization in the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) of the United Nations. This should open the possibility for the ILGA to represent more efficiently the concerns of gays and lesbians in the UN.

After only a few weeks, this status was endangered: a right-wing anti-gay newspaper in the USA publicized the fact that the American gay pedophile organization NAMBLA (North-American Man-Boy Love Association) was a member of the ILGA. As a result the US mission to the United Nations demanded in October 1993 that the ILGA should dissociate itself from the NAMBLA; otherwise it would work to rescind the consultative status of the ILGA.

For several member groups and several officials of the ILGA, the membership of NAMBLA was also a thorn in the flesh; therefore the Secretariats' Committee (the executive committee) of the ILGA endorsed the demand of the USA. They stated that the ILGA "condemns pedophilia" and called on NAMBLA and two other pedophile member groups to resign from the ILGA. But the three groups did not comply with this demand.

At the next Annual Conference of the ILGA, which took place at the end of June 1994 in New York, the Secretariats' Committee made a motion to expel the three pedophile groups. This motion was adopted with the necessary majority of more than 80% of the delegates' votes. At the same time, the Annual Conference decided, also by a large majority, that the membership of "groups or associations whose predominant aim is to support or promote pedophilia (is) incompatible with the future development of ILGA". The ILGA believed that this would be sufficient to comply with the demand of the US mission to the UN and that there could be no further obstacles to the continuation of the ILGA's consultative status at the UN.

ILGA's UN status once again endangered

Things turned out differently. Already in January 1994, the American Senate, on the motion of the right-wing senator Jesse Helms, had unanimously decided that the USA had to retain funds of more than 118 million dollars due to the UN and its sub-organizations, unless the President of the USA certified to the Congress by 30 September 1994 that no agency of the United Nations supports pedophilia or "grants any official status, accreditation or recognition to any organization which promotes, condones or seeks the legalization of pedophilia or which includes as a subsidiary or member any such organization".

On 16 September 1994, the ECOSOC suspended the consultative status of the ILGA on the motion of the USA, the reason being that the US mission to the UN erroneously stated that yet another pedophile group belonged to the ILGA, namely the Munich gay group "Verein fuer sexuelle Gleichberechtigung" ("Society for Sexual Equality", VSG). Julie Dorf, who is the spokeswoman of the ILGA Action Secretariat, told an American periodical at the end of September that the US mission to the UN had been informed about this by means of an anonymous letter. There was allegedly an English translation of a German publication in which the VSG was supposed to call for abolishing all laws banning sex between adults and minors. Julie Dorf continued: "Had we known that VSG was a pedophile group, we would have expelled them in June".

At the ECOSOC meeting on 16 September 1994, the representative of the Federal Republic of Germany, according to a communication of the German Foreign Office, advocated that the ILGA's consultative status should not yet be totally cancelled, as originally moved by the USA, but for the present it should only be temporarily suspended. The ECOSOC subcommittee for non-governmental organizations has now to investigate whether the claim of the USA is correct. Dependent on the findings of this investigation, it will be decided whether the consultative status of the ILGA will be restored or definitely cancelled.

Activities and objectives of the VSG

On 27 September 1994, the VSG received a letter from the Administrative Office of the ILGA. The coordinator Jean-Christophe Eeckhout wrote on behalf of the Secretariats' Committee to ask 1. whether the VSG is a pedophile group and 2. whether it promotes or seeks recognition or legalization of pedophilia.

The VSG answered this request with a three page statement. It points out that the VSG is one of the oldest gay groups in Germany, affiliated with the ILGA since 1981, and that it is engaged in numerous activities. The most important political activities of the VSG in the last few years were several critical written responses to the reform of the German criminal law relating to sexual offences, its year-long attempts to erect a memorial stone to the homosexual victims at the Dachau concentration camp, its participation in the Dachau "Working Group for the Future of the Concentration Camp Memorial", and its cooperation within the "Bundesverband Homosexualitaet" (the German national association of gay emancipation groups) in formulating a proposal of a law for legal recognition of personal partnerships.

Also the self-help and emancipation group of pedophile gays, which has worked within the VSG since the end of the seventies, is of course mentioned. Although in its activities largely independent, organizationally it depends on its affiliation with the VSG for the use of facilities (meeting rooms, post address etc.).

To answer the second question of the ILGA, it was necessary to distinguish the various meanings which may be understood in the term "pedophilia": pedophile orientation, pedophile identity and sexual activity between adults and minors. In the third case, there must be a further distinction between consensual sexuality, which respects the needs and wishes of the child, and sexual coercion or assault. The VSG believes that all people have the right of social recognition of their sexual orientation and identity. The VSG neither condemns nor promotes any exercising of consensual sexuality. Non-consensual sexuality, especially with children, is severely condemned by the VSG and its pedophile group.

An ideal society should, from the VSG's point of view, allow all consensual and responsible sexuality, regardless of the participants' sex and age. But this cannot be achieved in the short term, since it would presuppose deep changes in the overall attitudes of the population to sexual matters. This is a task far too large for a single gay group or even for the gay movement as a whole. The VSG considers therefore that this is an issue for the whole of society: to work on developing social conditions which would lead to social acceptance of any kind of consensual and responsible sexuality and which in the long term would make the legal age-limit for such sexuality superfluous.

To react with hostility to a minority among gays would be to copy society's reaction to gays. Such a behaviour is impossible for a gay emancipation group like the VSG. So far the essence of the VSG's answer to the ILGA.

Will the ILGA bow to the repeated extortion?

The VSG regrets that the ILGA has got into trouble with its consultative status at the UN. But the VSG is not responsible for this.

The organizational support the VSG offers to its pedophile group can scarcely be categorized generally as "support or promotion of pedophilia", nor can the fact that the VSG as a gay group demands the right of sexual self-determination for all persons, including pedophiles and children. Besides, none of this is the predominant aim of the VSG. It is therefore absolutely clear that the VSG's membership in the ILGA is in no way inconsistent with the above quoted resolution of the ILGA's last Annual Conference. It was obviously not the intention of the conference that gay groups like the VSG be ousted from the ILGA.

The VSG expects that the ILGA will not bow to the blackmail of the USA once again. The ILGA already paid a very high price, when it relinquished gay solidarity and expelled the three pedophile groups, in order to maintain its consultative status in the United Nations.

On the contrary, the ILGA has, from the VSG's point of view, to convince the ECOSOC subcommittee that the VSG is a gay organization whose membership in the ILGA does not justify the abolition of the ILGA's consultative status. The restoration of this status should be all the more possible because the ECOSOC has not given any reason why the ILGA membership of a gay organization with a pedophile self-help subgroup, whose objectives and activities do not violate any law, should be inconsistent with the ILGA's consultative status.

The Secretariats' Committee will have to decide the ILGA's further steps in its next meeting at the end of October 1994.

Responsible: Burghard Richter

International Lesbian and
Gay Association (ILGA)
Attn. of Hans Hjerpekjøn,
Secretary General
c/o Administrative Office
81, rue du Marché au Charbon
B - 1000 Bruxelles
Fax 0032 2 5022471



VSG

Verein für sexuelle
Gleichberechtigung e. V.
Schwulengruppe

Munich, 28.10.1994

Dear Hans, dear friends,

Thank you for your fax letter of 25.10.1994. We were really surprised to learn that it was the VSG's presentation in two widespread gay guides of Munich which caused so much excitement for the American government.

Thanks also to Julie Dorf for her letter of 27.10.1994. Our press release of 24.10.1994 would have been a little different, if we had earlier received her memo of 6.10.1994.

1. Our answers to your questions concerning our response of 4.10.1994 (points g and k):

a) Our guiding principle is the right of sexual self-determination. As a gay emancipation group, we are fighting for it, because it has more or less been denied to us. But we were dishonest and not credible, if we demanded it exclusively for ourselves. Everybody must have the right of sexual self-determination. This comprises both protection from sexual coercion and the freedom to have consensual and responsible sexuality. "Everybody" includes of course pedophile persons and children, and particularly it includes gay pedophiles who deserve our solidarity as members of our gay community.

Therefore, it is our opinion that all consensual sexuality, including consensual sexuality between adults and minors, should be socially acknowledged and legalized. This is the substance of a resolution passed by the VSG's general meeting in September 1986. I enclose a copy and a translation of this resolution.

Practically, however, recognition and legalization of consensual pedosexuality is not the main goal of the VSG, since we have not even achieved social recognition of homosexuality (between adults). To remove this grievance, which concerns the vast majority of VSG members, is therefore the primary aim of the VSG. Besides this, the VSG also advocates recognition and legalization of consensual pedosexuality by supporting its pedophile group.

b) Section 176 of the German penal code bans both consensual and non-consensual sexuality with children under the age of 14. A repeal of this section would therefore legalize also non-consensual sexuality with children (unless it is simultaneously covered by some other section, e.g. bodily harm). Consequently, the VSG is neither in favour of nor does it want the repeal of section 176. The pedophile group of the VSG does not demand it either. But our pedophile group made a proposal to reform this section so that it would apply only to non-consensual sexuality with children. The VSG as a whole is internally discussing this proposal, which certainly could be a reasonable solution.

The VSG's attitude towards section 176 is in a clear contrast to its long-standing fight against section 175. Section 175 prohibited homosexuality with young men under the age of 18 and thus discriminated against gays. In Spring 1994 it was finally cancelled. But by the same amending law, a new section against "sexual abuse of young people" between 14 and 16 of either sex was established. Thus lesbian contacts and many heterosexual contacts with young people became punishable for the first time. As this is not a progress towards more sexual self-determination, the VSG, together with many other German gay organizations, had objected to this amendment and - unfortunately in vain - insisted that section 175 be repealed without any replacement by a new section. (Cf. our comprehensive written statement of 1993, which we sent to you on 4.10.1994.)

2. Our comments to the translation of the excerpts from the gay guides referred to by the US mission to the United Nations:

Of course we know the texts. The VSG (and its pedophile group, respectively) itself wrote the presentations and gave them to the publishers for inclusion into the guides.

"München von hinten" ("Munich from behind") is a booklet published by Bruno Gmünder Verlag in Berlin. The translation refers to the 1990 edition. In 1992 the following edition appeared, and the 1994 edition is now being prepared. "Rose Seiten" ("Pink Pages") is an information brochure published twice a year by the Munich gay information centre "Sub" and the firm PC-Print in Munich. The translation refers to the edition of Autumn 1993. Of the Spring 1994 edition I sent you several copies enclosed with my letter of 4.10.1994, and meanwhile the Autumn 1994 edition has appeared. The translation calls "Rosa Seiten" a "telephone directory". This is not correct; it contains not only telephone numbers, but all kinds of information about Munich gay groups and projects as well as commercial institutions.

The translation is on the whole correct, but it contains several mistakes. For example, in the "Rosa Seiten" presentation of the VSG, the sentence "Dem VSG ist die Rolle einer Politgruppe zugewachsen" does not mean "The political role of the VSG has grown". Or "Rosenmontagsball" means "carnival ball" ("Rosenmontag" is the last monday before Lent, not "Pentacost Monday" or Whitmonday).

The most important part concerning the political activities of the VSG is correctly translated. But the translation allows misunderstanding for non-German readers. "Die ersatzlose Streichung (cancellation without replacement) des § 175 und die Entkriminalisierung der Pädosexualität", being two examples of political aims of the VSG, is rendered by "the elimination of article 175 and the decriminalization of pedo-sexuality".

Every German knows what "article 175" is, and hence a German reader will immediately realize that these are two totally different items. But a non-German reader, who does not know the section numbers of the German penal code, may suppose that article 175 is directed against pedosexuality, because our effort for its elimination is mentioned in connection with decriminalization of pedosexuality. (Perhaps this led the US mission to the UN to the assumption that the VSG was a pedophile group. But this can't be an excuse since they could make inquiries what section 175 actually was.)

Since only very little space was available to us for the presentation, the different ranks of these two aims could not be pointed out. For the same reason, another misunderstanding is possible for a non-German or a non-gay reader. As the discussion of pedophilia has been carried on very intensely in the German gay movement during the last few years, we could assume that a German gay reader who is interested in our political activities will probably understand that "pedosexuality" only means consensual sexuality between adults and minors. But a reader from a country in which this discussion has not so intensely been carried out may perhaps understand it wrong.

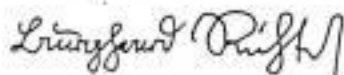
Finally, I am not sure whether the English word "decriminalization" has exactly the same meaning as the German "Entkriminalisierung". "Entkriminalisierung" has not only a legal, but also a social meaning: The society should gradually learn that the respective behaviour (in this case consensual sexuality with minors) must not be regarded as criminal.

The fact that the issue of pedophilia is only one example in a long list of political and other activities of the VSG shows clearly that this is not our predominant aim.

The presentation of the pedophile group ("Pedo-Group") of the VSG does of course not refer to the VSG as a whole, but only for this subgroup.

So far our explanations and comments. We hope they will give you the clearness you need for your discussions and decisions. This will probably not be quite easy for you.

With the best wishes and kind regards,
yours sincerely



Burghard Richter

International Lesbian and Gay Association

Administrative Office

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Verein für sexuelle Gleichberechtigung
(VSG) Attn. Burghardt Richter
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80052 Munchen
Germany

Brussels, September 23rd, 1994

Dear VSG,

I write to you on behalf of the Secretariats Committee.

You were present during the New York ILGA World Conference, as well as during the vote for the adoption of the resolution to exclude pedophile groups. As a reminder, the following motion was passed :

"Groups or associations whose predominant aim is to support or promote pedophilia are incompatible with the future development of ILGA".

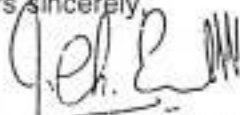
In regard to our recent suspension of our ECOSOC NGO status, we have to ask you again and officially the following :

1. Is your association a pedophile group ?
2. Do you promote or seeks regognition or legalization of pedophilia ?

We need to receive your answer, by fax or by letter, before October 10.

If we have not received your answer before this date, we will interpret that as a positive answer to the two questions and on that basis we will have to address your situation at the upcoming October's Secretariats Committee meeting in light of the resolution mentioned above.

Yours sincerely,



Jean-Christophe Eeckhout
Co-ordinator

VSG

Verein für sexuelle Gleichberechtigung e.V.
München



The VSG's answer to the ILGA

In regard of the suspension of its United Nations consultative status, the ILGA asked us the following questions:

1. Is your association a pedophile group?
2. Do you promote or seek recognition or legalization of pedophilia?

These are our answers.

Question 1:

No. We are a gay group.

The Verein für sexuelle Gleichberechtigung (VSG, that means Society for Sexual Equality) in Munich was founded in 1973 and was one of the first gay organizations in Germany. The main activities of our group have been:

- provision of meeting opportunities and communication forums for gays,
- advisory services to homosexual men with difficulties relating to their sexual orientation,
- gay emancipation, i.e. the establishment of a gay consciousness,
- cultural activities,
- public relations work relating to prejudices and discrimination against gays,
- publication of a journal,
- AIDS prevention work.

In 1981 the VSG became a member of the International Lesbian and Gay Association (ILGA, then IGA). In 1984 the VSG was instrumental, together with two other gay groups in Munich, in founding the Munich AIDS-Help Organization, which was one of the first of its kind in Germany. In 1986 it became a founder-member of the Bundesverband Homosexualität (BVH), which is the national umbrella organization for German gay emancipation groups.

In the course of the eighties the more liberal environment allowed several other gay groups and projects to be set up in Munich. As a result some of the former VSG activities, such as the counselling service, have now been transferred over to other groups.

In the past few years, our principal political themes have been:

- the reform of the German sexual criminal law,
- the erection of a memorial stone to the gay victims of the Dachau concentration camp,
- other current topics.

Over the last few years, the German Federal Justice Department and the Federal Council presented several drafts to replace the German penal code section 175, which was concerning homosexuality, by a new section relating to legal protection for young people (in the age between 14 and 16). We were active in preparing critical responses to the various drafts of legislation, which we sent to the representatives of the Federal Parliament and to the Justice Ministers of the Federal Republic and of the individual states, in order to influence the parliamentary discussion.

At Dachau the VSG has been attempting for many years, also in the name of the other gay organizations in Munich, to erect a memorial plaque to homosexual victims of the concentration camp. However the approval for such a monument has always been refused, without any reasons given, by the Comité

International de Dachau, which is composed of former political detainees. Some years ago, the stone has found temporary shelter on the site of the protestant chapel in the Dachau Memorial Centre. The very fact that this is only a provisional state requires us to be repeatedly active. We are also engaged in the "Working Party for the Future of the Concentration Camp Memorial". That is a Dachau-town initiative aiming at improvements of the memorial site which has remained more or less unchanged for nearly thirty years. The initiative makes suggestions to extend the purpose of the memorial centre, which has mainly been a commemorative place, into a place of learning for young people, which comes up to present requirements.

The VSG made substantial contributions in formulating a draft law presented by the BVH in 1993 for the introduction of the legal recognition of personal partnerships.

As well as these public activities, the VSG organizes, often together with other groups, discussion meetings, theatre performances, walks and excursions, carnival festivities etc.

All our activities are regularly reported in our bimonthly newspaper "Rosa Info".

Since the end of the seventies, there has been a self-help and emancipation group of pedophile gays within the VSG. This group gives its members and guests the opportunity to meet with each other and to talk about personal experiences and problems. Each month the pedophile group receives inquiries, not only from the whole of Southern Germany, but also from Austria and Switzerland, asking for advice in psychological, social and legal problems.

The pedophile group — less than ten per cent of the VSG members belong to it — is in its activity largely independent of the VSG. But it needs our facilities (meeting rooms, post address etc) which it could not otherwise access.

Question 2:

The word "pedophilia" can have different meanings. It can mean pedophile orientation, pedophile identity or the practice of pedosexuality. In the latter case, we have to distinguish between consensual sexuality, which respects the child's genuine needs and wishes and therefore never is sexual abuse, and sexual coercion, which more or less ignores the child's needs and wishes. So this question comprises a lot of different questions requiring different answers. The questions can be arranged in the following scheme:

	pedophile orientation?	pedophile identity?	practice of consensual sexuality with children?	sexual coercion of children?
Do you promote	a	b	c	d
Do you seek recognition of	e	f	g	h
Do you seek legalization of	i	j	k	l

a) Do you promote pedophile orientation?

This question doesn't make any sense, because it is impossible to promote or to suppress any sexual orientation.

b) Do you promote pedophile identity?

Everybody has the right to develop his / her sexual identity according to his / her sexual orientation. This process of coming out and emancipation is mainly the work of each individual. It is essentially promoted by a self-help and emancipation group of like-minded persons. So our pedophile group does promote the sexual identity of its members and possibly of those pedophile persons who seek its advice.

The VSG itself promotes pedophile identity only indirectly by giving organizational support to the group. We believe that only those pedophiles who have not developed their sexual identity are possibly capable of sexual abuse of children.

c) Do you promote the practice of consensual sexuality with children?

No. Although we don't condemn consensual and responsible sexuality, we don't promote any sexuality. Also the VSG's pedophile group strictly refuses any promotion of actions which infringe the law.

d) Do you promote sexual coercion of children?

No. We severely condemn any abuse of human beings, including sexual coercion. In particular, we condemn any sexual abuse of children. And so does our pedophile group.

e) Do you seek recognition of pedophile orientation?

We agree to the ILGA's 1990 resolution which "calls on all members to treat all sexual minorities with respect and to engage in constructive dialogue with them". We think that not only ILGA members should behave like that.

f) Do you seek recognition of pedophile identity?

We believe that everybody has a claim that the society recognizes the whole of his / her personal identity, including his / her specific sexual identity.

g) Do you seek recognition of consensual sexuality with children?

According to modern child psychology, it is not consensual sexuality, but rather its subsequent demonization by the child's environment, which harms a child. And it is the moral condemnation of consensual pedosexuality which brings the adult partner into contempt.

Therefore, a removal of this social disapprobation, which unfortunately is deeply rooted in the European and other cultures, would only be beneficial for both sides. But the achievement of this goal is, of course, a long-term problem for the whole of society, a task far too large alone for a single gay group or even for the Gay Movement. It would require deep changes in the overall attitudes of the population to sexual matters. It is therefore quite unrealistic to strive for an immediate recognition of consensual sexuality with children. All of us should, however, work towards a development of social conditions which on a long term will allow any kind of consensual and responsible sexuality to be socially accepted.

h) Do you seek recognition of sexual coercion of children?

No. We detest any kind of coercion or abuse of children, and so does our pedophile group.

i) Do you seek legalization of pedophile orientation?

This question doesn't make any sense, because sexual orientation is not a matter of legality or illegality.

j) Do you seek legalization of pedophile identity?

This question doesn't make any sense, because sexual identity is not a matter of legality or illegality.

k) Do you seek legalization of consensual sexuality with children?

Sexual self-determination comprises both protection from any sexual coercion and the unrestricted right of practising any consensual and responsible sexuality. The sexual self-determination for pedophiles, youths and children is still far from being realized. An ideal society should allow any consensual and responsible sexuality, regardless of the participants' sex and age. This would, however, presuppose social acceptance of consensual pedosexuality, which — as pointed out above — can hardly be achieved on a short term. It is therefore quite unrealistic to strive for an immediate abolition of laws prohibiting consensual sexuality with children.

This is why the VSG has never demanded the cancellation of section 176 of the German penal code, which sets an age limit of fourteen years for any sexual contacts. The VSG's pedophile group, however, suggested a different legal treatment of consensual and non-consensual sexuality with children. All of us should work towards a development of social conditions which on a long term renders any statutory age limitation for consensual sexuality superfluous.

l) Do you seek legalization of sexual coercion of children?

No. The state has to use all appropriate means, including criminal law and prosecution, to protect children from sexual coercion.

Final statement

We believe that nobody should be discriminated because of his / her sexual orientation or consensual sexuality, and we believe that gay solidarity cannot exclude pedophile gays. As a gay group, we must not behave toward a minority among us in the same hostile way as the anti-gay majority behaves toward ourselves. This principle ought to be upheld by all gay emancipation groups, as it was upheld by the ILGA before June 30, 1994.

Kritische Auseinandersetzung mit den neuen Falblättern der AG-Pädo-BVH

Auf der letzten Sitzung der AG-Pädo-BVH vom 3. bis 4. Dezember 94 in Dortmund wurden drei neue Papiere gegen die Stimmen der Bielefelder Teilnehmer bzw. bei Enthaltung der Bielefelder Teilnehmer beschlossen. („Liebe zwischen Kindern u. Erwachsenen“, „Es bleibt doch ihr Kind“ und „Mein großer Freund steht auf mich“.) Die Gründe für unsere Gegenstimmen bzw. Enthaltungen lagen einerseits in Stillfragen, die letztlich Geschmacksfragen sind und auf die wir hier nicht noch einmal näher eingehen wollen. Es zeigte sich aber auch, daß hier sehr verschiedene Grundhaltungen zum Ausdruck kommen. Daher wollen wir uns mit den Texten, bei denen wir große inhaltliche Bedenken haben, hier noch einmal beschäftigen. Dabei geht es uns nicht darum, andere von unseren Positionen zu überzeugen. Wir möchten lediglich unsere Position deutlich machen und eine Diskussion darüber anregen. Natürlich haben wir nichts dagegen, wenn am Ende dabei herauskommt, daß sich andere unserer Meinung anschließen, aber das ist nicht das Ziel dieses Textes. Wir haben Achtung auch vor anderen Meinungen und lassen diese genau wie unsere gelten.

1. Kinder werden diskriminiert

In den Texten „Es bleibt doch Ihr Kind“ und „Liebe zwischen Kindern und Erwachsenen“ werden Kinder an einzelnen Textstellen durch die Sprache diskriminiert. Wir betrachten Kinder als Erwachsenen gleichwertige (nicht gleiche) Menschen, so wie wir Frauen als Männern prinzipiell gleichwertig betrachten und Schwarze Weißen, Ausländern Deutschen etc.

Hier die entsprechenden Textstellen:

- in „Es bleibt doch Ihr Kind“, Absatz „Erotik ist kein Abwaschen“:

„Abwaschen oder einkaufen können Kinder schon mal müssen. Eine stark befahrene Straße überqueren oder abends lange aufbleiben können Kinder schon mal nicht dürfen.“

- und in „Liebe zwischen Kindern und Erwachsenen“, Absatz „Grenzen ...“:

„Es liegt in der Verantwortung des Erwachsenen, dem Kind Raum zu geben, Art und Intensität des Körperkontaktes selbst bestimmen zu können.“

Da sich vielen von Euch sicher beim Lesen dieser Sätze der diskriminierende Charakter nicht erschließt, stelle ich die gleichen Sätze jetzt in einen Zusammenhang, indem Eure Sensibilität bezüglich Diskriminierung besser ausgeprägt sein dürfte: Ich ersetze

das Wort „Kinder“ durch „Frauen“ und das Wort „Erwachsene“ durch das Wort „Männer“:

„Abwaschen oder einkaufen können Frauen schon mal müssen. Eine stark befahrene Straße überqueren oder abends lange aufbleiben können Frauen schon mal nicht dürfen.“

„Es liegt in der Verantwortung des Mannes, der Frau Raum zu geben, Art und Intensität des Körperkontaktes selbst bestimmen zu können.“

Ihr merkt, wie unmöglich diese Texte so sind. Wir empfinden sie im original als genauso unmöglich.

Zur Erklärung:

Wir gehen davon aus, daß Erwachsenen und Kindern als prinzipiell gleichwertigen Menschen die gleichen grundlegenden Rechte zukommen. Erwachsene haben kein prinzipielles Recht, Kindern eine Handlung verbindlich zu machen, sei es nun Abwaschen, ins Bett gehen oder Sex. Und es liegt ganz sicher *nicht* in der Verantwortung des Erwachsenen, Kindern irgendeinen Spielraum huldvoll von oben herab zu gewähren, sondern den Kindern kommt selbstverständlich als grundlegendes Recht (das sich in unseren Gesetzen nicht widerspiegelt) der Raum zu, über ihre Belange und natürlich auch über die Art ihres Körperkontaktes zu bestimmen!

Kinder stehen in der heutigen Gesellschaft etwa auf der Stufe wie Frauen vor zweihundert Jahren. In dieser langen Zeit haben es die Frauen allmählich geschafft, als prinzipiell gleichwertig gesehen zu werden. Kinder sind heute leider weit davon weg und ich finde es erschreckend, daß nicht einmal unter den Pädos der AG-Pädo-BVH hierfür eine Sensibilität vorhanden ist.

Dabei sind nach unserer Erfahrung gerade die Beziehungen zwischen Pädos und Kindern meistens von der Anerkennung der Gleichwertigkeit geprägt. Pädos werden von Kindern oft als Gleichaltrige betrachtet, weil sie nicht die erzieherische Einstellung von Erwachsenen haben sondern eine Freundschaft wie zwischen Gleichaltrigen führen. In solchen Beziehungen waschen Kinder auch mal ab, überqueren stark befahrene Straßen nicht alleine oder gehen zeitig ins Bett. Aber nicht weil sie das tun *müssen*, weil es jemand von ihnen will, der prinzipiell *mehr* Recht hat als sie selber, sondern weil es sich in der Beziehung ergibt. Frauen in Beziehungen mit Männern waschen auch Geschirr, weil sie sehen, daß die Arbeit getan werden muß. Kinder in von Gleichwertigkeit und gegenseitiger Achtung geprägten Beziehungen sind offen für die Bedürfnisse der anderen und bekommen mit, wie dringend es *mir* gerade ist, daß sie nicht alleine über diese stark befahrene Straße gehen.

2. Kinder werden als erziehungsbedürftig dargestellt

Textstellen in „Es bleibt doch Ihr Kind“:

- Absatz „Auch Kinder haben eine Sexualität“: „... es gehört zur Erziehung, ihnen dabei Orientierungshilfen zu geben.“
- Absatz „Erotik ist kein Abwaschen“: „Wo es aber um so tief verwurzelte Gefühle geht wie bei der Sexualität, darf Erziehung nicht anordnen oder verbieten.“

Wir gehen, im Gegensatz zum Großteil der Bevölkerung, davon aus, daß Kinder keine zu erziehenden Wesen sind. Bei Erziehung steht immer einer oben, der zu *Deinem Besten* an Kindern formt und schmiegelt, um sie zu richtigen, vollwertigen Menschen zu machen. Wir lehnen es ab, stellvertretend für die Kinder die Verantwortung zu tragen sondern gehen davon aus, daß jeder Mensch von Geburt an die Fähigkeit zur Selbstverantwortung in sich trägt. Entsprechend lehnen wir die Texte ab, weil sie die prinzipielle Erziehungsbedürftigkeit von Kindern nicht in Frage stellen. Dieses Thema hier jetzt weiter auszuführen, würde sicher zu weit führen. Für den, der sich näher informieren will, hier ein paar Lesetips:

- Ekkehard von Braunmühl: Antipädagogik, Weinheim 1975
 „Der Anspruch, andere Menschen in ihren 'Grundstrukturen' zu formen, ihnen 'Ziele fürs Leben' zu setzen, darüber zu bestimmen, was sie als 'lebenswert' betrachten, sie zur 'Verinnerlichung gleichbleibend dominanter Motivationen' zu zwingen, dieser Anspruch ist es der mit dem Begriff 'Erziehung' gekennzeichnet wird. Ihn zu durchschauen als seinem Wesen nach intolerant, mißtrauisch, totalitär und auf Entselbstung zielend, ist die Voraussetzung dafür, die Erziehung nicht nur als überflüssig [...], sondern auch als kinder-, menschen-, lebensfeindlich, als verbrecherisch zu kennzeichnen.“ (s.o., S. 78)
- Carl Rogers: Die Kraft des Guten, München 1978
 „Das Kind wird als unverwechselbares, achtenswertes Individuum betrachtet, welches das Recht hat, sein Erleben auf seine persönliche Weise zu bewerten und dem umfassende, autonome Entscheidungsbefugnisse eingeräumt werden. [...] In diesen Beziehungen bleibt die jeweilige Entscheidung, ebenso wie die Verantwortung für diese Entscheidung, dem Individuum vorbehalten. Die Beziehung ist gekennzeichnet durch einen wechselnden Ausdruck von Gefühlen und Einstellungen, die der andere akzeptierend anzuhören und aufzunehmen bemüht ist, wobei auch er ein Recht auf seine eigenen Gefühle und Einstellungen hat, die ebenfalls akzeptierend angehört werden sollen.“ (s.o., S. 42 f.)
- Hubertus von Schoenebeck: Unterstützen statt erziehen, München 1984
 „Dieses Buch bricht mit der Tradition, Kinder erziehen zu müssen. Es geht nicht mehr um das Oben-Unten-Denken, das die Pädagogik seit eh und je beherrscht. Doch wie können erziehungsfreie Beziehungen mit Gewinn für Kinder und Erwachsene realisiert werden? Hubertus von Schoenebeck stellt mit diesem Buch ein erziehungsfreies Praxiskonzept vor, für das er sich seit Ende der siebziger Jahre in Veröffentlichungen und Vorträgen, Ausstellungen und Seminaren einsetzt.“ (Text auf der Rückseite der Taschenbuchausgabe von 1993)

3. Änderungsvorschläge

Es wäre sicherlich ein Gebot der Konstruktivität, nicht nur zu kritisieren, sondern auch Änderungsvorschläge zu unterbreiten. Wir gehen aber davon aus, daß diese innerhalb der AG-Pädo-BVH keine Mehrheit finden würden und sparen uns daher die Arbeit. Es geht uns auch wirklich nicht darum, unsere Vorstellungen in der AG durchzusetzen. Wir sind gebeten worden, unsere Sichtweise einmal darzulegen und zu diesem Zweck schreiben wir diesen Text.

4. Erziehungsfreier Umgang in pädophilen Beziehungen

ist unserer Meinung nach meist ohnehin Realität. Möglicherweise ist es aber trotzdem interessant, über dieses Thema einmal zu sprechen. Ob dies im Rahmen einer regulären AG-Sitzung sinnvoll ist oder ob man einen anderen Rahmen dafür finden kann müßte man sehen. Fragen wie „ist erziehungsfreier Umgang mit Kinder möglich, die von ihren Eltern erzogen werden“ oder „wie funktioniert das überhaupt in der Praxis“ könnten hier geklärt werden. Wer Interesse hat, kann uns ja mal schreiben.

Pädophilen
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c/o Unterstützerkreis
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Liebe Freunde,

auch in diesem Jahr wollen wir kurz zusammenfassen, was unsere Gruppe beschäftigt hat und wie es um uns steht. Erstmals erhalten diese Informationen außer den Gruppen auch alle diejenigen, die im vergangenen Jahr mit uns Kontakt hatten.

Treffen und Teilnehmer ...

Zur Zeit hat die Gruppe noch vier regelmäßige Teilnehmer sowie zwei unregelmäßige. Weitere fünf Personen waren bei einzelnen Treffen dabei. Neuinteressenten hatten wir zwei, beide kamen zum Vorabtreffen aber keiner zum Gruppentreffen. Getroffen haben wir uns insgesamt dreizehn Mal an fünf verschiedenen Orten. Am IPCE-Treffen haben wir nicht teilgenommen, hoffen aber im nächsten Jahr in München wieder dabei zu sein. Im Dezember nahmen wir an einem Treffen der AG-Pædo-BvH in Dortmund teil.

Raumproblem ...

Unser Problem, seit letztem Jahr keinen Raum für unsere Treffen zu haben, schien sich Anfang dieses Jahres zu lösen: Wir hatten Kontakt zur Aids-Hilfe Bielefeld aufgenommen und bekamen ziemlich schnell die Zusage, uns in den Räumen der Aids-Hilfe nach deren Umzug treffen zu können. Leider verzögerte sich dieses jedoch dadurch, daß die Renovierung der neuen Räume der Aids-Hilfe mehr Zeit in Anspruch nahm als geplant. Das erste Treffen in den Räumen der Aids-Hilfe scheiterte dann an einer mißglückten Schlüsselübergabe. Als wir den Schlüssel für das September-Treffen bei der Aids-Hilfe abholen wollten, wurde uns mitgeteilt, dieses unser erstes Treffen in diesen Räumen sei nun gleichzeitig auch das letzte, da sich nach vielfältigem hin und her die Mehrheit der Mitarbeiter nach langer Reifezeit nun doch gegen uns ausgesprochen hätten. Für diese Mitarbeiter sei eine rationale Auseinandersetzung mit dem Thema Pädophilie und Pädophile Selbsthilfe nicht möglich, da das Thema emotionell zu stark besetzt sei. Da wir für das nächste Treffen bereits Neuinteressenten in die Räume der Aids-Hilfe eingeladen hatten, konnten wir noch die Gnadenfrist von einem weiteren Termin aushandeln. Seit Oktober sind wir nun wieder ohne festen Gruppenraum und somit wieder auf private Wohnungen angewiesen. Da wir zur Zeit keine Neuinteressenten haben bzw. die Letzten den Einladungen zu den Treffen nicht gefolgt sind, ist das Problem nicht ganz akut. Spätestens für die nächsten Neuzugänge brauchen wir aber wieder einen Raum und wo wir den in Bielefeld noch hernehmen sollen, ist uns zur Zeit ein Rätsel.

Internes ...

Zwei neue Dinge haben wir dieses Jahr ausprobiert:

1. Zwei Jugendliche, die mit einem Teilnehmer befreundet sind, baten uns, an unseren Treffen teilnehmen zu dürfen, da sie sich durch ihre Einbeziehung als Zeugen und sog. Geschädigte in einem Strafprozeß wg. §176 u. §182 persönlich sehr mit dem Thema Pädophilie auseinandersetzen würden und dies gerne in der Gruppe reflektieren würden. Nach anfänglichen Zweifeln stimmte die Gruppe dann einer probeweisen Teilnahme zu. Die Treffen, an denen sie teilnahmen, verliefen recht positiv. Beide brachten persönliche Erfahrungen ein und bereicherten das Gruppenleben. Ihr Interesse ließ jedoch erwartungsgemäß nach einigen Treffen nach, so daß sie dann auf eine weitere Teilnahme verzichteten. (Der Prozeß ist übrigens recht gut verlaufen und endete mit einer Bewährungsstrafe.)

2. Um mehr Leben und Abwechslung in das Gruppenleben zu bringen, wollten wir eine neue Form des Treffens ausprobieren: Zwischen zwei „normalen“, monatlichen Treffen haben wir ein Aktionstreffen verabredet bei dem auch die mit den Teilnehmern befreundeten Kinder und Jugendlichen teilnehmen durften. Wir wollten zu einer interessanten Stelle im Wald wandern und anschließend ein Freizeitbad aufsuchen. Am Tag vor dieser Aktion stellte sich aber heraus, daß von den ursprünglich fünf interessierten Gruppen-Teilnehmern nur noch einer übrig blieb und noch Interesse hatte, so daß die Aktion abgeblasen wurde.

„Pädophilen Selbsthilfegruppe Düsseldorf“ bzw. „Gruppe Krumme 13“ ...

Erstmals im Januar 1993 erhielten wir einen Brief von D. G. aus Düsseldorf, in dem er uns auf einer „Privaten Videoliste“ Filme mit vermutlich pornographischem Inhalt anbot. Der Brief blieb gemäß den

Gruppenprinzipien unbeantwortet. Zwei weitere Briefe erhielten wir im Februar und im Oktober 1993. Da diese beiden Briefe nur die Bitte um Kontaktaufnahme und keine Porno-Angebote enthielten, entschlossen wir uns, den Brief vom Oktober zu beantworten und schickten D. G. unser Infomaterial. Daraufhin erhielten wir im Dezember 1993 von ihm einen Brief, der ein Infoblatt der „Pädophilen Selbsthilfegruppe Düsseldorf“ enthielt, dessen Aufmachung stark an unserem eigenen Info orientiert war und dessen Inhalt fast wörtlich von uns abgeschrieben war. Er bediente sich sogar des Begriffes *Unterstützter Kreis* in der Gruppenanschrift. In einem Begleitschreiben bat uns D. G. um Geldspenden zur Bewältigung eines Ermittlungsverfahrens gegen ihn wegen Verdachts der Verbreitung pornographischer Schriften.

Da D. G. auf uns insgesamt keinen seriösen Eindruck machte, untersagten wir ihm schriftlich die Verwendung unseres Infomaterials für seine Zwecke und baten ihn, von weiteren Zuschriften an uns abzuhalten. Er reagierte mit einem Brief, indem er die Einstellung der Weiterverbreitung der Infos zusagte. In diesem Jahr erreichte uns dann noch eine Postkarte von ihm aus Amsterdam vom IPCE-Treffen sowie ein Brief, mit der Bitte, doch wieder Kontakt zu ihm aufzunehmen.

Von der AHS erfuhren wir inzwischen, daß man D. G. dort für einen ähnlichen Menschen hält, wie Helmut L. Außerdem hörten wir von Interessenten an unserer Gruppe, daß D. G. Anzeigen seiner Gruppe in verschiedenen Schwulenzeitschriften aufgegeben hat. Aufgrund dieser Information und unserer persönlichen Erfahrung mit D. G. entschlossen wir uns, in die Neuauflage unserer Info-Blätter vor Kontaktaufnahme zur „Pädophilen Selbsthilfegruppe Düsseldorf“ zu warnen.

Öffentlichkeitsarbeit ...

Der Schwerpunkt unserer Öffentlichkeitsarbeit lag nach wie vor bei der Werbung neuer Teilnehmer für die Gruppe. Dabei haben wir die im letzten Jahr begonnene Aufkleberaktion fortgesetzt. Wir haben die Aufkleber vor allem an Laternenpfählen und Mülleimern gut sichtbar in den Innenstädten einiger größerer Städte in unserem Einzugsgebiet geklebt. Nachdem wir inzwischen von unseren 1000 Aufklebern etwa 700 geklebt haben deutet sich das Scheitern dieser Art der Öffentlichkeitsarbeit an. Wir haben lediglich einen Brief auf Grund der Aufkleber erhalten, immerhin war es ein Pädophil mit Interesse, an den Treffen teilzunehmen. Die Gründe für das Scheitern der Aufkleberaktion sehen wir in folgenden Punkten:

1. Die Aufkleber wurden meistens innerhalb kurzer Zeit durch Zerkratzen des Adressteils unkenntlich gemacht oder ganz abgeschabt. (Was nicht einfach war, da wir guten Kleber verwendet haben.) 2. Die Motivation, nachts durch Fußgängerzonen zu schleichen und unbemerkt Aufkleber anzubringen ließ ziemlich schnell nach, als uns klar wurde, daß wir unmöglich so schnell nach kleben können, wie sie entfernt werden. 3. Das gewählte Motiv hat zuwenig „Erkennungswert“ für Pädos.

Ein neuer Aufkleber mit neuem Design ist zur Zeit in Vorbereitung. Ob aber die Motivation, diese auch wirklich zu kleben groß genug ist, daß es sich lohnt, diese drucken zu lassen, darüber herrscht in der Gruppe noch geteilte Meinung.

Zur Zeit liegt unser Schwerpunkt bei Anzeigen in Schwulenzeitschriften. Nach wie vor planen wir auch eine Versandaktion an Vereine, Verbände, Jugendzentren, Parteien etc. in unserem Raum. Die Infoblätter hierfür sind bereits in einer zweiten Auflage von 1000 Exemplaren gedruckt. Die Gruppenkasse ist auch genügend gefüllt, so daß wir die Aktion bald in Angriff nehmen können.

Grüße, Danksagungen ...

Herzliche Grüße richten wir an alle befreundeten Gruppen im In- und Ausland. Besonders grüßen wir alle Einzelpersonen, die gerne mehr Briefkontakt mit uns gehabt hätten, was wir aufgrund von mangelnder Zeit und Motivation nicht realisieren konnten. Besonders erwähnt sei hier Beat Meier in Paris, dessen Bericht wir mit Interesse verfolgen.

Herzlich Danken wollen wir dem Unterstützerkreis in Münster ohne den wir ohne Adresse und die Möglichkeit zur Öffentlichkeitsarbeit dastehen würden und der uns auch beim Nachsenden der Post und beim Druck neuer Info-Blätter tatkräftig unterstützt.

Wir wünschen Euch allen ein angenehmes Jahr 1995.

BUCHBESPRECHUNG

Rüdiger Lautmann: 'Die Lust am Kind - Portrait des Pädophilen', erschienen im Klein Verlag, Hamburg 1994 (141 Seiten, DM 29,80)

Es handelt sich hier um ein deutschsprachiges Projekt, das die sozio-sexuellen Seiten der Pädophilie empirisch, mittels Interviews und Gespräche, erforscht. Interviewed wurden sechzig Männer, und mit einer nicht näher genannten Zahl weiterer Pädophilen wurden informelle Gespräche geführt. Versucht wird eine Antwort zu finden auf: was die erotische Attraktion am Kind (Jungen oder Mädchen) umschließt, wie das sexuelle Geschehen sich gestaltet (um welche sexuelle Handlungen geht es?), und welche moralische Faktoren spielen eine Rolle. Leider konnten keine Frauen für das Projekt gefunden werden, eine Tatsache die immer wieder festgestellt wird. Ich möchte hier hinweisen auf 'On an old Bicycle - Erotic and Sexual Relationships between Women and Minors', PAIDIKA, The Journal of Paedophilia, Nr. 8, Amsterdam 1992, wo die Pädophilie bei Frauen aus verschiedener Sicht untersucht und beschrieben wird.

Lautmann's Untersuchung beweist nochmals, dass es ohne weiteres zwischen Männern und Kindern gute und gelungene Beziehungen und Kontakte in diesem Bereich gibt. Neu ist die ausführlichere Charakter-Beschreibung (das Portrait) des Pädophilen, und das Kapitel über Ethik. Das Buch ist gut geschrieben und liest sich fast wie ein Roman. Man kann nur wünschen, dass sein Werk auch ausserhalb der Wissenschaft gelesen werden wird. Eine englische Uebersetzung wäre wünschenswert, nur deshalb schon, wegen der Bekämpfung der fast weltweiten Massenhysterie in Sachen Kindersexualität und Pädophilie.

Zum Schluss ein Lob für den Klein Verlag, der dieses Buch in diesen Zeiten der Sexualfeindlichkeit, herausgegeben hat.

DR. FRITS BERNARD
Rotterdam

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Hat die Pädagogik versagt? Gewalt gegen Menschen, gegen Kinder, unter Kindern war ebensowenig Inhalt von Lehrplänen der Schulen wie die andere Seite, die Liebe, Zuwendung und Zärtlichkeit mit ihrer großen menschlichen Vielfalt. Ein Tabu, ein Mangel, der krank macht, hilflos und aggressiv.

Macht und Gewalt gegen Kinder ist ein Thema, das viele Menschen berührt. Die Notwendigkeit der Suche nach Ursachen und Prävention ist unumstritten. Jedes Kind hat ein Recht auf Schutz vor Ausbeutung.

Es gibt ältere Jungs und Mädchen, die außerhalb des Familienkreises Zuneigung zu einem geschätzten erwachsenen Menschen entwickeln und dies auch auf eine zärtliche Ebene unter Einbeziehung ihrer Erotik heben, sich dennoch nicht mißbraucht, sondern emotional geborgen fühlen. Diese 'stille Liebe', die nur Verbote in einer lauten und egozentrischen Umwelt findet, wird zum Problem, das im Zenbild einer öffentlichen Meinung Tatsachen entsteht, die es verdienen, erhellt zu werden.

Es gibt Unwissenheit, Halbwissen und viele Vorurteile und Feindbilder. Und es gibt Angst. Angst um die Kinder und Angst, sich mit dem Thema sachlich zu beschäftigen. Die Liebe zwischen Kindern oder Jugendlichen und Erwachsenen ist genau so schwer zu verstehen, wie die Gewalt gegen Kinder, wird aber mehr und mehr auf einem sachlichen Niveau diskutiert. Hier wird dieser Themenbereich erstmals im gesellschaftlichen Machtzusammenhang gesehen.

Wir versuchen, ein emotional schwieriges Thema aus einer bisher ungewöhnlichen Sicht zu betrachten. Aus dem Blickwinkel einiger Erwachsener, die in ihrer Kinderzeit keine (sexuellen) Ausbeutung zu erleben brauchten, aber Zuwendung und positive Wertschätzung erfahren.

Diese Lektüre spricht Leute an, die ohne Gefühlskälte zuhören können. Menschen, die keine Schere im Kopf haben. Menschen, die mit Kindern umgehen. Mitmenschen, die sachlich sein können, aber ihr Gespür für positive Gefühle nicht verloren haben.

Marius Tillmanns
**Sag' mir, wo
die Liebe ist**

Gewalt
gegen
Kinder
und eine
Liebe
ohne
Recht



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NOUVELLES DE FRANCE

Depuis ma lettre de mai dernier donnant des nouvelles de France, la situation n'a hélas pas beaucoup changé pour ce qui concerne la possibilité d'établir des groupes de pédophiles. A ma connaissance, aucun groupe n'a pu encore se former. Il est d'ailleurs quasi impossible et dangereux de se réunir et de constituer un groupe car la répression devient de plus en plus féroce.

En ce qui concerne la pédophilie, les autorités sont extrêmement vigilantes. En témoigne la récente interdiction du seul magazine y faisant allusion. Déjà GAIE FRANCE a été interdit, le magazine qui le remplaçait, COMPLICE, a été à son tour interdit, de même le magazine qui succédait à celui-ci, LE GAI PAVOIS. Pourtant ces magazines ne contenaient rien concernant directement la pédophilie, mais des articles, le plus souvent historiques, sur la pédérastie au cours des âges, ce qui n'est pas la même chose. Mais les autorités ont fait un amalgame et considéré que ces magazines faisaient l'apologie de la pédophilie.

Pratiquement, il ne reste plus en France de magazine gay ayant une certaine tenue littéraire et contenant des photos de bonne qualité. Nous sommes réellement au creux de la vague et à espérer des jours meilleurs. Il faut noter que le SIDA a brouillé les cartes et conduit à faire surgir à nouveau les préjugés contre les homosexuels et, pire encore, les pédophiles. Et tout cela avec de bonnes intentions, et, comme toujours, pour une prétendue sauvegarde de la santé et de la jeunesse.

Il faut noter par ailleurs que la législation pénale a été renforcée contre les violeurs et les meurtriers d'enfants. Il s'avère plus horrible de violer ou de tuer un enfant que de tuer une personne quelconque. Pourtant, il ne devrait pas y avoir de différence, tout meurtre devrait avoir la même qualification, que ce soit d'un enfant ou d'un vieillard.

Par ailleurs, à l'instar d'autres pays européens, une loi a été votée pour sanctionner de prison ce que l'on a appelé le trouisme sexuel. Désormais toute personne appréhendée ou condamnée dans un pays du tiers monde pour fait de pédophilie pourra être à nouveau appréhendée et condamnée à son retour en France.

Comme on peut le voir, la situation en France est des plus désastreuses, et à voir les allusions faites continuellement par les médias pour entretenir chez les gens la répulsion de la relation adultes/mineurs, les choses ne sont pas près de changer.

Vielleicht können Sie auch nocheinmal unsere Kontaktadressen veröffentlichen:

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