

IPCE NEWSLETTER

NR 2-1, SPRING 1990.

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The IPCE-Newsletter appears 4 times a year.

EDITORIAL ADDRESS:

IPCE-NEWSLETTER
C/O VERENIGING MARTIJN
POSTBUS 5478
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HOLLAND

Amsterdam, April 23th. 1990.

Dear friends,

A late Newsletter. Succession in the board of MARTIJN gave some delay to it.

In reponse to the first IPCE-Newsletter we got messages from BLAZE, Fondation Nouvelle, the Indianerkommune and Minor Problems and NAMBLA.

BLAZE has had a rough time due to police-infiltration. But now it's an active group again. Congratulations!

Fondation Nouvelle wrote us, they did not consent to publish their address in whatever publication that might be distributed to the USA or to English speaking Canada. They appreciate to keep it confidential until most of their members feel more comfortable. Please consider this well, for we mentioned their address in the first newsletter.

The Indianerkommune will organize an international children-right-meeting in the coming spring-holidays. One of the items will be the struggle against sexual repression. For more information call Germany (0)911-266786.

> Minor Problems lost an important activist. This will be a real backdraw for this organisation. At the moment it is unsure if they carry on with their work. We hope for the best.

NAMBLA reported the start of a new group in Switzerland:

> Selbsthilfe Paedophile. They already appeared on the Swiss television and radio!

Unfortunately we did not get a single reponse from the work-groups installed by the previous IPCE meeting. Will we establish at the next meeting, that nothing has happened so far?

Also there was almost no response at our question when to organize the next IPCE meeting: before or after the ILGA. So we made our own decision. The next meeting will be on July 8-10th, for MARTIJN will join the dutch gay manifestations (Roze Week) in the week before the ILGA.

We want to wound up with all the best wishes for a new decennium.

Friendly greetings,

The board of Martijn.

ATTENTION !!! ATTENTION !!! ATTENTION !!! ATTENTION !!! ATTENTION !!!
* Please notice these corrections to the address list
in the previous IPCE-Newsletter.
>>>>> Fondation Nouvelle is NOT PUBLISHABLE <<<<<<
>>>>> Minor Problem no longer exists <<<<<<
A.H.S., Ohlauerstr. 30, 1000 Berlin 36, Germany
BLAZE, POB 231, Strawberry Hill, NSW 2012, Australia
Paidsika, Postbus 41057, 1009 EB Amsterdam, Nederland
In the next newsletter again a complete list.

IPCENEWSLETTER

BLAZE
PO Box 231
Strawberry Hill
NSW 2012
AUSTRALIA

PLEASE NOTE OUR
CORRECT ADDRESS !!
xxx

Dear Everyone,

Yes! We're all still alive down here, although we've all been too busy down at the beach to be political...believe us??

In fact I'd say that Blaze would just about win the coveted IPCE Prize for the Group that did Least in 1989...but we have some good excuses.

First of all, a BIG thank you to all those who have dropped us lines during the year, and SORRY to anyone who didn't get a reply yet. Especially NAMBLA and Martijn, who have continued to send us copies of their magazines without hesitation, although we haven't returned the favour at all. I'm still brushing up on my Dutch but 'Ik houd van jou'!

We just got all the Blaze paperwork back from the Tactical Intelligence Group (New South Wales Police), after having it all seized during a raid on my home in March this year. They also charged me with 22 counts of Sexual Intercourse Without Consent; but more about that later.

Everything they seized was secure, that is, there were no names and addresses left uncoded or uncensored; the major problem was that all our working information was taken away and couldn't be used. I also got fed up with being harrassed and gave up. But not for ever, as you can see. There were no charges and no interviews arising from the seizure of the stuff, which helps to confirm that the group is not illegal, and not engaging in illegal activities. Its members aren't so immune, though.

We were contacted in early days by one "Chris Priestly", who wrote us a letter telling us he had been busted for kiddy sex and wanted help. He was apparently 'bona fide' and became a working member of the group, working his way into a position of trust with most members. In all honesty, he wasn't well liked; his politics with regard to kids were very poor, and kids didn't take to him at all. He was pitied and various attempts were made to help him 'grow' as a boy lover and change politically. He was always friendly and always offering to help, and was for ever turning up at people's homes, often with a boy in tow.

PA 22

IPCE NEWSLETTER

Meanwhile, a lot of people were getting busted at very awkward moments; for instance, a group of men had just turned on a (very old and worn) Golden Boys video, when the police burst in and arrested and charged the occupant with importing child porn. Chris Priestly was there at the time. Up in Brisbane, some time later, a group of men were also raided and charged with kiddy porn offences. Chris Priestly was there.

At a raid on my flat last year, a boy was apprehended sitting in a car outside and a man in my flat was charged with sexual offences against the boy. The boy had been in Priestly's car. The man is still in jail.

At a raid on my house in November 1987, Chris Priestly was present. A boy friend of mine was 'traced' and harrassed by the welfare people as a result of the raid. There were no charges made.

A Melbourne newspaper started publishing intimate details of the movements of Blaze members, real names, and so on. No-one knew where the information was coming from. Not until the paper published this article:

From the newspaper article it appears that Priestly was an infiltrator, who eventually was accused himself of having had sexual contacts with children, and was arrested.


I must admit that this leaves Australia with something of a notorious record for being infiltrated by the police, but perhaps this will serve as a lesson to all boy-lovers- you just can't trust ANYONE.

As for my 22 charges, 'Sexual Intercourse' includes oral sex, and 'Without Consent' indicates rape, or force, which the boys don't seem to be substantiating at this time. However, the parents are determined to have their property protected and the children are not supporting me. I have to leave it to you to speculate ~~in~~ on the facts of the case, but I will say that the boys were my friends, and that I feel sorry for what they must be going through at home... 'If the pedophile doesn't bugged the boy, the courts certainly will.' The charges carry 10 years maximum.

's Christmas, and a new Decade, and everything is peaceful here at the moment; so we live from day to day and look towards a brighter future... and fight for it too.

Don't ever, ever, ever give up.

Best wishes,



Steve Angel

15 December 1989.



Latest news - Priestley (really Cassidy) got 6 years minimum.

REFUGEE

Dutch press and television reported about the British refugee A.P. In his home country, where the age of consent for homosexual contacts is 21 (and for heterosexual 16), he was accused of masturbating with two 17 year old boys. Because he had been convicted before, his lawyer told him he could get a sentence of 5 years in prison. Knowing the terrible circumstances in British prisons, he decided not to wait for things to come, but fled to The Netherlands, and applied for asylum on the grounds of homosexuality.

At first he was very disappointed by the treatment at the aliens registration office, and by the lack of support from the Dutch gay movement. His application for asylum was rejected. In fact The Netherlands have never granted asylum on grounds of homosexuality, although the law makes this possible. In some cases a gay refugee has been accepted 'on humanitarian grounds'. P.'s situation changed for the better when the chairman of the Dutch gay association COC wrote a letter to the Parliamentary Undersecretary Mr. Kost. Now his application for asylum will be reconsidered, and he can wait for the decision in The Netherlands. Furthermore the decision from the undersecretary gives implications that he does consider homosexuality a ground for granting asylum.

RESEARCH IN AUSTRALIA

CROSSNATIONAL
AUSTRALIA
n° 1

In late 1987, BLAZE a group seeking to have the age of consent either lowered or abolished published a statement in response to research conducted in Australia by Ronald and Juliette Goldman. The article entitled "An analysis by BLAZE of the research conducted by Ronald and Juliette Goldman" is reprinted below, it is followed by a response from Ronald and Juliette Goldman.

The basis upon which we used parts of the research by Ronald and Juliette Goldman is as follows: In the Family and Relations Survey it states: Of the people involved in the survey, 28% of girls and 9% of boys report some kind of sexual 'exploitation' by an older person. Practically all boys experiences are with an older person of the same sex. 14% of boys experiences involved force. Reactions to these experiences at the time were reactions of fear or shock for 30% of boys. These are the conclusions we made:

86% of boys experiences did not involve force. Reactions to these experiences at the time were positive for 70% of boys.

To justify our conclusions we looked at the questions used in the research, eg:

Did the other person threaten or force you? 1. Yes 2. A little 3. No

Which of these would best describe your reactions at the time of the experience?

1. Fear
2. Shock
3. Surprise
4. Interest
5. Pleasure

So, if 14% of boys experiences involved force, then surely 86% involved either a little or no force; and if 30% of boys reacted to these experiences with fear or shock, then surely 70% reacted with surprise, interest or pleasure.

RESPONSE TO AN ANALYSIS ON OUR RESEARCH INTO CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE IN AUSTRALIA BY BLAZE, Ronald and Juliette Goldman.

WE assume there is no disagreement about our data and conclusions about female child sexual abuse and the need to protect girls from such experiences. Our disagreement is in the interpretation of the data about male child sexual abuse.

The facts and figures as reported in the BLAZE paper are correct and are as reported in our recent book "Show me yours: Understanding Childrens Sexuality" (Penguin books, 1988). This book and the survey quoted designed for the general reader, do not contain the more sophisticated statistics. We would refer you to our more recent article "The prevalence and nature of Child Sexual Abuse in Australia" (Aus.J. Sex, Marriage and the Family, May 1988, Vol.9, No 2, pp 94-106).

TABLE 5. Trauma by age differences, age of child and age of partner

	At the time of the experience		Evaluated retrospectively now	
	Girls (N=360)	Boys (N=114)	Girls (N=360)	Boys (N=114)
Age Differences				
Range/mean ratio	3.8	4.3	2.3	3.4
0-4 yr difference	2.4	4.1	2.9	2.6
5-10 yr difference	2.4	3.5	3.4	3.0
10+ yr difference	2.0	2.3	4.1	3.3
	F=26.42***	F=11.18***	F=28.33***	F=2.61
Age of child				
4-6	3.0	3.7	3.0	2.7
7-9	2.9	3.4	2.5	2.1
10-12	2.4	3.8	2.7	2.8
13-15	2.4	4.0	3.4	3.2
	F=1.74	F=1.77	F=3.74*	F=0.24
Age of partner				
0-11	2.7	4.1	2.6	3.6
12-17	2.7	3.8	3.5	2.9
18+	2.0	3.1	4.1	3.3
	F=32.22***	F=3.21**	F=46.02***	F=1.27

(A) Scale: 1 = fear, 2 = shock, 3 = surprise, 4 = interest, 5 = pleasure.
 (B) Scale: 1 = positive, 2 = mostly positive, 3 = neutral, 4 = mostly negative, 5 = negative.
 ANOVA * p < .05, ** p < .01, *** p < .001.

Specifically Table 9 analyses the trauma experienced by both boys and girls by age of victim and age of abuser. Short term trauma is highly significant where the age discrepancy is greater. That is for boys trauma occurs where there is five or ten years or more gap between victim and abuser, and especially where the abuser is 18 years or older.

It is true that long term trauma for boys is not significant but this does not mean that the victims sexual behaviour and attitudes to sex are not affected. We have so far not found a method by which such results can be measured. To give one more example: since most abuse of boys is by males it may well predispose some boys to later homosexual practices. While we acknowledge in all our writings that homosexuality may be a natural disposition for up to 25% of the male population, there is plainly no reason for increasing these tendencies in the population with all the difficulties, social tensions and legal complications by allowing male adults to sexually molest male minors.

30% of the boys found the sexual abuse experience negative and this is a sizeable proportion, approximately one in three of the boys involved. Because 70% did not find it fearful or shocking does not imply that such activities should be allowed or legalised, which appears to be the intention of the BLAZE group. There are many pleasurable activities of children such as nose-picking or masturbating in public which the adult community rightly seeks to prevent.

We agree that the use of force in only 14% of boys makes it less traumatic than for girls. But this is to ignore the fact that other incentives have been used. These are offers of money, chocolate,

presents, outings and the subtle persuasive powers of an older male using his adult authority to persuade a boy. These still result in illegal activity. The lack of force or the threat of force and the use of more 'pleasant' offers is still coercive where childrens immaturity is plainly being exploited.

In the light of the statistics we have presented, and what is known of child and adolescent development we categorically reject any acceptance of the sexual use and abuse of boys below the age of consent by adults. In our view the law is correct in safeguarding minors from all forms of sexual exploitation.

Ronald and Juliette Goldman.

*And of course... great work
& independent of...
Media case*

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

GAY PEDOPHILE WINS DAMAGES FOR 'MURDER' ARREST

Mr Leo Adamson was today awarded damages totalling £1,131 for trespass and wrongful interference with goods by a jury of 7 women and 1 man at Westminster County Court. The case arose out of the sledgehammer entry to Mr Adamson's home and arrest of Mr Adamson in July 1988, by police investigating the murder of Barry Lewis, who was abducted and killed aged 6 in 1985, and may have been sexually assaulted by his killer.

Mr Adamson said: "I brought the case because I believed the only reason the murder enquiry took an in-terest in me was that I am a gay pedophile. I have always been quite open about that, and was leading member of the campaigning and social support group PIE (Pedophile Information Exchange) until it folded five years ago.

"I am delighted with this outcome, which demonstrates so clearly that the police are not entitled to arrest pedophiles as automatic suspects in such an enquiry. The fact that the murder was particularly horrific and sad cannot justify arbitrary and oppressive police action against a vulnerable minority.

"This is the first time anyone in this country has fought a civil case as a declared pedophile. But I am sure this type of harrassment is quite common, and I hope others will be encouraged by my success, and that the police will not get away with it so easily in future."

Mr Adamson is a leading member and was from 1985 to 1989 an EC member of CHE (Campaign for Homosexual Equality). He was represented by Mr Peter Thornton (barrister, former chair of NCCL) and Winstanley Burgess (solicitors).

NAMBLA writes us in april 1990:

The arrest of Bulletin editor Chris Farrell on sodomy charges March 19 delayed publication of the April Bulletin. The issue is now at the printer will mailed as soon as possible; Farrell is free on \$75,000 bail and has formed a defense committee.

In a separate incident, police raided the home of a NAMBLA member in San Francisco. Names of individuals who have been in contact with the San Francisco chapter may have been taken, so anyone who has corresponded with the group or left their address to have local information mailed to them should be alert for entrapment letters in the future. NAMBLA's own membership list has not been compromised.

Farrell, who has edited the Bulletin for several years, was arrested at work by two New York City detectives on four counts of sodomy and four counts of endangering the welfare of a child. The district attorney has indicated plans to file more charges, but nothing in the criminal complaint alleges any non-consensual activity. A more detailed account of the arrest will be included in the April Bulletin.

The high bail is likely a result of publicity over the case, which was reported in two New York newspapers, and Farrell's political work on behalf of boy-lovers. His arrest, however, was not related to his NAMBLA activities. Also due to publicity around his case, Farrell lost his job with a New York advertising agency and is currently looking for work.

The Niemoller Fund, named for an anti-Nazi theologian, has been formed to help Farrell with his defense. Although Farrell's friends and family were able to raise bail and some resources to pay for a lawyer, donations are needed to pay for investigators and other defense assistance. NAMBLA has contributed \$1,000 to the fund. Readers interested in helping should make checks out to the Niemoller Fund and send contributions to:

P.O. Box 6505
Fresh Meadows
New York, NY 11365

Publication of the May Bulletin may also be slightly delayed, but the Collective hopes to be back on schedule for the June issue.

7-1986

Approved by 3rd Plenary Session:

1. Creation of a Study Group on Paedophilia

We recognize that there is a conflict within the lesbian and gay movement over sexual relationships between boys and men. This conflict divides and weakens the lesbian and gay community. The intransigence of this conflict suggests that as a movement we do not have the theoretical basis necessary to name, discuss, or resolve it.

It is basic to the theory and practice of the lesbian and gay movement, and other movements of the oppressed, that we base our analysis on our own experiences. We must continue to provide the space for those boys and men involved in sexual relationships to help us develop that analysis.

Therefore, we call upon the IGA to establish a study group to develop an analysis for the lesbian and gay movement on gay paedophilia. This study group will be coordinated by the Australian Paedophile Support Group and the North American Man/Boy Love Association.

The following groups will participate: Centre Christ Libérateur (CCL), Lambda Information (Barcelona). Material from Study Group should be sent the Womens Secretariat.

(Recommendation on Open Dialogue was not approved; cf. Workshop minutes in Report.)

2. Position Paper on Corporal Punishment

Some parents assume the right to deal with their children in any way they wish. Some of the children so raised, grow up into adults who think they have the right and the duty to coerce others. The IGA believes that one way to learn to be considerate of the bodies and feeling of others is to be treated with respect as a child.

Corporal punishment is a euphemism for physical assault on the young, justified in some cultures as necessary for the successful integration of the young into their societies. By teaching children that their society accepts physical violence against the bodies of children as an acceptable means of problem solving, corporal punishment encourages young people to seek violent solutions to their own problems and perpetuates a cycle of violence and abuse.

The IGA condemns corporal punishment as child abuse and condemns rhetoric and laws that portray corporal punishment as an act of love.

The IGA supports nonpunitive laws, similar to that now in effect in Sweden, which prohibit all corporal punishment and calls on all persons who deal with the young to use love and reward.

Approved by 4th Plenary Session:

Recommendation on Open Dialogue (new version) was not approved; cf. Workshop minutes in Report.)

Workshop: Gay Youth

Approved by 2nd Plenary Session:

1. IGA recommends that all gay and lesbian organisations support the establishment and running of youth groups in their regions in order to create a positive environment for gay and lesbian youth. Member organisations should also set up structures for counselling young gays and lesbians and helping them in the coming out process.
2. IGA support the right of young people to sexual and social self-determination.
3. IGA support comprehensive sexual education in the schools, with equal treatment and funding for education on all aspects of sexuality. Gay and lesbian organisations should be asked to participate and be funded in this educational process.

(Workshop recommendations no. 4 and 5 were not approved, cf. workshop minutes.)

MINUTES of (workshop/plenary): Women's Workshop (III)

Date: July 3, 1987

Chairperson(s): Grada Schādee

Minutes taken by: Joanne Doucette and Sharon Stone (both of Toronto ILGA)

NB: Please, list all RECOMMENDATIONS at the end of your minutes in a separate paragraph.

On the issue of whether we want individual human rights or the same rights as heterosexual women, the Danish women offered to prepare a piece for the next bulletin, Norwegian women will bring articles next year to put in an early bulletin next year, and German women will bring a catalogue they're preparing in the Lesbenring. There should be a workshop on this next year.

Paedophilia

Age of consent: the wording on this from the 1985 youth workshop is better than that being considered this year. We asked the youth workshop to reconsider their 1987 resolution on this.

Our position on paedophilia: there was a great deal of discussion on this, particularly regarding the best way to bring our concern to the attention of the plenary.

Minutes from the 2nd paedophilia workshop: there was also a great deal of discussion on this, as we felt the minutes were unacceptably biased and value judgements were made. Several women present at that workshop felt a betrayal of trust, and were offended. There was consensus that the minutes were blatantly sexist.

Recommendations:

1. We recommend that the plenary accept the following statement:
 We very strongly object to adult sexual activity (that is, the manipulation of sexual parts of the body) with persons who have not yet reached their psycho-social, biological and emotional adolescence. *VOTE WAS 23-4-5 NOT CARRIED. WHEN THIS FAILED, WOMEN PROPOSED A NEW STUDY GROUP WITH WOMEN'S RIGHTS & ABOLISHED GROUP*
2. We recommend that all resolutions made at previous ILGA conferences supporting adult sexual activity (as defined above) with persons who have not yet reached their psycho-social, emotional and biological adolescence be rejected. *WST-DINING BECAUSE #1 FAILED. WINNER'S COPY ONLY*
3. We strongly protest against the bias in the second half of the minutes from the second workshop on paedophilia and ask that they be withdrawn and destroyed. *DELAYED - REVISION OF MINUTES TO BE PRESENTED*

to be
A fourth recommendation added at plenary

Make sure \Rightarrow Bill Anderson's paper get to Stockholm.

MINUTES of (workshop/plenary): Paedophilia (first session)

Date: 30 June 1987

Chairperson(s): Casimir Elsen (point 1) / Joanne Boucette

Minutes taken by: Casimir Elsen

NB: Please, list all RECOMMENDATIONS at the end of your minutes in a separate paragraph.

Present : 28 persons, from The Netherlands, Peru, Sweden, Scotland, France, Belgium, New Zealand, Denmark, U.S.A., Germany, Austria, Norway and Mexico.

Agenda : 1. The CRIES affair in Belgium
2. Ages of consent, with respect to the work of the HPP
3. Ages of consent in general
4. Report Study Group on Paedophilia

1. The CRIES affair in Belgium

- a. An update of the events was given (sensationalistic press reports stating that CRIES - the french-speaking paedophile group in Belgium - was nothing else than a cover up for an international network of child prostitution and child pornography, involving about 400 persons. In fact only a few people, who had met through CRIES, had organized in their private lives and without knowledge of other CRIES members illegal sexual activities involving young children.)
- b. two texts were discussed : a letter to the Belgian press, protesting against the misinformation printed in the papers, and a letter to Philippe Carpen (leader of CRIES, now in jail) personally. Both letters were referred to a small committee (Miriam Saphira, Ruth Almadal, Peter Wingquist and Casimir Elsen), who will draft the letters and present them at next session of the paedophilia workshop.

2. The age of consent laws in general

It was decided to discuss the age of consent laws in general first, before dealing with the specific aspects concerning the HPP.

- a. There was first a clarification of the positions taken by the participants of the workshop on this matter. Some statements : adults should not have sex with children, but that does not mean that paedophiles need to be punished as now is done; we are only hearing from the adult side. What do the children say ?; ages of consent are set up by adults !; under the age of 12 it is absolutely NO !; the ideal situation should be that there are no ages of consent, but in reality the lowering of the age of consent must go hand in hand with changing the position of children in our society. We have to go in 3 steps, the first being an equal age of consent for both gay and straight sex, the second being a minimum age of consent on the same level in all EC countries, the third being the same in all countries; it is necessary to develop the quality of relations in general to protect persons from exploitation; in principle it should be stressed that there is a need for laws fighting exploitation.
- b. Second part of the discussion was a kind of "brainstorming" in order to put forward arguments for and against. The main arguments concerned the

Other arguments concerned the equality of relations, the possible negative effects (two arguments : a child can not foresee the long term effects - the damage is done by the negative attitude of our society to these things). Finally there were some remarks on the arbitrariness of an age of consent, that we (adults) should not decide about what children do with their sexuality, that the real problem had to do with coercion and persons with bad intentions, and the lack of sexual education from early years on. Someone expressed the fear that ILGA statements about lowering or abolishing the age of consent could be abused by right wing organisations against ILGA.

The session was adjourned then. No specific recommendations were put forward at this session.

MINUTES of (workshop/~~workshop~~): Paedophilia (2nd session)

Date: 2 July 1987

Chairperson(s): Teddi Bernie (NAMBLA, USA)

Minutes taken by: Casimir Elsen (Military Info Pool, Belgium)

NB: Please, list all RECOMMENDATIONS at the end of your minutes in a separate paragraph.

Present : 28 persons, from Norway, The Netherlands, Switzerland, Sweden, Peru, Scotland, Japan, England, Germany, USA, Belgium, Canada, New Zealand

(Note : erratum to the minutes from the 1st session : Denmark has to be deleted from the list of countries represented at the 1st session, Canada has to be added)

1. The CRIES affair in Belgium

The letters referred to a small committee during the first session of the workshop were discussed.

- a. the letter to the Belgian press : all references to Philippe Carpentier deleted; mentioning of "the so-called CRIES affair" added; references to the newspaper Le Soir deleted; sentence added that no position is taken on the organisation CRIES itself.

Final version of the letter carried with 23 votes for, 0 against and 1 abstention. Decided that a copy of the letter also should be handed over to the women's caucus.

Text of the letter : see annexure to these minutes.

- b. the letter to Philippe Carpentier (founder of CRIES) : there was opposition on principle to send this letter; this was countered by some others who felt that there was a lot of prejudice concerning paedophilia at this conference.

Finally, two compromises were agreed upon :

1. not to send a personal letter to Philippe Carpentier, but to send him a copy of the letter we sent to the press, adding a little note saying that this was what we did. Casimir will take care of the execution of this.
2. the Lesbian and Gay Prisoners Project will ask for more information and will handle this case in the same way as they are dealing with other cases
(Minute taker's note : Philippe Carpentier - contact through his lawyer : Maître Georges-Henri Beauthier, Rue Berckmans 102, B-1060 Bruxelles, Belgium)

Compromise 1 carried with 19 votes for, 0 against and 5 abstentions;
Compromise 2 carried with 23 votes for, 0 against and 3 abstentions.

Conclusion of the whole discussion : there is difficulty in this; we don't have a commonly accepted platform on paedophilia (is on discussion again); so that some want to support the case, others don't.

2. Discussion on the age of consent (contd. from 1st session)

The discussion started at the first session was continued, including now also the papers presented by Miriam Saphira and Bill Andriette. The discussion sometimes was quite emotional, and it seemed impossible to reach

an agreement on the topic of the age of consent. On the one side there were arguments that 12 years was the absolutely lowest age of consent that could be acceptable (psychologist's point of view), that the papers only talk about the position of the children and do not reflect the adult's point of view, that people who have suffered sexual abuse in childhood will definitely not accept a lowering of the age of consent (very emotional stand).

On the other side arguments were put forward that some of the previous arguments were based on own negative experiences or professional counseling work with cases that were negative and that positive experiences so had no voice; that gay teenagers sometimes got in trouble because of the existing ages of consent; that the large number of cases of sexual abuse seem to indicate that ages of consent don't give a real protection; that also persons under the age of consent can fall in love and have sexual feelings.

In general it was agreed that there was a serious LACK OF INFORMATION on paedophilia itself and that therefore it was for some people difficult to give a balanced point of view (someone asked "how can we be opposed to something we don't know")

~~END OF REQUESTED DELETION~~

It finally was said that the issue should be broadened, that not only paedophilia itself was a matter for discussion, but that also sexual education, youth rights and related subjects had to be included in the discussion.

It was agreed that the Study Group on Paedophilia, approved at the Copenhagen conference, should continue its work (Grada announced that Bill Andriette had written that he was preparing - or at least had planned - three papers)

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That a letter be send to the Belgian press (through BELGA) asking to be more careful before accusing organisations : see letter in annexure.
2. That a copy of this letter to the press be send to Philippe Carpentier, founder of CRIES
3. That the Lesbian and Gay Prisoners Project ask for more information and proceed in this case in a similar way as they do with other cases they are dealing with.
4. That the Study Group on Paedophilia, approved at the Copenhagen Conference, continues its work.

GRADA appealed that Casimir's version be destroyed.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 4

We recommend that the second half of the minutes from the second workshop on paedophilia reads as follows:

The discussion started as the first session was continued, including now also the papers presented by Miriam Saphira and Bill Andriette. The discussion was emotional, and it was impossible to reach an agreement on the topic of the age of consent.

Participants submitted that at the moment the age of 12 is taken as the absolutely lowest age of consent by the various sciences relevant to this subject matter. At this age a person is generally regarded as capable of reaching a level of understanding that is taken to be necessary in matters related to consent to sexual activity with adults.

It was also stated that some of the papers distributed only deal with the position of children and do not reflect the points of view in terms of own desires and right to have sex with children.

Further it was put forward that victims of sexual abuse have urged not to lower the age of consent.

Next it was submitted that though the large number of cases of sexual abuse seem to indicate that an age of consent does not give a real protection, the number of cases of sexual abuse could rise in case of its abolition. Some felt that some of the previous statements were based on negative experiences and that positive experience so has no voice.

It was also stated that gay teenagers get in trouble because of the existing age of consent and that indeed the large number of cases of sexual abuse indicate that ages of consent do not give a real protection.

It was also stated that persons under the age of consent can fall in love and have sexual feelings as well.

In general it was agreed that there was a serious lack of information particularly as far as the adult's point of view is concerned. Some felt that consequently it was difficult to have a balanced point of view.

Finally some persons stated that the issue should be broadened, that not only paedophilia itself was a matter for discussion, but that also sexual education, youth rights and related subjects had to be included in the discussion.

IN SUMMARY : There was disagreement among participants as to whether a sexual relationship between an adult and a pre-adolescent child constituted abuse of power or constituted an equal relationship.

It was agreed that the Study GROUP ON Paedophilia, approved at the Copenhagen conference, should continue its work in accordance with the decision taken at the last annual conference.

To the Belgian press

BELGA Press Agency
International Press Center
Boulevard Charlemagne 1
BRUSSELS

We write to you as the 88 delegates of 46 groups from 20 nations worldwide, gathered at the 9th Annual Conference of the International Lesbian and Gay Association (ILGA). One of the principal aims of our organisation is the support of the promulgation of anti-discrimination laws, and the guarantee and implementation of human rights for all people regardless of sexual orientation.

The International Lesbian and Gay Association has been informed of biased press reports on the so-called CRIES-affair. Without taking position on the organisation CRIES itself, we urgently ask that the Belgian press be more careful before accusing organisations of sexual minorities and their activists of criminal offenses without legal grounds for such accusations. The ILGA condemns all exploitation of popular prejudice for sensationalistic purposes.

10th ILGA CONFERENCE - OSLO 1988

Title of workshop: SEX EDUCATION Date: 30-6-88

Chairperson: Paula Borgboom - Els Olsthoorn
Phonistaker: Piet Slain

Participants:
Anders-Sven Ström, Sweden, Luis Prat, Leeds, Catalonia, Karola Beringe, Germany, Anja Hertzberg, Norway, Basil Quinlock, Belgium, Willem Wilhelm Holland, Paula Borgboom, Holland, Els Olsthoorn, Holland, Piet Slain, Holland, 7 Brazil.

Minutes

Statements for discussions.

- 1 The elimination of homophobia should be a target in education, in the classroom, in books, in the school system. Educators should fight against homophobia.
- 2 In sex education the interconnection between racism, sexism AND homophobia should become clear: (sex) education should be anti-racist, anti-sexist and anti-homophobic.
- 3 By emphasising the use of condoms during love-making it looks very much like sex is, again, put on one line with penetration. That is a step back... besides, lesbian sexuality is left out the picture, (no gentlemen, even give condoms are of use to us. But condoms are important as a protection against AIDS.

Norway: aug-sept. teachers got informations about AIDS (for the children) rather good.

Germany: We have been asked for inf. teaching only AIDS 200 D.M AIDS and Homosex for free. Only the school did so.

Teachers next allowed to talk about their own sexuality.

Good to take the people outside the school (systematic)

Sweden: Almost the same as Germany retro-sex -sex lessons is very bad. Pupils have a lot of questions.

Belgium: Folders to all schools about AIDS (from the government) Catholic teachers go to state schools and back, (now the asked more it is a must to do....)

About interconnection.

Efforts; racism, sexism, homophobia.

Belgium; the line is not so clear, about the choices from your sex.

Norway; it shouldn't only be done in sex education lessons, but in all lessons, it isn't only an issue for homo's and lesb teachers.

React on social jokes culture listen what they mean.

Reactions are very important, hand touche pas..... always on his shirt

crossed fingers

J love who J want.

So the pupils ask, director got complains from some colleagues. YOURSELF ARE THE BEST LESSON BOOK

Sweden; Refugees every commune have to take some, a commune didn't want to schools with lots of pupils in that commune.

Reactions; "they don't steel. They don't lie...."

Racism is getting worse.

S.O.S-----RACISME -----

Norway; the committee didn't want to meet youth group.

Belgium meet our groups.

10th ILGA CONFERENCE - OSLO 1988

Title of workshop: PAEDOPHILIA AND AGE OF CONSENT I Date: 27.06.88

Chairperson: Lis Pedersen followed by Grada Schades
Phonistaker: Keen Maaldijk

Minutes

The following papers were available for discussion in this workshop:

- * "Paedophilia: a discussion paper prepared by the LINA Collective" (p. 23 in Bulletin 3/88);
- * "Report to the ILGA on Gay Paedophilia from NAMBLA" (p. 24 - 26 in Bulletin 3/88) in addition to which a paper titled "Report on Gay Inter-age Sex to ILGA; another installment" was handed out to the participants;
- * "Paedophilia and age of consent" by Jens Hydström from BRSL-Sweden (p. 17 - 18 in the Conference Papers a fuller version of which, titled "Paedophilia & age

After a short discussion about the vagueness of both the recommendations in the LINA-paper and the thesis in the Jens-paper, and about possible conflicts between some LINA-recommendations and earlier ILGA-recommendations, it was decided to use the LINA-recommendations as the first starting point for discussion.

After some criticism of the validity and relevance of the observations in paragraph 2 of the LINA-paper, it was decided to run through the recommendations, so as to see what people felt about them. Immediately questions were asked as to the precise meaning of the words "children", "young people", "maturbate/tion" and "peer relationships". Because no representatives of LINA were present, most people considered recommendation a to vague to vote on. There was some opposition against recommendation b. After some confusion it was decided not to go ahead with the LINA-recommendations now in this workshop.

At this point Ute Pedersen resigned as chairperson and was replaced by Greia Schæder.

In a vote it was decided that the first of the two theses in the Jens-paper was to be discussed before the second. This thesis is: Sex between children and adults is morally acceptable.

The definition of "sex" given in the paper was considered too narrow. Therefore it was agreed that we would forget about the definition, and that we would read "sexual activity" for "sex".

Argument P1 (the first argument pro) was then discussed, or at least the first half of it (the second half being deleted in the fuller version of the paper). "Experience shows that many paedophile relations are harmonious." Some people observed that there was some scientific evidence for this argument as far as reactions between boys and adult men were concerned. No or little, or even contrary, evidence was said to be available on relationships involving girls and/or adult women. Other people questioned the relevance of such scientific evidence, others thought non-scientific evidence should play a role as well.

An objection was made against the word "only" in argument P2.

After this the discussion departed from dealing with the individual arguments. Criticisms were made of the generalising character of both thesis (1) and its arguments. It was suggested that the thesis should be read as: "Sexual activity between children and adults is morally acceptable," or "some sexual activity between children and adults is morally acceptable." Later in the discussion it was suggested that the word

At this stage some participants started to criticise the way the workshop was proceeding ("fighting over words"). It was suggested to split up in small groups and try to discover what common ground existed between us. Also the question was asked what the purpose of this workshop was. Were there any ILGA-issues at stake? Here it was noted that there were no proposals whatsoever to exclude paedophile organisation from ILGA, that ILGA had never been afraid of taking position on the issue of paedophilia, and that the Lesbian and Gay Prisoners Project is presently suggesting to set an age of consent for dealing with imprisoned sexual offenders.

It was also observed that we should not avoid discussing paedophile issues just because discussing them is so difficult. We might try to establish under what conditions we would consider paedophilia acceptable.

Em (from Australia) formulated an alternative thesis/recommendation to be discussed in the workshop: "ILGA accepts that paedophilia (=sexual activity between adults and children) is a sexual orientation, and that children and adults have a right to explore sexual relations."

In a short discussion on this alternative thesis some people found the word "children" too vague, or too narrow (suggesting "young people" would be better). Some thought that the first part of the thesis was merely stating a fact of life. Others commented that this bare statement in itself might already have some moral impact: in ILGA we should start by accepting the existence of the paedophile orientation, and certainly people outside ILGA should be prepared to start to accept this fact of life.

The discussion was broken off here. In a short evaluation of the workshop some people expressed some frustration with the lack of procedure in the discussion, with the loss of time in discussing detail, with departing from the prepared papers, etcetera. Other thought there might still be some value in the discussion, because it revealed some of the detail which might be relevant in the second session of the workshop.

Finally it was decided that in the second session we would stick to the text of the Jens-paper. Leo Adanson, Jim Cooper and Isabel Actylt agreed to prepare the HOW of that second session, taking into account suggestions by Em for concrete action to be taken at this conference.

Title of workshop

AGE OF CONSENT AND PEDOPHILIA 2

Date

29.6.88

Chairperson

Grada Schadee - Women's Secretariat

Hosts/Lab

Leo Adanson - CHE - England & Wales

Participants

Alfred Nachels - MGO/AGA - South Africa
 Anne Seese - LBL-F4B - Denmark
 Lisa Power - OLGA - Britain
 Mark Simons - COC - Netherlands
 Aaf Tiems - COC - Netherlands
 Jim Cooper - Project Truth-Free Will - USA
 Peter Wingquist - LGPP - Sweden
 Gunnar Ransstedt - HomSec - Sweden
 Isobel Aktypil - AKOE - Greece
 En - minor problems
 Armand de Fluvis - Casal Lambda - Catalonia
 Angel Lengot - COGAM - Madrid, Spain
 Casimir Eleen - ILGA Military Info Pool - Belgium
 Jerry Johansson - RFSL Getoberg - Sweden
 Jens Rydström - RFSL - Sweden
 Christer Jonsson - Gay Conservatives - Sweden
 Jofo Antonio de J. Mascarendas - Triangulo Rosa - Brazil
 Bob Wren - MAMBLA - USA
 Kees Waaldijk - Homotudien - Netherlands
 Robert J. Rhodes - MAMBLA - USA
 Allan Harte - SHRG - Scotland
 Jan Voss - reporter, Sweden
 Stu McMeekin - SHRG - Scotland
 John Hein - SHRG - Scotland

and others

Minutes

1. Kees asked and it was agreed that the minutes he took at the Monday session of the workshop be revised. The last paragraph on p.1 should read:

"After a short discussion about the recommendations in the LINA-paper and the themes in the Jens-paper, it was decided to use the LINA-recommendations as the first starting point for discussion."

The first paragraph on p.2 should read:

"After some criticism of the validity and relevance of the observations in paragraph 2 of the LINA-paper it was decided to run through the recommendations, so as to see what people felt about them. Immediately questions were asked as to the precise meaning of the words "children", "young people", "molestation" and "peer relationships". After some confusion it was decided not to go ahead with the LINA-recommendations now in this workshop-session."

The minutes as amended are to go forward.

2. It was agreed that there will be a third session of this

3. THE AGE OF CONSENT

Common ground was agreed as follows:

- We recognise the existence of childhood sexualities and the right of children to express them;
- We recognise that self-identified lesbian/gay pedophiles are part of the lesbian/gay movement,
- We recognise the right of lesbian/gay pedophiles to organise around their sexualities;
- In this workshop the word 'young children' means those up to about 8 years old, the word 'children' means people from about 9-12 years old, and 'adolescent' from about 13-18 years old.
- RESOLUTION a), proposed by Grada, and also by Jens, and reads as follows:

"This conference opposes Pedophilia Workshop Resolution 1980/1 where it says that "...age of consent laws operate to oppress and not to protect...", and that member groups should "adopt" the policy of abolition of all such laws, and this conference urges members to act upon Youth Workshop Resolution 1985/1."

For the text of the two past resolutions referred to, please see the agenda.

After half an hour's discussion it was found that the workshop, while agreeing that the 1980 Resolution could not be supported as it stood, felt that it was not enough simply to oppose it and that ILGA should state what its consensus on the subject actually is. An alternative resolution was put forward by Lisa for discussion tomorrow.

The main points in the discussion were

- Sometimes age of consent laws operate to protect but often they operate to oppress.
- The 1985 resolution was not from the Youth Workshop, which had in fact proposed abolition. But the resolution was altered by the plenary.
- This resolution is our only attempt to deal with the LINA recommendations, so we ought to put it forward (Gunnar)
- Laws on sexual coercion and rules of evidence also often serve to oppress and not to protect victims of sexual abuse, so we should consider the consequences of abolishing age of consent laws.
- Do age of consent laws actually protect people from being abused?
- The proposal is intended to reconcile two conflicting interests within ILGA: on the one hand the pedophiles and lesbian and gay teenagers, and on the other the women who were victims of abuse and the girls who could become victims of abuse. Can we create some common ground?

5. PHILIPPE CARPENTIER ACTION

It was agreed to recommend Conference send the letter proposed with the following changes:

First sentence of paragraph 2 now reads:

"While condemning in the strongest way any instances of real sexual abuse committed by the defendants, we consider that the

In paragraph 3, "the Belgian press" becomes "it of the Belgian press".

In paragraph 4, "this case" becomes "the forthcoming appeal" and "defendants" becomes "appellants".

Peter Wingquist pointed out that it was not necessary to have a resolution to refer Philippe to the Lesbian and Gay Prisoners Project. Casimir will do this.

6. NEXT WORKSHOP SESSION

It was agreed that the first hour will be spent discussing the ten questions listed in the agenda under the heading TERMS OF REFERENCE; and thus try to establish general common ground on the subject.

This will leave half an hour to discuss resolutions and actions.

Title of workshop: AGE OF CONSENT / PEDOPHILIA_3 Date: 30.5.88

Disc person: Grada Schanden - Women's Secretariat. Hosts: Leo Mawson - CIE - England & Wales

- Participants: Lisa Power - OLGA - Britain; Jon Vops - Reporter, Sweden; Jens Rydström - RFSL - Sweden; Karola Berlage - GLF-Socialwerk - FRG/Germany; Robert J. Rhodes - NAMBLA - USA; Peter Wingquist - LGPP - Sweden; Gunnar Ramstedt - Homosexuelle Sozialisten - Sweden; Isobel Aktypl - AKOE - Greece; Em - minor problems; Armand de Fluvié - Casal Lambda - Catalonia; Allan Harte - SHRG - Scotland; John Hain - SHRG - Scotland; Stu Mackin - SHRG - Scotland; Deane Chille - Antenne Rose - Belgium; Casimir Eilen - Military Information Pool - Belgium; Gábor Koch-Swaine - RFSL-Göteborg - Sweden; Jerry Johansson - RFSL-Göteborg - Sweden; João Antonio de J. Mascarenhas - Triângulo Rosa - Brazil; Bob Wren - NAMBLA - USA; Kees Waaldijk - Homostudien - Netherlands

other countries offer them both moral and political support: for - This proposal is not relevant to NAMBLA but to other pedophile groups, most of which are politically and morally very isolated. Lesbian and gay groups in the same country are in a difficult legal situation if they offer support. This is a suggestion for political, not financial support.

16 for - 0 against - 3 abstentions, therefore PASSED.

2. Leo proposed: "Irrespective of ILGA's policy concerning age of consent laws, this Conference does not accept as justified the imprisonment of lesbian or gay pedophiles for expressing their sexuality when all involved parties are known to agree that the relation was free and mutual, despite the act being illegal."

for - This would help answer the question put by the Lesbian and Gay Prisoners Project, by giving a clearer guideline as to exactly what sort of prisoners should be taken on. There are cases, especially in the USA, Britain and Australia, where even the judge and prosecutor agree the relation was free and mutual, but still there is a prison sentence. Without questioning the age of consent law in itself, this resolution says that in such cases imprisonment is an inappropriate punishment.

against - Thought it would add to the LGPP's problems. He has now discussed the mandate with Bob Rhodes and Bob Wren of NAMBLA and has withdrawn his proposal to put an age limit of 14 in it. His position now is that he would prefer to work with the mandate as it is, but adhering to it more strictly.

6 for - 8 against - 6 abstentions, therefore FAILS.

3. Lisa proposed: "This conference recognises // (a) that existing same sex age-of-consent laws often operate to oppress and not to protect; // (b) that in many countries, existing laws, on sexual coercion and rules of evidence also often operate to oppress and not to protect; // and that therefore member organisations are urged to consider how best children, adolescents and people of all ages can be empowered and supported against both sexual coercion and sexual oppression and to work toward that end. // This conference furthermore urges // all member organisations, as a basic issue of equality, to work for parity between existing homosexual and heterosexual age-of-consent laws in their country."

Order of discussion: to discuss the first part at once and come to a decision now, then have our general discussion as decided yesterday, then come back to the whole resolution in the light of the general discussion.

Discussion 1

- use of the term 'same sex' suggests, we think heterosexual not OK.
- ILGA in set up to support same sex relations, so it is good to say it here
- Grada proposed to amend 'This conference recognises' to 'This

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IP CENEWSLETTER

'lesbian and gay' does not include children. Children can be lesbian or gay, but the reality is they are not part of the lesbian and gay movement.

a proposal was made to alter 'lesbian and gay rights' to 'lesbian and gay rights irrespective of age' but this did not receive a consensus.

19 for - 2 against - 1 abstention, therefore PASSED AS AMENDED.
 Grade obtained because it was not clear enough
 minor problems voted against, as did Kees

4. Discussion of the ten questions in yesterday's agenda, which are:
1. What are the positive effects of age of consent laws?
 2. What are the negative effects of age of consent laws?
 3. What support can be given to young people's calls for abolition?
 4. What support can be given to rape survivors calling for keeping the age of consent?
 5. Are existing anti-rape laws sufficient to protect children if they stood alone?
 6. What might happen if age of consent laws were abolished? (Good and/or bad consequences.)
 7. What might be the effect of continuing age of consent laws?
 8. Are there other mechanisms that can be used to prevent the rape of children?
 9. Is it tactically a good idea to call for the age of consent to be lowered/abolished?
 10. Are there any conditions under which the age of consent can be abolished? (eg. a presumption of coercion with a defence of consent as suggested in HAMBULA's discussion paper.)

Discussion focussed only on the first two questions, but ranged widely and became (in a positive sense) quite emotional.

Participants felt it would be of benefit if next year the first session of any age of consent or pedophilia workshop took the form of a general discussion and avoided all resolutions and conference procedure.

During the discussion it was decided not to return to Lisa's motion, but to present it as it stood. In any case, the point about equalising the age of consent was already in the 1985 youth resolution.

A fine paper 'Pedophilia and the Construction of Childhood' by Terry Leahy and Suzanne by social participants as a good starting point.

From : minutetaker, Age of Consent/Pedophilia Workshop 2 and 1.

The following items were agreed to go forward to the plenary sessions.

1. That this conference send a letter to the Belgian Minister of Justice, the Prosecutor General at the Brussels Court of Appeal and the Beige Press Agency. The text of the letter can be the same in all three cases :

We the delegates of the Tenth Annual World Conference of the International Lesbian and Gay Association, representing 46 organisations in 21 countries, have taken note of the judgement pronounced by the Correctional Tribunal of Brussels on 7 March 1988 in the so-called CRIES affair.

While condemning in the strongest way any instance of real sexual abuse committed by the defendants, we consider that the Tribunal has attributed to CRIES as an organisation criminal offences committed by individuals in their private lives, at different places and at different times. In this context, we consider the sentence of nine years imprisonment pronounced against M. Philippe Carpentier, founder and leading activist of CRIES, to be grossly unfair and exaggerated.

Furthermore, we condemn the sensationalist way in which most of the Belgian press has handled the CRIES trial, presenting allegations as proven facts and mixing up many sorts of situations which should be carefully distinguished in cases where children and sex are involved.

Finally, we urge the Brussels Court of Appeals to handle the forthcoming appeal with the utmost care, dealing with it in objectivity and serenity, in order to guarantee the appellants a fair and unprejudiced trial.

Addresses :
 The Minister of Justice
 4 Place Poelaert
 B-1000 BRUSSELS

BELGA Press Agency
 International Press Centre
 Boulevard Charlemagne 1
 B-1000 BRUSSELS

Monsieur le Procureur Général près de la Cour d'Appel
 Palais de Justice
 Place Poelaert
 B-1000 BRUSSELS

to be sent in English and French

2. This workshop recommends that non-pedophile member groups consider twinning with pedophile groups from other countries to offer them both moral and political support.
3. This conference, being concerned about lesbian and gay rights, recognises
 - (a) that existing same sex age-of-consent laws often operate to oppress and not to protect;
 - (b) that in many countries, existing laws on sexual coercion and rules of evidence also often operate to oppress and not to protect;
 and that therefore member organisations are urged to consider how best

10th ILGA CONFERENCE - OSLO 1988

Title of Workshop: YOUTH Date: Tuesday
 Chairperson: Name: Methuzinnus
 Host/Chair: En: Australia
 Minutes:

A very small and quiet workshop, we decided to go around the room and make reports on our own countries

USA
 A number of gay youth groups around the States, especially in the north east. Most groups are small and disappear after a few years. Mentioned in particular Boston Gay and Lesbian Youth and the Gay and Lesbian Youth of New York, which has existed since 1969 and is mainly a social group. There are many adult lesbian/gay youth workers dealing with young lesbian and gay people. Some are good some are bad. They tend to have a "youth workers" attitude to problems... housing drugs etc. Also many campus groups... sometimes strong, sometimes weak. Referred to an article in the NAMSLA bulletin about The Bay Area Youth Program in San Francisco and a group in L.A. and the Sexual Minority Youth Project in Washington DC. Talked about the Institute for Gay and Lesbian Youth which runs the Harvey Milk School for 13-16 year old lesbian and gay dropouts. Not very big and students are irregular attenders. The school tends to create a ghetto for gay youth, although other participants thought that it could be a good idea to have a school for non attenders. Reported that the IGLYO had an ambivalent attitude to sex... they would only talk about sexual orientation, not sex. They are very hostile towards NAMSLA. It was reported that New York has other "minority group" schools as part of its system. There was discussion about the usefulness of Harvey Milk type schools.

SWEDEN
 Said there was a different social climate to that in the USA. Gave an example of a school administration taking responsibility to create an opportunity for a hysterically homophobic boy to discuss and work out his problems.

GERMANY
 A lot of youth groups, mostly in big cities. Told of a meeting in March in Köln for youth groups attended by only groups from Germany. Said there were about 30 in his group, aged 15 to 26 years. It was hard for people to come out in such a big group and there was such a diversity of interest that it was difficult to organise actions. Many thought it was crazy and this was very frustrating, but told a good story about hanging a lesbian gay banner over a bridge near a church and then marching on the church. He wondered if being lesbian/gay was cause enough to organise around.

NORMAY
 Reported there were 4 or 5 groups in the whole country. One with DNF

Takes information to schools and into the street. Have good discussions but doesn't meet with aggression.. They also go out to schools and youth groups. People in the group who want to be a bit closeted can MAKE ACTIONS BY WRITING ETC:

LONDON

Twenty two groups in Greater London. Thought it was ok for different groups to have different functions. He is from Gay Young London Group. Lots of people, about 200, come to group to socialise and come out mostly aged around 19-23. This mostly a social group. Mentioned LGYM as having a more radical reputation. Talked about getting funding from the government and how this could be a problem. Eleven groups get funding through the Inner London Education Authority, but this means they must exclude under 16s. Also these groups are threatened by section 28, and when ILGA is disbanded then schools will be under local community authority, like parents, and this will be a big problem. The London Boroughs Grant Scheme is asking groups to now sign forms saying they won't promote homosexuality... also mentioned how youth workers can work against the wishes of young people.

NETHERLAND

There is one big national gay youth organisation. It meets twice a month and every fifth Sunday in the month organises a special discussion. Has a Friday night disco and coffee shop in Amsterdam.

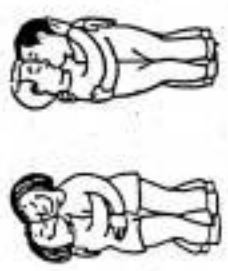
SCOTLAND

Glasgow has the only gay youth group in Scotland. It is also the only organised gay social group in Glasgow so lots of older people come along. Then a bit of gossip

Some discussion on whether it was a good idea for youth groups to organise separately or with older groups.

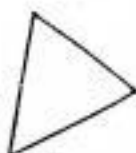
APPEAL

For delegates to let at List of Lesbian /gay youth groups held by Geir Of Norway to help update it and announcement to be made about IGLYO conference.....



DNF 48

DET NORSKE FORBUNDET AV 1948



FHO

REVISED VERSION - REVISED VERSION - REVISED VERSION

To the 11th annual ILGA Conference, Vienna 16 - 22 July 1989:

WORKSHOP: «Childrens Rights»

Under this headline FHO and DNF-48 call for a workshop and a plenary discussion on childrens rights to sexuality without adult interference. Children should also be given information and education on sexuality. While growing up it is of vital importance for every child to gain knowledge about love and sexuality in a manner which gives the individual the freedom to choose his or her own way of sexual expression. FHO and DNF-48 strongly feels that sexual relations between children and adults may often constitute an abuse of the child.

On this background FHO and DNF-48 urges ILGA to adopt the following resolution:

«ILGA should remain an organisation for lesbian and gay rights. ILGA should fight against oppression of lesbians and gays on a global basis.

ILGA should continue working with:

- √ Questions concerning equality of the age of consent between homo- and heterosexuals.
- √ Questions concerning sexually mature young peoples right to sexuality. Sexual relations between sexually immature children and adults may often constitute an abuse of the child.

ILGA should work against such abuses on a global basis.»

11th ILGA Annual Conference

Vienna, Austria



Minutes of: Children's Rights Workshop

Date: 18 July 1989

Facilitator(s): Jennie Wilson

Minute Taker: Else Slange

Please list any recommendations separately at end of minutes.

Minutes: DNF 48 and FHO, Norway, brought forward a revised version of their resolution presented in advance in the preconference papers (typed underneath) and described how they have been working on this for a year with advice from the secretariats. In that way, a very carefully worded version was presented.

Arguments in short for the resolution:

We are all against "sexual abuse of" or "harmful sexual relationships with" children. Last year's resolution was felt to be too wide.

Arguments in short against the resolution:

The resolution does not define the terms "mature", "abuse" and "consent", and could therefore be used in a wrong direction. The resolution is not about children's rights but about abuse of children.

It was proposed to strengthen last year's resolution (typed underneath). We ended up voting on the proposed Norwegian resolution as follows:

"ILGA should remain an organization for lesbian and gay rights. ILGA should fight against oppression of lesbians and gays on a global basis. ILGA should continue working with:

- Questions concerning equality of age of consent between homo- and heterosexuals.
- Questions concerning sexually mature young people's right to sexuality. Sexual relations between sexually immature children and adults may often constitute an abuse of the child. The ILGA should work against such abuse on a global basis."

Result: 13 against
7 for
3 abstentions

Recommendations

1. Last year's resolution was strengthened and voted on as follows:
We reaffirm the resolution on this subject which was passed in 1988 and the stand it includes on coercion, abuse and sexual oppression:

"This conference, being concerned about lesbian and gay rights, recognizes

- a) that existing same-sex age-of-consent laws often operate to oppress and not to protect;
- b) that in many countries existing laws on sexual coercion and rules of evidence may often operate to oppress and not to protect;

and that therefore member organizations are urged to consider how best children, adolescents and people of all ages can be empowered and supported against both sexual coercion and sexual oppression and to work to that end."

2. This workshop recommends that Theo Staudford be invited to an ILGA Conference to discuss his research on the sexual relations of under-16-year olds.

Agreed that the Conference organizers to sort out costs of ^{his} transportation and registration/housing/food.

11th ILGA Annual Conference

Vienna, Austria

Minutes of: Pedophilia 2 Workshop
Date: 19 July 1989
Facilitator(s): Part I: Grada Schadee; Part II: Martin Burgess
Minute Taker: Ted Bernie
Please list any recommendations separately at end of minutes.

Participants: 15 persons (4 women and 11 men)

The first pedophile workshop was experiential; no minutes were made.

This was supposed to be the second of two experiential workshops; most of the participants chose instead to engage in an ideological and political discussion. The Women's Secretariat assured the workshop that one of her priorities (i.e. requested by the Women's Workshop) was to ensure discussion of pedophile issues within the ILGA. Workshop participants were disappointed that despite this priority and the design of experiential workshops led by the trusted Women's Secretariat, few who found pedophile issues explosive and controversial expressed their views. In an experiential workshop, there is room to share any feeling or experience. The participants of the 1988 Pedophile Workshops in Oslo learned that when they shared feelings and personal experiences, the anger and controversy about the political agenda of the Pedophile Workshop ~~was~~ overcome and dialogue across North/South, multilingual, and multicultural boundaries could begin.

The participants supported the Children's Rights Workshop's recommendation that Dr. Theo Sandfort, psychologist from Utrecht, the Netherlands, be invited by the conference organizers to address the 1990 ILGA conference. They wanted the organizers to schedule his address so that it does not interfere with the workshops.

There was a discussion of laws that establish an age below which a child is considered incapable of giving consent to sex with an adult, so-called "age of consent" laws. It is unfair to have a higher age of consent for homosexual sex. Age of consent laws should be equalized for heterosexual and homosexual sex. The tactical value of agreeing on 12, 14, or 16 years of age as an acceptable "age of consent" was discussed. Others felt the elimination of all "age of consent" laws was a matter of principle that should not be compromised. Others drew attention to the inequality between "age of sexual consent" and "age of criminal responsibility", which demonstrates social hypocrisy when it comes to sex.

Should the Pedophile Workshop ask the scientific community to design unbiased research on consent, how it develops in children, and what cross cultural, educational, developmental, and sex differences exist in the ability to consent? These studies should include, but not be limited to, the study of ability to consent to sex. Some expressed distrust and contempt for the "scientific community" because of the tremendous damage it has done to the self-esteem of pedophiles and the political nature of research funding. It was not too long ago that the "scientific community" did much the same thing to the gay community.

A female participant from the Mediterranean said the issue was the control of children and youth by denying them the information and experience they have a right to have when they are ready.

The discussion already started in the Children's Rights Workshop was reopened. English words such as "consent", "sexual immaturity", "child", and "boy" are vague and almost undefinable in the multilingual, multi-cultural setting of an ILGA conference. Participants reported feeling suspicious about a possible hidden agenda in the recommendation prepared in advance by FHO and DNF/48 of Norway. (See their revised recommendation distributed in all participants' pigeon holes entitled "Children's Rights".)

Armand (who specifically asked that his name appear with his opinion) felt it was politically important for the ILGA to emphasize that lesbian and gay sexuality has nothing to do with reproduction, ^(ie sexual maturity) that humans are sexual from birth, and that sex is a very good thing. He lamented the ignorance here of ~~the~~ French points of view on these matters. He felt boy love was good, regardless of age, where there was no force or coercion. Parents in his country fear boy love because they want their sons to marry and have children. Parents are aroused by their son's sexuality and don't want boy lovers to interfere. Another said the narrow focus of the discussion in the popular media about "sexual abuse" of children (by strangers) allowed the public to avoid facing the ^{more prevalent} physical and sexual abuse of children in the family. Gays, lesbians, and pedophiles resent being tricked by this.

Workshop participants felt the Pedophile Workshop had the status of a "tolerated minority" at ILGA conferences. Therapeutic talk and sharing positive experiences are good. But activist pedophile~~s~~ who accept responsibility for their lives, must engage in political action.

Women/girl and women/boy love is a big taboo among many activist women. A woman asked that pedophile women who like girls and women who like boys be given a stronger voice in the Pedophile Workshop, and that information about the subject become available to promote sharing of these feelings by women.

The workshop ended with the general feeling that the political potential of the Pedophile Workshop was suppressed this year, and plans were begun for next year. Martin Burgess agreed to prepare a discussion paper entitled: "Pedophilia: An important issue in gay liberation???" for the second Pedophile Workshop at the 1990 ILGA Conference.

Recommendation:

At the 1990 ILGA conference, there shall be at least two Pedophile Workshops. The first Pedophile Workshop shall be experiential and shall not be scheduled at the same time as the Women's Workshop. The second and subsequent workshops (if any) shall be closed workshops, i.e. open only to those who attended the experiential workshop.

Recommendation Failed in Plenary: 43 votes in favor
45 votes against
Abstentions were not counted.

ILGA European Regional Conference

Athens, December 27-31, 1989



Workshop: Sexual Abuse of Children
Facilitator: Grada Schadee, Groep 7152
Minute Taker: David Murphy, RFSL-Stockholm

Twenty people participated in the workshop. A preconference paper prepared by FHO & DNF-48 of Norway and a paper distributed by FAGC, Catalonia were used as a basis for the discussion, with reference to previous ILGA resolutions (in particular those from 1988 & 1989). Discussion focused primarily on terminology, what the context for discussion should be, and the pros and cons of previous resolutions.

Many felt that "abuse" is not only a vague term but an emotionally charged term as well that has often been used against homosexuals and paedophiles. "Non-consensual/coercive sex with children" provides a more factual definition yet is also inadequate in many ways since, for instance, the question of consent cannot always be clearly defined. Several people expressed concern that this issue needs to be placed in a larger, affirmative context of sexuality and empowerment rather than focusing solely on a negative aspect.

The ILGA resolutions from 1988 and 1989 were understood by many to be a step towards placing this issue in such a context. Nevertheless FHO, DNF-48 and others feel that the resolutions are too weak and vague on the particular question of coercive, non-consensual sex with children, and, therefore, a separate resolution is needed. Some groups fear, however, that using the term "abuse" and making a separate resolution can be misinterpreted as a masked attack on paedophilia; thus a resolution that affirms children's sexuality while deploring coercive sex is preferable.

The Norwegian representatives assured the workshop that the Norwegian groups are not equating child "abuse" with paedophilia. Nor are they denying or condemning children's sexuality. Their concern is for the welfare of the child. Furthermore, they are not calling for a discussion of paedophilia. Several people felt that it is important to keep the two matters clearly separate and that much confusion has arisen in the past from mixing the two subjects and from the choice of terms (ie, abuse).

It's hoped that Th. Sandfort's participation in the Stockholm conference will shed some light on these questions. It's also important to continue the discussion while trying to find common ground on which to develop and define an ILGA position.

The Norwegians thanked the workshop for its input.

IPCENEWSLETTER

"Sexual abuse of Children"

ILGA pre-conference papers (Athens 1989).

In the ILGA constitution we state as our goal to work for the liberation of lesbians and gay men around the world.

An international body working in the sphere of sexual politics, cannot neglect the area of a young person's sexual development. While growing up it is of vital importance for every child to gain knowledge about love and sexuality in a manner which gives each individual the freedom to choose his or her own way of sexual expression. While struggling to define their sexual lives and identities, children should be protected against undesired intimacies (as well as having the freedom to express their desires for intimacy).

In his study, "Het belang van de ervaring" 1988, Th. G.M. Sandfort hypothesizes that sexual contacts may be positive or negative learning experiences, depending on whether they were voluntary or non-consensual. His results partly supported this assumption, and none of his findings contradicted it. He also shows that "the development of sexual desire, sexual arousability and sexual anxiety are, at least in part, learned phenomena in which voluntary sexual contact play a part". Further, he states that "the negative effects of non-consensual contacts before the age of sixteen seem to express themselves particularly in the problems the subject's experience in their present sexual contacts. The subjects with non-consensual experiences also reported more psychosomatic complaints, while females with such experiences were less satisfied with their sexual lives". "Non-consensual sexual contacts with adults seemed to have had a stronger influence than non-consensual contacts with peers". Finally Sandfort adds that while some present negative effects on his study-subjects may disappear with time, some of the "consequences of some sexual experiences may not yet be visible".

The Norwegian national organizations are of the opinion that as gay/lesbian people, this is something we cannot ignore under the misplaced label of "tolerance".

ILGA has become a world body of more substance, importance and influence over the last years. ILGA is now trying to get a (better) working relationship with several other world organizations, such as the UN, the WHO, Council of Europe, Amnesty International, etc. Some of these organizations, or their subsidiaries, have a very clear position on these matters. Some of them are even actively engaged in projects with children in the third world, trying to improve the physical and psychological environment of children as well as they can. As part of this work, they also try to protect children from sexual abuse, whether from its own family, from big-city prostitution or from western male-dominated sex-tourism. How can ILGA hope to be an acceptable working partner without having a clearly formulated policy in this area?

In the industrialized world, the feminist and progressive movement have lately made us all more alert to the child abuse in our part of the world, both inside and outside of the family structure.

If ILGA means what it says about sexual liberation, about building coalitions, then the DNF-46 and the FHO have trouble understanding why the ILGA cannot come out and state flatly that we do not condone - and we will actively work against - sexual abuse of children.

On this background we call for an open discussion and an exchange of ideas in Athens this Christmas.

OSLO, 13.11.89

DNF-46 and FHO



*I am not to discuss this paper in my meeting of last week.
It is the paper from FAGC mentioned in the workshop minutes of the Ateliers
led by...*

In the last number of the Bulletin, we read a letter written by DNF-48 about child abuse. We understand that this subject has been debated a long time in ILGA without getting to an agreement.

The discussion about pedophilia has traditionally divided the northern European and the southern European organizations and, at the same time, the male and female ones.

Let's not yet form an opinion about the letter of the Norwegian organization, but we can see that so far, there has been a discussion about child sexuality as if this inevitably implied an abuse. This comparison is completely wrong. Sexuality is above all a right that allows us to develop our personality through pleasure and all kinds of feelings that go along it and vary according to each one. Everyone should have this right at any age or under any circumstances. Limiting or recognizing sexuality starting from a specific age would mean reducing it to its reproductive capacity. In psychology and pedagogy, children's sexual pleasure is accepted as something natural.

One shouldn't either associate the word "sexuality" with the word "penetration" (or with "reproduction" for that matter). As we mentioned above, sexuality is a whole world of growing feelings. It's one more thing that people learn with many intervening factors. Putting in the same box sexuality and penetration is perpetuating the norms of the male chauvinistic, patriarchal and heterosexistic society in western countries. In other words, it's using and following antihomosexual concepts.

That's why our function in this society ought to denounce that oppression of child sexuality and homosexuality have a common interest: they differentiate roles they make reproduction important and they make possible a general pattern that even when it accepts other patterns, it shows an indulgence towards minority groups, especially as soon as these minority groups become conscious of being such (and, consequently, of being vulnerable).

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FRONT D'ALLIBERAMENT GAI DE CATALUNYA

F.A.G.C. Villarroel 62, 3. 1. Tel. 93-254 63 98 08011 BARCELONA

For all these reasons, if it's clear to us that sexuality is growing pleasure as human beings mature and that sexual practice doesn't have to go along with penetration, one can maybe understand better our point of view of not identifying child sexuality with sexual abuse. To recognize sexual pleasure in children doesn't mean that one accepts that we're allowed to abuse them sexually.

Assuming that adults have a dominance over children (speaking of sexuality and not sexual abuse), this dominance could be extended to most fields of children's development, and it also implies a question: Can we oppress child sexuality? Children ought to have the right to develop their sexual sensitivity and receive the correct information about the possibilities they have, and not as if it only were a lesson of Natural Sciences.

The existing protection of children as if sexuality was a taboo subject is often due to the desire to instill in them the norms of this society. That's why in most countries children are being protected against sexual contacts with their gay and lesbian teachers. Sexuality is really a liberating power of human beings that has to be controlled by society. And this idea of sexuality as liberation is what the gay and lesbian organizations must defend.

Finally, we would like to comment a little the letter written by DNF-48. That letter doesn't recognize child sexuality due to the fact that the ILGA has asked for consultative status within various international associations like UN, the European Common Market, etc.

The ILGA is a representative of the international lesbian and gay liberation movement, and as such must participate in these associations defending liberation, and not cooperating with entities that oppress sexuality.

Anyway, we should be more realistic, because what these associations have in store for us doesn't go further than the Indian reservations.

FAGC-JAG

IPCENEWSLETTER

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nambla

THE NORTH AMERICAN MAN/BOY LOVE ASSOCIATION, P.O. BOX 174, MIDTOWN STA., NEW YORK, NY 10018 • (212) 807-8

To: DNF-48, Landsstyret
Postboks 1305 - Vika
N-0112 Oslo 1
Norway
April 12th, 1990

Dear Co-Activists in DNF-48,

The North American Man/Boy Love Association (NAMBLA) is airmailing to DNF-48, under separate cover, its "public" response to the workshops led by FHO and DNF-48 at three ILGA Meetings in the past year. A volunteer effort was made to get the facts and the opinions "correct," but there are also limits to what volunteers can do in their free time. Nothing in NAMBLA's four page response, dated April 10th, is carved in stone. As modeled by DNF-48's response to others over the past year, NAMBLA is open to corrections and to other feedback. Like DNF-48, NAMBLA will respond to new information and new insights.

Also enclosed in that mailing, find a copy of NAMBLA's position papers (including its position on child sexual abuse), an example of its monthly publication, the **NAMBLA Bulletin**, a list of publications NAMBLA offers for sale, a paperback book NAMBLA published, and/or articles from the scientific literature.

Neither the NAMBLA position papers, nor any homosexual pedophile NAMBLA has ever met, seeks "tolerance" for nonconsensual sexual contacts. Men don't openly organize to seek "tolerance" for rape, for that would expose them to the corrective forces that "going public" brings. In all sexual relationships, the consent of the **both individuals involved** is important to NAMBLA.

But NAMBLA hopes that DNF-48 will eventually concede that, when others, **who are not personally involved, SEVERELY PUNISH** a consensual, homosexual, pedophile relationship, that punishment is abusive. NAMBLA is of the opinion that no organization that supports homosexual liberation can ignore such homophobic punishment. NAMBLA cannot understand why the DNF-48 cannot come out and flatly state that they do not condone -- and will actively work against -- the imprisonment of men, sometimes for decades, for homosexual pedophilia which **both participants wanted to engage in** and which neither participant thinks deserves **any** punishment.

A similar mailing to the one that accompanies this letter is being airmailed to FHO in Stavanger, the ILGA Conference Organizers in Stockholm, the Women's Secretariat in Den Haag, and to some other ILGA member organizations who participated in the Workshops DNF-48 has led. The selections from the scientific and activist literature sent to different organizations vary since NAMBLA does not have the resources to mail every article to everyone. Members of DNF-48 who wish to further inform themselves about the issues from NAMBLA's perspective, might consider buying materials, which interest them, from NAMBLA's mail order publications list.

Costly investigations by the U.S. Congress, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), the U.S. Postal Service, and the U.S. Customs office have

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determined that **none** of these materials NAMBLA offers is child pornography. However, any orders (or mail of any kind) to NAMBLA should not include a return address on the outside of the envelope, for it is likely that all return addresses of mail sent to NAMBLA's Post Office Box are recorded and circulated by the U.S. Postal Service to undercover law enforcement agencies. Persons who get their names on these lists are offered child pornography and by undercover police. The punishment here for buying one such photograph is 10 years in prison. The "moral panic" is real, but so is NAMBLA's determination.

An ILGA position paper that might more easily find international approval would focus on the overall sexual **welfare** of children. The ideas in DNF-48's papers for the Athens and Vienna ILGA Meetings could be covered in such a position paper in a way that would not invite NAMBLA's opposition. But DNF-48's ideas of extending children's rights and sexual liberation to children should be written without any negative or threatening overtones. The choice of words to express ideas in an international setting is very important to avoid misunderstanding, and NAMBLA understands how difficult that might be for non-native English speakers. The phrase "child sexual abuse" at the end of the October paper is widely misused in conversation and in the law to describe sexual behavior that the homosexual pedophiles and boys involved, and some scientists, find **non-abusive**. This term sets off a strong emotional reaction among homosexual pedophile activists that should be avoided if DNF-48 wants their support in an ILGA Workshop.

Hans' honest working on these issues is quite evident. His intelligence, courtesy, patient determination, openness to new information, and eagerness to master the issues are admired and appreciated here. Everyone I have been in contact with around the U.S. and around the world noted the big difference between the 1988 paper for the Amsterdam Conference and the paper dated November 13th, 1989 for the Athens Conference. NAMBLA trusts that homosexual pedophiles can **match** the example of DNF-48's **honest** grappling with the issues and the maturing of DNF-48's position over the past year. NAMBLA delegates could now work together with DNF-48 on its concerns, if DNF-48 is interested and if a dignified opportunity was offered.

Hold on to the best parts of your vision and your faith in the ILGA. No one in the ILGA expects that the failure to act last year will lead children to harm. Take the longer view. It is more important to children's interests that **consciousness and empathy be awakened** than immediately adopt an ILGA resolution. Compassion within the ILGA for children should be cultivated, like a garden, in **everyone**, to the limits of their potential. Under the cultural conditions we live, we cannot expect to build a beautiful new garden in a year.

With my best wishes,

Teddi

Teddi Bernie, International Secretary

Copies to DNF-48 members who attended the 1989 Vienna Conference

NAMBLA RESPONDS TO THE ADVOCACY OF CHILDREN'S RIGHTS BY FHO AND DNF-48

April 10, 1990

The North American Man/Boy Love Association (NAMBLA) certainly agrees with with the two major gay and lesbian organizations from Norway (FHO and DNF-48) that children have the right to express their sexuality and a right to respect as individuals, no matter what their sexual orientation is. We agree that children, **like adults**, should be protected from any exploitation of their sexuality. Children, **like adults**, have the right to say **NO** to sex. NAMBLA's position papers do not oppose laws that punish persons who fail to respect children's (or **anyone's**) rights. NAMBLA's positions encourage constructive efforts to educate and to create life supports that empower children to deal with the sexual aspects of their lives. NAMBLA initiated and nurtured the paper within the International Lesbian and Gay Association (ILGA) that recommends giving appropriate information about human sexuality to children.

The sexual mutilation of infants, children, and youth violates the fundamental right of the individual to his or her body. Sexual mutilation is medically unnecessary and potentially harmful. Therefore, NAMBLA also opposes circumcision and clitoridectomies as antisexual assaults on children and their right to control their own body. We invite ILGA to also support this position.

The 1989 Norwegian initiative within the ILGA to combat the sexual exploitation of children gives the illusion that gay and lesbian organizations are especially responsible for the sexual mistreatment of children. It ignores the reality that society's homophobia severely limits ILGA members' **ability** to respond to the sexual mistreatment of children. The initiative from Norway inexplicably ignores the fact that much physical and sexual mis-

treatment of children is committed by heterosexuals within the family where ILGA member organizations have no influence.

Children have the right to love, to care about anyone they chose. It is simply wrong for child advocates to deny, in defiance of scientific evidence, a child's capacity for sex. NAMBLA argues children have the right to say **YES** to sex. (This includes poor children who find themselves in less than adequate support systems. The pleasures of sex are not their problem; involuntary poverty is.)

Passionately held opinion must be based on accurate facts. Rational, scientific solutions to children's problems are morally superior to solutions that rely on religious doctrine and prejudice. Unbiased scientific research will eventually resolve some of the issues involved in pedophilia and child abuse. Meanwhile, NAMBLA can understand the impatience as science builds up and spreads a body of reliable and trustworthy information; NAMBLA shares that impatience. The invitation of Dr. Theo Sandfort to the next ILGA conference is a step in the right direction. We expect his research will get greater critical scrutiny than was given to free lance writer Alf G. Andersen's 1987 Report **Child Pornography, Child Prostitution and Child Trade** hastily prepared on the authority of the Norwegian Department of Justice. This provocative, unscientific report is at the root of the current "moral panic" in Norway.

Blaming "strangers" and "outsiders" to the family for child exploitation, provides parents, religion, and society-as-a-whole an escape from accepting the painful responsibility for the exploitation and neglect of children within the closed nuclear family. It provides undeserved comfort to

them for the widespread failure to responsibly plan family size and to limit children to a number that can be fully and adequately cared for.

The ILGA should reject any appearance of support for the neurotic projection of the family's ambivalence for children onto homosexuals and pedophiles. This is not in the interest of children, especially for children who grow up in homophobic families to become homosexual and pedophile.

The papers from Norway are confusing because sexual offense is not distinguished from sexual abuse. A sexual offense is the act of breaking a law or violating a social norm. Homosexuality, like pederasty and pedophilia, is a sexual offense, and homosexuals are sex offenders. ILGA defends these sex offenders and their right to organize. ILGA rejects the social creation of sin and mental illness by homophobic religion and unscientific psychiatry where personal experience finds nothing wrong.

Abuse is mistreatment or injury that is perceived by the recipient. Psychological harm is often done to children who are sexually abused by family members. This mistreatment and injury is perceived by the recipient. Where there is physical or psychological injury, it can be objectively observed and described by the scientific observer. The closed, heterosexual family is more dangerous for children's sexual well being than the open pedophile organizations in the world, for there is no evidence that public pedophile organizations harm some children. Pedophile organizations are sometimes infiltrated by police who watch for every opportunity to prove just that.

The phrase "child sexual abuse" is so misused by the law and by language that the phrase should best be avoided within the ILGA all together to reduce confusion.

The ILGA might seek, at the national and international levels, to promote the overall sexual welfare of children and youth. This would be a positive, non-

defensive approach to the sexual lives of children and in harmony with the existing sexual liberation aims of the ILGA.

When they are ready, children and youth should be responsibly encouraged to cultivate their capacity for love and skill at love making. Pleasure, touching, positive attitude, the pursuit of happiness, and contact with others are critical to psychological and physical health, and they should not be divorced from sex in every case if that follows naturally.

Instead and in contrast, most governments and revolutionary movements irresponsibly give their male youth a year or two of intensive training on how to kill other males, defined as enemy. The **Friends' World Committee for Consultations** reports that as many as 200,000 children serve as soldiers worldwide for nation states. (This does not include the number of children fighting in revolutionary armed forces.) Most are forcibly conscripted by the state; some are forced into the military by their parents. The number of young males murdered in battle is an objective measure of society's gross and sexist exploitation of young lives to serve the selfish needs of the nation state. Murdered boys are not "survivors." The military indoctrination of young males openly stresses blind obedience to hierarchy and adult authority; this indoctrination is not readily unlearned without help. War requires the suppression of the self direction and human sensitivity of the young male heart. It is hard to imagine anything further from what NAMBLA stands for. The exploitation of masculinity to pursue violence, war, and terrorism creates unhappiness and dysfunction when brought home to the family. Nation states should put their own houses in order and find consensual ways of pursuing their interests, rather than misusing their power to "clean up" ours.

NAMBLA is threatened by the slander about North American pedophile organizations in Alf G. Andersen's book **A**

Stjele en Barndom (Cappelen, Oslo 1988, pages 60-61). The former Norwegian Minister of Justice, Helen Bosterud, wrote an Afterword to that book and secured State money to partially finance a t.v. documentary based on this book. The documentary, called **Throwaway Children** was broadcast in 1989. Both the book and the t.v. documentary created a "moral panic," a witch hunt mentality throughout northern Europe. As a result, NAMBLA and other pedophile groups have been exposed to even greater hatred, contempt, and undeserved discrimination. Aggression against pedophiles and pedophile organizations does not benefit the lives of children, nor does it sow the seeds of justice.

The initiatives of DNF-48 and FHO within the ILGA in 1988 and 1989 fail to reveal the climate of blaming, aggression, hate, contempt, persecution, threat, and insult in which they were conceived. Fascists, totalitarian governments, and organized religion perfected the propaganda techniques employed by Mrs. Bosterud to create fear and enemies before undertaking book burning, inquisitions, crusades, pogroms, Islamic jihads, and war. NAMBLA would **not** be surprised to learn that the Norwegian gay and lesbian groups took direction from their government in order to maintain the heavy subsidies the Norwegian government provided them. One recent report claimed that DNF-48 received the equivalent of over \$200,000. U.S. Dollars from the Norwegian Government last year.

Have FHO and DNF-48 no revulsion against their government's orchestration of propaganda and "moral panic?" European gays and lesbians have a lot of experience as sudden victims of "moral panic." Our survival and a just world require that all oppressed persons name their abusers.

Oslo **Statssekretær** Emil Hansen told the 10th ILGA conference in 1988, in his opening speech, that, "there are limits [in Norway] to what one can say and do,

under the cover of 'freedom of speech.'" He acknowledged that "there is still a lot left undone" in "fighting for an identity, for a culture and for the right to be integrated in society." NAMBLA is very much part of the fight for a boy love identity, for a culture proudly rooted in this identity, and for successful reintegration of responsible boy love into society. Boy love is both a learned and purposeful behavior and a sexual drive that can be surrounded by wonderful myth and metaphor. In much contemporary conversation and journalism, pedophiles are "talked about," **objects** to be misunderstood, insulted, and restrained. Within NAMBLA and the ILGA Pedophile Workshop, an effort is made to invert that process, so that pedophiles and boy lovers can enter the discourse as equal participants. Boy lovers' concerns about homosexuality, relationship, self-esteem, and identity are also political concerns. NAMBLA resents the efforts of a few to throw NAMBLA out of the ILGA at the Oslo conference in 1988.

We regret that the identity as a "boy lover" translates so badly into Norwegian for the translation gives a false impression.

The former Minister of Justice Helen Bosterud might reread section 135a, subsection 1 of Norwegian law which reads:

To be punished by fines of up to 2 years imprisonment shall be anyone who -- by statements or other announcement made public or in any other way spread among the public -- threatens, insults or subjects to hatred, persecution or contempt a person or a group of persons on grounds of creed, race, color or national or ethnic origin. The same applies to such insults to a person or group on the grounds of their homosexual tendencies, way of life or orientation.

There is an educational justification for such a law. NAMBLA would like to believe that the *spirit* of that law means something to the former Minister of Justice. After all, she was responsible for enforcing it.

ILGA strikes out at those who would abuse the power of the state to enforce the current religious and psychiatric doctrine. The state's incursion into the realm of personal belief and personal identity is hateful to ILGA members. Action should be taken against the Norwegian government for its part in Andersen's slanderous attack on NAMBLA.

Advocacy for children that is dominated by females and heterosexuals is not enough. Males, including those who have the gift of being gay, pederast, and pedophile, have unique perspectives on children's welfare. A sensitive and democratic child advocacy also includes the contributions of adults who, as young persons, had the pleasure of a positive sexual relationship with an adult. I hear that participation by such persons is now slowly re-emerging in DNF-48 and FHO despite the recent, oppressive propaganda campaign that silenced them. NAMBLA appreciates their bravery and courage in "coming out." We hope they come to the next ILGA meeting in Stockholm, so we might celebrate them.

Furthermore, advocacy for children that wants to speak with one voice should not be dominated by the cultural values of Christian, white, Northern Europe. Gays and lesbians from the South and East, gay persons of color, and gays from minority groups also have a contribution to make to the advocacy for children's rights and the sexual welfare of children. Cultivating a climate of receptivity would open the discussion up. For NAMBLA also wants to feel welcomed to participate in formulating the ideological and political framework under which many fewer children would be sexually exploited and harmed. A few of us are very carefully working on new papers that may be ready for presentation

to the next annual ILGA meeting in Stockholm. But it isn't clear that ILGA member organizations need and want their Annual Meeting to be a forum for such an effort.

Integrating the concerns of all into the advocacy for and care of the young takes time, but time will eventually benefit us all, including the children. Society will eventually be richer and more humane for the reintegration of boy love into the tapestry of sexual life.

April 11, 1990

To the Organizers of the 1990 ILGA Conference in Stockholm

From the North American Man/Boy Love Association (NAMBLA), U.S.A.

At the next ILGA Annual Conference in Stockholm, NAMBLA volunteers to provide the facilitation for one General Workshop, and six Pedophile Caucuses.

Man/Boy & Women/Girl Love Workshop

(This Workshop is in addition to the Pedophile Workshop to be convened by Martin Burgess that General Workshop will focus on the paper Martin wrote for the preconference papers. The preparation of that ideological paper was specifically requested by the **Pedophile Workshop** last year in Vienna.)

The suggested agenda of this General Workshop is:

- to give Workshop participants an opportunity to respond (if that seems appropriate) to past initiatives of DNF-48 and FHO concerning children's rights, the sexual exploitation of children, and the sexual welfare of the young.

- to respond to relevant preconference papers and new papers developed at the Annual Meeting.

- to deal with any intolerance for the right to develop a political and ideological agenda by homosexual pedophiles, man/boy lovers, and women/girl lovers and their supporters at this Annual Meeting. All participants at this ILGA Annual Conference have a right to expect fairness and tolerance in the Conference proceedings.

- to explore how decisions to be made at this year's Plenary Sessions might affect those who identify themselves as homosexual pedophiles, man/boy lovers and women/girl lovers.

The decisions to be taken at this Annual Meeting that the participants will want to fully support are:

- o The selection of a new ILGA Secretary General
- o The adoption of an improved constitution
- o The adoption of a **Charter of Rights for the Free Expression of Homosexual Practice.**

Minutes will be made at this General Workshop, with recommendations possible to other Workshops and to the Plenary Sessions.

Six Pedophile Caucuses

NAMBLA volunteers to provide the facilitation for six Pedophile Caucus sessions to be scheduled each evening from Sunday July 1st through Friday July 6th. The first Caucus session on Sunday July 1st might meet for two hours from 16:00 to 18:00 in Medborgarhuset. On the remaining days, the Caucus would meet for one hour (say from 20:00 to 21:00) after the meal in the RFB Centre. The actual times and locations of these Caucuses will be determined by the conference organizers.

A suggested agenda for these daily Caucuses includes: Self introductions with optional statement from participants about what they want to do and what they hope to get out of their participation. Elect facilitator and minute taker for each day. (Minutes will be distributed to Caucus participants only.) After the first night, the facilitator will prepare a suggested agenda in advance of the Caucus. Participants will approve and/or revise the suggested agenda. Develop strategy in light of resources available and the latest information. Work for the acceptance of the applications of new Organizational Members, sympathetic to the political interests of this Caucus, into the ILGA. Preparation of some recognition or token of our appreciation to Dr. Theo Sandfort for his presentation in Stockholm. Refine the suggested agendas and prepare recommendations for the two General Workshops scheduled to deal with man/boy, women/girl, and pedophile issues. Copies of the resolutions of past ILGA Pedophile Workshops will be available. Each evening, review relevant conference events of the day and prepare for the relevant events scheduled for the next day. Build the informed consent of the Caucus participants to the business of this ILGA Annual Conference. Participants will gather all the information needed to fully participate in the election reforms, recommendations, and ideological votes to be taken in Conference Workshops and in the Plenary Sessions of this Annual Meeting. Develop communications network for Caucus members during this conference and during the coming year. Plan ahead for General Workshops at the next annual meeting in Guadalajara, Mexico; that is, who will do what, by when?